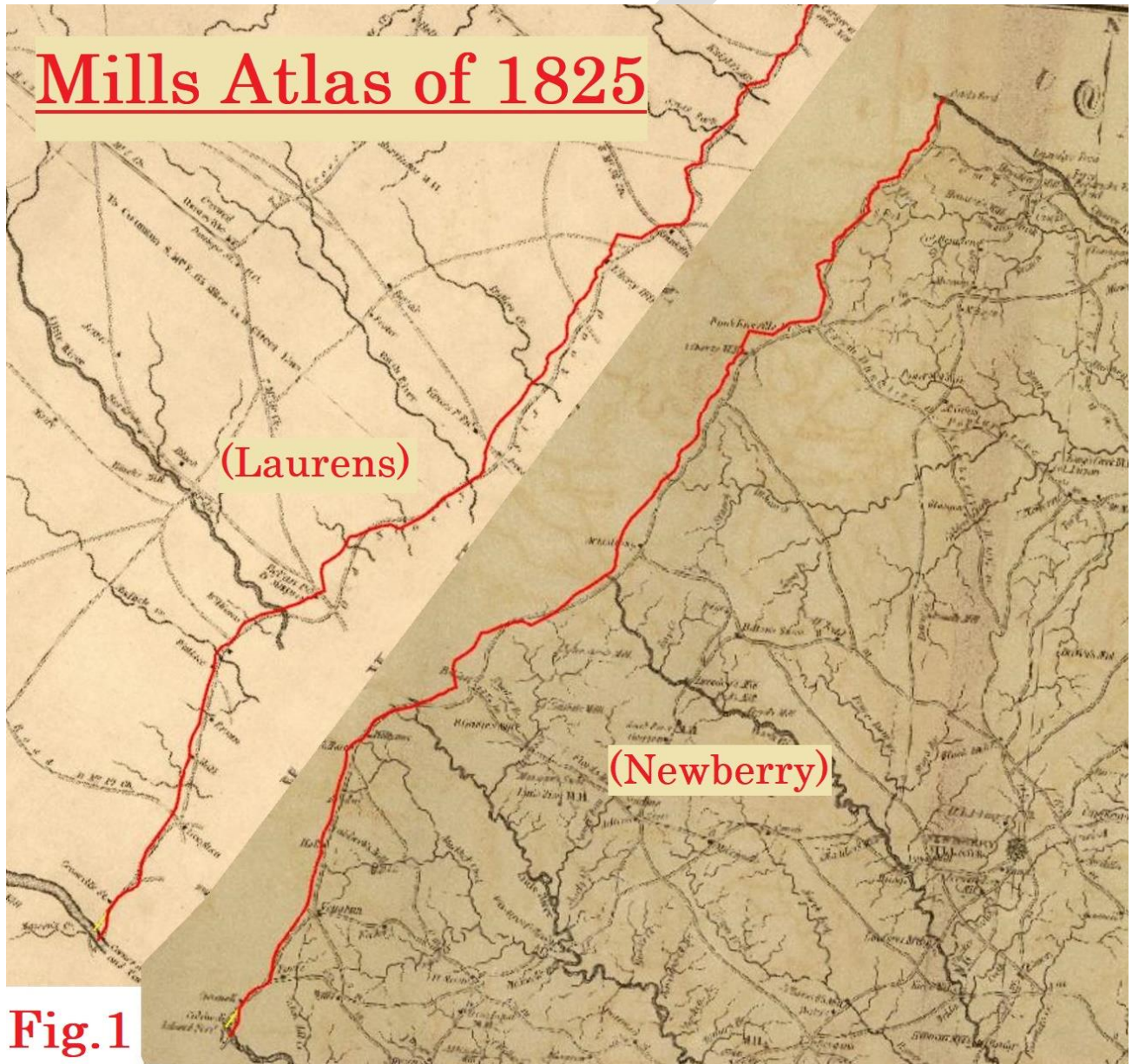


South Carolina  
**Laurens-Newberry County Boundary**  
Enoree River to Lake Greenwood

*Report of Survey - 2022*



**Fig.1**

## South Carolina

# Laurens-Newberry County Boundary Enoree River to Lake Greenwood

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## *Report of Survey - 2022*

### ❖ Preface

In 1785 the South Carolina legislature acted to divide the Ninety-Six District into six counties with “the old road” from Island Ford on the Saluda River to “Odel’s ford” on the Enoree River being the dividing line between the new counties of Laurens and Newberry. It is notable that even when enacted in 1785, Act 1263 creating the counties describes the boundary as “the *old* road.” The Newberry District map from the Mills Atlas of 1825 (Fig. 3) depicts the boundary with Laurens County as a road running from Island Ford to “Odels Ford”. Island Ford is now under Lake Greenwood and lies just northeast of the town of Ninety Six. Ninety Six was settled in the early 1700s and was designated the seat of the Ninety-Six District in 1769. It’s reasonable to assume that the “old” road in question ran across Island Ford to the town of Ninety Six, and in fact the Mills Atlas Map of 1825 for Laurens District (Fig. 4) designates at least part of the boundary as the “Old Ninety Six Road” (and it also adds to the variety of the naming conventions at the Enoree River by labeling the crossing as “Odell’s Ford”). Leaving aside the question of whether the designation of the boundary as being an “old” road may, or may not, imply that in 1785 there was a new road between the two fords, the above information indicates there was a road which existed well before 1785 running from the town of Ninety

Six, across Island Ford at the Saluda River, northeast towards Odel's Ford on the Enoree. This road was the boundary between the two counties designated by Act 1263 of the South Carolina legislature, and the location of the center of this road as it existed in 1785, with all its twists and turns, is still the correct and proper boundary line between Laurens and Newberry counties today.

### ❖ **Enabling Legislation**

Newberry County and Union County both came into existence in 1785 with the adoption of Act No. 1263 which divided the Ninety-Six District into six counties. In this legislation the description for Laurens County starts on the Saluda River at Island Ford and then proceeds to, and then down, the Enoree River stating "...thence to Odel's ford, and thence along the old road to the beginning..." Newberry (Newbury) County is described in part as "...beginning at Island Ford on Saluda river, thence along the old road to Odel's ford, on Enoree River..."

The next description of the counties is in General Statutes of 1882 where Laurens County is described as being bordered "...on the southeast by Newberry County, from which it is divided by the old road leading from Odel's Ford, on the Enoree River, to Island Ford, on the Saluda River." In the same statute Newberry County is described "...bounded as follows: On the northwest by Laurens County, from which it is divided by a line, beginning at the Island Ford, on Saluda River, and running thence along the old road to Odel's Ford, on Enoree River..."

Starting in 1902 the county boundaries are described in several successive codes of law without change. The most recent, 1976 Code of Laws, §4-3-350, describes Laurens County as bounded "...on the southeast by Newberry County from which it is divided by the old road leading from Odel's Ford on the Enoree River, to Island Ford on the Saluda River." Similarly, §4-3-410 describes Newberry County as bounded "...on the northwest by Laurens County from which it is separated by a line beginning at Island Ford on Saluda River and running thence along the old road to O'Dell's Ford on Enoree River..."

This review of legislative descriptions shows that for 235 years the boundary between Laurens and Newberry counties has been, without change or modification, the "old" road from Island Ford to Odel's Ford (or Odels, Odell's, and O'Dell's Ford, depending on the source), a road which is frequently referred to on maps and in other documents for a substantial part of its length as the Old Ninety Six Road, or variations on that name.

## ❖ **Coordinate System**

All coordinates for this project are reported in the South Carolina State Plane Grid Coordinate System and the bearings and distances shown on the final plat are grid bearings and grid distances.

**Bearings**: Bearings across the state plane coordinate system are parallel everywhere for the same bearing. For example: North at any point will be parallel to North at any other point. Along only one North

line in the system will North be aligned with “true” North. All other North oriented lines will be parallel to the one aligned with “true” North and will not be pointed at the “true” North point. (“True” is apostrophized here because there are several North references – astronomic, magnetic, etc.) The original surveys described in this report were done without benefit of a system-wide plane coordinate system and were made using a compass that oriented to magnetic north, thus bearings along any original line, other than one with a due magnetic north orientation, vary as the compass moves east and west but magnetic north remains (over the short term) fixed in place.

**Distances:** At this location in the state plane system the grid distances are approximately 1/10,000 shorter than ground distances. Since CESI’s final survey product is in grid distances when we make comparisons we are, for simplicity’s sake, using grid distances to compare with the original survey distances, which would have been ground distances, but which would not have been precise enough for the 1/10,000th difference between modern grid to ground to materially affect the comparison.

## ❖ **Methodology**

The task of a retracement surveyor is to place the line in question, to the best of the surveyor’s ability, in the same location that the original surveyor placed it. To do that the surveyor uses all the sources of information that can be discovered and evaluates those to determine which ones should have more authority. Generally these are ranked in

order of importance as follows: information has more authority either **a)** by virtue of being information shown on an original survey or, **b)** by being information closer in time to the original survey – a time when living memory may have still been able to guide subsequent surveyors to the correct location or, **c)** by having more definitive and permanent monuments that still exist and can be readily identified at the time of the retracement or, **d)** by having calls (bearings and distances) that appear to be accurate and are capable of guiding the retracement surveyor to the correct location or, **e)** information from nearby residents or local experts that can reliably identify the correct location from oral traditions or other research or, **f)** some combination of those factors.

In order to look for original or nearly contemporary grants and surveys along the Old 96 Road between Island Ford on the Saluda River and Odel's (or O'dell's) Ford on the Enoree River CESI conducted intensive research at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History both online and in the Archive, in the comprehensive real estate files of the US Forest Service Enoree Ranger District Office, and in the register of deeds for both counties.

Additionally, since the boundary is an old road - and an existing roadbed could be evidence of the 1785 location of the road (and thus the county boundary) - prior to going in the field CESI sought topographic evidence to help guide our search. Guided by the current GIS line and by the only example available that contemporaneously and somewhat accurately delineates this road, the 1825 Mills Atlas Maps for Laurens and Newberry counties (**Figs. 3 and 4**), and additionally doing some initial review of abstracts available at the US Forest Service

Enoree Ranger District Office (example shown in Fig. 5), we identified a target area for our search (Fig. 6). We reached out to the South Carolina Geologic Survey section of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources for topographic information, and GIS Manager for Land and Water Conservation, Tanner Arrington, provided a file of one-foot contour interval LIDAR topography for the target area, a sample of which can be seen in Fig. 7. Reviewing the LIDAR topography, we noted at numerous places along the thirty-two miles between the two fords what appeared to be an old roadbed, as indicated by contours that were configured and aligned appropriately. This gave us initial locations to examine in the field.

For a previous project for the line between Newberry and Union counties CESI had visited the Union County Museum and made photographs of their copy of the South Carolina Land Grant Map Index (Fig. 8). This resource gave us a good starting point to begin to research original grants online and then in the Archive.

During our initial site reconnaissance, we visited the Enoree Ranger District Office in Whitmire, and Ranger Krista Shelton allowed us access to their property files. With Ranger Shelton's assistance we obtained copies of many of the maps and abstracts for forest service property in the northern half of the project area (from the Enoree River down to Kinards). The abstracts greatly supplemented the information on original grants in the area, and many of the US Forest Service acquisition survey maps from the 1930s onward provided a specific, surveyed location for the Old 96 Road tied to property boundaries. Once our field work began the information on these maps helped guide our survey crews to the location of the old roadbed, or allowed us to

accurately reconstruct its location if it had subsequently been obliterated.

Early in our work on this project, we began to assume that the “old road” called for in the statutes was the Old 96 Road for the entire distance from Island Ford to Odel’s Ford. But additional information shared by Mr. David Lake offered compelling evidence that the Old 96 Road was NOT the old roadbed which turned north at the intersection east of the Brickhouse, but in fact, the Old 96 Road was the old roadbed that continued northeast towards Whitmire. The “old road” extending north from that point, then, is simply the old road to Odel’s Ford, but it is the “old road” called for in statute dividing the two counties.

Based on information from the Grant Index and US Forest Service abstracts we obtained grants in the project area from South Carolina Department of Archives and History both online and in person. Surprisingly, of the 85± original grants that CESI obtained for the northern third of the project (from the Enoree River down to I-26), few showed a road, few of those designated a road the 96 Road, and for most of those few we were not able to determine their geographic location. An example of a grant that does not show a road is the John Odell grant from 1784. [Fig. 9](#) shows the outline of that grant on the grant index and [Fig. 10](#) is the grant, with no road shown on the plat. We can be sure the old Odel’s Ford Road crosses this property, not only because of the location shown on the grant index, but because the grant calls for Odells Branch, and the location of Odells Branch ([Fig. 11](#) and [Fig. 12](#)) allows us to confirm the location of this grant and that the old Odel’s Ford Road crosses the grant on its way to the ford on the Enoree River.



South of I-26 our research was rewarded with a number of grants, both large and small, that showed the 96 Road, and we were able to place most of these grants on the ground. Many primarily provided historical confirmation that the roadbed we were locating was in the same geographical location as the roadbed at the time of the grant. However, some grants were particularly helpful in guiding us to where the obliterated roadbed should be placed, particularly the 1841 James C. Caldwell Grant at the Saluda River (Fig. 89) and the 1843 Drayton Nance grant at the Little River (Fig 66).

But, starting our survey work at the Enoree River on the north end of the project, and with essentially no useful evidence in the grants for the location of the old Odel's Ford Road or the Old 96 Road, CESI used, in the locations it could be found, physical evidence of the old roadbed on the ground, and connected those locations with the locations of the old Odel's Ford Road or the Old 96 Road noted in property maps and deeds. Sometimes maps and deeds would refer specifically to the Old 96 Road, sometimes they would show the road and state that it was the county line without giving it a name. Particularly useful in this northern third were the US Forest Service maps which were largely done in the 1930s and 1940s. While not of the great age of the grants, these surveys are up to 85 years old and provided information from a time when physical evidence and living memory concerning the location of, particularly the Old 96 Road, was fresher than it is today.

It is a mystery why there was not more evidence in the original grants north of I-26 of a road that was well established and which had, evidently, existed for long enough to be considered "old" in 1785. However, at least with regards to the 1784 John Odell grant shown in

**Fig. 10**, there is a plausible explanation of why the old road was not shown across a grant where it obviously existed. CESI encountered a situation several years ago while surveying the Chester-York county line where multiple grants that were obviously athwart the line were silent about the location of the line, even though the line had recently been surveyed and marked and would have been painfully obvious during the survey of the grant. South Carolina archivist Marion Chandler noted that during the period the grants were being issued a property owner would have to annually make a trip to the county seat to pay property tax. If the property was in two counties, that meant two trips, one to each county seat, to pay property tax. He felt that for that reason property owners and grant surveyors may have conspired to imply that the property only existed in one county. When John Odell acquired the grant in **Fig. 10** in 1784 he may have been aware that the property would soon be split into two counties along the old road and may have opted to save himself the headache of having property in two counties by having the surveyor omit the road from the grant. It is merely speculation, but it might explain why such an obvious, and normally noted feature, is absent from this and other grants in this vicinity.

Also, in the third of the project north of I-26, in addition to the resources listed above, CESI used USGS Quad Maps and 1933 aerial photographs\* as supporting evidence of road locations that may not be visible on the ground today. (*\*Note: The aerial photographs were taken when the area was being acquired by the US Forest Service and were downloaded from the National Science Foundation Calhoun Critical Zone Observatory and contained the following citation: Brecheisen, Zachary S.; Cook, Charles W.; Harmon, M.A. (1933). "CZO*

*Dataset: Calhoun Experimental Forest, SC – GIS/Map Data, Photographic Imagery (1933) – 1933 Aerial Imagery Composite.” Retrieved 07 Feb 2020, From <http://criticalzone.org/calhoun/data/dataset/4324/> )*

Armed with this information we began locating the old Odel’s Ford Road and the Old 96 Road in the field. As noted above, the process of assembling data for a long, linear project such as a county line in an accurate and meaningful way is to calculate the position of each point in the South Carolina State Plane Coordinate System. Along the project CESI field personnel would establish control pairs in open areas where they could be observed by GPS. Traverses would then be run between control pairs to locate property corners, road centerlines, and other features, allowing for accurate closures and coordinates in the state plane system.

## ❖ RESULTS

Our report on the final results starts at the Enoree River and follows the Laurens-Newberry county line southwest for thirty-two miles, ending in Lake Greenwood at the location of the old Island Ford bridge. For convenience each point along this thirty-two-mile section line is numbered and there are 397 line-segments. Due to the large number of line-segments we will not report each line's bearing and distance in this report, readers may refer to the final plat for that information. This report will refer to points by their number on the final plat (Figs. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6) and describe the information CESI used to determine that each point is in the centerline of the Old 96 Road.

As stated previously, all coordinates for this project are reported in the South Carolina State Plane Grid Coordinate System and the distances in this report and on the final plat are grid distances. At this location in South Carolina the grid distances are approximately 1/10,000 *shorter* than ground distances. Since CESI's final survey product is in grid distances, for simplicity's sake, where we are making comparisons we are using grid distances to compare with the original survey distances, which would have been ground distances, but which would not have been precise enough for the 1/10,000<sup>th</sup> difference between modern grid to ground to materially affect the comparison.

### ◆◆◆ Point 1 to Point 75 (Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 2.1)

The Laurens-Newberry county line first follows the old Odel's Ford Road starting at Odel's Ford on the Enoree River. Determining the location of Odel's Ford was a challenge. Grants in the area, such as John Odell's

1784 grant mentioned above, do not show the location of the road. A second visit to SC Archives and History to gather grants on the north side of the Enoree River yielded similar results. All of the grants along the river covering the area in question were obtained and some showed roads, but none were labeled, and none showed the location of a ford. Neither the Laurens nor Newberry Mills maps (Figs. 13 and 14) are helpful as both show the river as a northwest-to-southeast squiggle without any planimetric specificity that would provide graphical evidence of where along the river the ford was located. While there is physical evidence of the roadbed on the south side of the river, it ends at the old Odell homeplace a quarter-mile south of the river. From the homeplace to the river there is no visible roadbed. CESI personnel walked both sides of the river for the better part of a mile centered on the probable ford location without finding convincing evidence of a roadbed or a ford location on either side. On the north (Union County) side of the river there are several ridges with roads that may be from the era in question, but again there was no convincing evidence indicating which might be the road leading to the ford, and the evidence terminates far enough from the river that all are inconclusive as to where the ford was located.

However, additional research in Union County yielded a survey from 1922 by H.C. Wilburn of 4381.6 acres recorded at Map Book 1, Page 191 of property located in Laurens, Newberry, and Union counties (title block Fig. 15). The ford is enclosed within the boundaries of this map. Unfortunately, the map was so large that it was cut into pieces for placement in the map book and the cut, badly frayed with time, went exactly through the area of interest, obliterating whatever information was there. CESI first checked the Laurens and Newberry register of

deeds to see if copies of this map were recorded there, but none were found. A search of South Carolina Archives also yielded nothing. Continued research determined that Mr. Wilburn had been a surveyor for the North Carolina Park Commission and the Civilian Conservation Corps and had retired to Waynesville, NC. Research at the Waynesville Library turned up some of Mr. Wilburn's personal papers but no copy of the map in question. With no hope of a more legible copy CESI made a very careful study of the map in hand and discerned two notations showing a distance to a ferry, one pointing downstream from the upstream extent of the property (Fig. 16), and the other pointing upstream from the downstream extent of the property. The outside boundaries of this property still exist and are visible in GIS. Using the GIS location for the boundaries and measuring along the orthometric photo of the river CESI found that the two distances came within feet of each other. This exercise proved to our satisfaction that it gave us a reasonably accurate coordinate for the location of the "ferry" at the time of the 1922 survey. While there is no guarantee that the "ferry" was in the same location as the ford was in 1785, it is an indication of where the road terminated in 1922, and it is not implausible that the road location in 1922 was the same as in 1785. While not conclusive, this was the best evidence CESI could discover for the location of Odel's Ford. Supporting this location is the 1933 aerial photograph\* showing a road from the old Odell house to this same general location (Fig. 17), and also in a more general way by the 1969 USGS Quad Map (Fig. 18).

Thus, on the best available evidence, we established Point 1 in the center of the Enoree River marking our calculated location for Odel's Ford. Points 2 through 6 are in the location shown for the old roadbed from the 1933 aerial photograph\* (Fig. 19) with some of the points also

lying in parts of the extant old roadbed. Starting at [Point 6](#) and continuing to [Point 16](#) the line follows the existing centerline of Lakestone Drive (State Road S-36-369) with [Points 9, 13, 14, and 15](#) being existing railroad spikes. Laurens County Map Book 52 Page 193 ([Fig. 20](#)) states that the “road is county line.”

From [Point 16](#) the line follows Lovers Lane (State Road S-36-451) with [Points 17 to 21](#) located in the centerline as shown in a survey from 1954 located in the Laurens County registry at Map Book 10 Page 242 ([Fig. 21](#)).

[Point 21](#) is at the intersection with the centerline of SC 72. From [Point 21](#) the line leaves the existing road and follows the old roadbed of the old Odel’s Ford Road with [Points 22 through 27](#) in the old roadbed and [Point 28](#) at the intersection of the old roadbed and the existing Little North Carolina Road, with [Points 23 through 26](#) being US Forest Service corner monuments as shown on [Fig. 22](#), which is a portion of the map of a purchase from Mary P. Fant dated July 1934.

From [Point 28](#) the line follows the existing centerline of Little North Carolina Road until [Point 54](#), which is south of the South Fork of Duncan’s Creek, and is just south of the centerline of the CSX Railroad, with exception of [Points 29 and 45](#), which are in the old roadbed and not the currently traveled roadbed. [Figs. 23 and 24](#) are from two surveys from Newberry County, Map Book D16 Page 7 from 1952 and Map Book U Page 115 from 1965, showing that the road is the county boundary.

In considering where to go south of [Point 54](#), our initial hypothesis was that Little North Carolina Road continued to be the roadbed of the old Odel’s Ford Road, it was obviously an old, deeply incised, and long-used

road, and it continued climbing the back of the ridge up to SC 66, just like a colonial ridge road should do. However, despite these obvious attributes, continued research along its length turned up no old deeds or maps that supported that assumption. As we reviewed the LIDAR in the area we noticed an old roadbed intersection just north of SC 66 and west of Fendley Road (Fig. 7) with one old road paralleling SC 66 and the other running north paralleling Fendley Road. The existence of an old road running to the north was supported by US Forest Service acquisition surveys from 1934 showing an “old road” in this area (Fig. 5).

Prior research (US Forest Service surveys and SCDOT plans) had already confirmed that SC 66 proceeding southwest from the historic structure known locally as “The Brickhouse” was in essentially the same location as the Old 96 Road and CESI field personnel had already located some of the extant sections of old roadbed that were left intact and abandoned along the edges of the new right-of-way when SC 66 was built. In a moment of inspiration one of our staff rubber-sheeted the 1825 Laurens Mills Map onto our traverse, anchoring it at the Enoree River and on the section southwest of the “Brickhouse.” The results were startling and can be seen in Fig. 25 and Fig. 26. The degree to which our field located Old 96 Road, and north of the intersection our locations for the old Odel’s Ford Road, corresponded to both the graphic location and the planimetric configuration of the road on the Mills Map was amazing. Based on these results we are convinced that Fendley Road is largely in the same location as the old Odel’s Ford Road, with three fragments of the original roadbed to one or the other side, and a long, 4500’ section of extant roadbed on the southern end leading down to the intersection with the Old 96 Road as shown in Fig.



7, before arriving at SC 66. What was not clear is where the old Odel's Ford Road had run between the end of Fendley Road and [Point 54](#). A thorough review of the deeds and survey maps provided no guidance. We reviewed the LIDAR topo for evidence of an old roadbed and walked the area attempting to find evidence that LIDAR did not pick up, but to no avail. The best evidence we are left with is the 1825 Mills Map, which shows no significant variation in alignment at this point. In fact, the last tangent section of existing Fendley Road points directly at [Point 54](#), so our conclusion, absent evidence to the contrary, was to go point-to-point. So, from [Point 54](#) the line is a straight line to [Point 55](#), the last 1200' of which is over existing Fendley Road, and from there to [Point 79](#) all points are in Fendley Road or immediately beside it in old roadbed fragments.

◆◆◆ [Point 76 to Point 142](#) (Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 2.2)

[Points 80 through 86](#) are in the extant roadbed of the old Odel's Ford Road, with [Point 86](#) in the intersection of the old Odel's Ford Road with the Old 96 Road. From [Point 86 to 87](#) the line follows the extant roadbed of the Old 96 Road (Fig. 7). This location for the county line is also supported by a 1919 survey shown in Fig. 27. From [Point 87 to Point 99](#) South Carolina Highway 66 lays largely on top of the roadbed of the Old 96 Road, having obliterated it in many locations, leaving occasionally fragments on both the north and south sides of SC 66, as shown on the construction plans for SC 66 shown in Figs. 28 and 29. US Forest Service surveys from the 1930s also show sections of the Old 96 Road paralleling the paved road that preceded SC 66. Examples can be seen in Figs. 30 and 31. And, in addition to fragments of old roadbed

and calls from historic boundary surveys, in two areas the Old 96 Road has been located in recent decades and monumented, as shown in [Figs. 32 and 33](#).

Between [Points 99 and 102](#) there is, except for a short section northwest of [Point 102](#), no evidence of the Old 96 Road in the field. Careful review of the aerial topography and extensive inspection in the field failed to find anything that looked remotely like an old roadbed. The two counties use the western property line of David and Dana Adams property (Newberry Parcel 163-1) as the GIS boundary between the two counties ([Fig. 34](#)). Adjoining neighbor Harold Rogers (Newberry Parcel 163-2) told CESI field personnel that he believes Adams' west boundary line was the correct location for the county line. Although this property line is new, created by a subdivision in 1994 (Newberry County Map Book B99 – Page 3), there is some support for it being near, or coincident, with the Old 96 Road. [Fig. 35](#) shows a 1909 survey of the property adjoining Mr. Adams and Mr. Rogers on the south and shows the Old 96 Road crossing the property and ending about where [Point 102](#) is located. There is well defined existing roadbed across the majority of this property that matches the location shown on the survey. This property was acquired by the US Forest Service in the mid-1930s and in the abstract for this property the Forest Service has shown how the Old 96 Road extends to north on to the property currently owned by Rogers and Adams ([Fig. 36](#) and [Fig. 37](#)). [Fig. 36](#) shows the 96 Road crossing the property south of Adams and Rogers and then extending the roadway north onto their property, and [Fig. 37](#) shows an enlargement of the roadway extending to the north. With no physical evidence of the Old 96 Road in the field north of [Point 102](#), with no description of the location of the Old 96 Road in any of the

deeds or plats from Laurens and Newberry counties, with the US Forest Service map in [Figs. 36 and 37](#) graphically showing the Old 96 Road generally in the location of Adams' west boundary line, and with the GIS systems of both counties using Adams' west boundary line as the county line, CESI felt this was best evidence available for the correct location of the county line. As shown in [Fig. 38](#), the county line extends from [Point 99 to Point 100](#), which is at the intersection of Adams' west boundary line and the centerline of SC 66. From [Point 100](#) the county line continues along Adam's west boundary line to [Point 101](#), which is at the intersection of the extension of the last intact section of the Old 96 Road extant roadbed with Adams' west boundary line, and then continues from there to [Point 102](#), which is in the center of the Old 96 Road roadbed. [Fig. 38](#) shows how this relates graphically to the Old 96 Road as shown on the Forest Service map.

From [Point 102 to Point 127](#) the county line follows, for the greatest part, the extant roadbed of the Old 96 Road. In most places it is very obvious, in many places it is the boundary between adjoining properties, and along this section is attested to by numerous surveys and maps, some dating back over a century. Both [Figs. 35 and 36](#) show that [Points 107 to 115](#) run in the "old" Old 96 Road ([Fig. 35](#) declares it to be the "old" road in 1909, over a century ago). [Figs. 39 and 40](#) show an enlargement of these areas.

After the "old" and "new" roadbeds merge back into one, it continues southwest ending at [Point 120](#), a concrete monument in the old roadbed marking the north edge of the right-of-way for I-26. The old roadbed has been obliterated by the construction of the interstate but picks up again at the interstate right-of-way monument on the south side of I-26, [Point 121](#), and from there the old roadbed continues to

Point 127. Fig. 41 shows the location of Point 125, noting that it is in the Old 96 Road and on the Laurens-Newberry County line. From Point 125 to Point 127 the old roadbed is deeply incised and obvious, as it is for most all of the distance from Headley's Creek.

Even though from Point 127 to Point 132 the old roadbed is intermittent it continues to be the Old 96 Road as shown in Fig. 42.

The deeply incised old roadbed returns at Point 133, which is Corner 1 of US Forest Service Tract 100, and that roadbed (which continues to be extant with a few missing segments) is noted in the Forest Service maps up to Point 159 as being both the Old 96 Road and the county line, a typical example being shown in Fig. 43.

◆◆◆ Point 143 to Point 196 (Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 2.3)

Starting between Point 152 and Point 153 and continuing beyond Point 176 the extant roadbed enters onto the first grant that provides contemporary historic support for it as the Old 96 Road, the 1000-acre grant made in 1771 to James Ravenel, shown in Fig. 44 and Fig. 44.1, and for the southern three-fourths of that length a 1792 grant to James Kincaid shown in Fig. 45 and Fig. 45.1, with Ravenel's labeling it the "*Road from Broad River to 96*" and Kincaid "*Road to Ninety Six.*" South of Point 159 the location is also supported by Laurens County School District Maps from 1916 and shown in Fig. 46.

Point 160 to Point 166 are in or adjacent to the current gravel road, named County Line Road, and are surveyed locations for the Old 96 Road based on Laurens County MB 34 Page 262 from 1960 as shown in Fig 47.

From Point 167 to Point 175 (Point 175 is located just north of US 76 in Kinards, SC) the line continues to be in, or just adjacent, to the roadbed of County Line Road, as per the surveyed and monumented right-of-way lines depicted in a 1957 survey recorded at Laurens MB 11 Page 161, and Newberry MB O Page 23, and shown in **Fig. 48**.

From Point 175 to Point 186 the line follows the Old 96 Road as depicted on Newberry MB I Page 69 from 1936, shown in **Fig. 49**, with Points 176 to 178 and Point 185 falling in the roadway of SC Hwy 560 and Points 179 to 184 falling in the old roadbed, the old roadbed also being surveyed and depicted on Laurens MB 35 Page 222 and Laurens MB A312 Page 7. Point 186 is a 2-1/2" Iron Pipe in the old roadbed and Point 187 is a calculated point in the old roadbed from information depicted in Laurens MB 35 Page 216 and, shown in **Fig. 50**.

Crossing the Bush River, the line from Point 188 to Point 195 continues to be in or adjacent to SC Hwy 560 as depicted on Newberry MB D Page 103 from 1902, shown in **Fig. 51**, as well as historically shown in an 1837 survey for the Estate of Dr. Charles F. Gary (**Fig. 52** and **Fig. 53**), with corroborating alignment information from Laurens County MB 4 Page 29, surveyed in 1944, down to Bush River Road as shown in **Fig. 54**, and from Bush River Road to Carson's Creek from Laurens MB 42 Page 187 as shown in **Fig. 55**.

◆◆◆ Point 196 to Point 295 (**Fig. 1.1** and **Fig. 2.4**)

Points 196 to 198 continue to fall in or adjacent the pavement of SC Hwy 560 with the line from Point 198 to Point 199 leaving the road to follow the old roadbed to the centerline of Carsons Creek.

From [Point 199 to Point 208](#) the line follows the extant old roadbed back up to SC Hwy 560 and from there to [Point 219](#) runs in or adjacent to the pavement as recorded in Newberry MB P Page 162 surveyed in 1959 and as shown in [Fig. 57](#), with supplementary location information provided by a survey from 1969 recorded in Laurens MB 24 Page 72 and shown in [Fig. 56](#), and from a 1997 survey recorded in Laurens MB A164 Page 9 and shown in [Fig. 58](#), and also a 2007 survey recorded in Laurens MB A557 Page 6, shown in [Fig. 59](#). The alignment from the Bush River across both Gary grants to [Point 214](#) is shown in one comprehensive composite on [Fig. 60](#).

[Point 220](#) is in the extant old roadbed south of SC Hwy 560 and as the line follows the old roadbed it crosses back north of SC Hwy 560 between [Points 223 and 224](#), then back south of SC Hwy 560 between [Points 226 and 227](#), and crosses once again north of SC Hwy 560 between [Points 228 and 229](#), to [Point 233](#), as recorded in Newberry MB 1 Page 550 shown in [Fig. 61](#), and as recorded in Laurens MB 31 Page 88 shown in [Fig. 62](#).

From [Point 233](#) the line crosses to the south side of SC Hwy 560 to [Point 234](#), a point at the northern end of the extant old roadbed, from which point the line follows the extant old roadbed to [Point 236](#).

[Point 236](#), the last extant old roadbed location, is about two hundred feet east of SC Hwy 56. The next section of old roadbed is over a half-mile farther south and over 1000' west of SC Hwy 56, and is on what was once Belfast Plantation, which is now South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' Belfast Wildlife Management Area. Belfast WMA is over 4600 acres of former timber land dedicated to hunting, shooting, wildlife observation, and for an activities and events center

uses the former plantation house, built in 1786 by Colonel John Simpson ([Fig. 63.2](#)). CESI was unable to locate any grants at SC Dept. of Archives and History to Col. Simpson for this property, in fact no grants could be located in this area that would help inform the planimetric shape of the Old 96 Road south of [Point 236](#). Neither was CESI able to find recorded maps in Laurens or Newberry counties for this segment. Eventually CESI recovered a map done in 1970 for Champion Paper, Inc. that shed some light on the area in question ([Fig. 63](#)). This map showed points in a boundary line west of SC Hwy 56 and the accompanying line table ([Fig. 63.1](#)) noted these points as “I.P in abandoned road,” indicating where the old roadbed had once been located between SC Hwy 56 and where it is still extant to the west. CESI located existing property corners from this survey in the extant old roadbed to the west, and was able to accurately reestablish the location of the missing corners and obliterated old roadbed. [Point 237](#) was established by this method. The line from [Point 236 to Point 237](#) is a straight line, 2435.66’ in length, crossing from the east side of SC Hwy 56 at the north end, to the west side at the south end. While it is unusual for an old road such as the Old 96 Road to have such a long, uniformly straight section, it is not unheard of. And, adding to our confidence that this location and orientation was the correct one, is our comparison of this alignment with the Belfast plantation house which, as mentioned before, was built in 1786 - its construction contemporaneous with the Old 96 Road at the time it was designated as the boundary between the two counties. As can be seen in [Fig. 64](#), the front of the Belfast plantation house, while skewed with the current highway, sits perfectly parallel with the line between [Point 236 and Point 237](#), indicating this is

the alignment that the Old 96 Road had at the time the house was laid out for construction.

Points 238 and 239 are calculated points for the old roadbed but starting at Point 240 the extant old roadbed begins, along with existing property corners, and these continue to Point 243. Point 244 to Point 248 are all points in the extant old roadbed, with Point 249 along the extension of old roadbed from Point 248 to the centerline of Little River. This extant old roadbed is confirmed to be the Old 96 Road by an 1839 grant to John K. Griffin as shown in Fig. 65 and Fig. 65.1.

Points 250 to Point 295 continue to be in the roadbed of the Old 96 Road as shown in an 1843 grant to Drayton Nance (Fig. 66 and Fig. 66.1), and as shown on an 1842 grant to James Griffin Williams (Fig. 67 and Fig. 67.1), along with specific metes and bounds information from a 1962 survey recorded in Newberry at MB S Page 14 (Fig. 68), along with a 2012 survey recorded in Newberry at MB C280 Page 10 (Fig. 69) and a 2011 survey recorded in Newberry at MB C254 Page 1 (Fig. 70).

◆◆◆ Point 296 to Point 346 (Fig. 1.1 and Fig. 2.5)

From Point 296 to Point 306 the line runs in Poplar Spring Road, or beside it at the locations that the current road does not run in the old roadbed, as shown on a detail from a survey recorded in 2006 in Laurens at MB A520 Page 7 (Fig. 71), a survey from 1969 recorded in Laurens at MB 24 Page 292 (Fig. 72), and a 1981 survey recorded in Laurens at MB 43 Page 228 (Fig. 73).

Points 306 to 327 all lie in the extant old roadbed, with Point 306 to Point 323 lying across an 1822 grant to Henry R. Hall as shown in Fig. 74



and [Fig. 74.1](#), and with [Points 306 to 311](#) located as per 1988 survey recorded in Newberry at MB AQ2 Page 44 ([Fig. 75](#)), and [Points 312 to 327](#) conforming with a 1989 survey recorded in Laurens at MB 56 Page 281, as shown in [Fig. 76](#).

From [Point 327 to Point 335](#) the line runs along and adjacent to Poplar Spring Road as shown in a 1970 survey recorded in Laurens at MB 26 Page 158 ([Fig. 77](#)).

From [Point 335](#) Poplar Spring Road continues to occupy the Old 96 Road roadbed but the two separate prior to reaching [Point 336](#), from which point the extant old roadbed continues to [Point 337](#) as shown on a 1972 survey recorded in Laurens at MB 31 Page 54 ([Fig. 78](#)).

From [Point 337](#) the line follows the extant old roadbed, crossing Soule Chapel Church Road and SC Hwy 39, south to [Point 351](#), as shown in a 1958 survey recorded in Newberry at MB P Page 134 ([Fig. 79](#)), and also a 2005 survey recorded in Laurens at MB A597 Page 6 ([Fig. 80](#)).

◆◆◆ [Point 347 to Point 398](#) ([Fig. 1.1](#) and [Fig. 2.6](#))

From [Point 351 to Point 373](#) the line continues to follow the extant old roadbed, crossing County Line Road (State Road S-36-452), and conforms to an unrecorded map of a 2007 survey for HMW Timberlands LLC performed by Glenn Associates ([Fig. 81](#)).

[Point 374](#) is a point in the extant old roadbed.

[Point 375](#) is an 1-1/4" iron pipe in the extant old roadbed and is the northern corner shown on an unrecorded plat from the files provided by SC Geodetic Survey of the records of Lake Greenwood and is titled

*“Copy of Plat and Survey made by R. A. Austin, Surveyor by request of Capt. Ben Mathews 28<sup>th</sup> Jany. 1896”* (Fig. 82). [Points 375 to 388](#) are in the extant old roadbed and conform to the information shown in Fig. 82, as well as information shown on a 1997 survey recorded in Laurens at MB A194 Page 2 (Fig. 83), with [Point 375](#) being the eastern corner of Fig. 83. [Point 389](#) is in County Line Road (State Road S-36-452) where the alignment of the old roadbed crosses and is a point common to both Fig. 82 and Fig. 83, being the southern corner of the latter. South of County Line Road (State Road S-36-452) the extant old roadbed resumes and continues, conforming to the information in Fig. 82. to [Point 395](#), which is a 1-1/2” pipe, and is located at the westernmost corner of Fig. 82. An old roadbed is extant, continuing southwest from [Point 395](#), but subsequent research revealed that past [Point 395](#) in that direction it was no longer the roadbed of the Old 96 Road.

Proceeding to the Saluda River from [Point 395](#) required a process of historical excavation to locate the historical path of the road at the time of the enactment of Act No. 1263 in 1785, the legislation which designated the “old road” between “Odel’s ford” and Island Ford as the line between Laurens and Newberry counties. As noted, [Point 395](#) is an existing 1-1/2” iron pipe property corner that lies in the extant old roadbed, and from that point an old roadbed continues, with an approximate 10° westerly deflection, in a southwesterly direction for another 1000’ before being obliterated by grading associated with the homes built in recent decades around Lake Greenwood. Our initial assumption was that this roadbed was the Old 96 Road proceeding down to Island Ford. To determine where the terminus of this road would be once it reached the river we referred to an aerial photograph of unknown provenance provided by South Carolina Geodetic Survey

(from information from the construction of Lake Greenwood) that showed the river, road, and bridge still intact sometime in the 1930s. Visible in this photo (Fig. 84) is the still extant bridge over the Saluda River, portions of what appear to be the current location of County Line Road (State Road S-36-452), evidence beside County Line Road of the old roadbed, and evidence of the old roadbed and the road then in use coming down to the bridge. While this photo provided us evidence that the old roadbed extant southwest of [Point 395](#) did indeed once continue down to the river and cross in the location of the bridge, this single photo did not provide enough information for us to anchor it geographically or scale it in a way that would allow us to develop with any confidence a coordinate for the bridge location, or the bends in the road leading to it, which all lie now under Lake Greenwood. More aerial photographs of the area were needed in order to match features in the photographs with existing features, providing scale and orientation that would allow us to determine coordinates for the location of features now underwater. Subsequently, South Carolina Geodetic Survey obtained a series of 1939 aerial photographs originally procured by USDA's Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Southern Division, for Greenwood County. CESI was able combine those photographs into a montage large enough (Fig. 85) that road intersections that existed in the photographs, and which still exist today, could provide the proper scale and orientation. This allowed a graphical determination of coordinates for the location of the old roadbed, and former location of the bridge (the bridge having been removed and clearing for Lake Greenwood having occurred prior to these aerials being made in 1939), that is as accurate as is possible without underwater surveys. Based on the photographic evidence we

felt our proposed alignment ([Fig. 86](#)) for the roadbed from [Point 395](#) down to Island Ford was as accurate as could be obtained from the data at hand, and to vet those locations we turned to our historic surveys for confirmation. The first was a 1923 survey of the property of Caroline M. Lewis ([Fig. 87](#)) which depicts a road completely across the 318-acre tract and which we were able to accurately position based on the location of the bridge and a stream boundary on the northwest side. Once overlaid in our system ([Fig. 88](#)) the distances, acreages, and location of the high-water mark digitized from orthophotos versus the 440-contour on the survey - all checked reasonably well – indicating that the Lewis survey was accurate. However, the road on the survey was not anywhere near the old roadbed shown in the 1939 aerial photograph, but instead made a straight line from the bridge location towards [Point 395](#) and was almost exactly an extension of the alignment between [Point 392](#) and [Point 395](#). We were surprised at this and our initial conclusion was the Lewis survey road was a sketched and not a surveyed location, and that the alignment with the section of the Old 96 Road north of [Point 395](#) was coincidence. We decided to look further back in time for other evidence of historic road location.

We had been fortunate in our research at SC Department of Archives and History to recover an 1841 grant to James C. Caldwell of 1183.875 acres at the Saluda River which is described in the grant as located in both Laurens and Newberry districts ([Fig. 89](#)). There is a road crossing the grant and it shows a substantial stretch of the river and an island in the river. Also helpful was that some of the grant lines are still property lines visible in current GIS. Using those we were able to place the grant in our system at the correct location and scale. The grant plat matched very well with the location of the river and the island as seen in the

1939 aerial, giving us confidence that we had the grant properly positioned. Once again, the road shown on this 1841 grant was not located where the old roadbed in the 1939 aerial was located, but instead ran substantially in the same location as in the 1923 Lewis survey ([Fig 90](#)).

With two attempts having failed to vet what appeared from the 1939 aerial (and an extant old roadbed leading southwest from [Point 395](#)) to be the historical road down to the river, we gave more study to that aerial. With careful examination we thought we could discern a feature in the location suggested by the 1923 and 1841 surveys that looked as if it could possibly be an old roadbed running essentially where the two surveys put their roads ([Fig 91](#)).

Based on these three converging lines of evidence, the 1923 Lewis survey, the 1841 Caldwell grant, and the faint evidence of an old roadbed from the 1939 aerial, we were forced to conclude that historically the road running down to the bridge location was not in the location we had originally suspected, but had in fact run from [Point 395](#) along an alignment that was essentially an extension of the roadbed running from [Point 392](#) to [Point 395](#) ([Fig. 92](#)).

The final document in our effort to vet the location were the Mills Atlas Maps of 1820/1825. There are three that show Island Ford: Laurens, Newberry, and the county that existed south of Newberry in 1820/1825, Edgefield ([Fig. 93](#), [Fig. 94](#), [Fig. 95](#)). What is immediately apparent about these is that they *all* show *two* roads crossing the Saluda. Now the question became, which of those represents the bridge location that was there in 1939? In both 1841 and 1923 a road came down to the river at the bridge location. Comparing the

1820/1825 Mills Map for Laurens with the road alignments as shown on both those surveys, and factoring in the location of Mayson's Creek obtained from the 1939 aerial photograph, the evidence indicates that the bridge is the northwestern of the two roads crossing the Saluda (Fig. 96).

Now the question became, which of the two crossings is the correct location for the county line?

All the legislation from 1785 forward specifies that the road dividing Laurens and Newberry crosses the Saluda at Island Ford. In Caldwell's 1841 grant an island is shown in the river, and there is an island still in that same location in the 1939 aerial photograph. However, the bridge crossing the river is 1500' upstream of this island. Why would a ford be named "Island Ford" for an island so far downstream it's not discernable as an island? It makes far more sense that the southeastern crossing, which is near or at the island, is the one that was called Island Ford. It appears that the crossing at the bridge was in use by 1820 and continued to be used until the bridge was dismantled for the construction of Lake Greenwood - there is a continuity of record on that from 1820 forward. Thus, it appears that the earlier, original crossing was the southeastern one, the one that crosses at, or near, the island, the one which could properly be called "Island Ford," and therefore we concluded this southeastern crossing is the one specified by the 1785 legislation creating Laurens and Newberry counties.

An additional element supports the crossing at the island as being the one that is the true corner of the two counties.

The same act that created Laurens and Newberry counties also created, across the Saluda River from Newberry, Edgefield County, which is

described in Act No. 1263 as, “*one other county, adjoining the above (Abbeville), and also bounded on Savannah river, known by the name of Edgefield...*,” a not very helpful description. However, there is the map of Edgefield in the 1820/1825 Mills Atlas, a detail of which is shown in [Fig. 95](#). The line between Edgefield and Abbeville as drawn intersects the Saluda River at the location of the bridge crossing, the northwestern crossing ([Fig. 97](#)). That line is labeled on the map as running N 40° E 19 (miles) 48 (chains). While the original 1785 legislation provides no metes description of Edgefield County, the 1881-1882 South Carolina General Statutes state, “*...thence (north 40° east) nineteen miles and thirty-eight chains, or until it intersects the Saluda River at a point one-fourth of a mile above Island Ford...*” Thus, according to the statutes of the State of South Carolina, Island Ford is actually a quarter-mile below the crossing at the bridge, making it adjacent the island. This statute is convincing evidence that Island Ford is the southeastern crossing, and thus is the path of the Old 96 Road named in statute as the boundary between Laurens and Newberry counties. Based on the distance of a quarter-mile specified in statute, CESI created a [Point 398](#) in the center of the Saluda River at a distance of 1320’ from the bridge location shown on the 1939 aerial photograph. [Point 396](#) was then created on a line between the bridge and [Point 395](#) at the scaled location of the intersection of the northwestern and southeastern roads on the Laurens Mills Map, and [Point 397](#) was created based on the scaled location of the curve in the southeastern road segment. [Fig. 98](#) shows the relationship of all these elements.

One final supporting element can be seen in a detail of this photograph ([Fig. 99](#)), a road on the west bank of the Saluda that in 1939 terminates at the location of our [Point 398](#), a road which was probably a remanent

of the Old 96 Road rising up on the west side of the Saluda River from Island Ford.

### ❖ Final Thoughts

To reestablish the Laurens and Newberry county line requires determining the location of the road described in the 1785 statute as running from Odel's Ford on the Enoree River to Island Ford on the Saluda River, a road we call the old Odel's Ford Road from where it turns north east of the Brickhouse and the rest known locally as the Old 96 Road.

The correct location of this county boundary is where the centerline of the road existed at the time the enabling legislation was adopted in 1785. Roads, due to use, erosion, convenience, and safety, are sometimes relocated. It is still the same road, and it still connects Point A to Point B, but a part of its alignment has changed, and if that alignment served as a boundary, then the boundary continues to lie along the old alignment, the boundary does not change and move to the relocated portion. When such an alignment change happens, it is not uncommon for the old, unused, portion to become used for other purposes and over time evidence of the old roadbed may be erased by



those uses. Additionally, over time, some roads fall into disuse along all, or most of their length.

The arrival of the automobile changed the nature of what made one road more desirable than another and, with the increase in speed that the automobile had over walking or horse drawn transportation, alternate routes that were not the shortest point-to-point, but which were better suited to providing a smooth ride at the speed an automobile could attain, found greater favor. This seems to be the case for both the old Odel's Ford Road and the Old 96 Road. Pieces of each still exist in sections that are used by automobiles. And where they mark a property boundary they are still largely extant. But in some locations they have been obliterated by close to a century of use as pasture, crop, or timber land. We are fortunate along this project that so much of both roads continued to be used as road and boundary, it has preserved large sections that we have confidence as being the old Odel's Ford Road or the Old 96 Road and which we can then stitch together using the available record evidence.

But none of that answers the question, are these roads which we have been able to establish through physical remnants and documentation, in the same location as when they were established as the county boundary in 1785?

We, having given it a lot of thought, answer with a qualified, "Yes."

First, the roads that we have established are certainly very close to the 1785 location because what we have identified are part of an old road that starts at Odel's Ford on the Enoree River and extends to the

location of the old Island Ford on the Saluda River. We have looked at many deeds and maps recorded between 1785 and now and have seen no evidence of another old road nearby that would parallel the roads we have located, and which could possibly be the “old road” referred to in the enabling legislation. So, these roads lie at least very close to the 1785 alignment, and we see no physical or record evidence of other roads paralleling that alignment.

Second, in the part of the boundary that follows the Old 96 Road deeds and maps going back over one hundred years consistently refer to it as the 96 Road, and on one deed from 1909 the location of the “old” 96 road (the original location) and the “new” 96 Road (the relocated section) is shown. That gives us an indication that when portions were relocated it was noted in the public records.

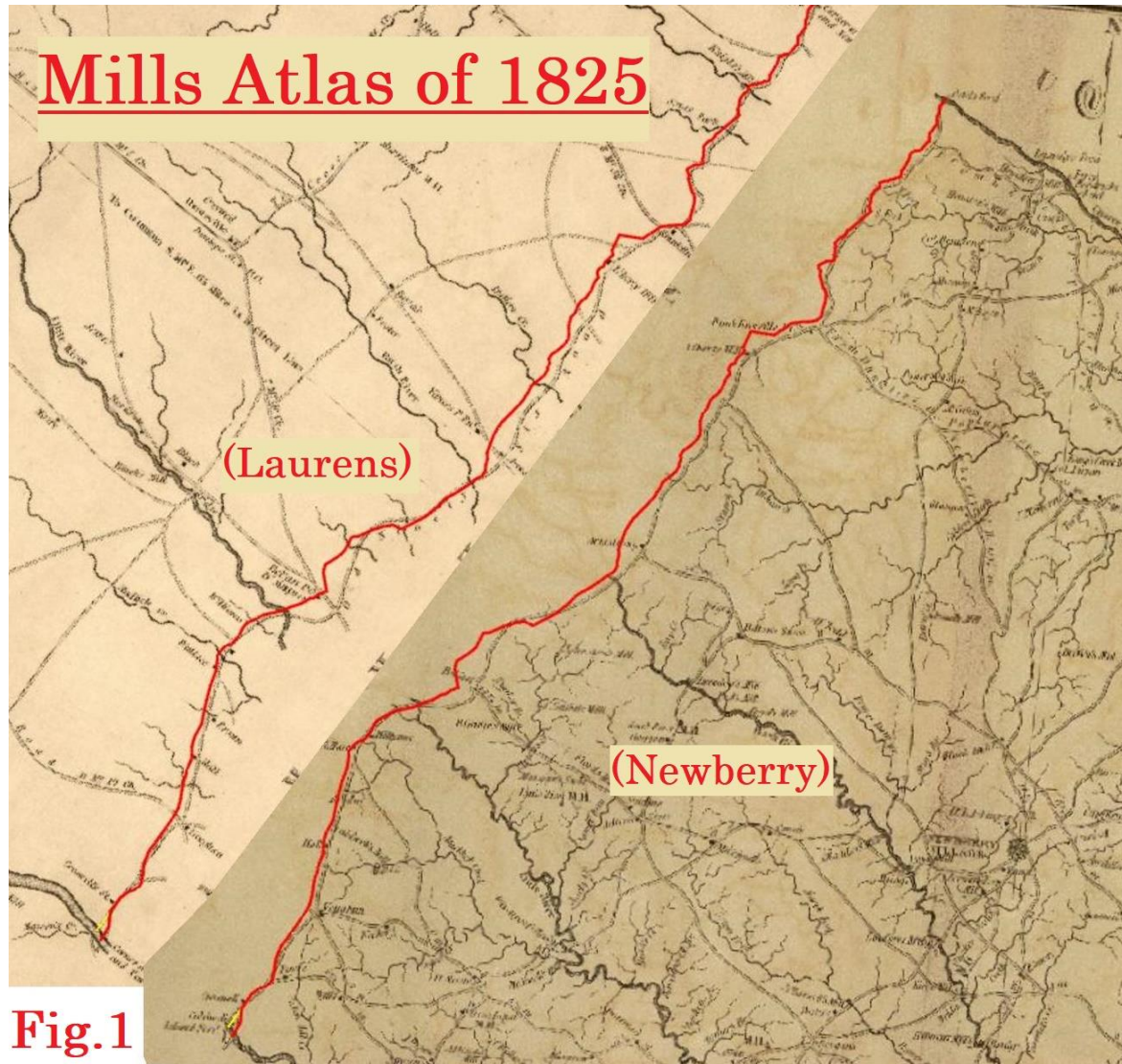
And third, some sections of these old roads are property boundaries. Without researching to see when those tracts were created, it is probably safe to say that a road that has existed since well before 1785 has probably always, at numerous places along its length, been the boundary between property owners. And nothing would work to keep a road fixed in its place more effectively than being the defining marker of where the economic interests of two property owners intersect.

So, it is our conclusion, based on research, field work, and analysis, that the locations we are presenting for the old Odel’s Ford Road and the Old 96 Road are, along its whole length, substantially where they were in 1785, and in most places, the same identical location.

## ❖ MONUMENTS

For preservation of the county boundary identified by this project monuments were established at approximately one-mile intervals through a combination of the witnessing of established property corners determined to be on the county boundary with Carsonite posts, setting #8 rebar with marked caps and witnessed by Carsonite posts, and mag nail and marked disks where county boundary corners needed to be located in pavement. These county boundary monuments are shown in [Fig. 100](#) through [Fig. 131.2](#).

❖ **FIGURES**



# Mills Atlas of 1825

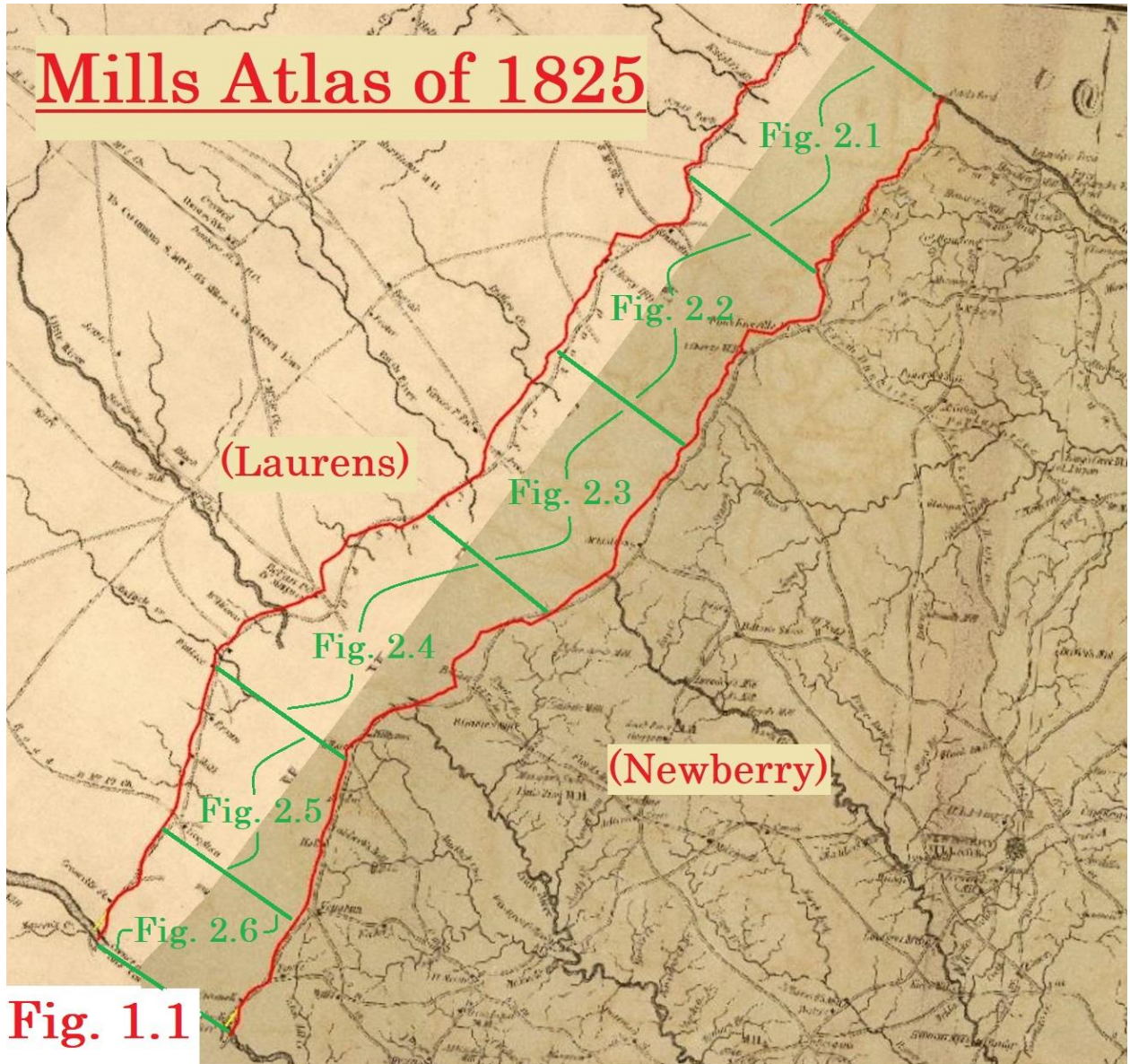


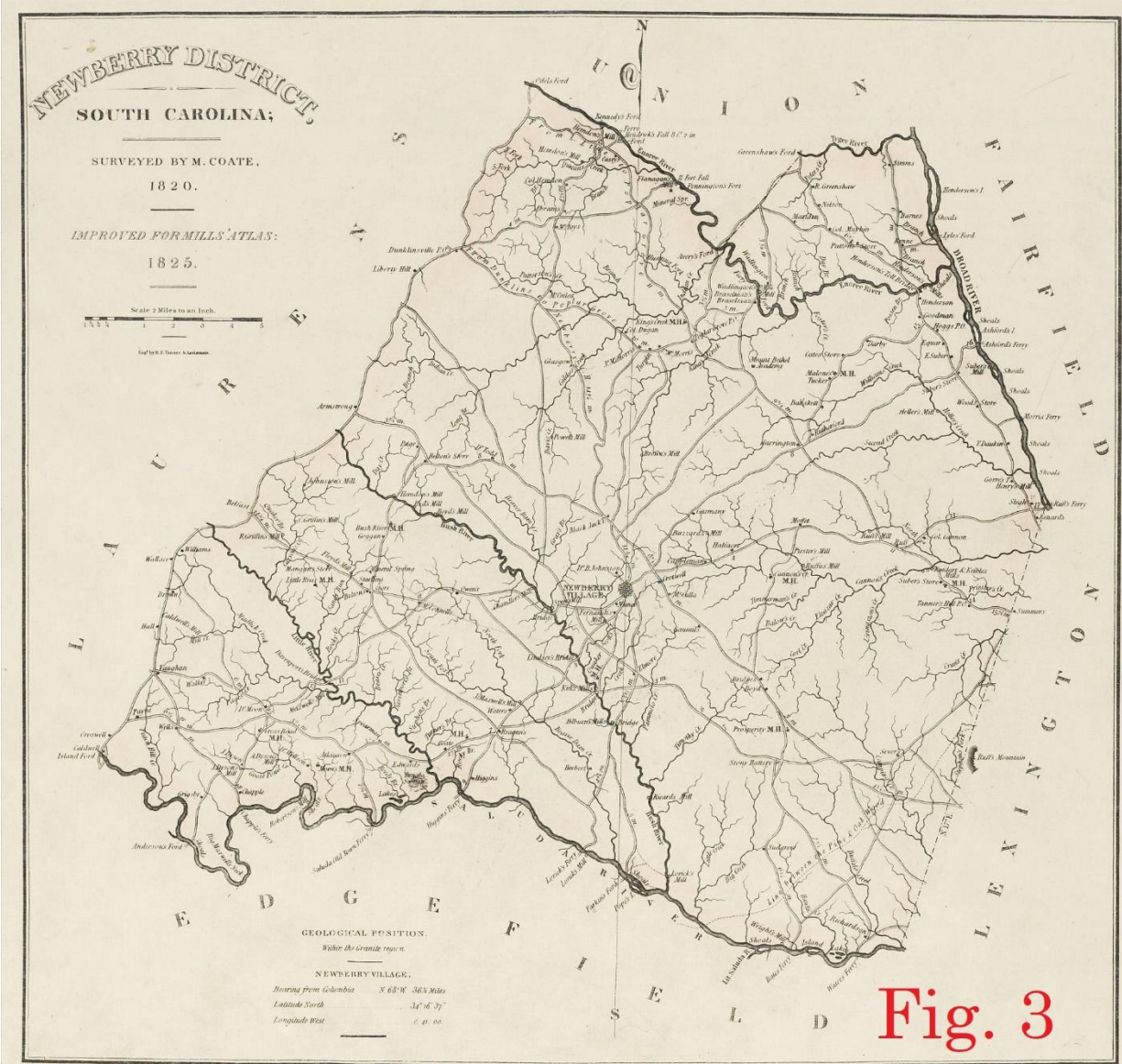
Fig. 1.1



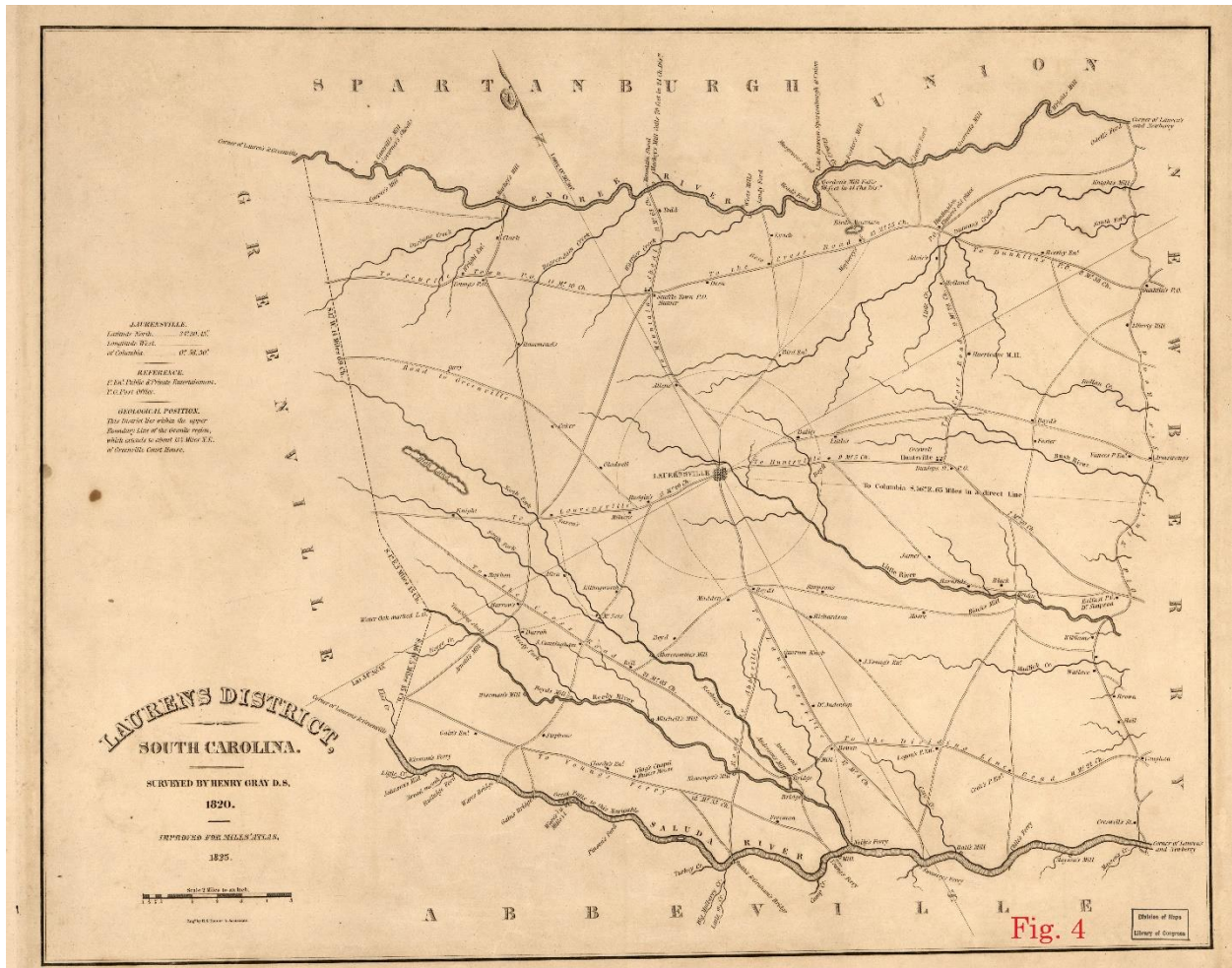


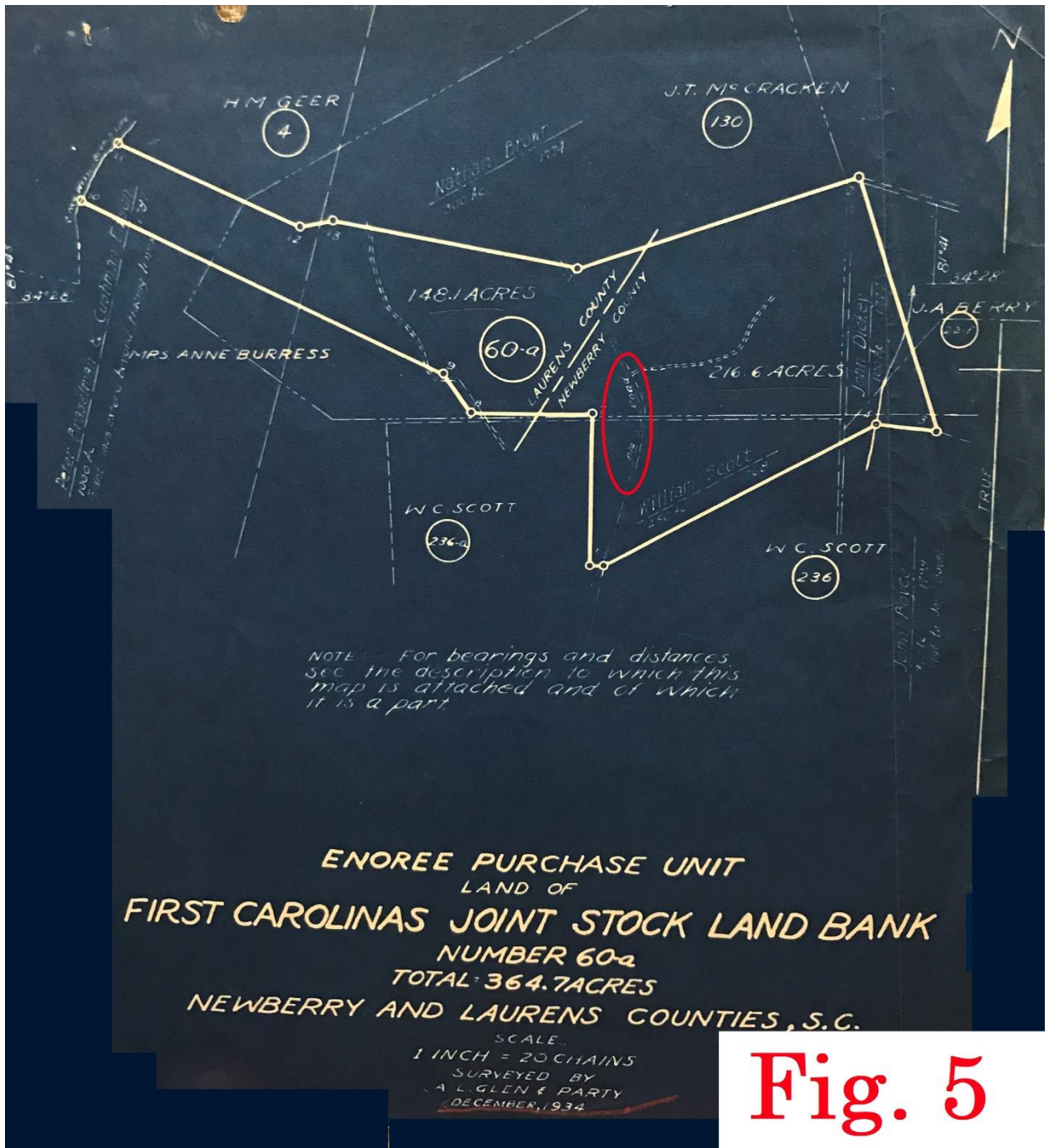




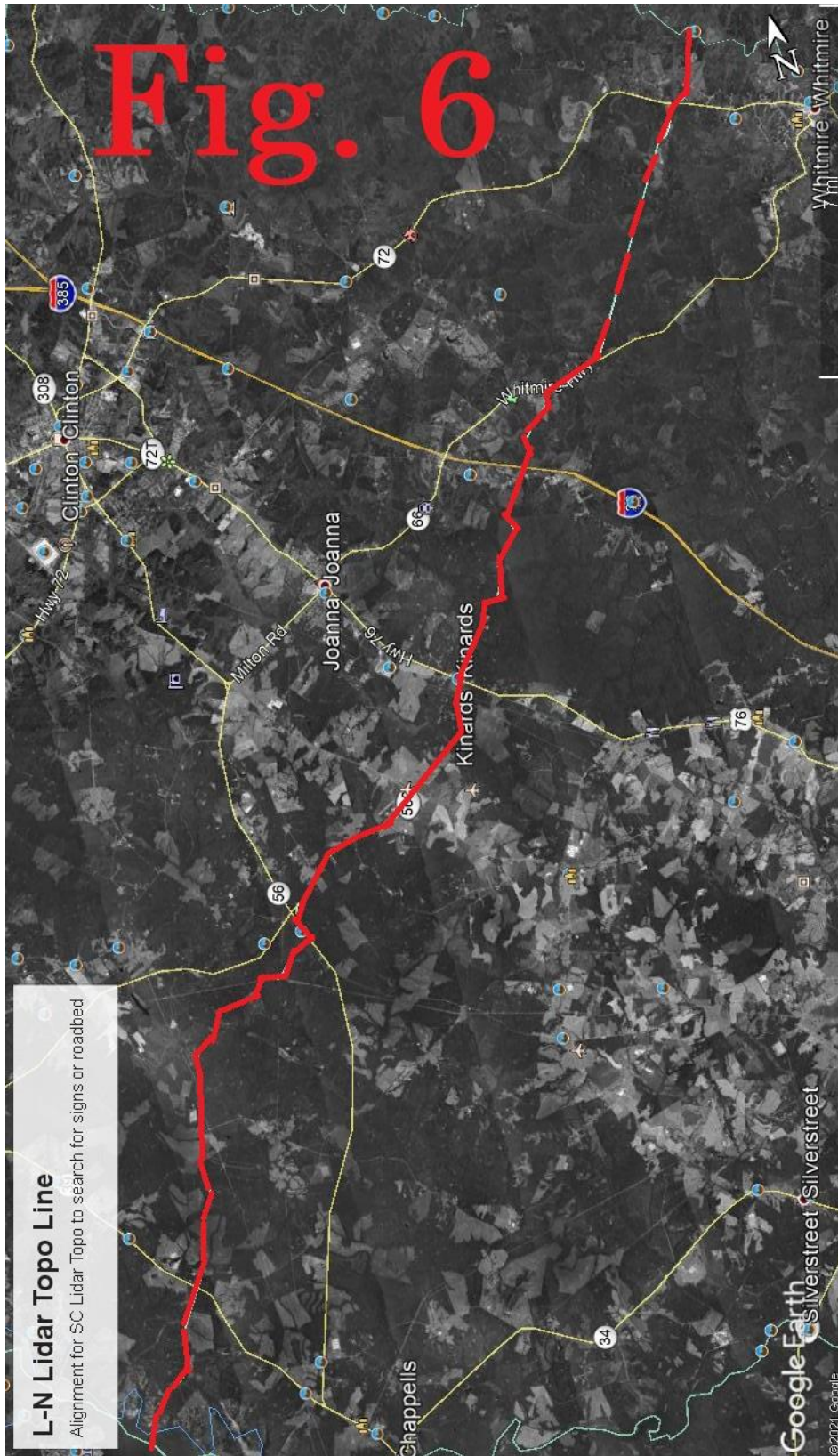


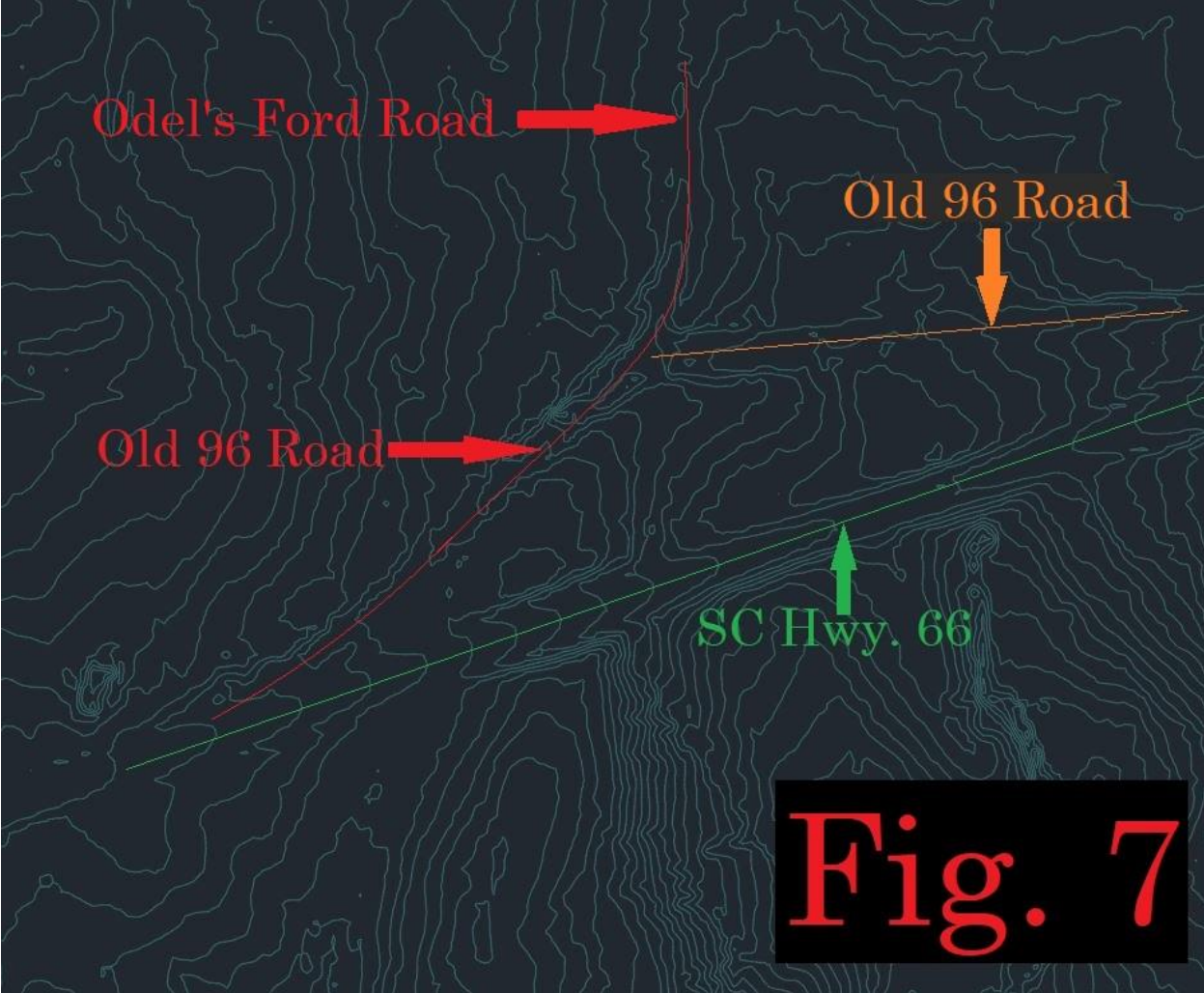
**Fig. 3**





**Fig. 5**





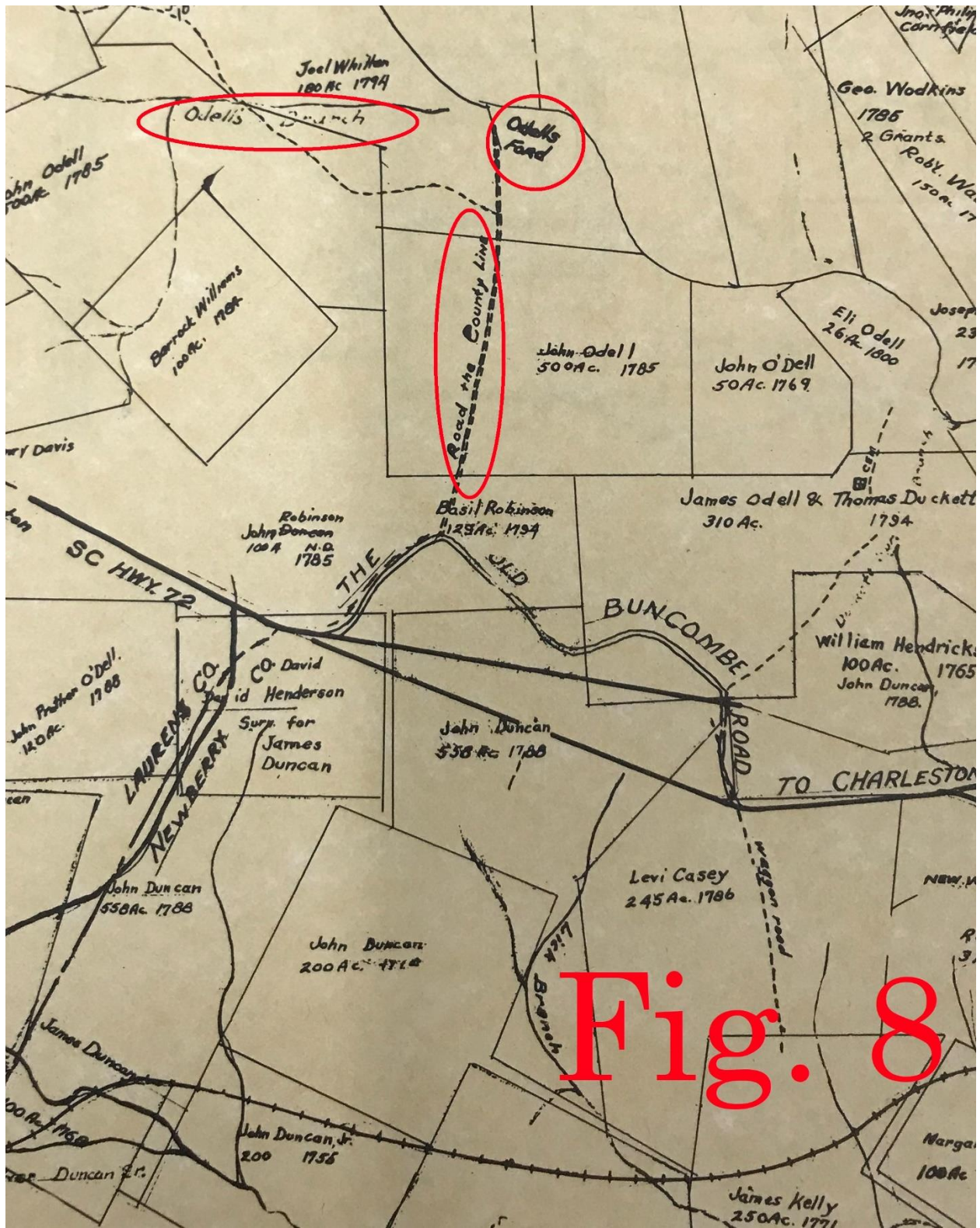


Fig. 8

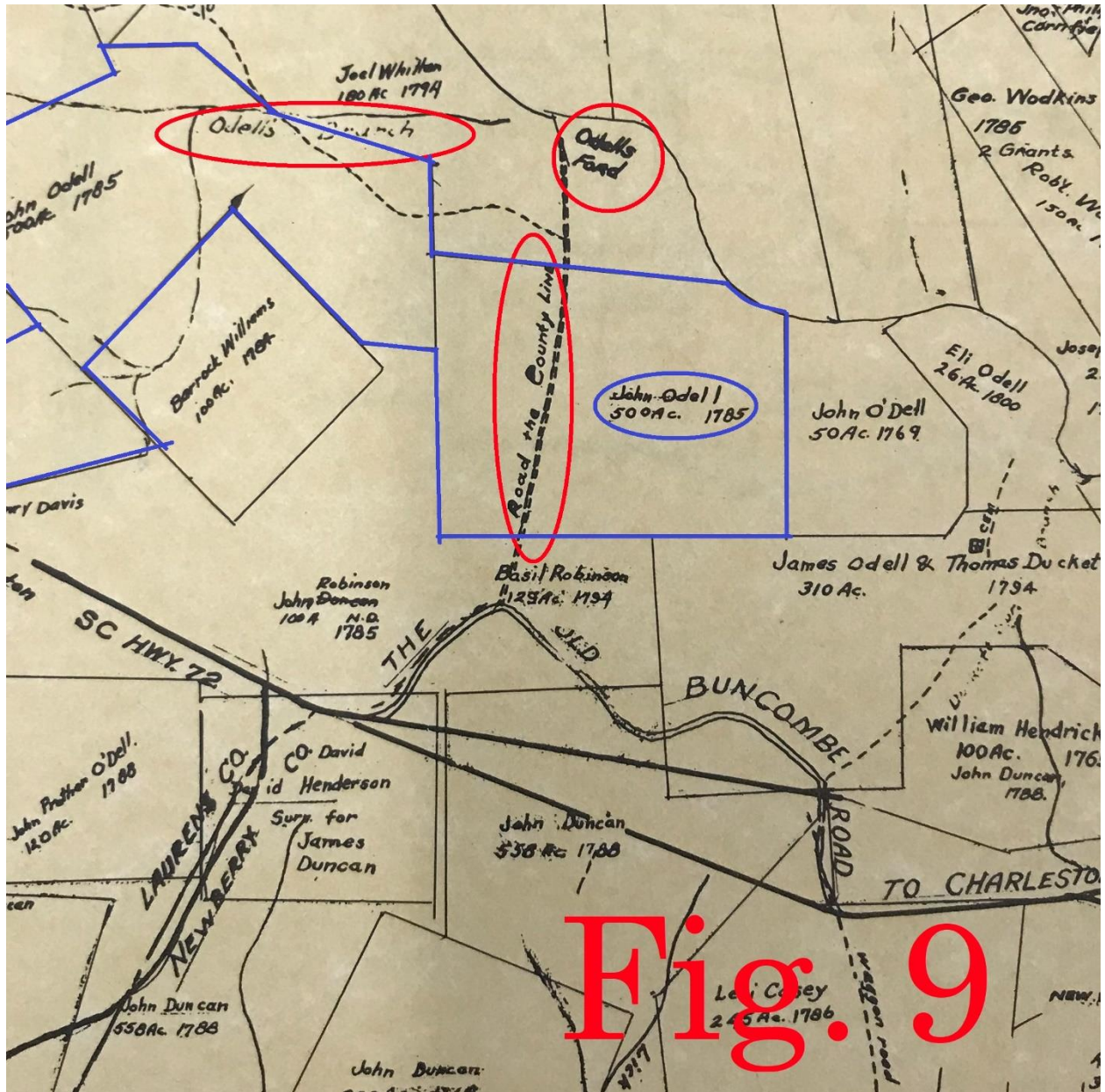


Fig. 9

ODELL, JOHN 10/2/1784 500 AC

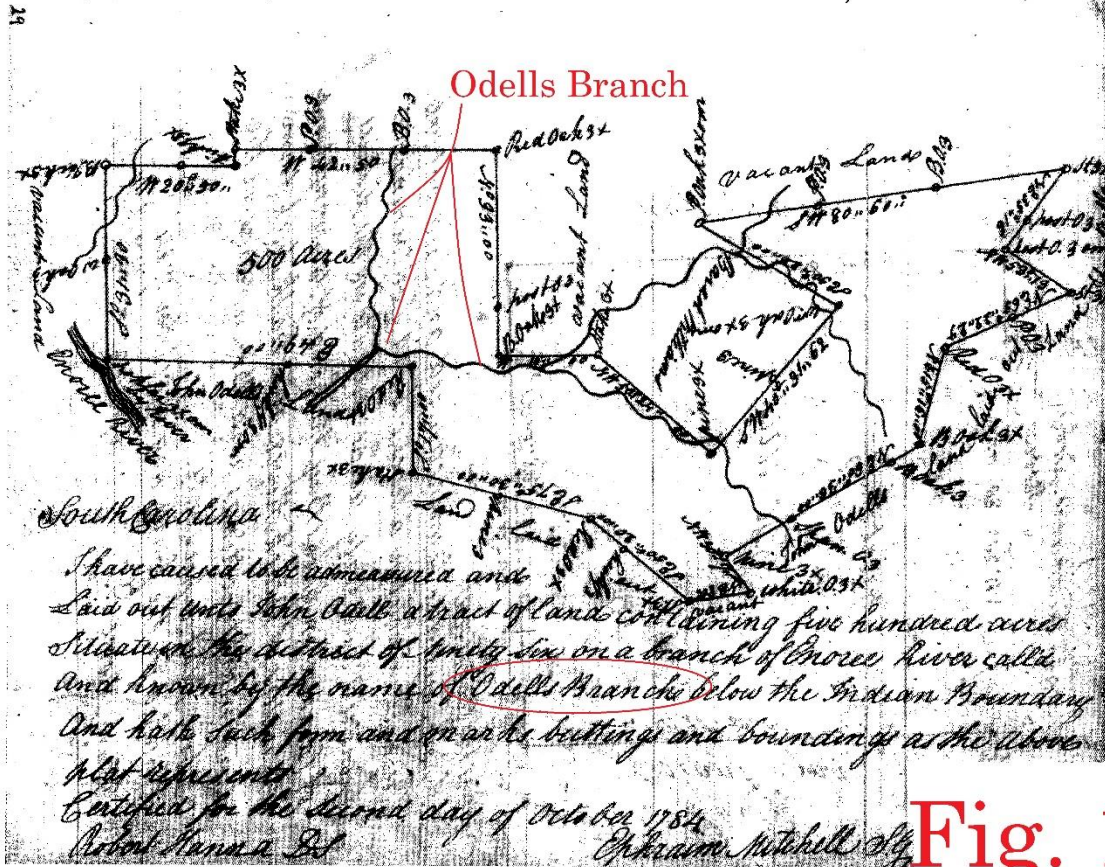
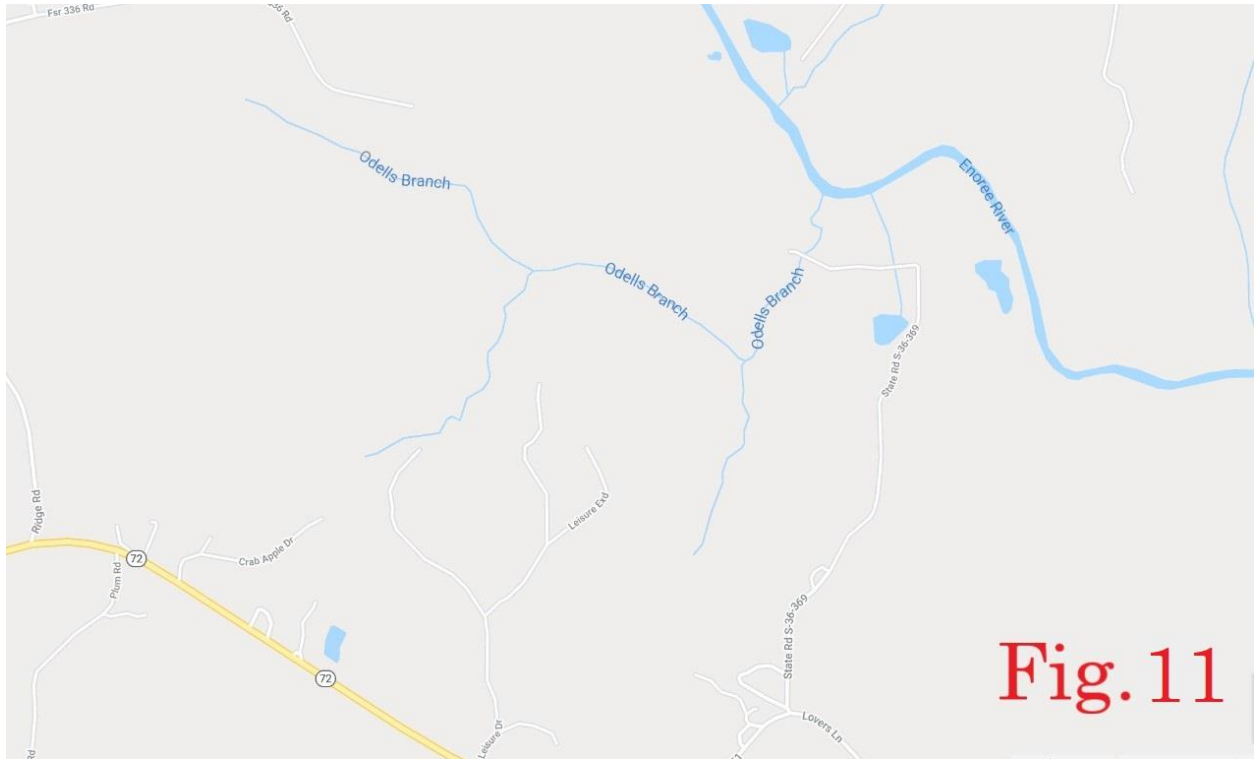


Fig. 10

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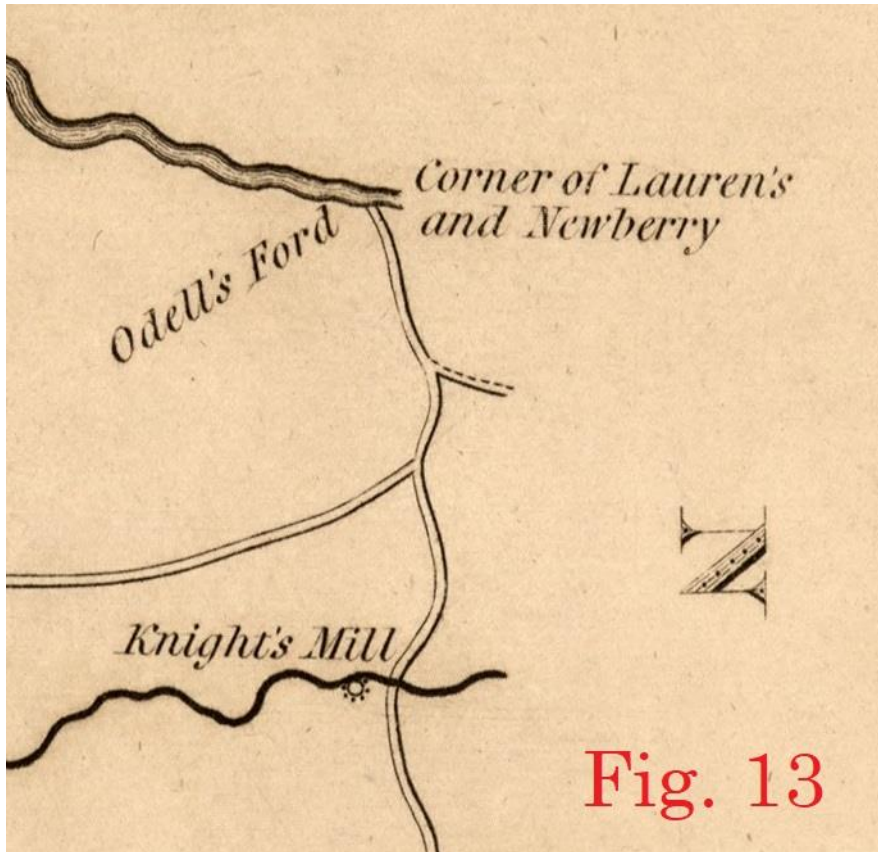




**Fig. 11**



**Fig. 12**



MAP OF LAND  
IN  
UNION LAURENS AND NEWBERRY  
COUNTIES SOUTH CAROLINA

*formerly* belonging to the Estate of  
Mrs. V. S. **WILLIAM** COLEMAN, UNION

IN UNION COUNTY	3153.40 A
" LAURENS "	(Approx) 1093.20
" NEWBERRY "	135.00
TOTAL	4381.60

Surveyed in September 1922  
Scale: 1 inch = 10 Ch.

Division	Jan 25 1926
Mrs. Coleman	2232.30 Ac
Jeter	2149.30 "
Difference	83.00
To Make Equal	41.50

H. C. Williams, Sur

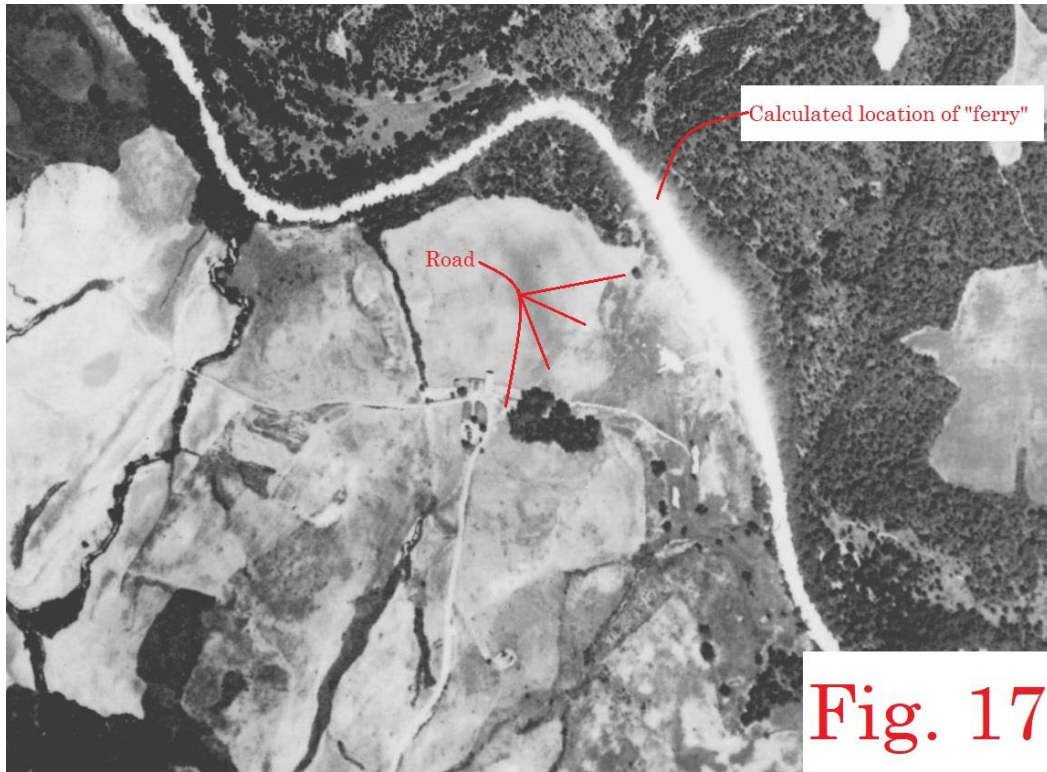
Red lines show division  
between Mrs. A. M. C. Jeter and  
the Estate of William Coleman  
of lands formerly belonging to  
the Estate of Mrs. V. S. Coleman

**Fig. 15**

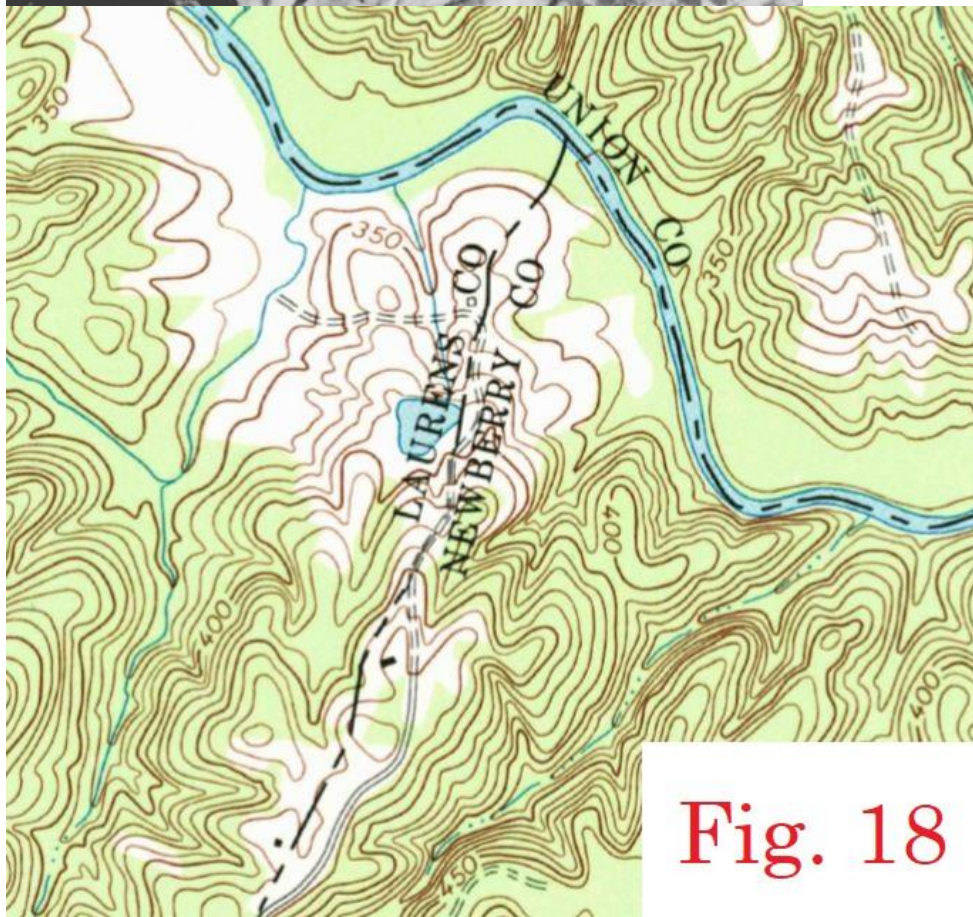


Fig. 16

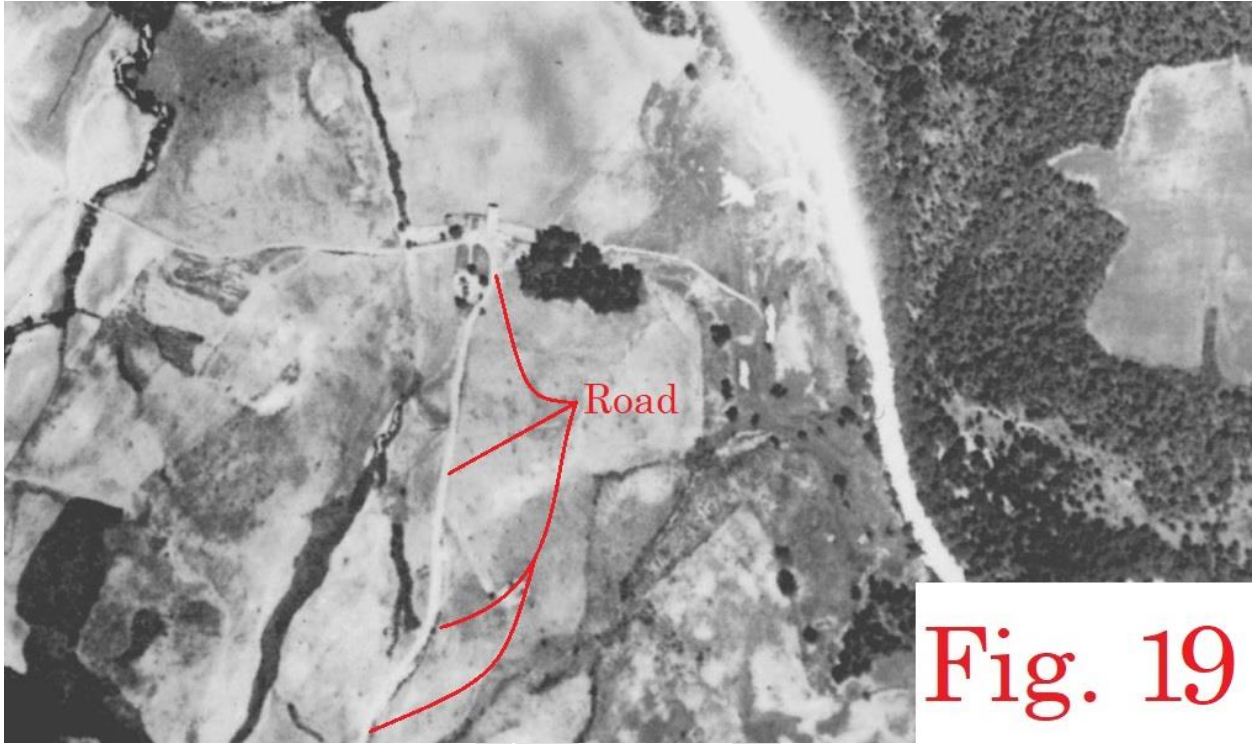
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**Fig. 17**

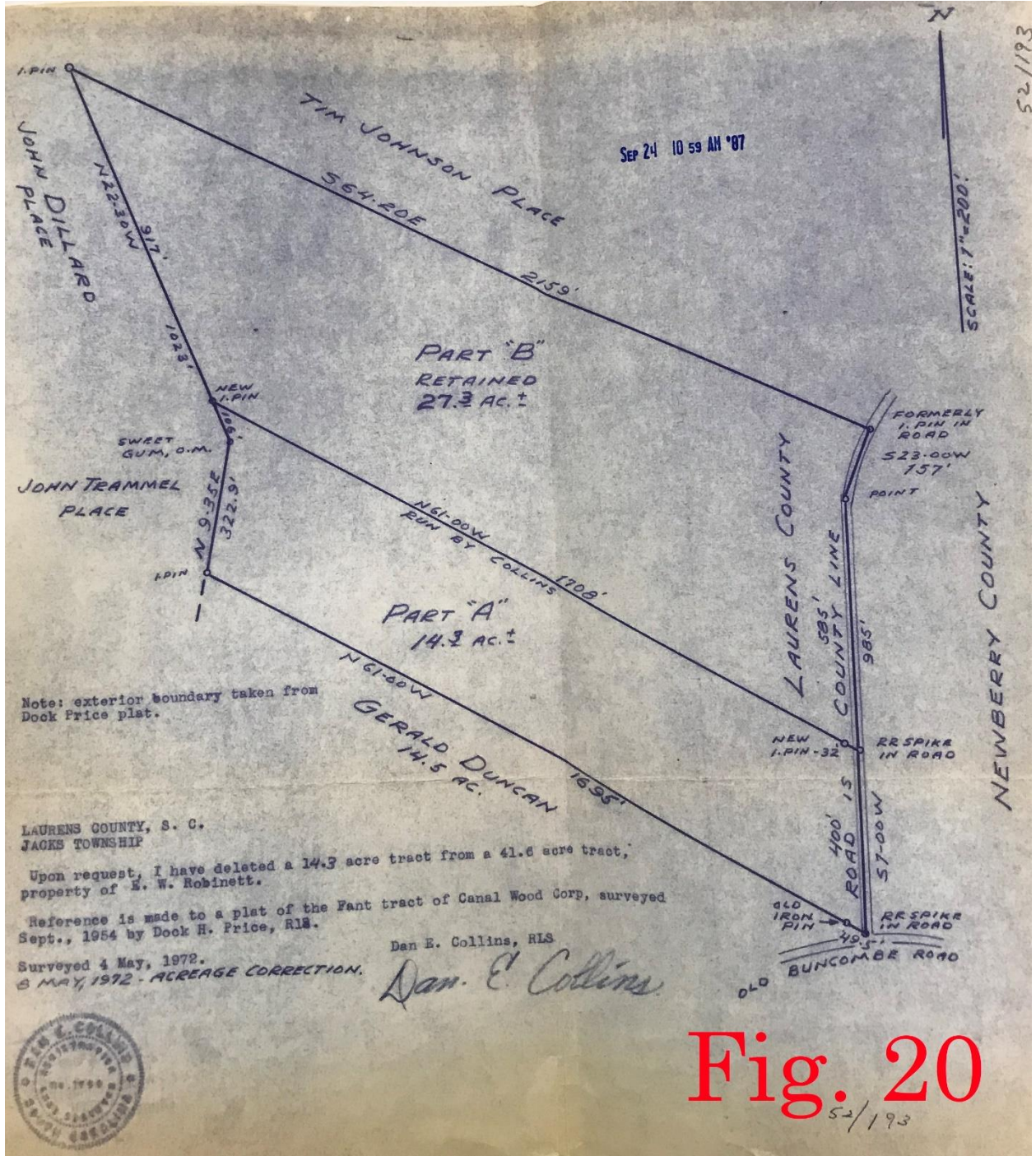


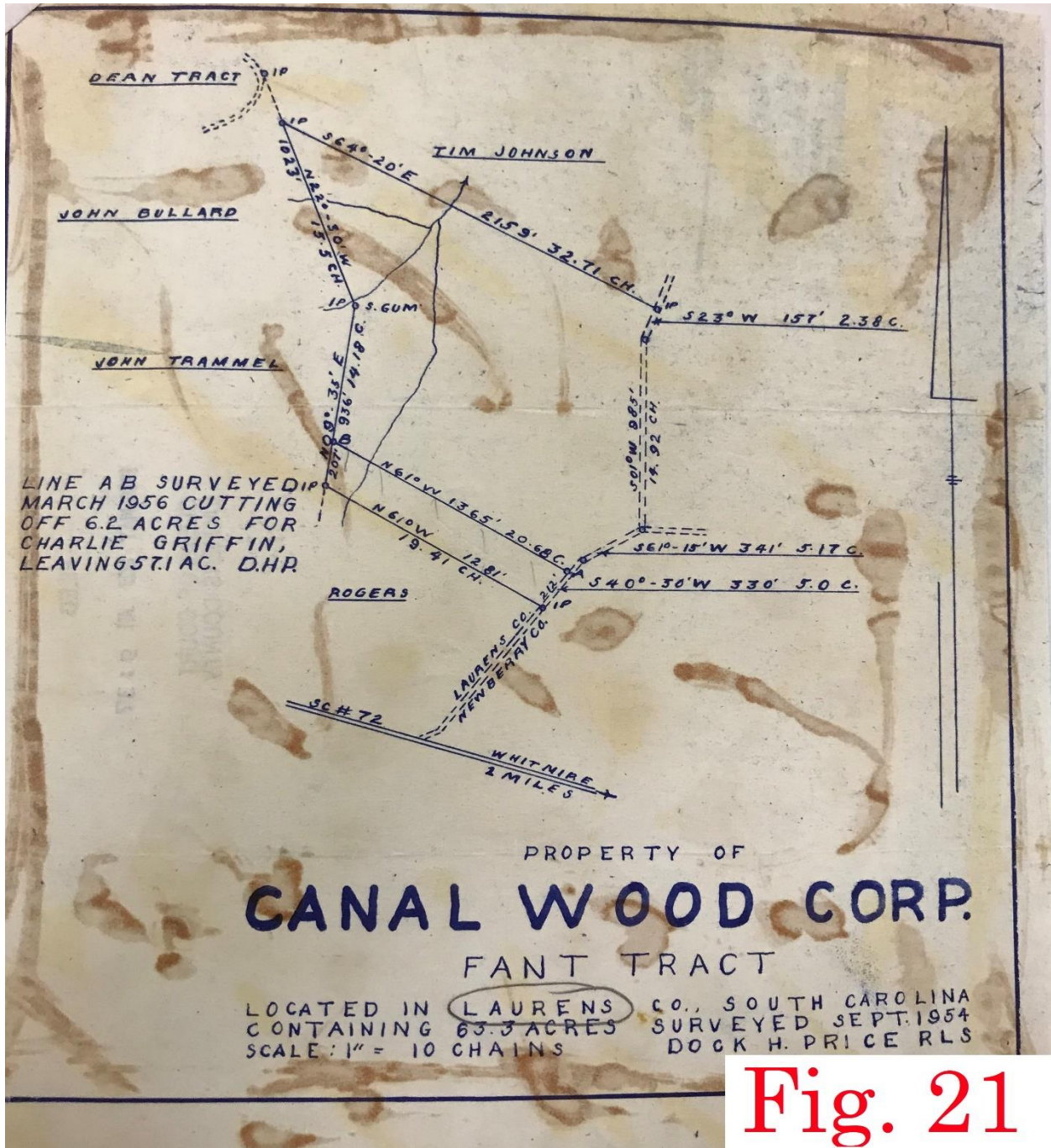
**Fig. 18**



**Fig. 19**

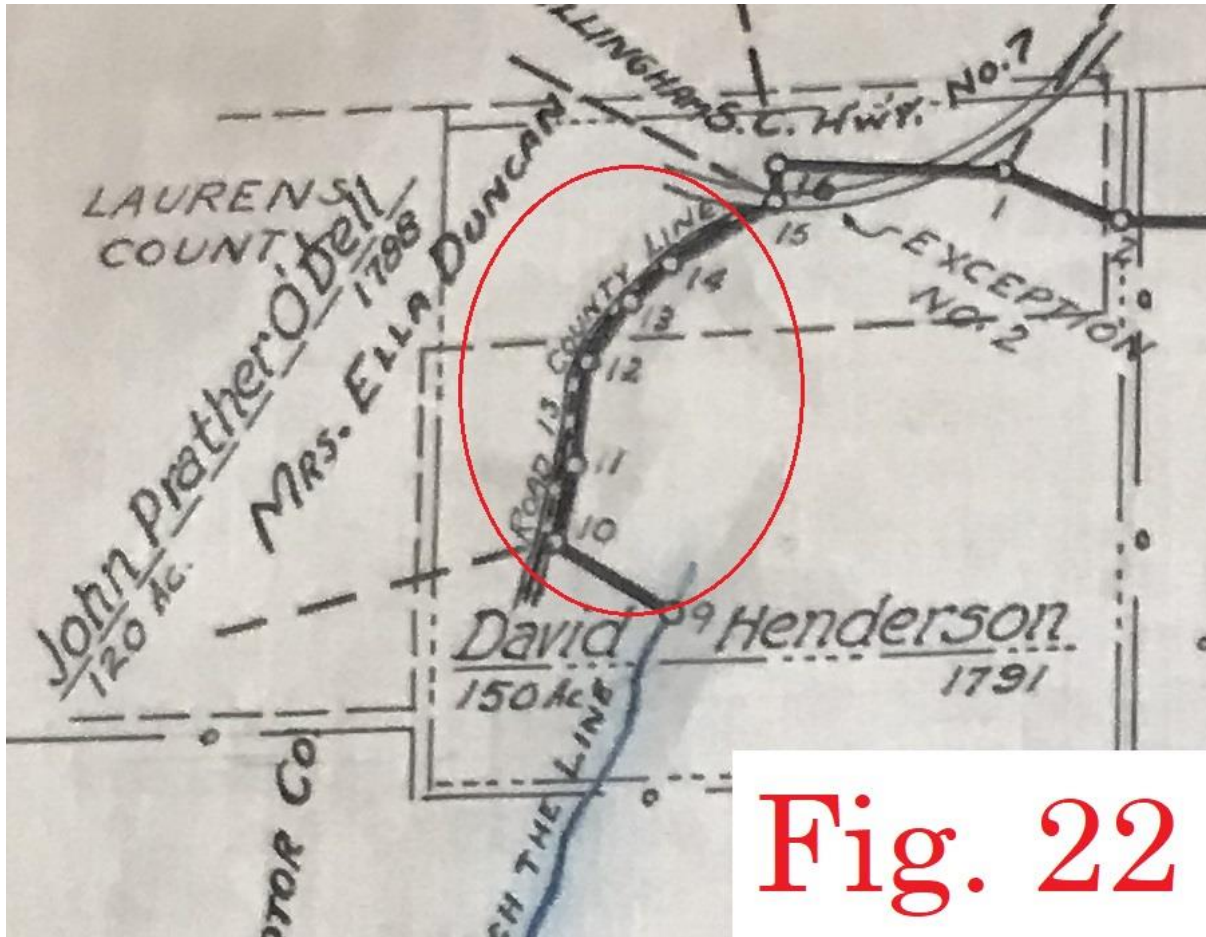
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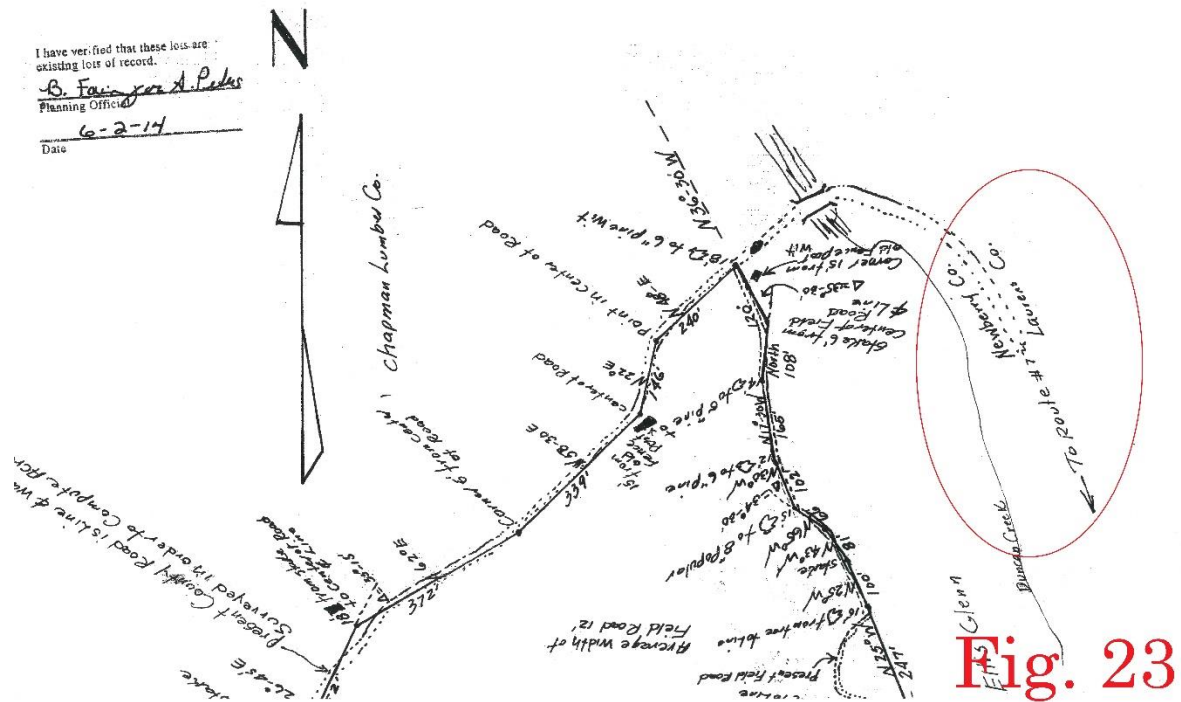
**Fig. 21**





**Fig. 22**

U16-7



**Fig. 23**

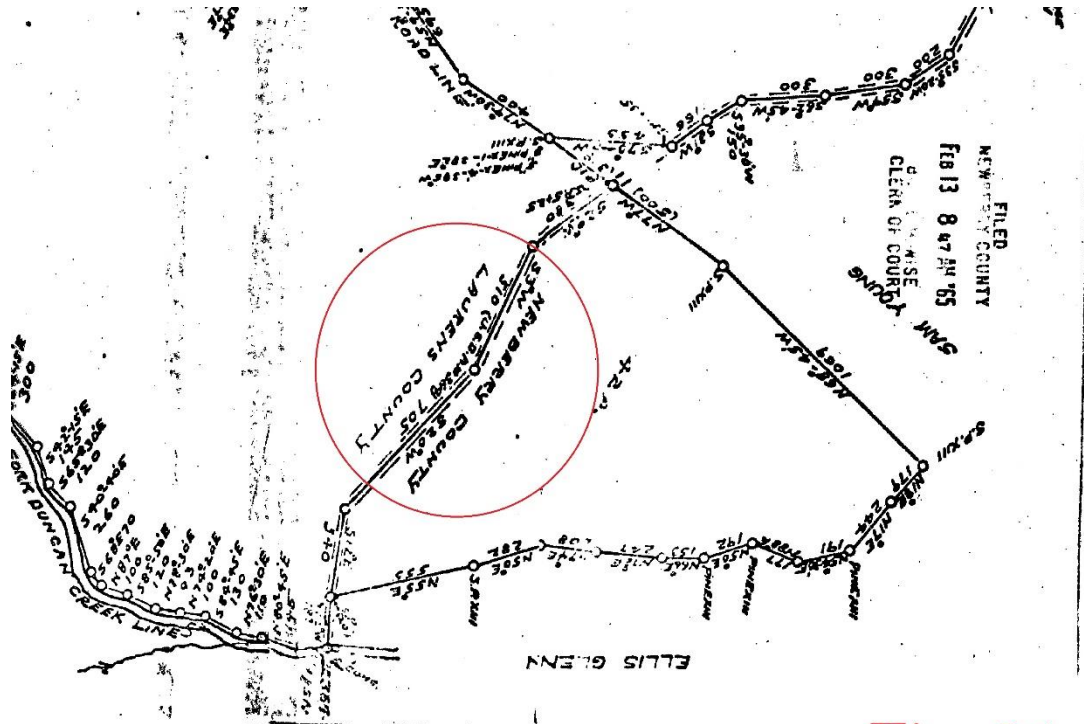
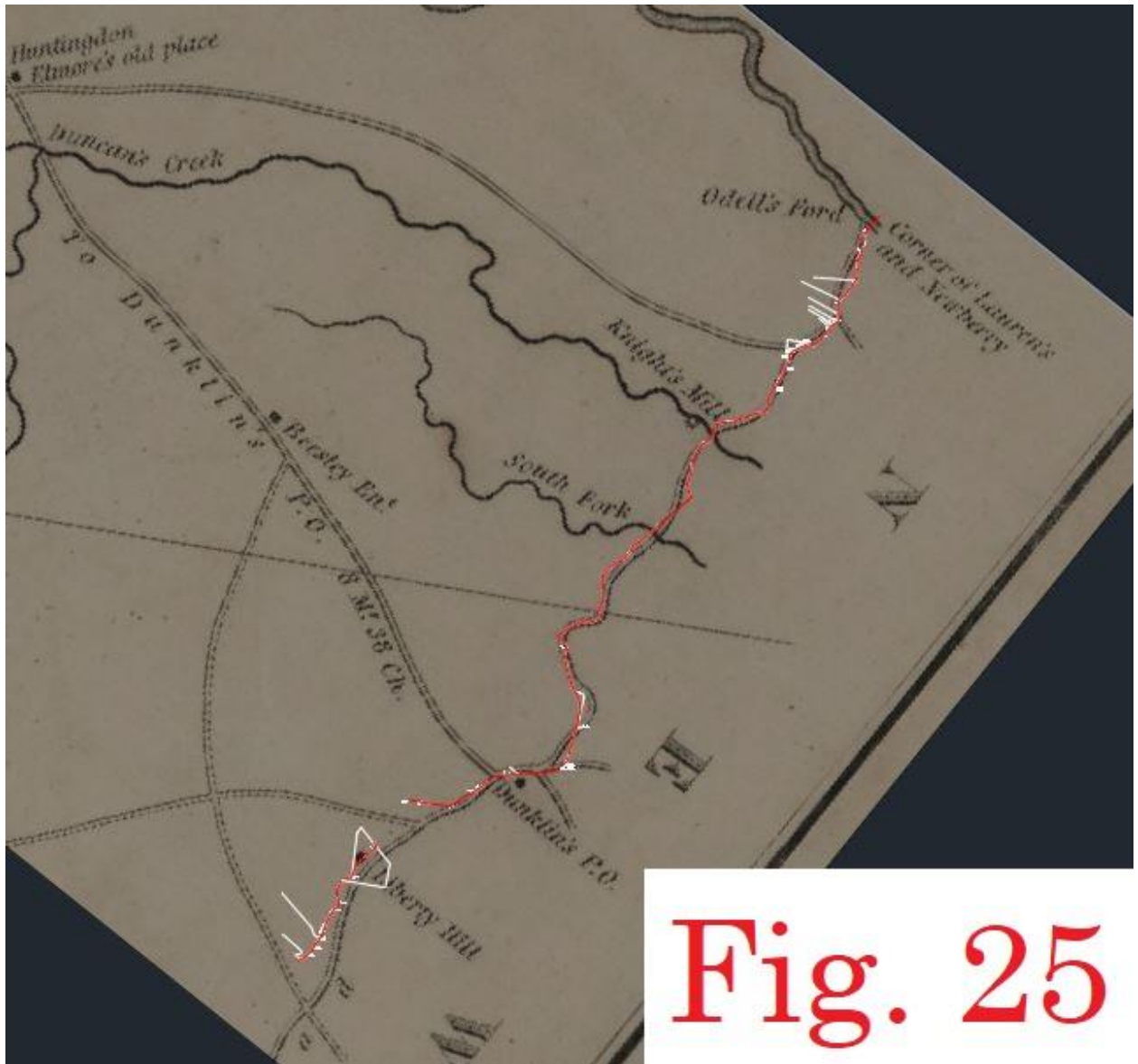
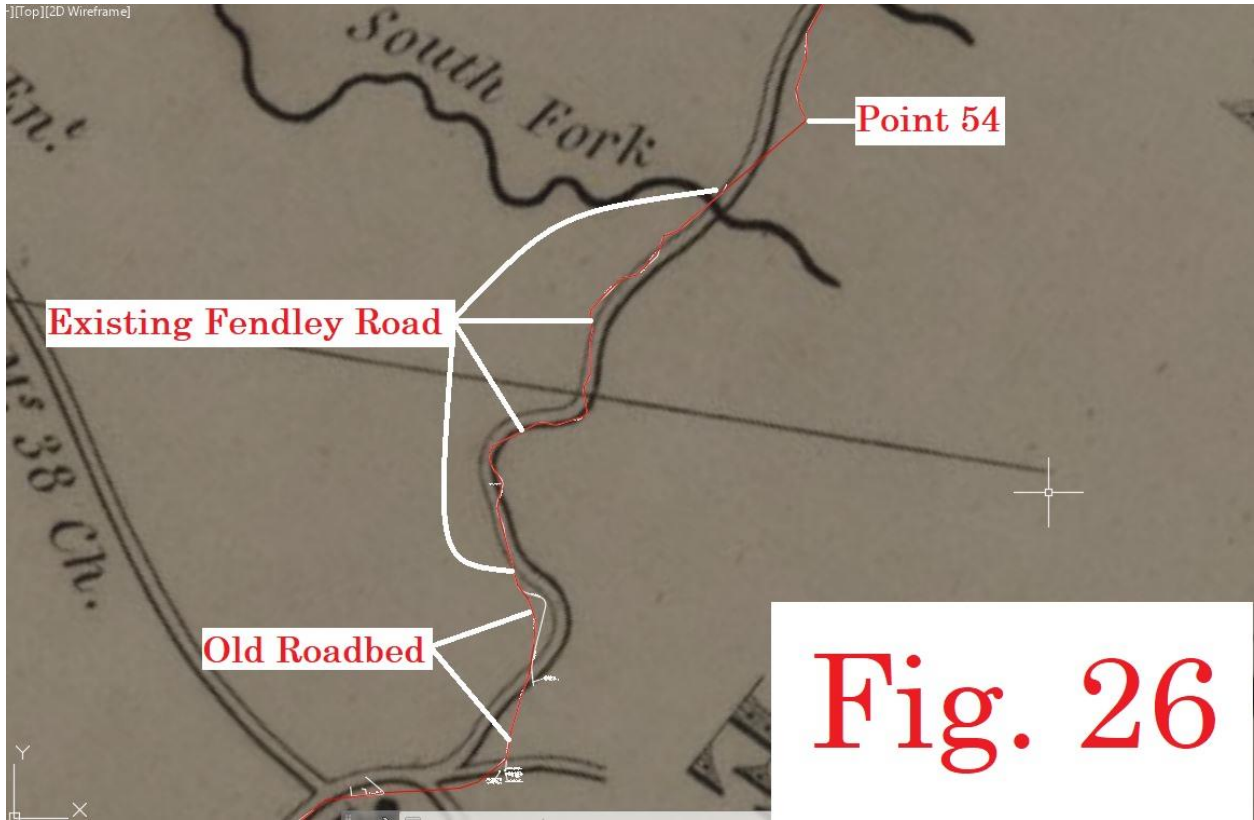


Fig. 24

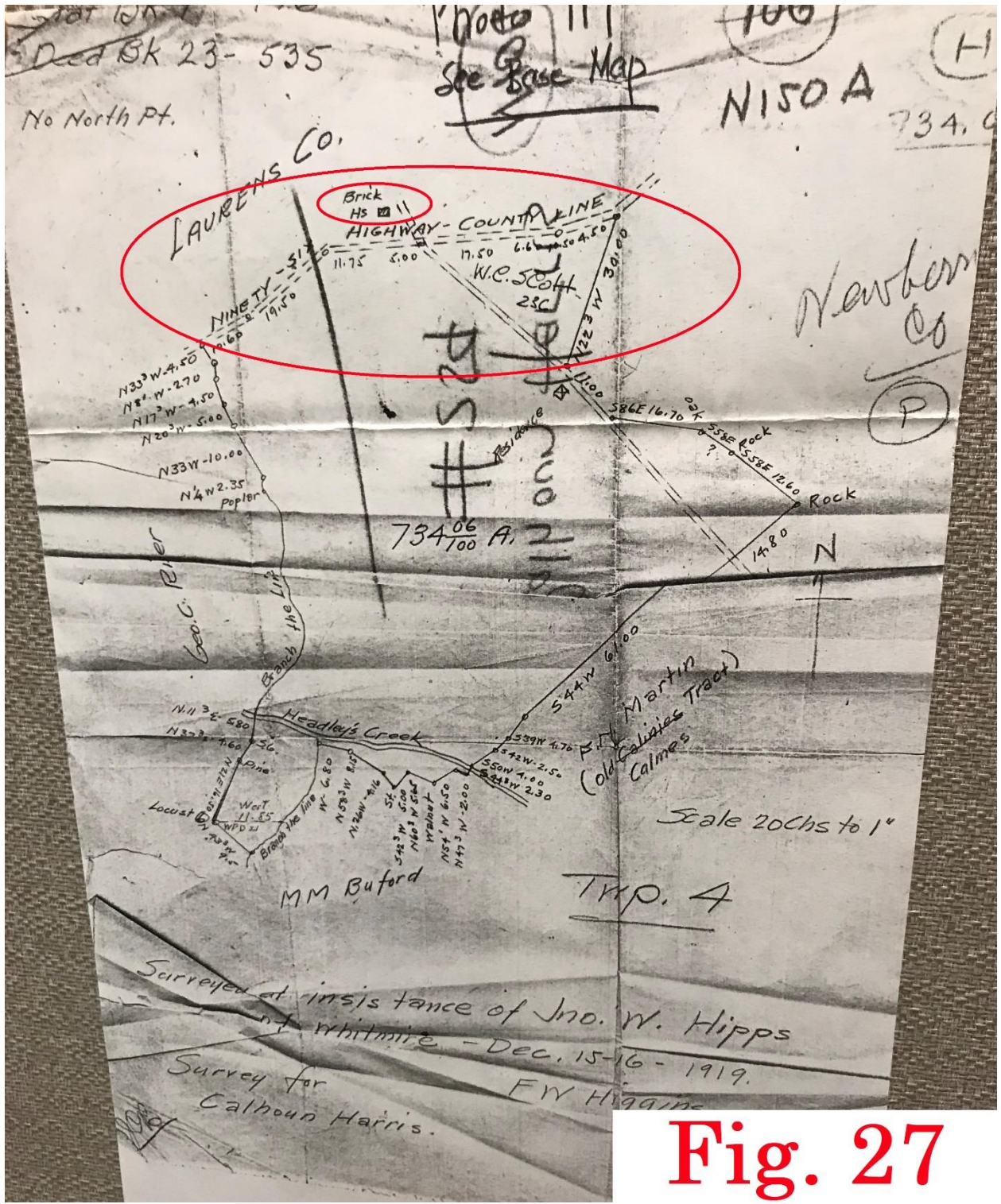
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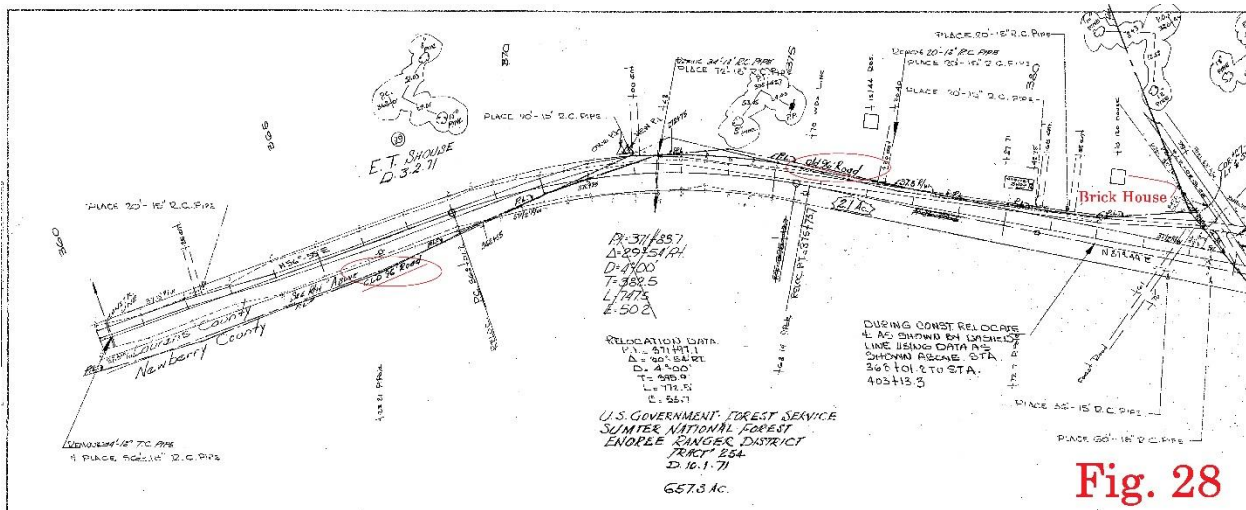
**Fig. 25**



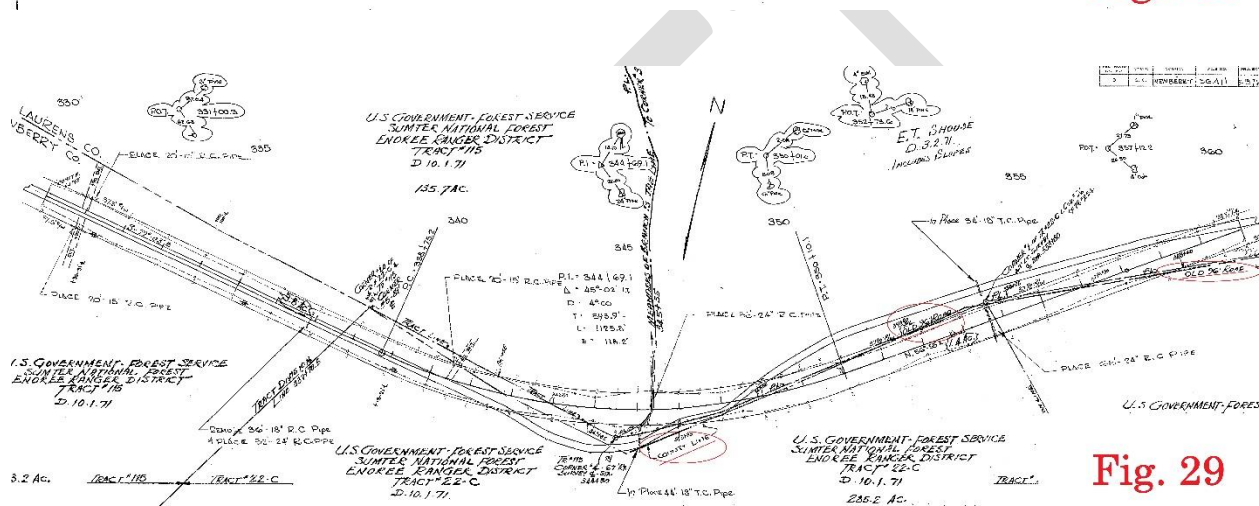
**Fig. 26**



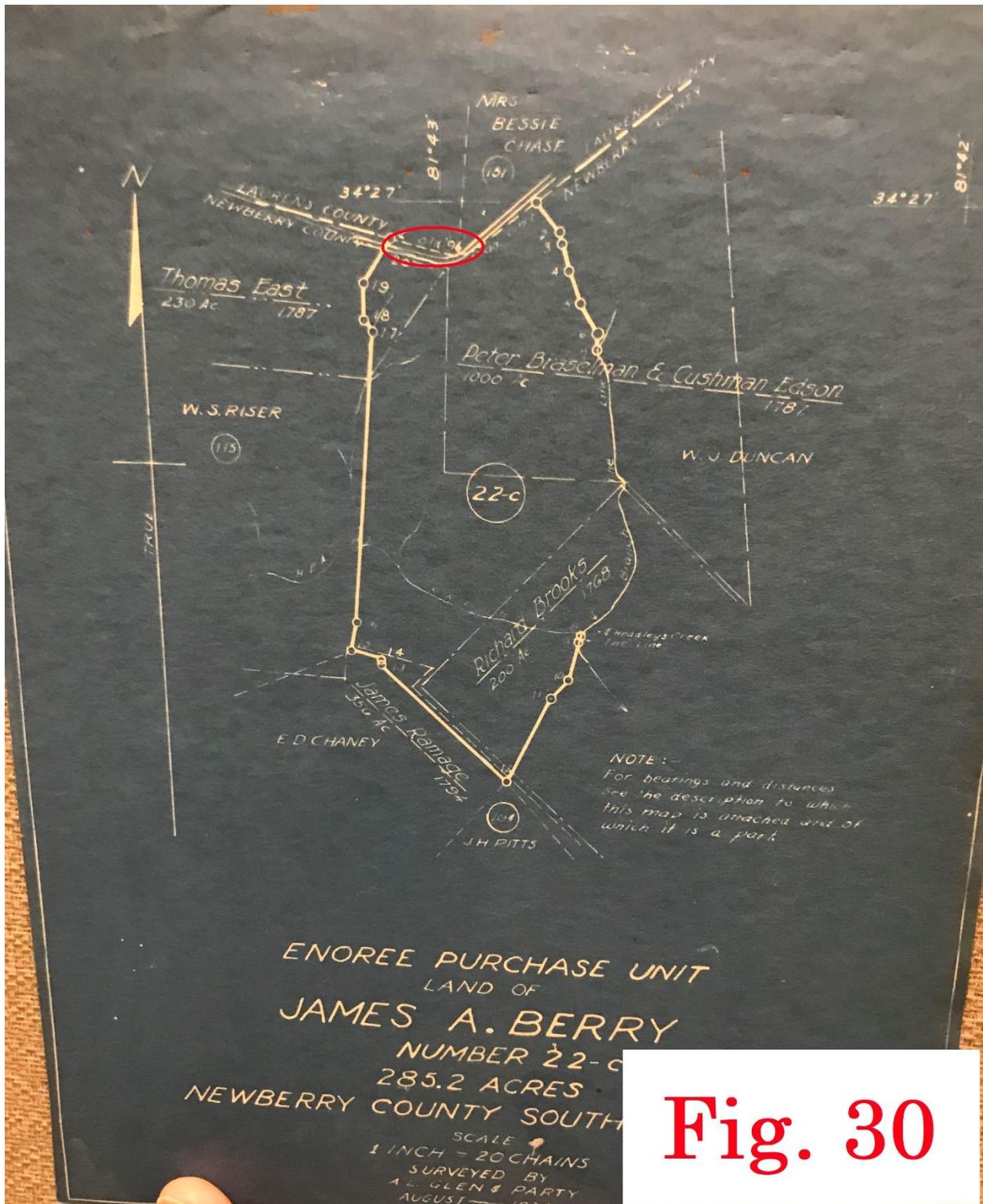
**Fig. 27**



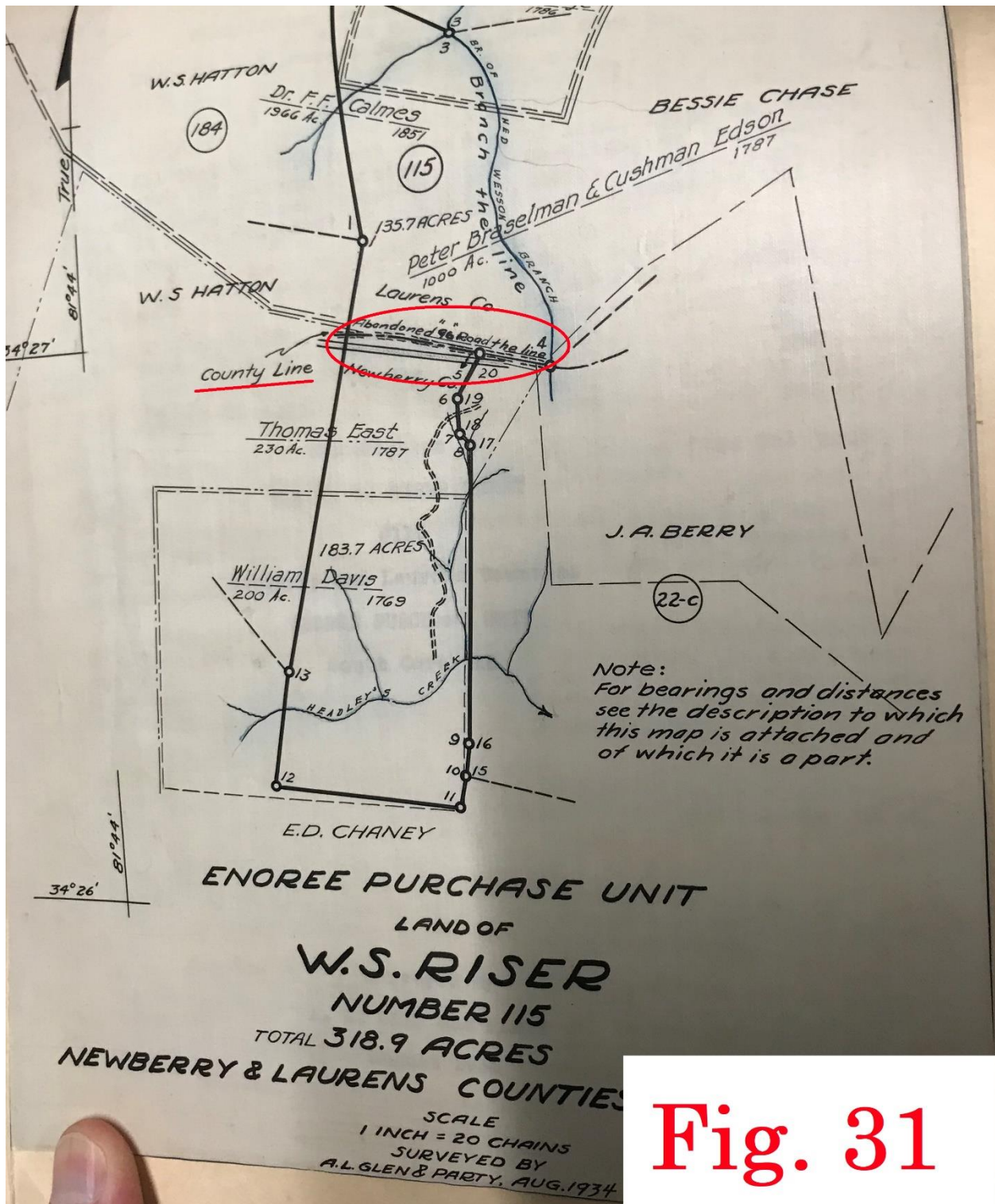
**Fig. 28**



**Fig. 29**

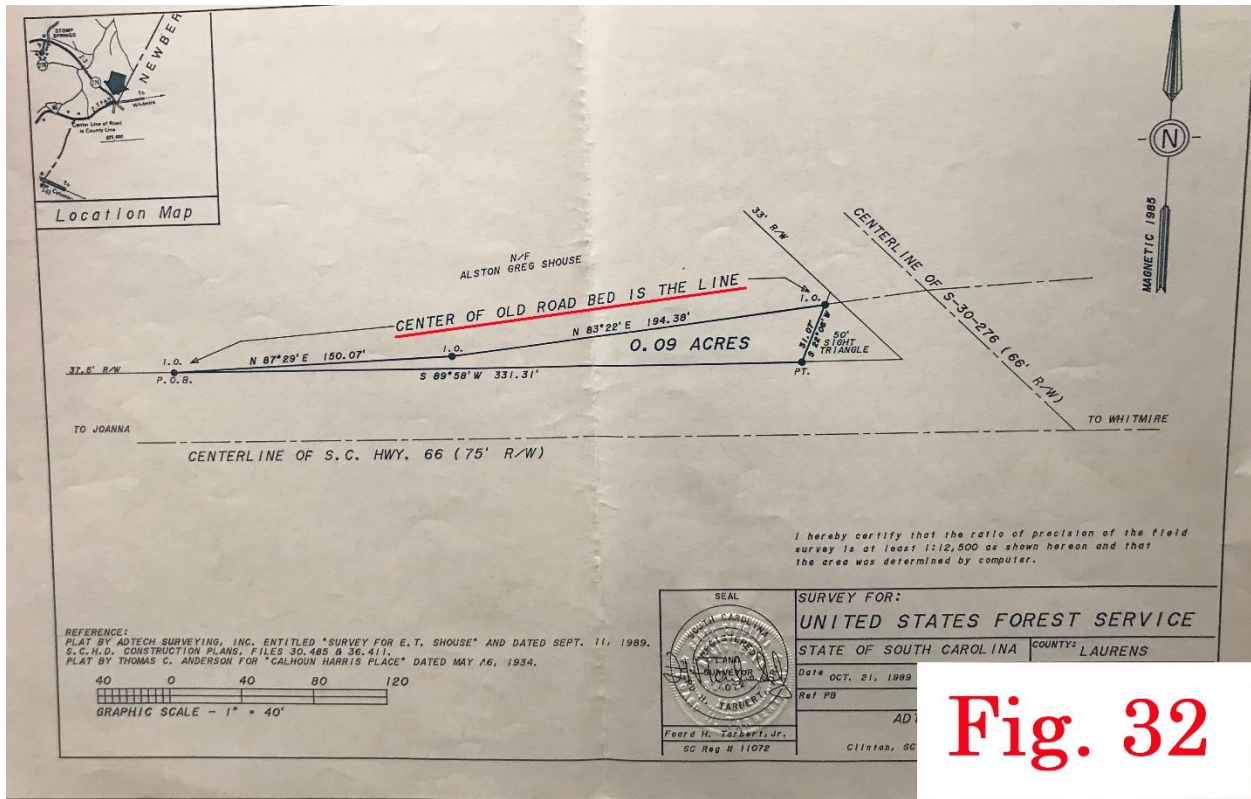


**Fig. 30**

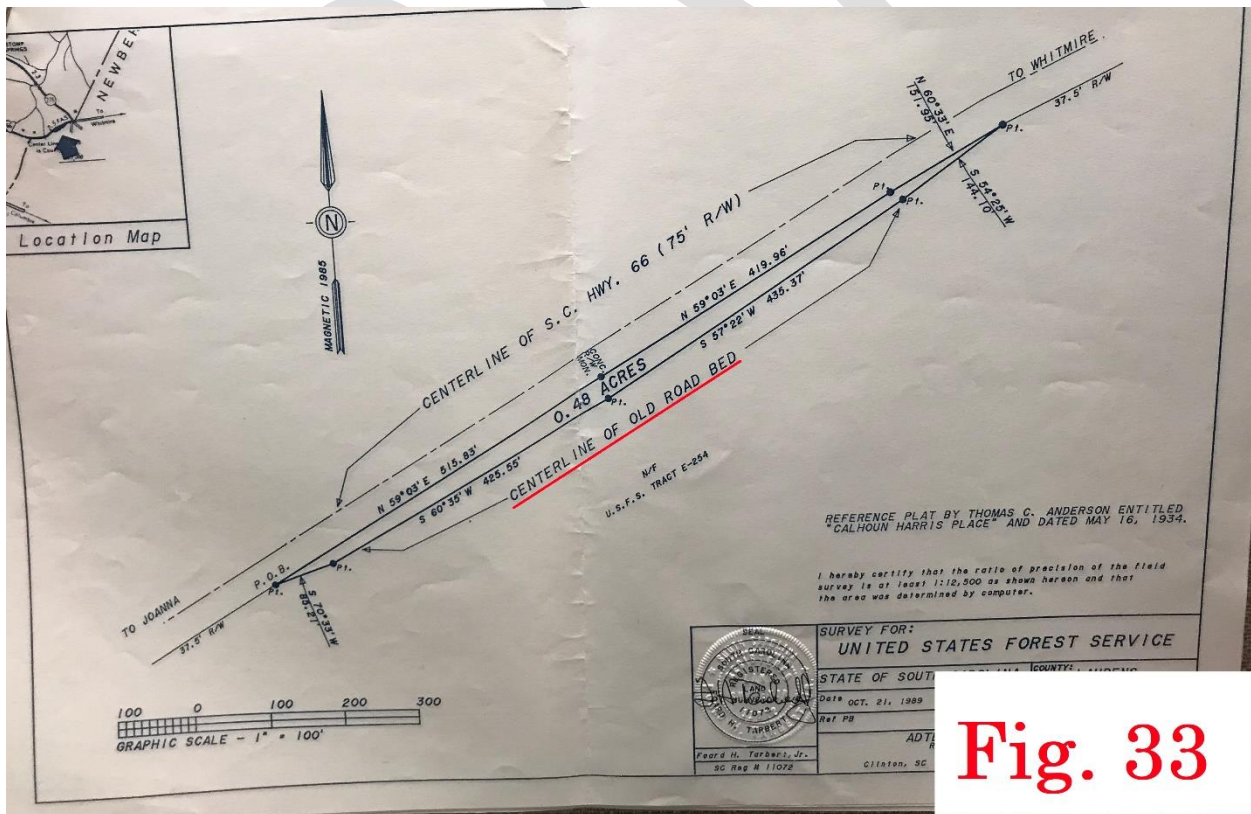


**Fig. 31**

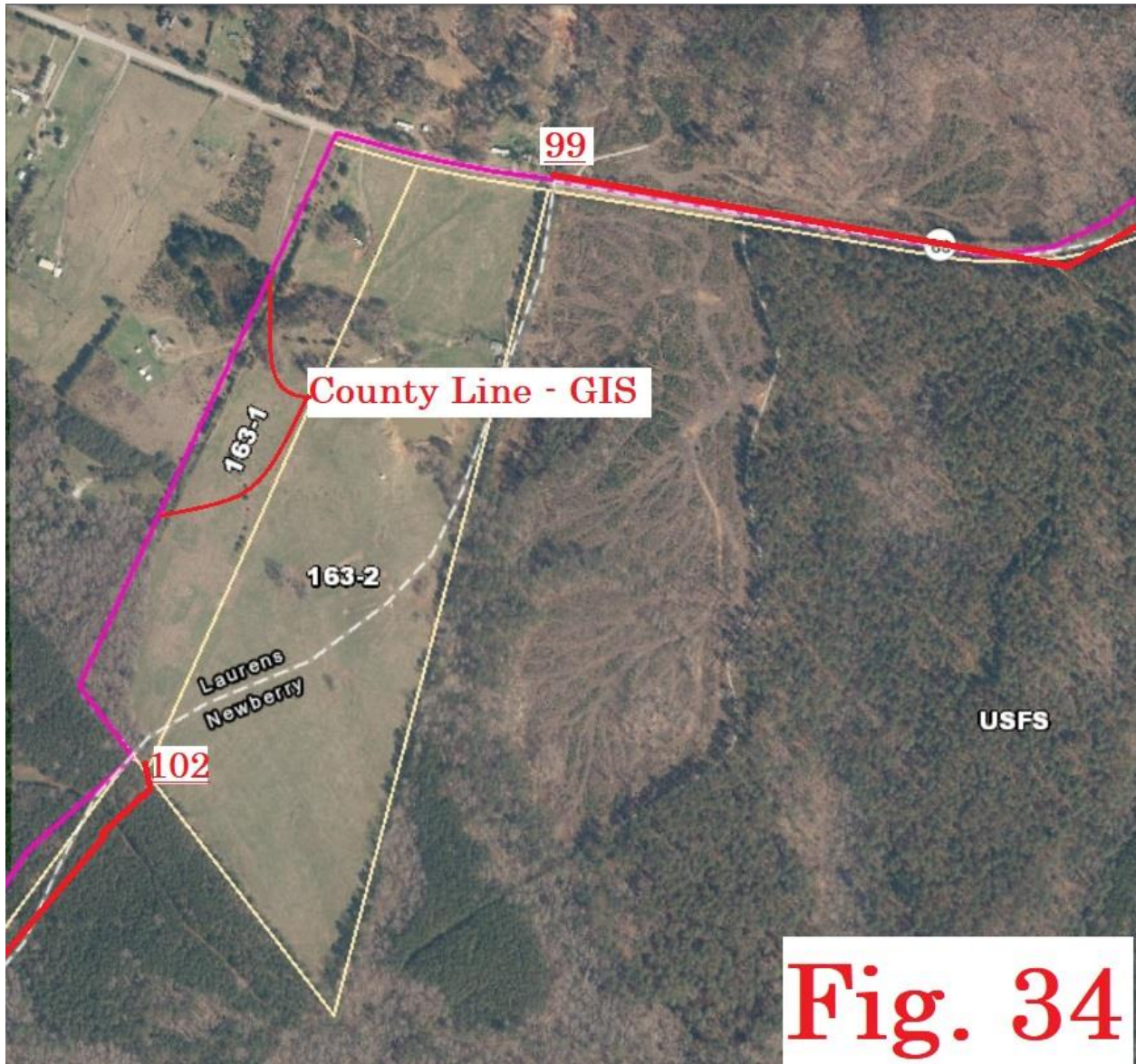




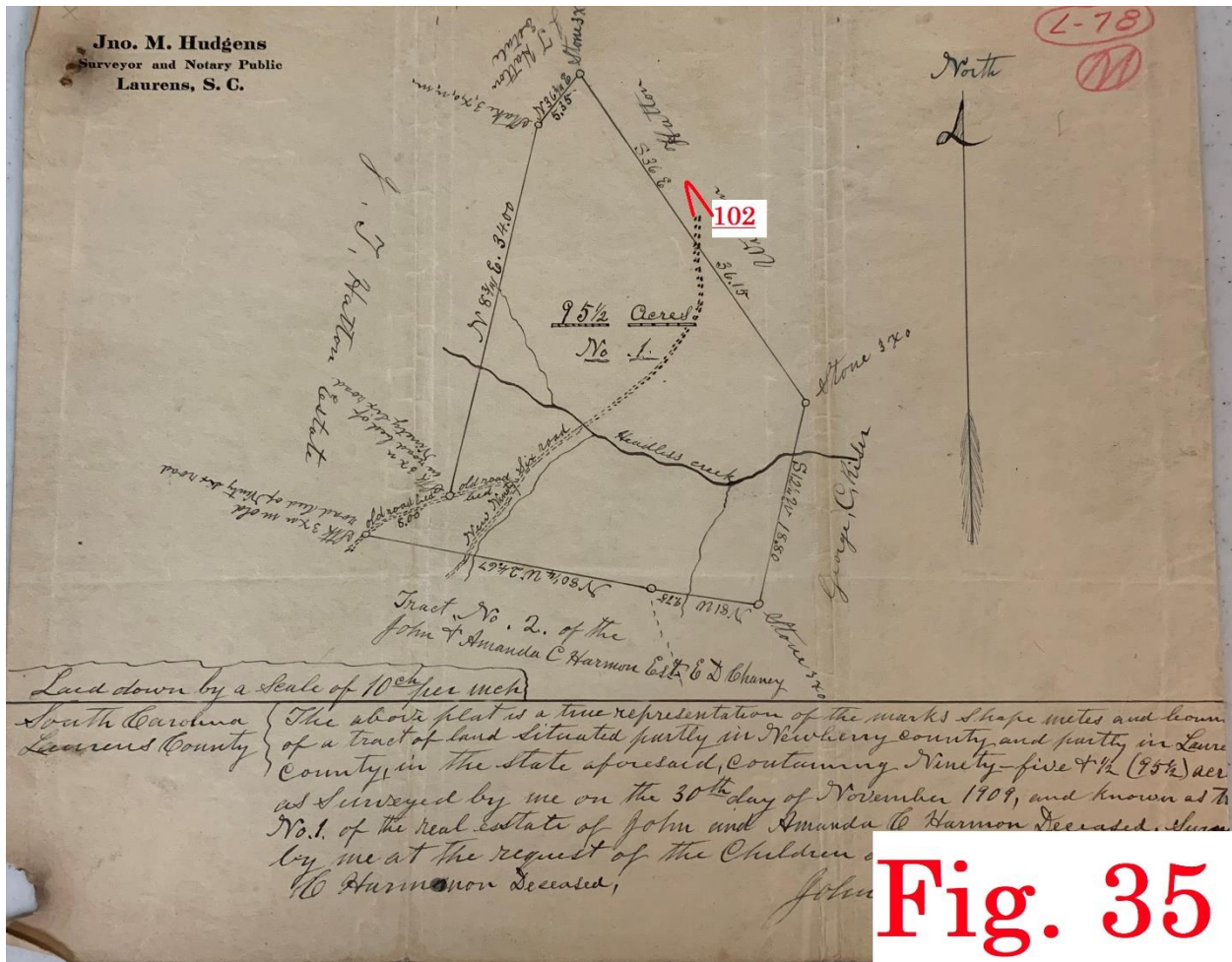
**Fig. 32**



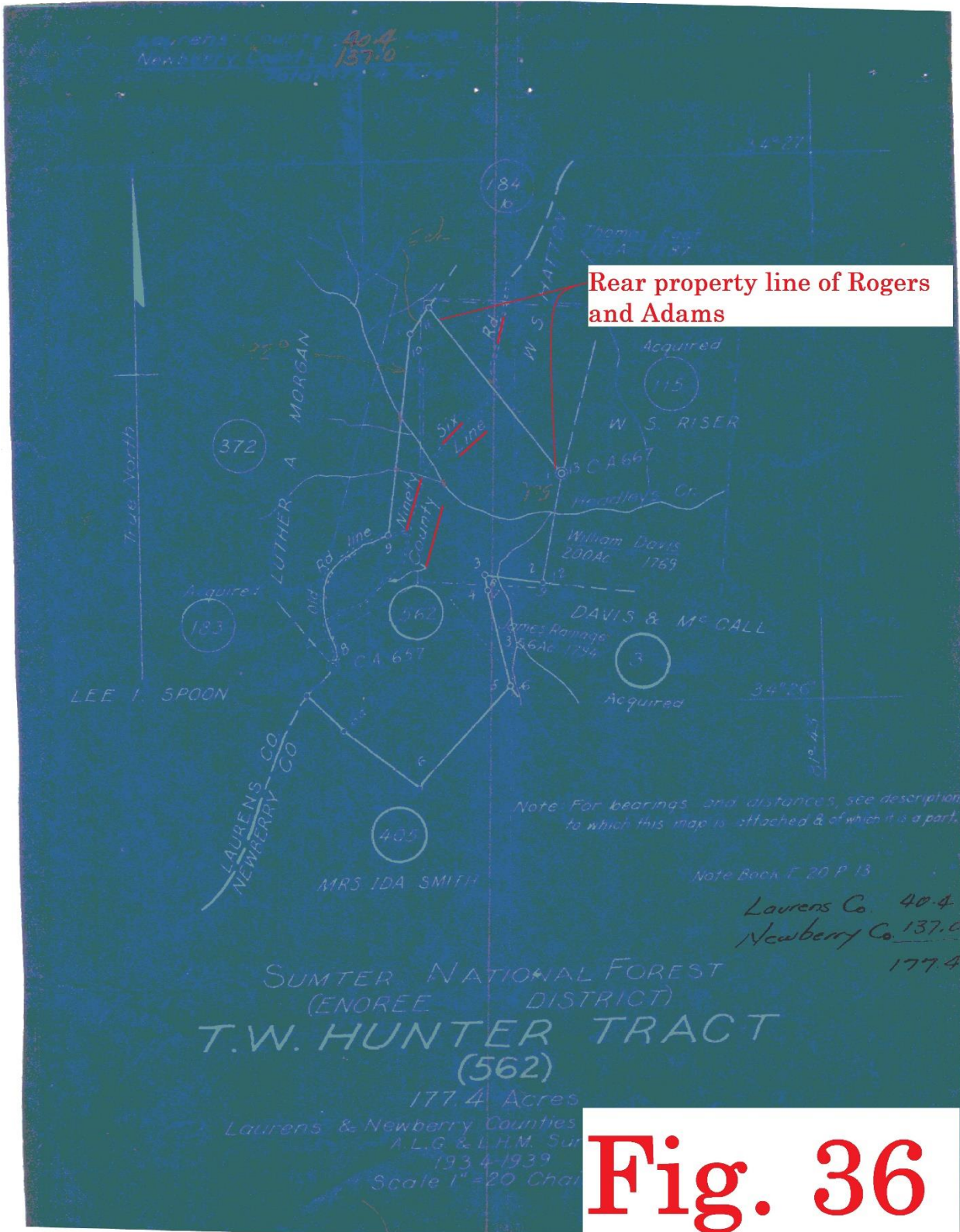
**Fig. 33**



**Fig. 34**

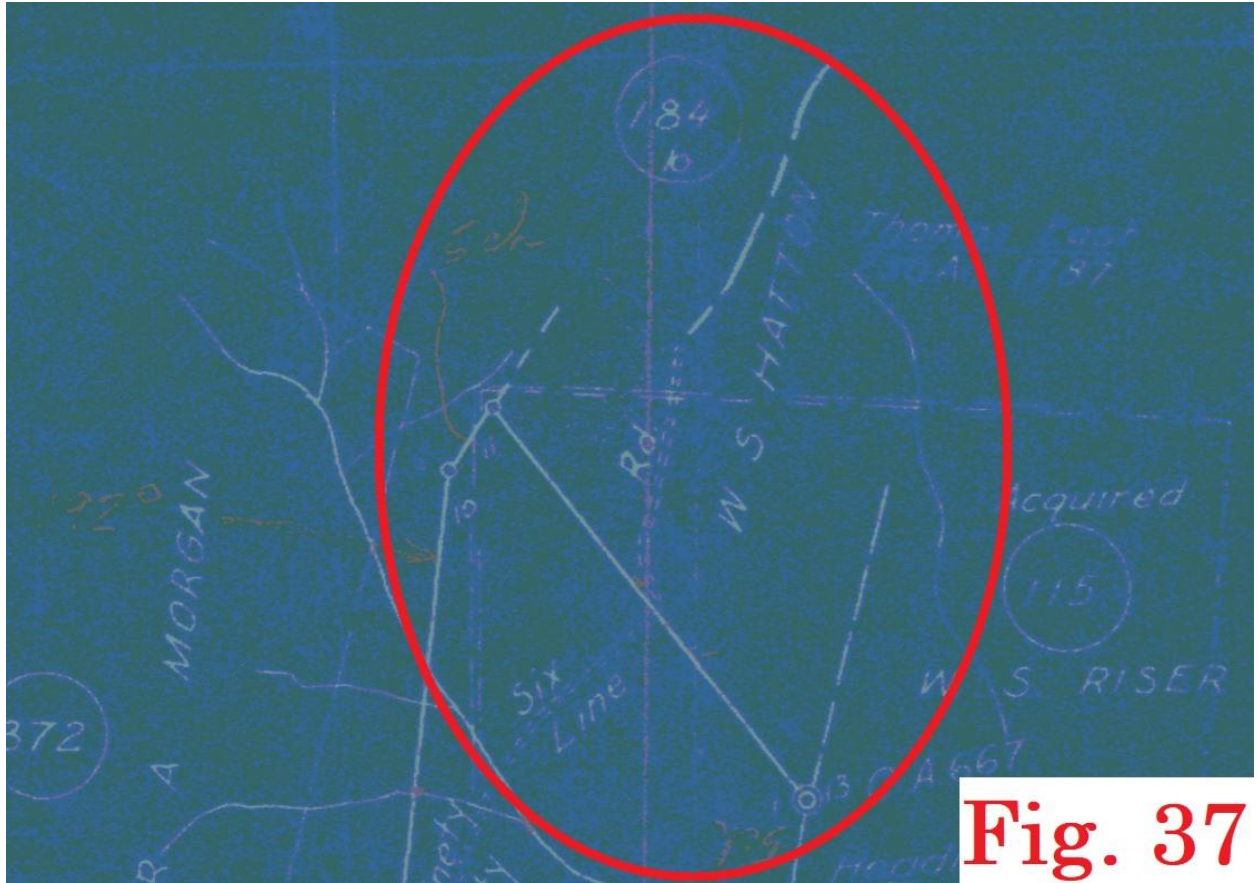


**Fig. 35**



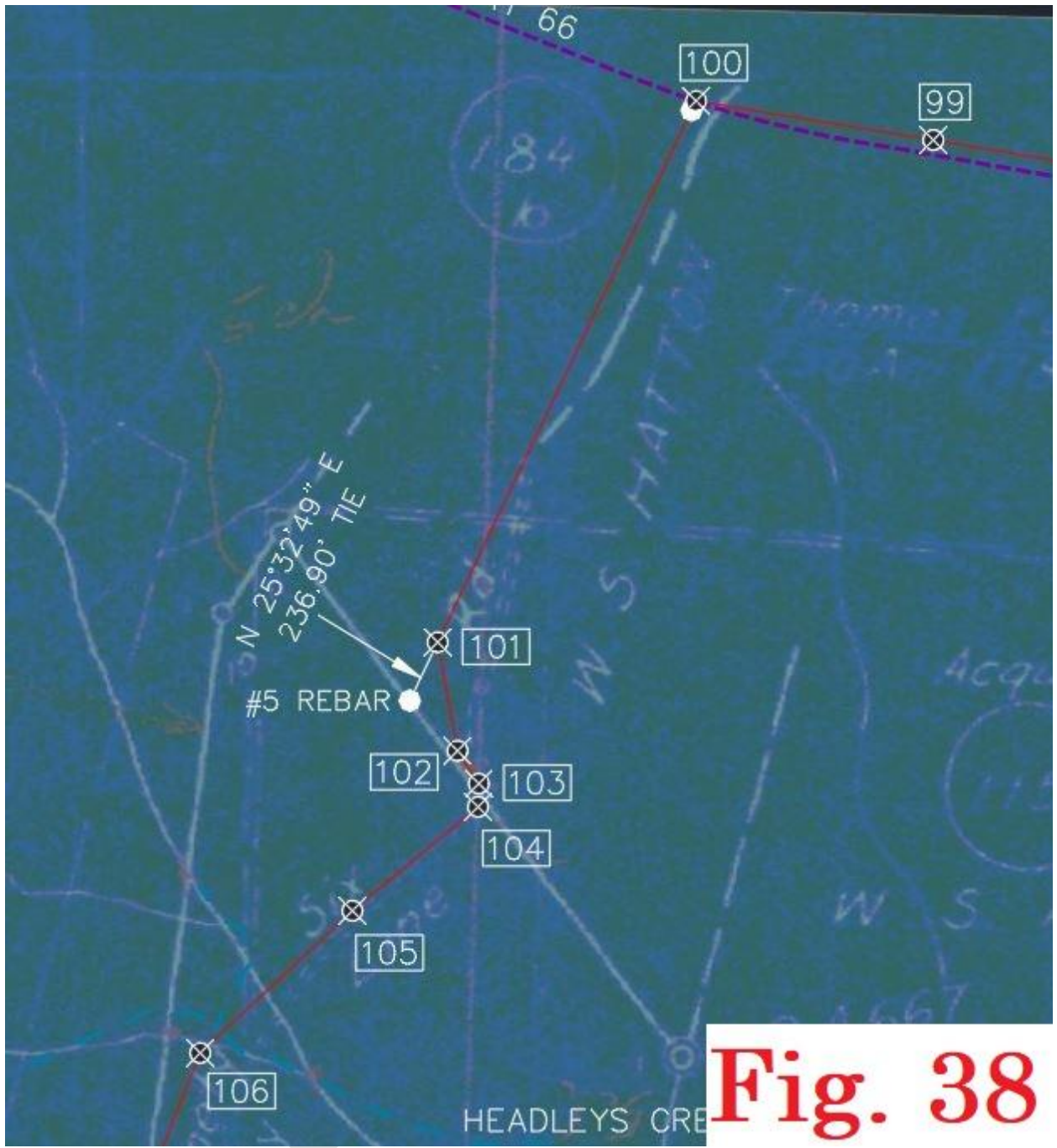
Rear property line of Rogers and Adams

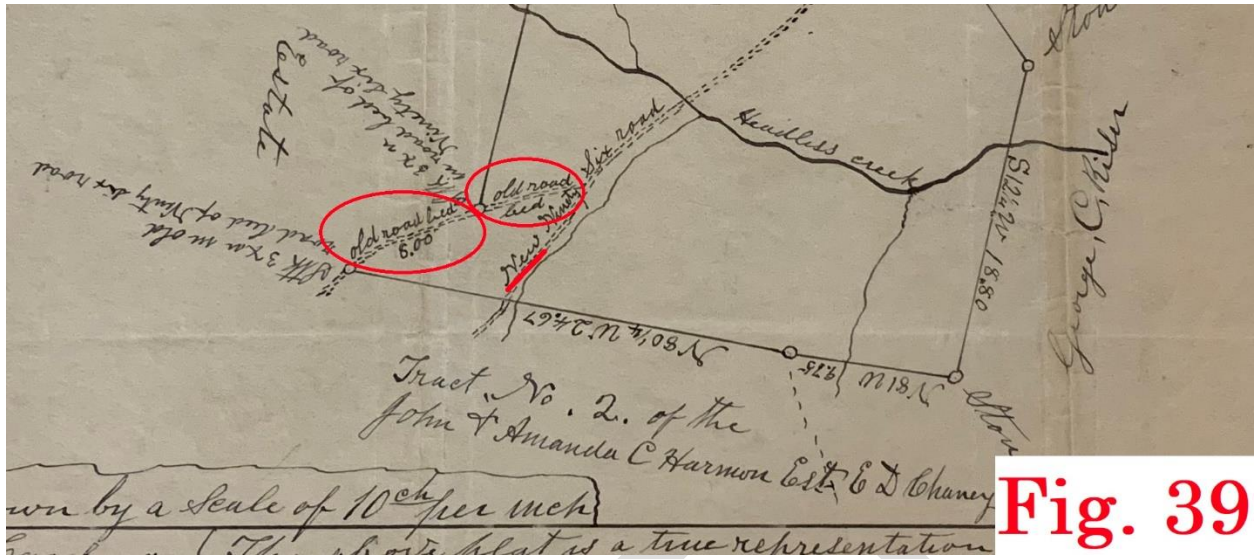
Fig. 36



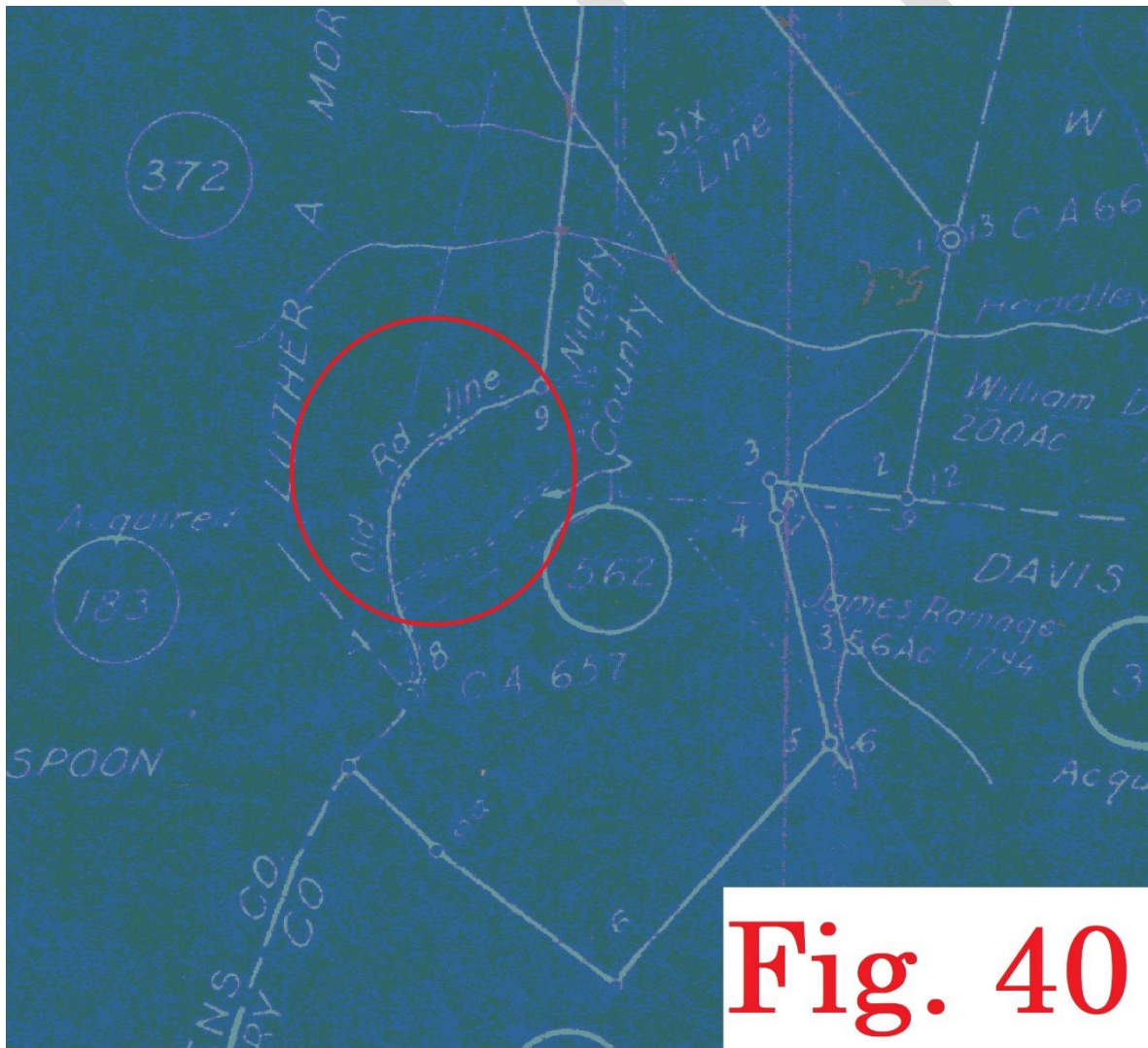
**Fig. 37**

DRAFT

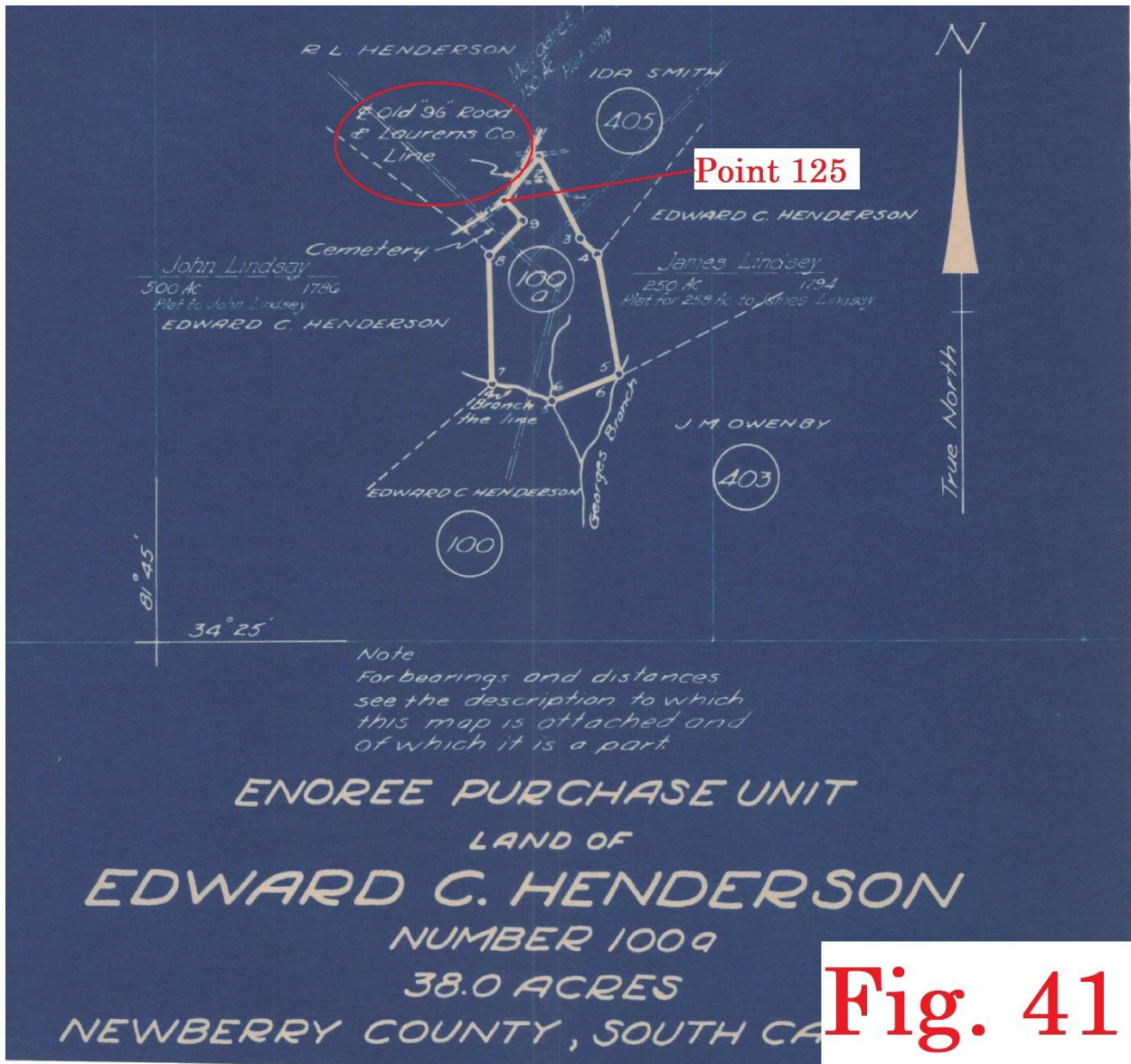




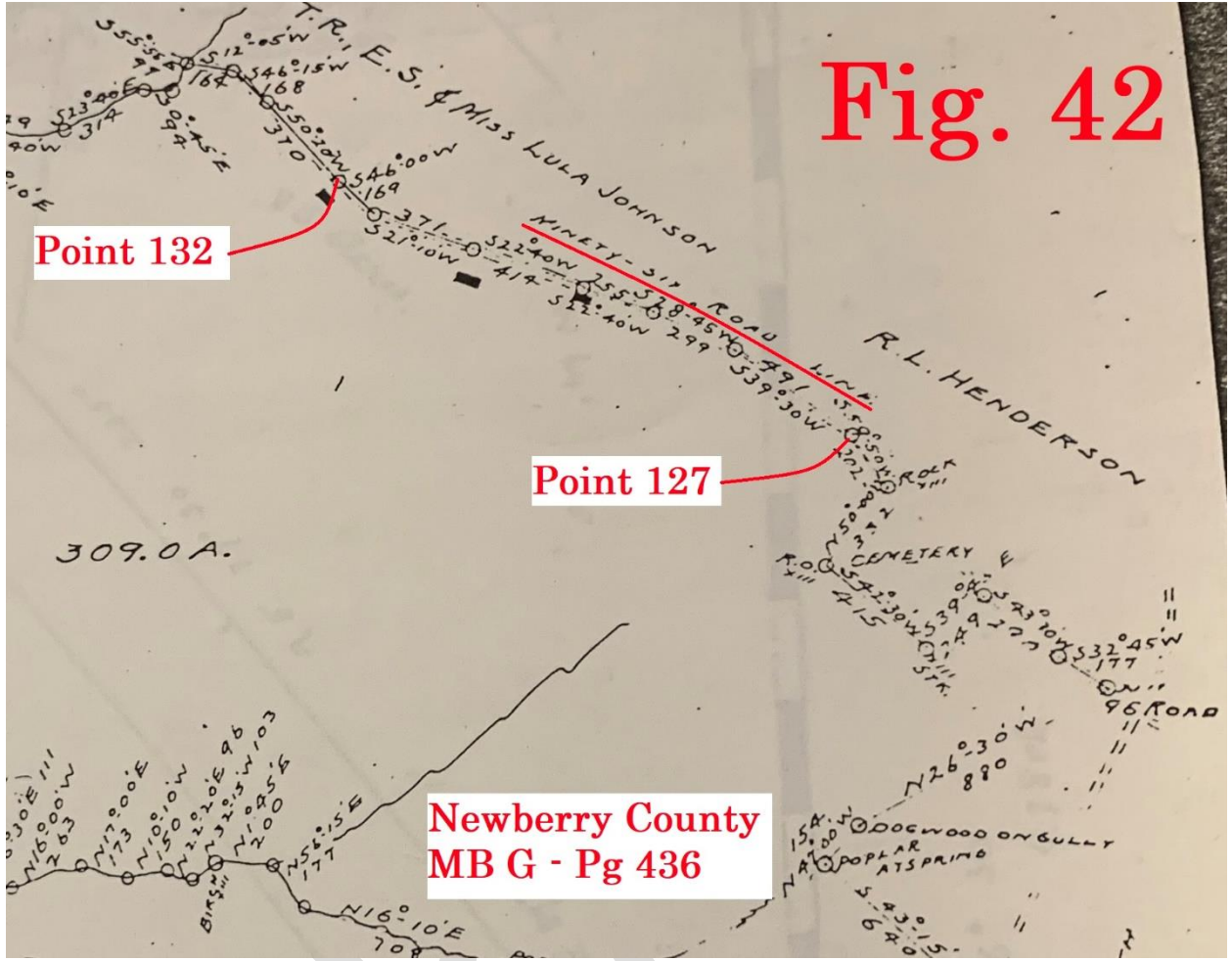
**Fig. 39**

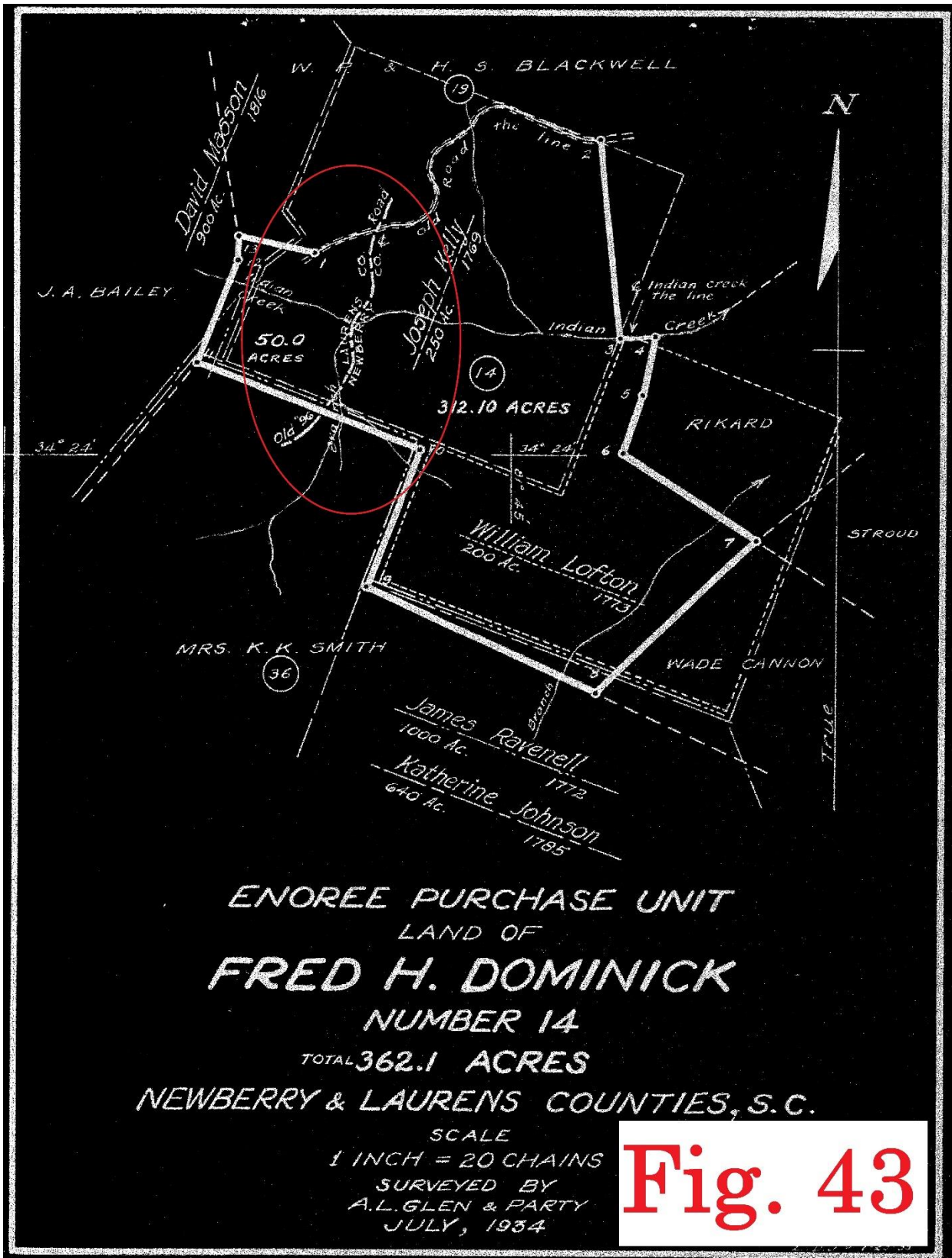


**Fig. 40**



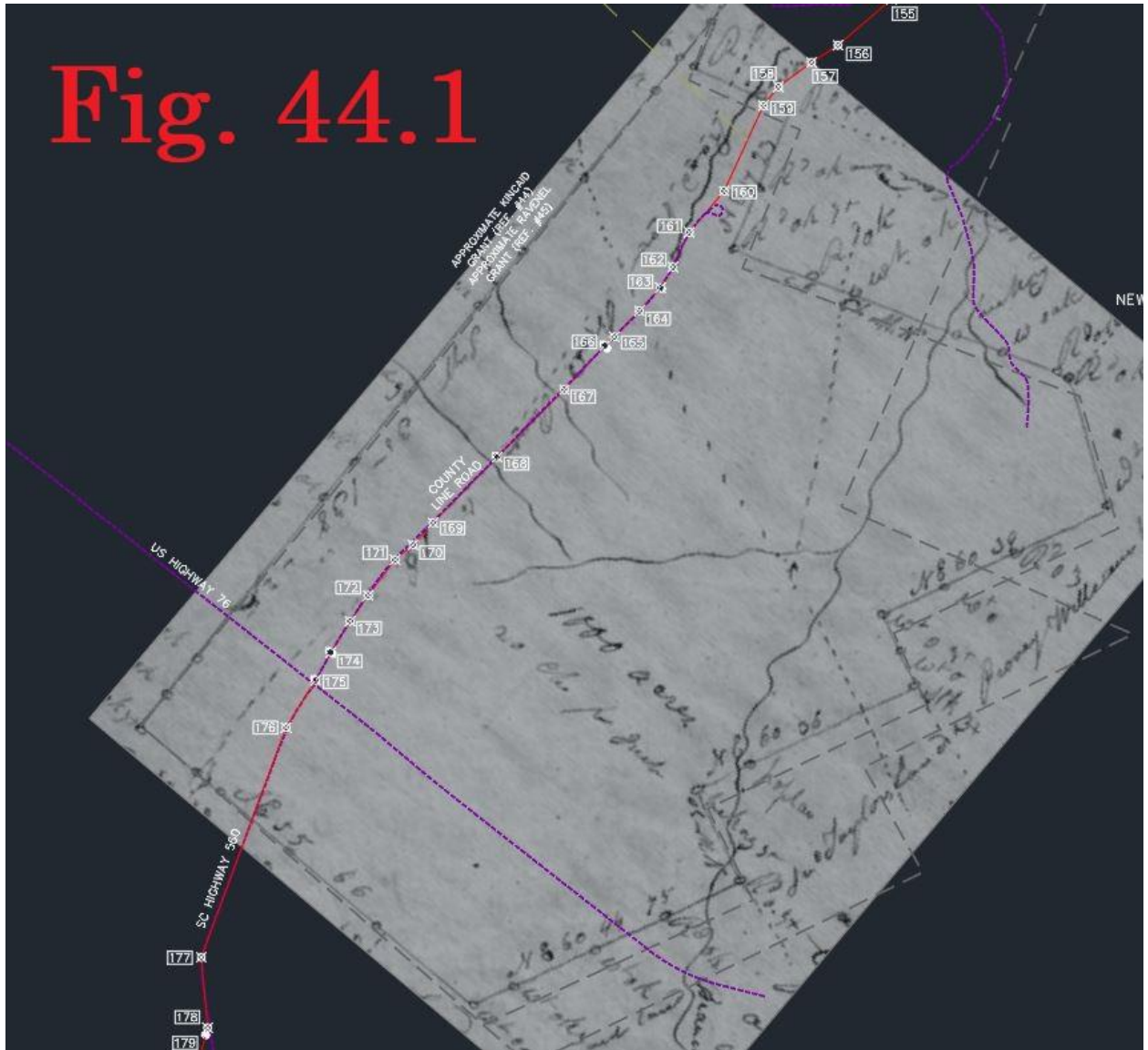






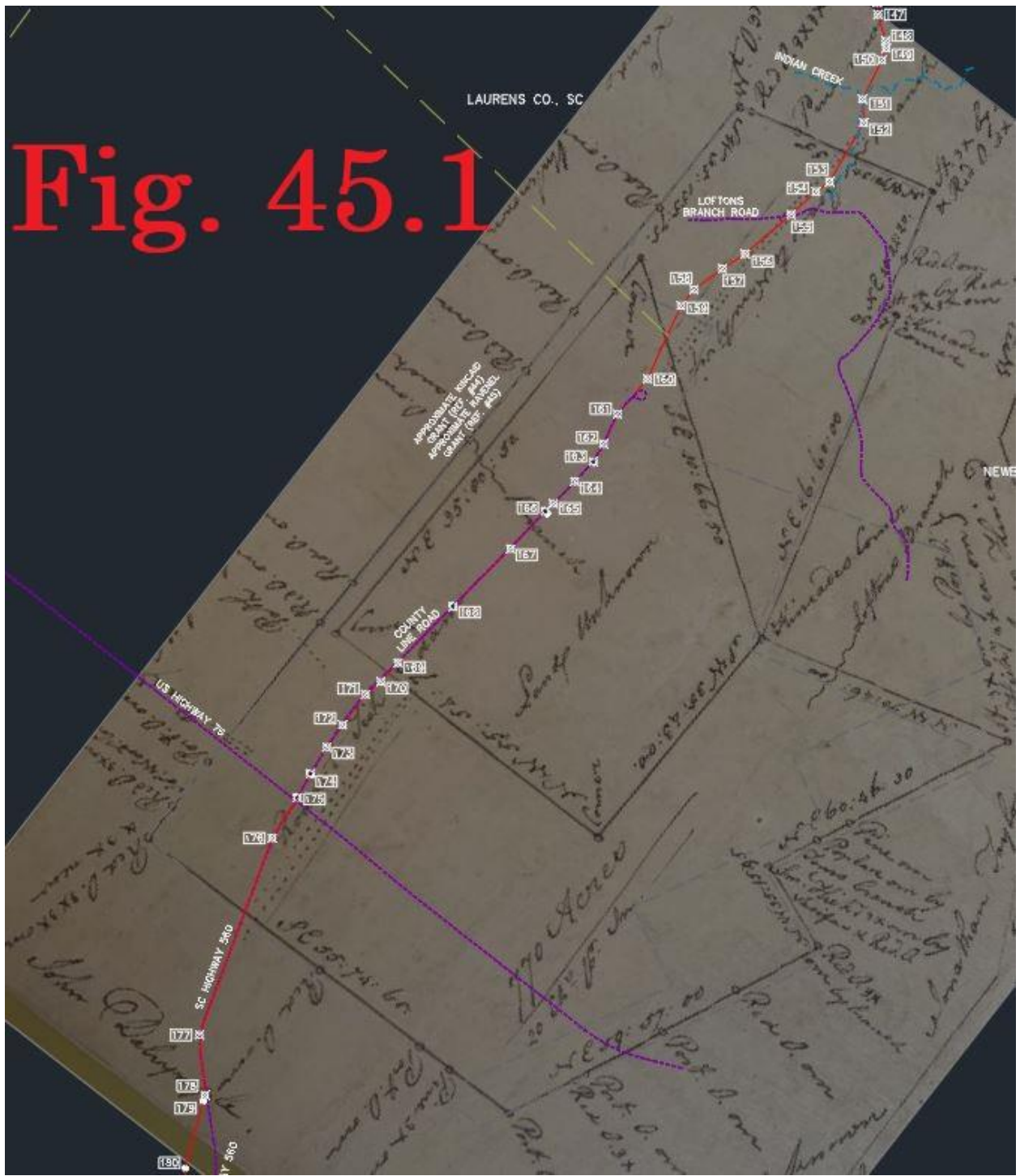


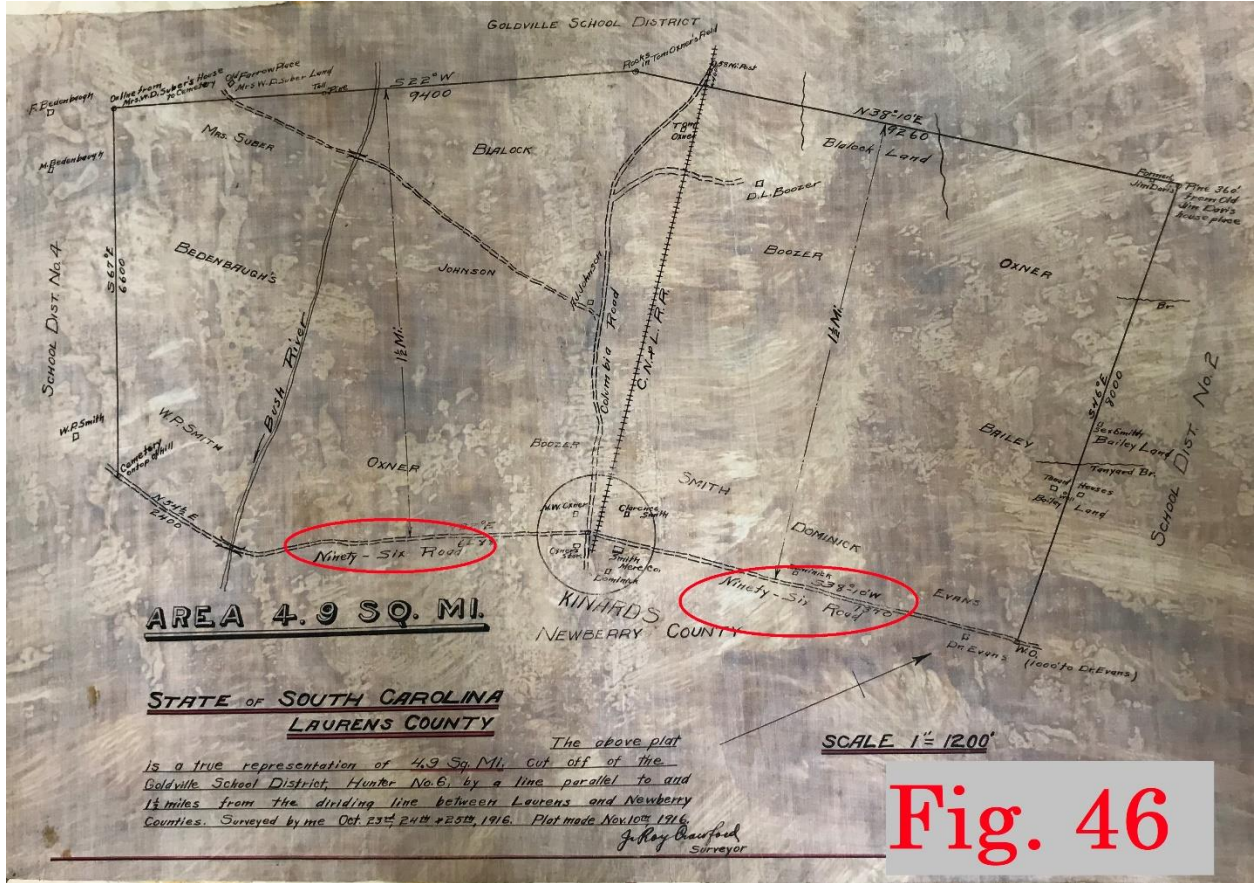
# Fig. 44.1





# Fig. 45.1





**Fig. 46**

NOTE:

PT. A TO PT. B WAS RUN BY ME, ON 7-2-61, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLAT FURNISHED BY G. T. SPEAKE WHICH CALLS FOR LINES FROM PT. A THROUGH PT. D TO BE STRAIGHT AND HAVE A BEARING OF S35-30W, 35.00 CHAINS, NO DATE APPEARS ON SAID PLAT, BUT SAID PLAT SHOULD IN MY OPINION BE IN EXCESS OF 50 YEARS OLD. PT. B IS OLD ESTABLISHED PIN, RECEIVED BY G. T. SPEAKE IN ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNERS AS BEING CORRECT, AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAT BY J.W. CRAWFORD. AREA: PT. A, PT. B, PT. C: 1.12 AC.

R. W. Crighton, L.S. #1836  
7-2-60

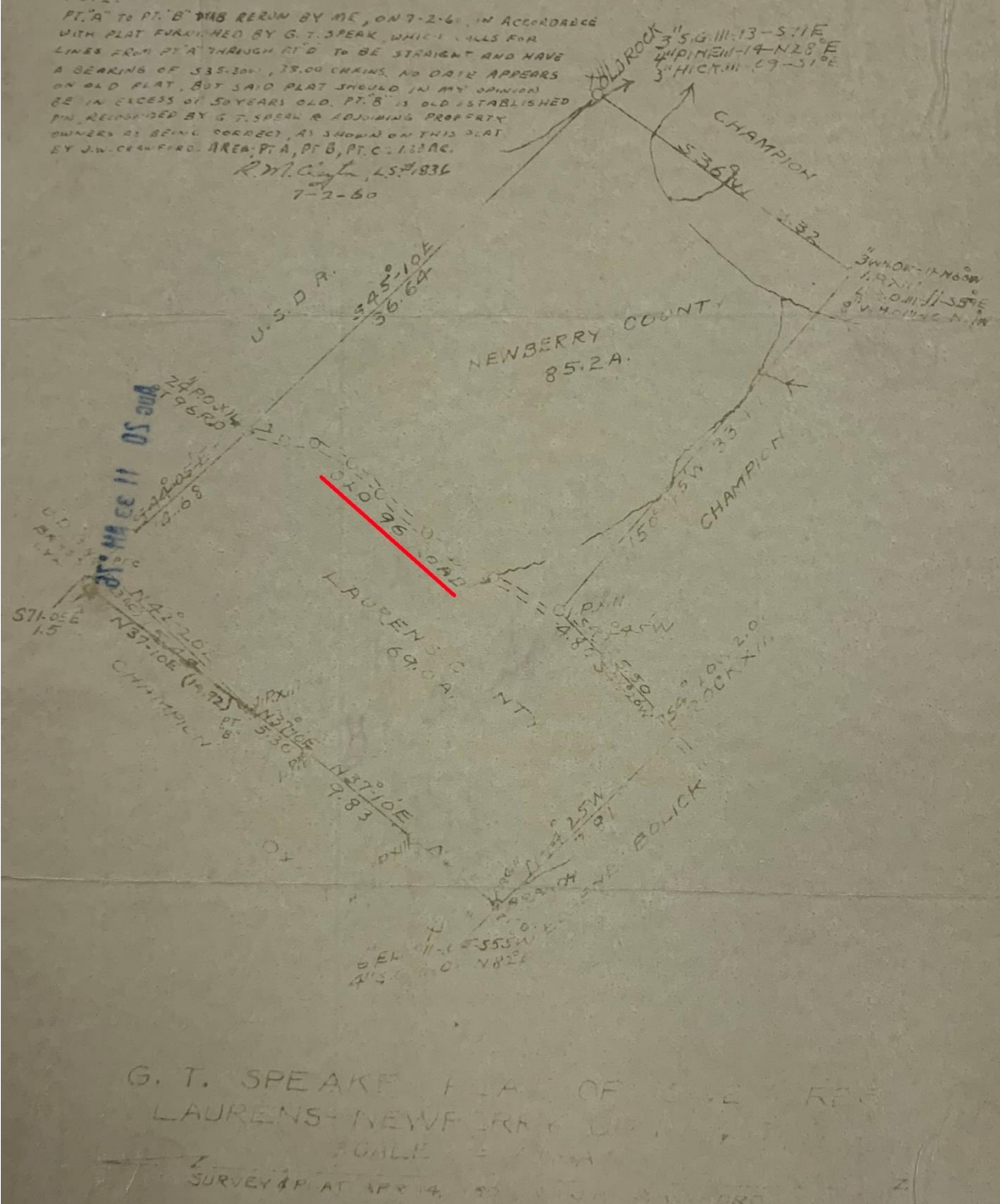


Fig. 47



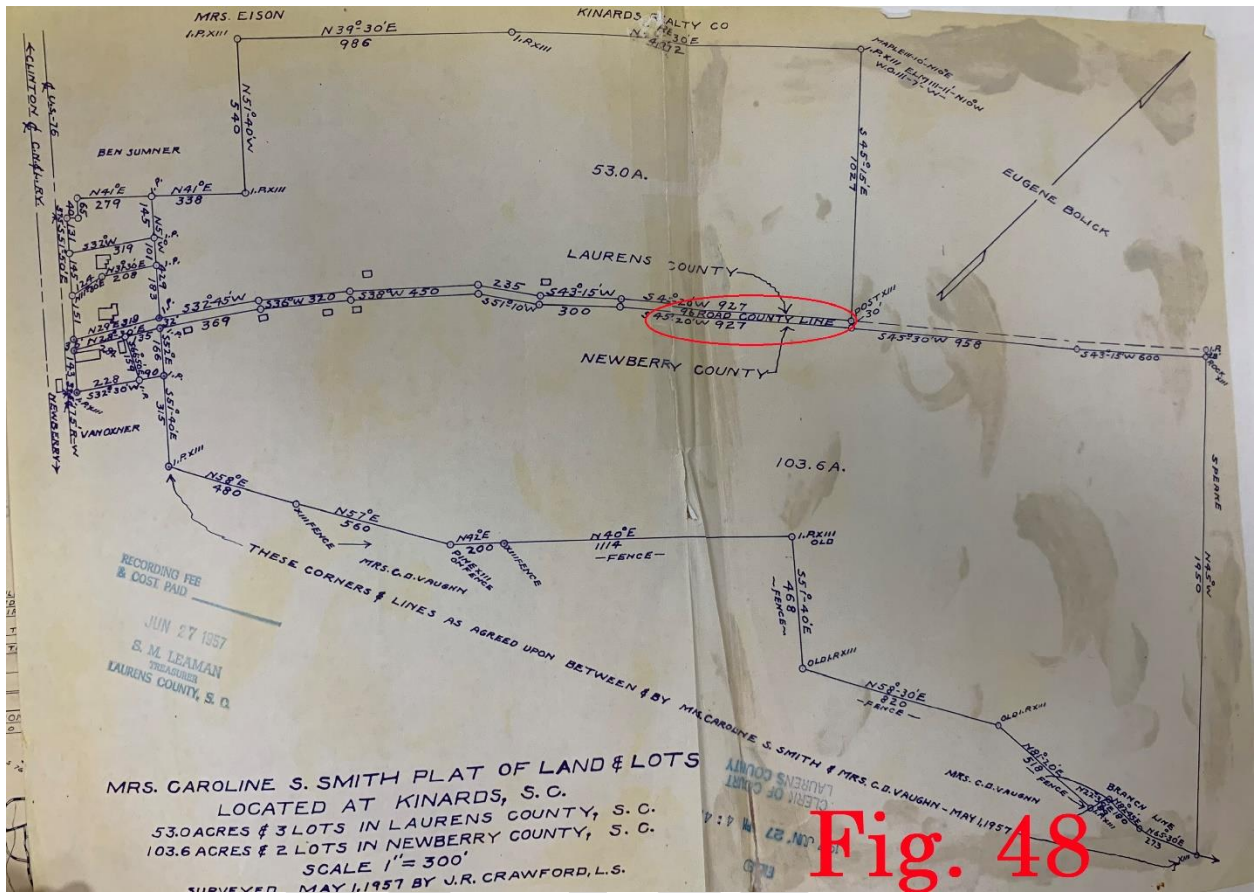
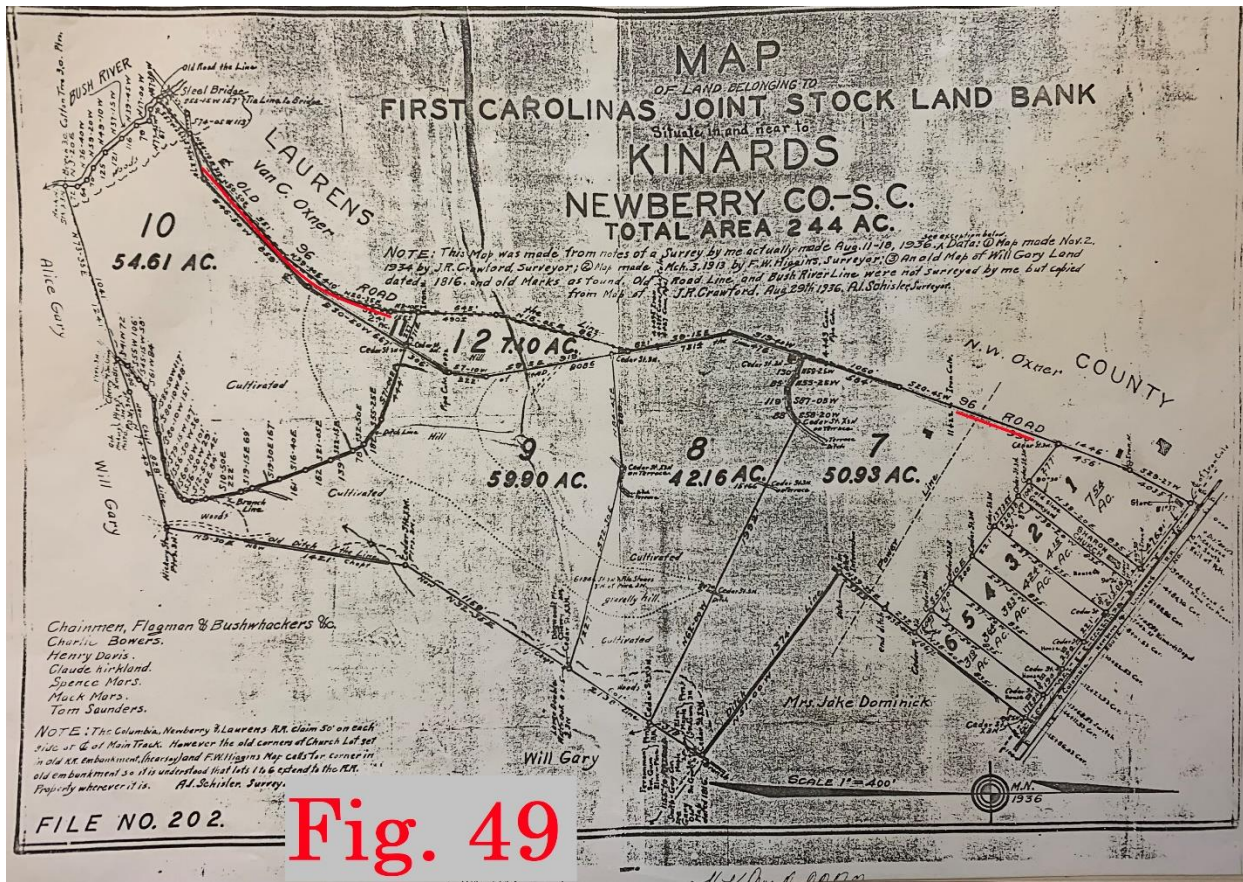


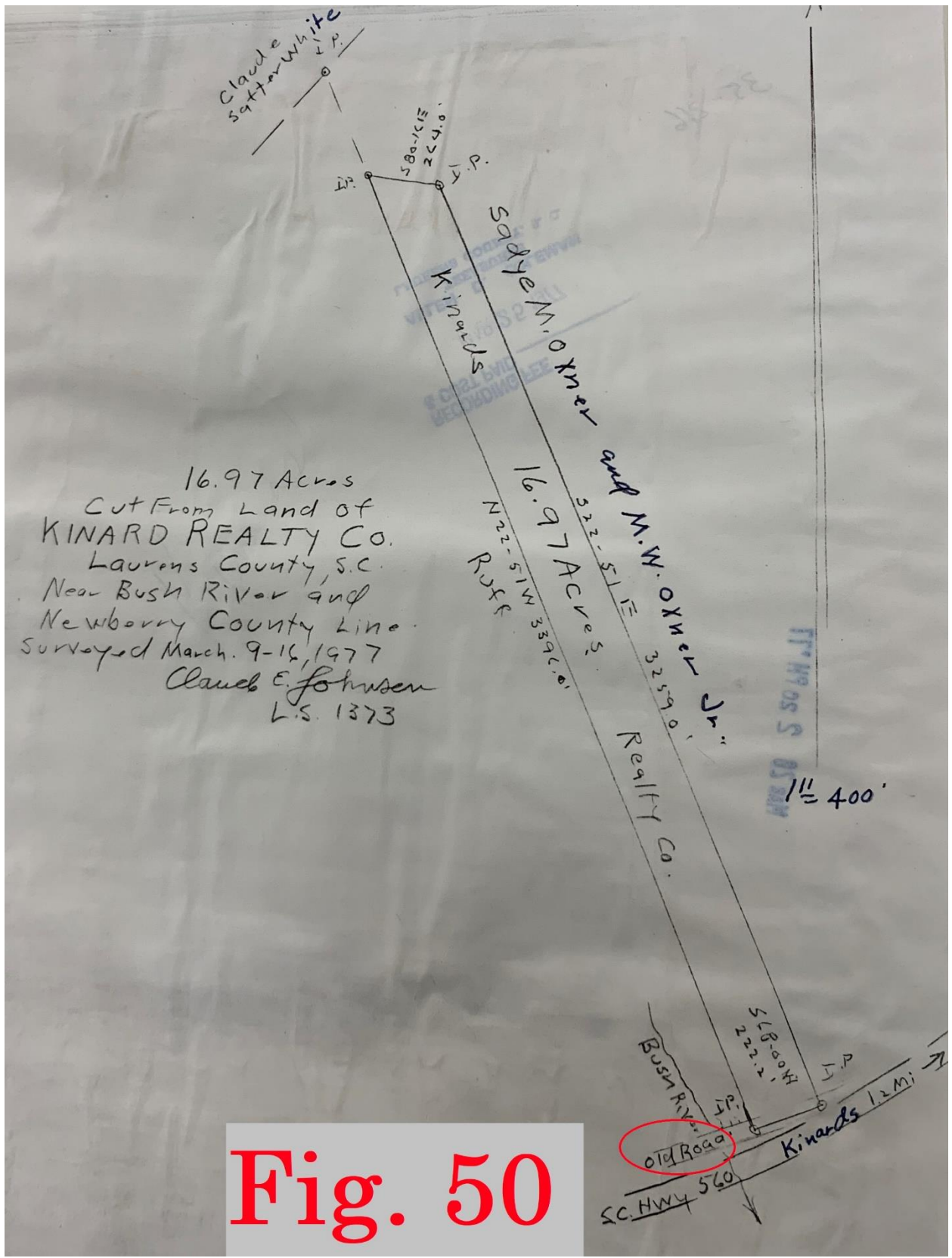
Fig. 48

DRAFT

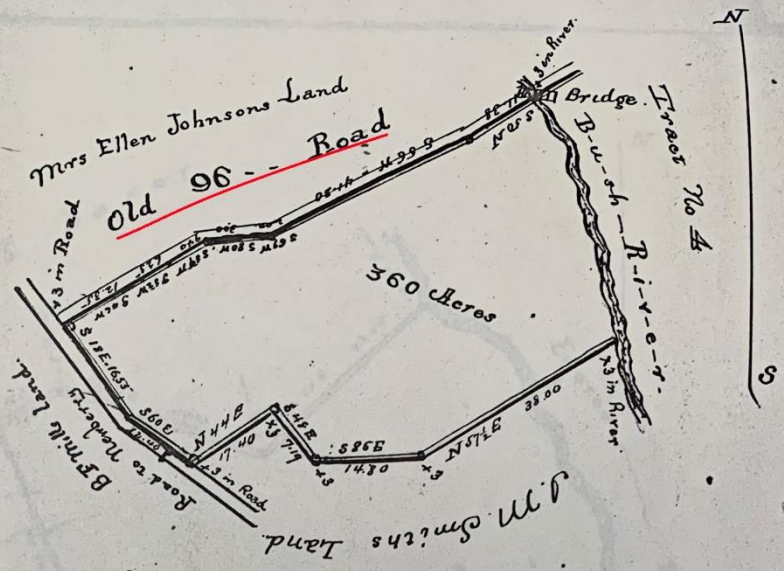


**Fig. 49**

DRAFT



**Fig. 50**



Scale. 20 chains  
per inch

Henson }  
vs. }  
Henson }

At the request of the Commissioners in the above stated case, I have surveyed and divided the lands of Henry O Henson, deceased into two tracts. Tract No (5) five contains Three Hundred and sixty acres and has such shape, marks and boundaries as the above plat represents.

Surveyed 25, 26 + 27 September 1902.

James F Glenn  
Surveyor

A true record this 13th day of August 1903.

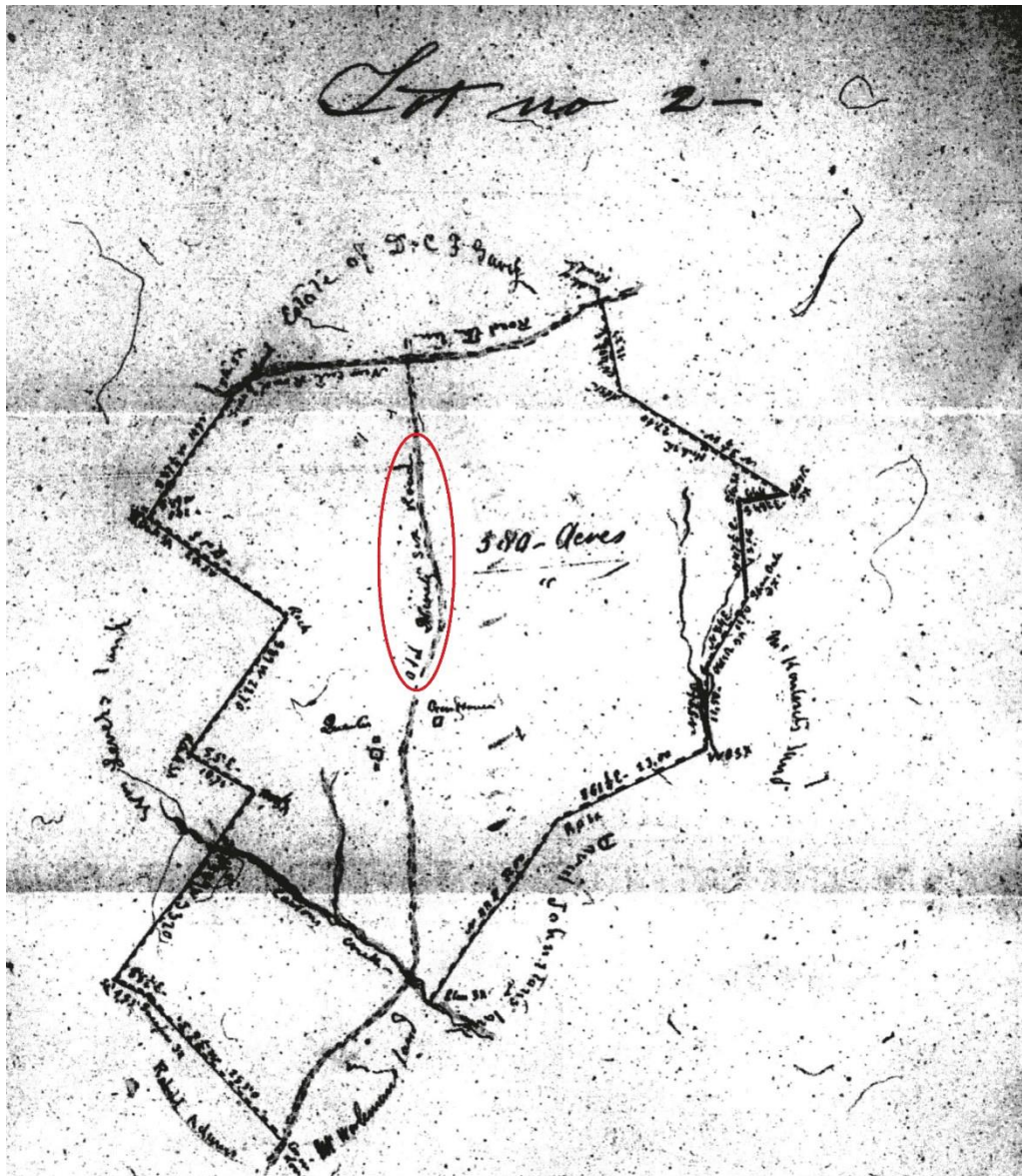
J. H. Koggan.  
C. C. P.

Deed recorded on the 23rd day of July 1903 in Book 11 at page 567.

Fig. 51

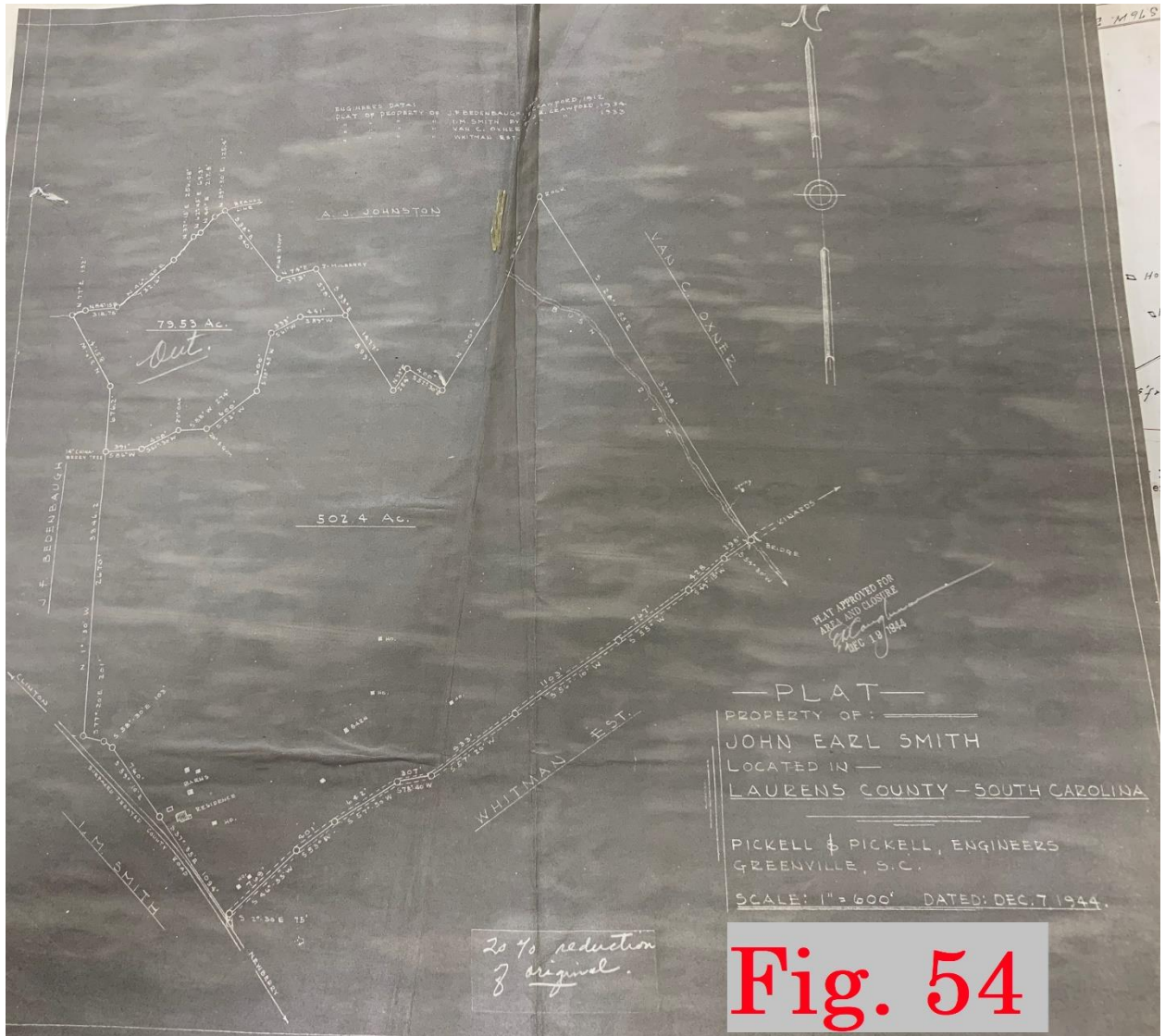


**Fig. 52**

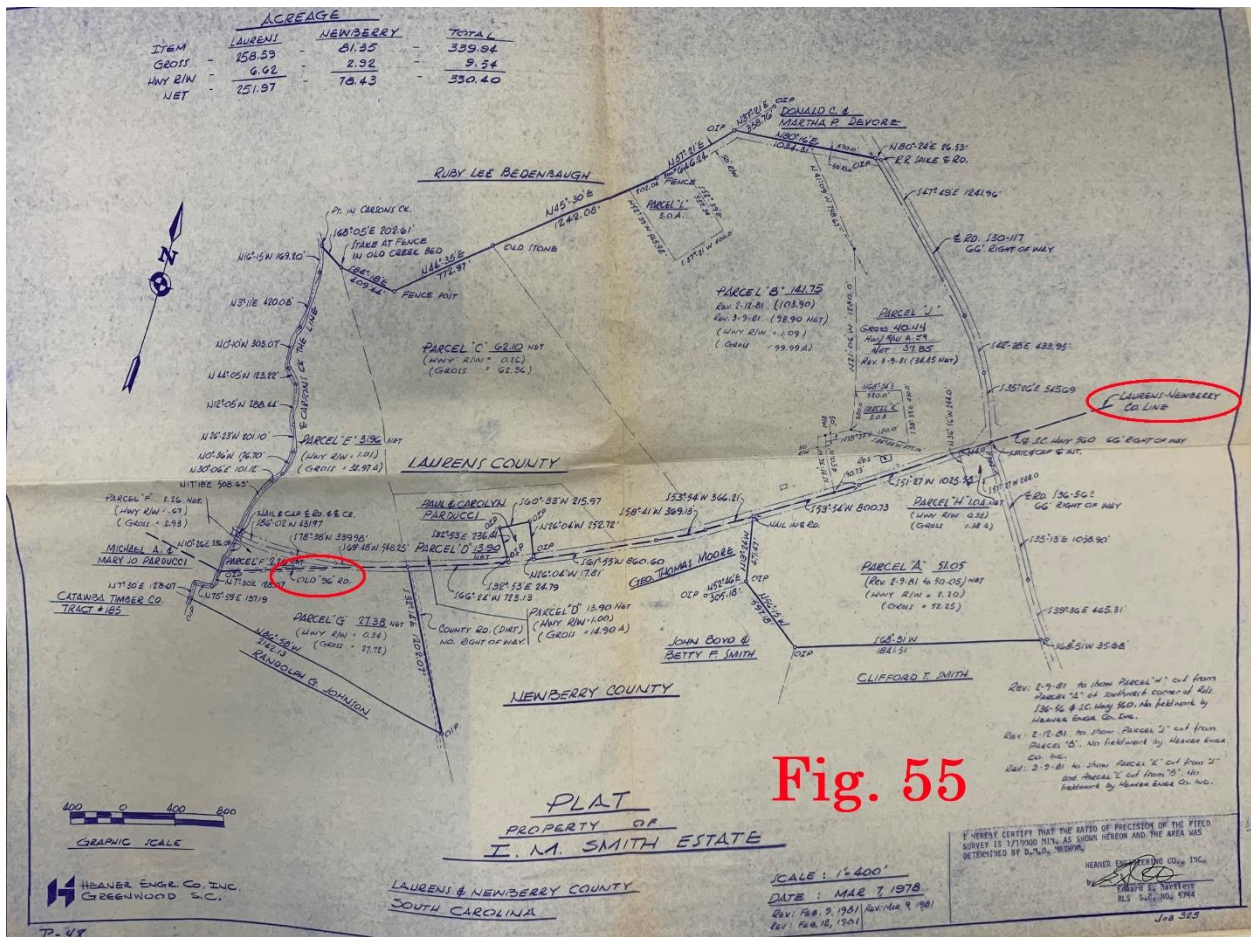


South Carolina }  
 Lenoir District } At the request of Maj A. M. [unclear]  
 and Col. Edwards - I have surveyed a tract  
 of land lying in Newburg and Lenoir Districts  
 belonging to the estate of Mr Charles F. [unclear] - it  
 contains five hundred and eighty acres, of the  
 shape and bounds as above represented  
 November 1st James [unclear]  
 1837 - [unclear]

**Fig. 53**

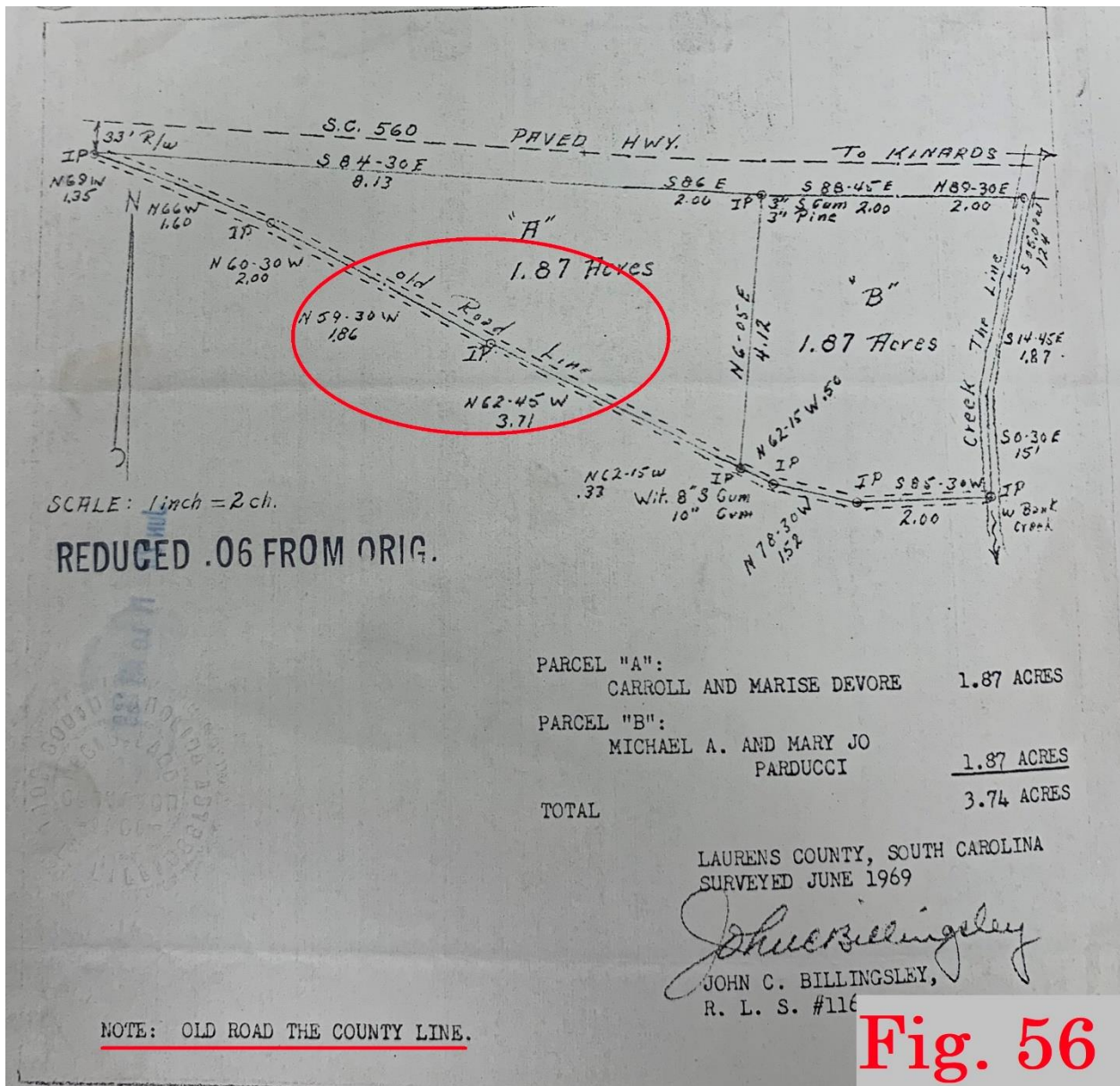


**Fig. 54**



**Fig. 55**





**Fig. 56**

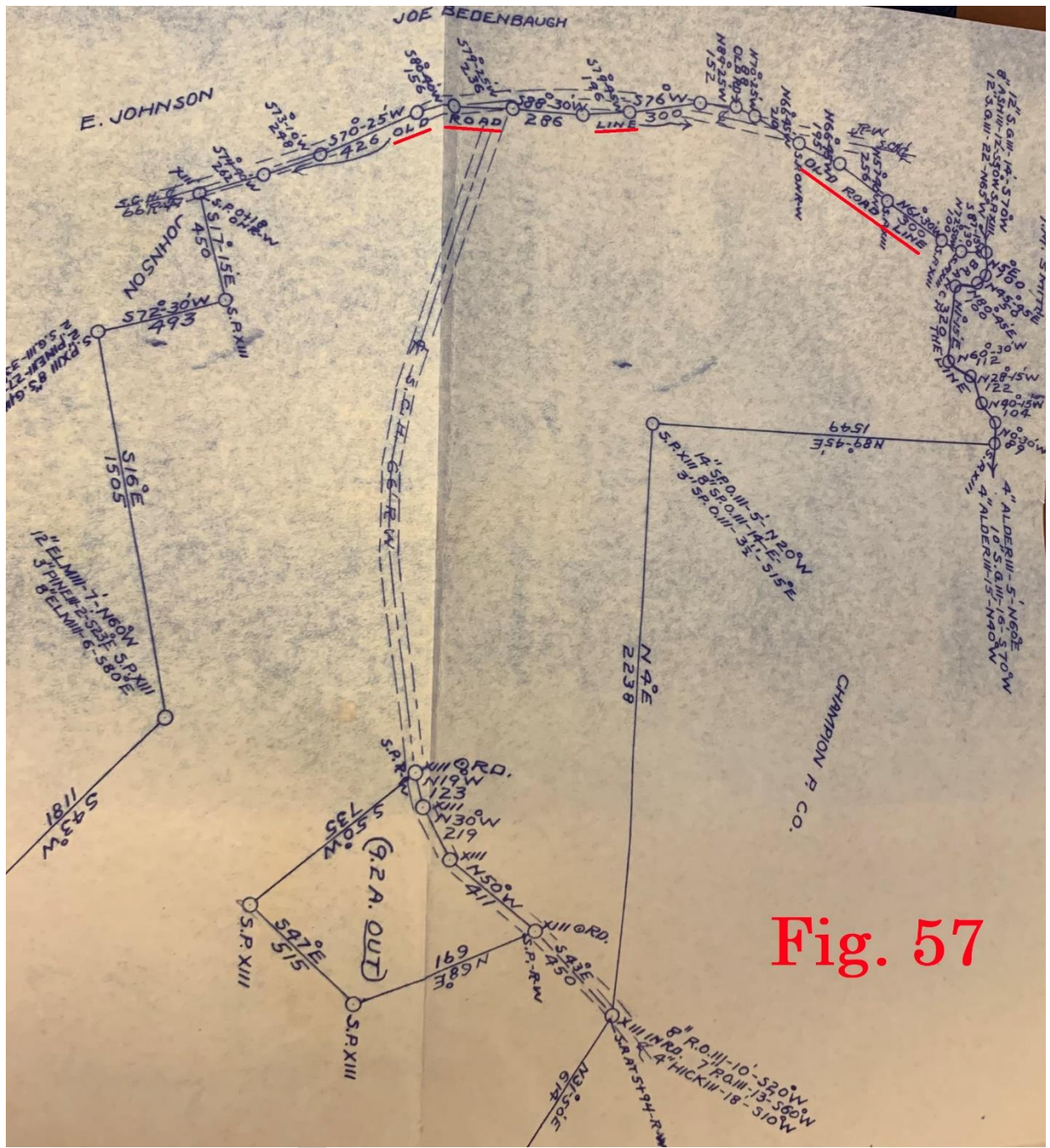
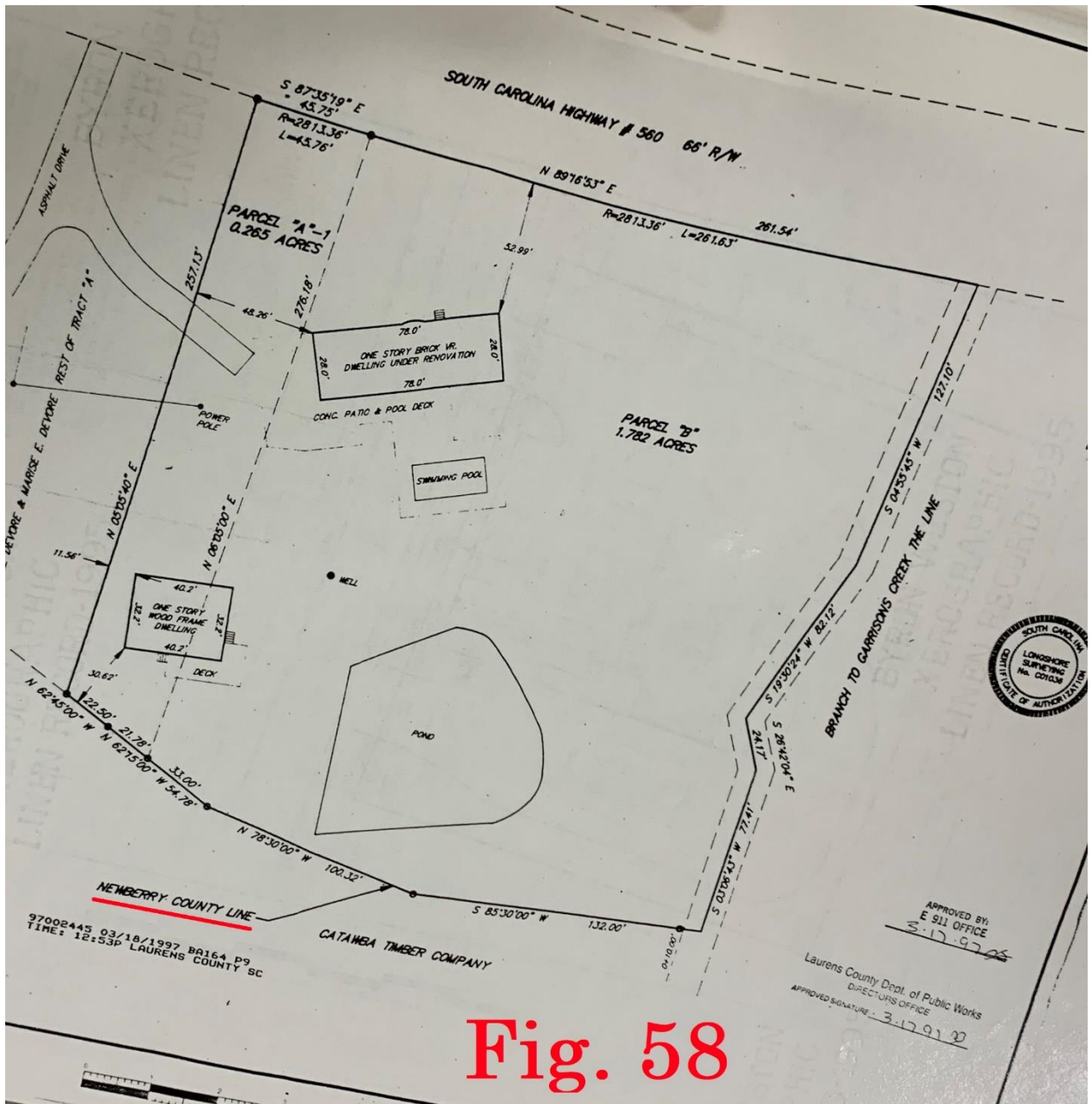
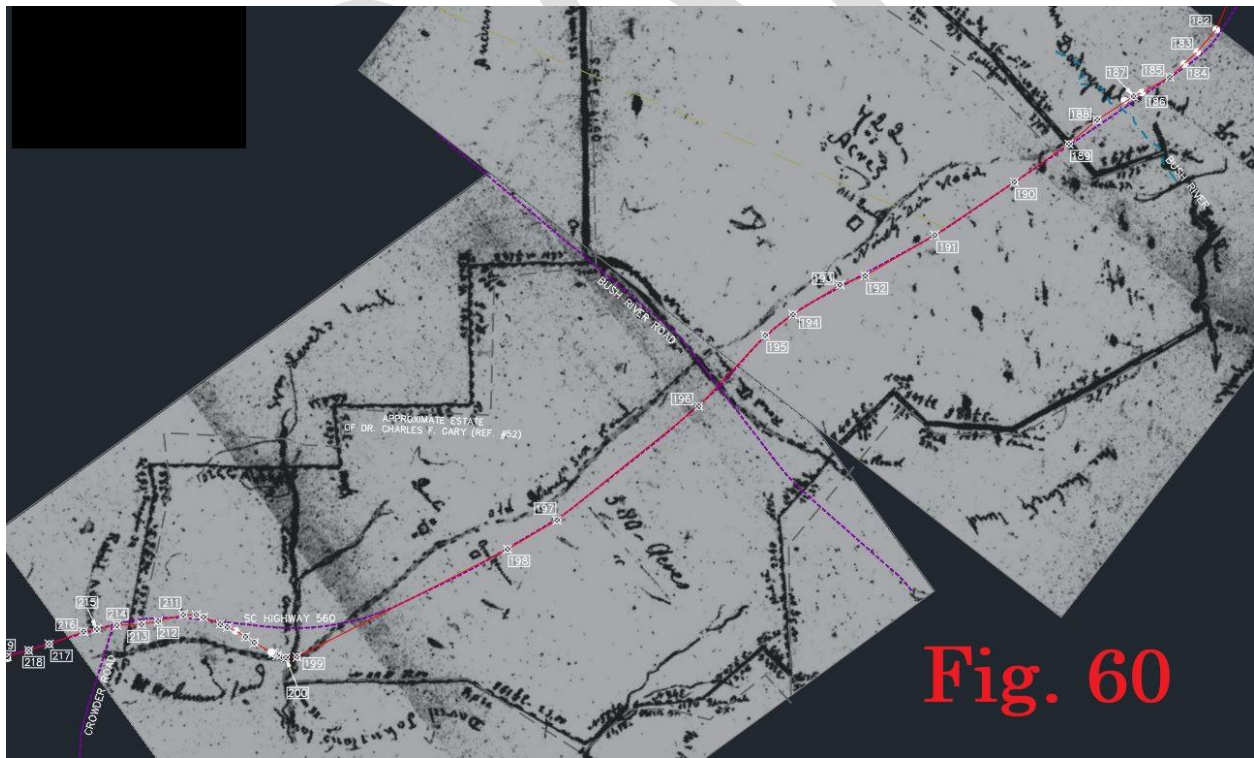
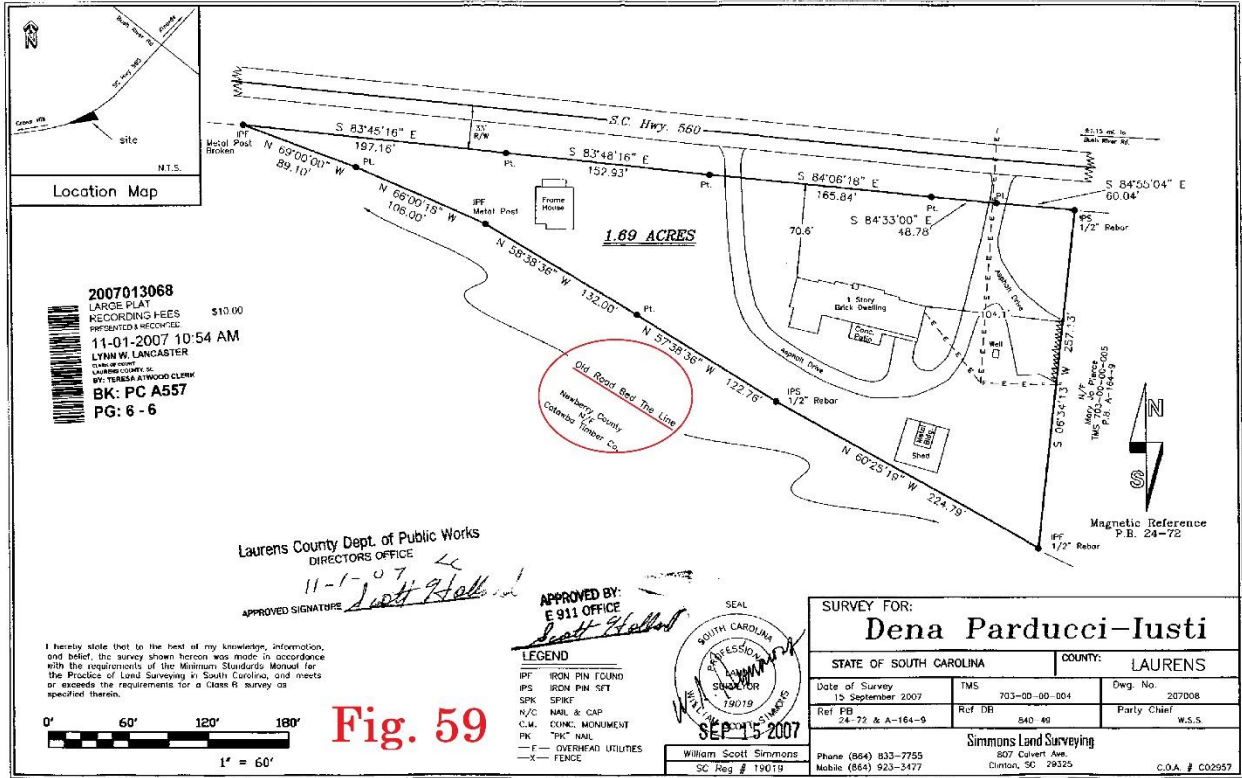
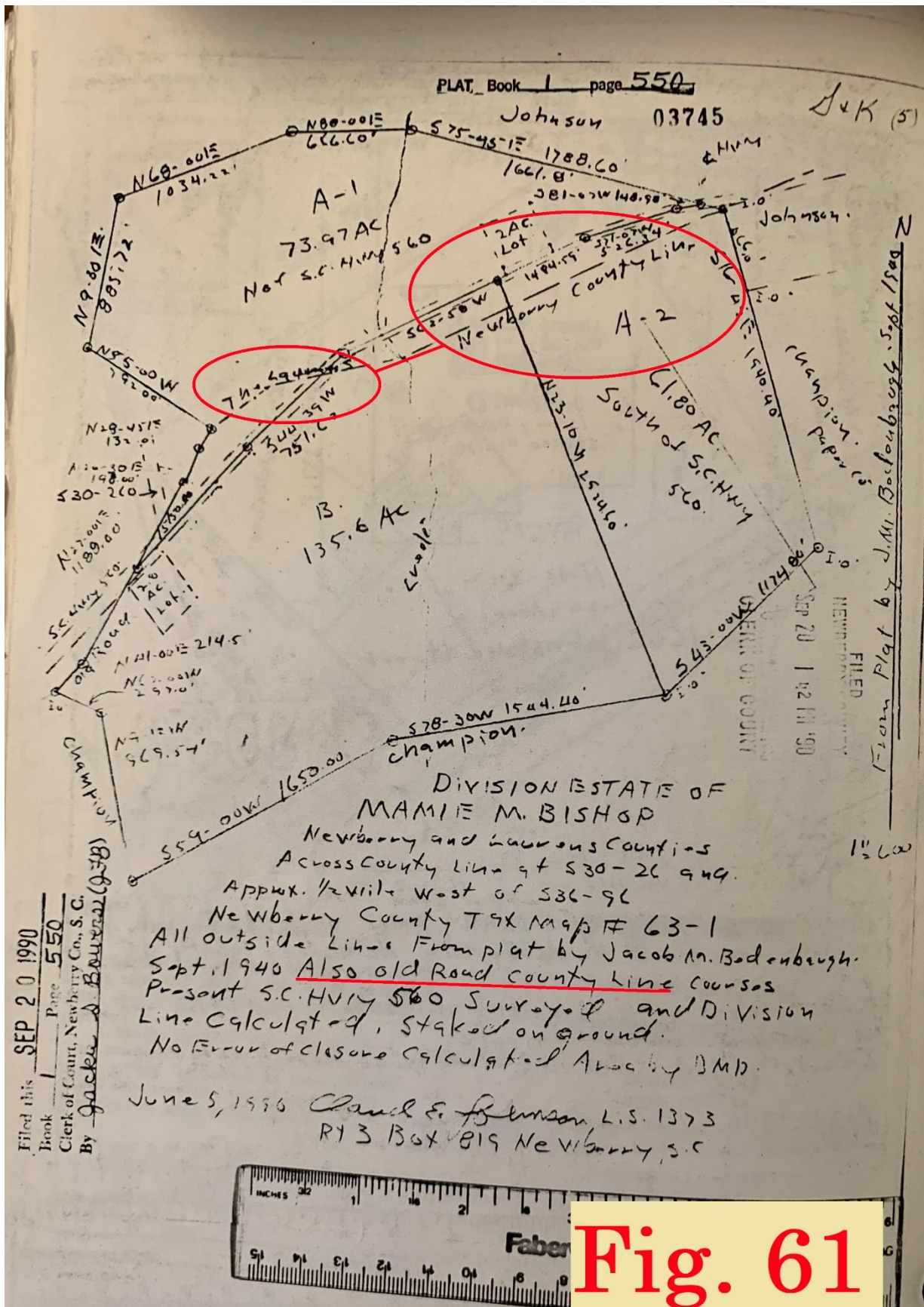


Fig. 57

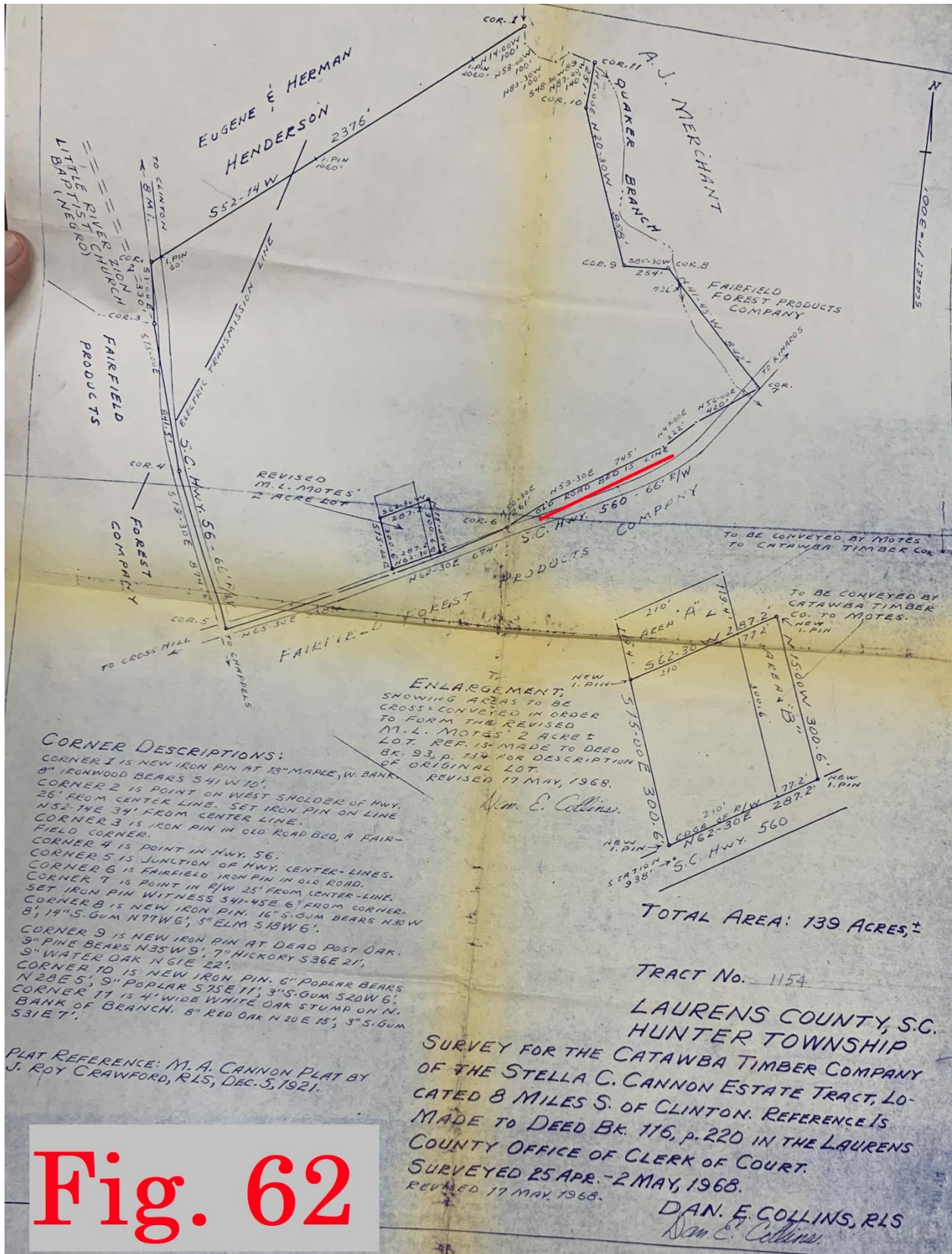


**Fig. 58**

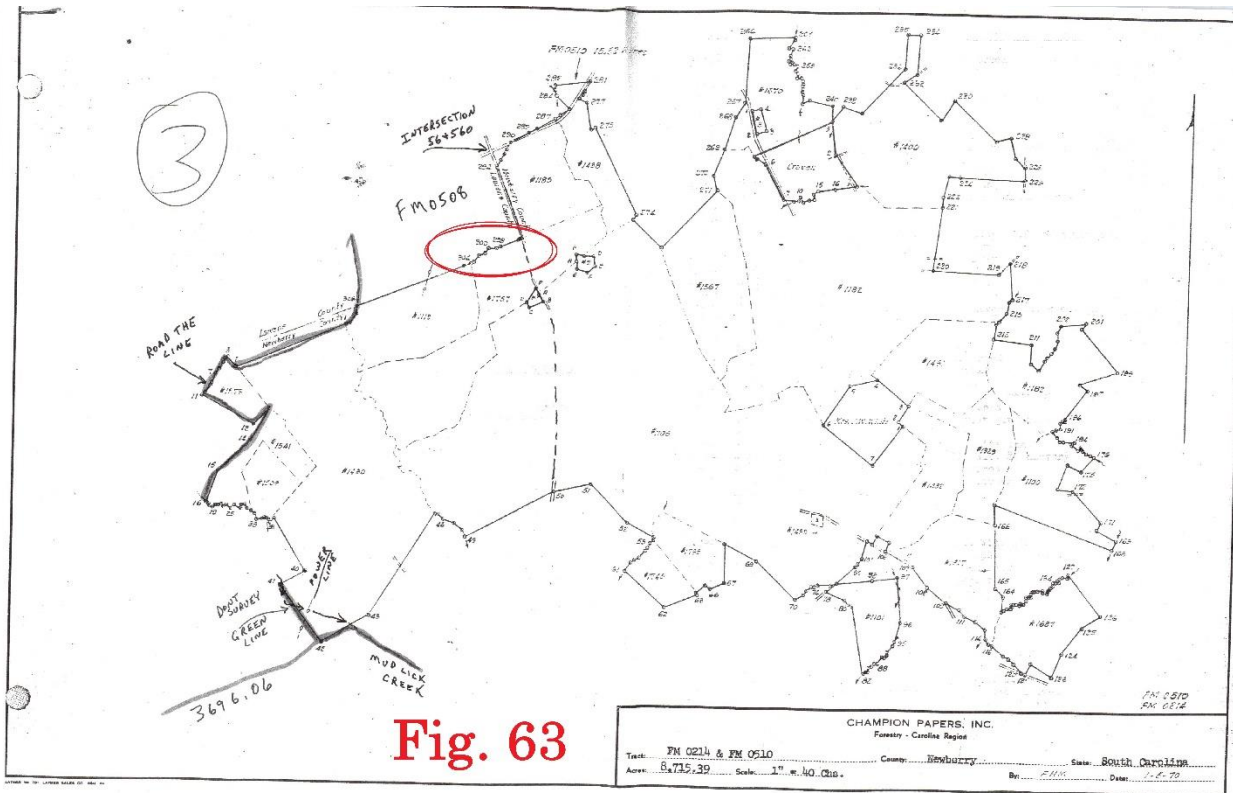




**Fig. 61**



**Fig. 62**



Station	Bearing	Distance Chains	Description of Corners and Witnesses	Station	Bearing	Distance Chains	Description of Corners and Witnesses
195-196	N 39 00' E	1.00	Corner in branch, Wit. poplar O.N., S. Gum	254-255	N 19 50' E	2.69	Point in branch
196-197	N 30 30' E	19.18	I.P., Wit. pine and oak	255-256	N 69 15' W	2.08	" " "
197-198	N 42 30' W	4.60	I.P. in field	256-257	N 21 00' W	1.20	" " "
198-199	N 70 00' E	20.50	I.P., Wit. oak and gum	257-258	N 72 20' W	1.58	" " "
199-200	N 39 40' W	30.12	I.P., Wit. sweet gum	258-259	N 01 30' E	1.46	" " "
200-201	N 40 00' E	3.55	I.P., Wit. oak & holly	259-260	N 30 15' E	1.49	" " "
201-202	S 84 45' W	14.64	Corner in branch	260-261	N 19 30' W	1.23	" " "
202-203	S 14 00' W	5.01	" " "	261-262	N 15 30' E	3.02	" " "
203-204	S 03 00' W	5.79	" " "	262-263	N 65 00' W	2.03	" " "
204-205	S 22 50' W	4.01	" " "	263-264	N 30 50' E	4.75	" " "
205-206	S 12 20' W	2.70	" " "	264-265	N 14 00' E	1.30	Corner in branch, Wit. sweet gum
206-207	S 40 50' W	3.52	" " "	265-266	S 09 55' W	23.39	I.P.O.M., Wit. 2 elms
207-208	S 37 10' W	1.80	Corner in branch	266-267	S 03 20' W	33.96	I.P.O.M., Wit. hickory, pine
208-209	S 34 15' W	5.00	I.P.	267-268	S 32 00' W	0.28	I.P.O.M., Wit. 2 elms
209-210	N 50 50' W	4.99	I.P.	268-269	S 18 50' W	19.12	I.P.O.M.
210-211	North	10.39	I.P.	269-270	S 25 15' W	14.22	I.P.
211-212	N 85 45' W	20.63	I.P. in branch, Wit. sweet gum, elm	270-271	S 14 00' E	9.12	I.P.
212-213	N 02 00' E	8.61	Point in branch	271-272	S 45 00' W	43.97	Rock XIII, Wit. 2 1/2" v. oak
213-214	N 60 00' E	1.68	I.P. in branch, Wit. sweet gum, red oak	272-273	N 46 30' W	21.21	I.P., Wit. dogwoods
214-215	N 39 45' E	5.24	I.P.	273-274	N 40 10' E	3.24	I.P., Wit. pine & poplar
215-216	N 14 15' E	5.71	I.P.	274-275	N 26 00' W	52.64	I.P., Wit. sweet gum
216-217	N 13 15' E	1.70	I.P.	275-276	S 07 00' W	1.01	I.P., Wit. pines & cherry
217-218	N 04 00' W	21.02	Corner in road	276-277	N 10 45' W	14.82	I.P., Wit. elm
218-219	S 39 30' W	9.53	" " "	277-278	N 03 15' W	4.45	I.P. in abandoned road, Wit. pine, red oak
219-220	S 56 30' W	34.50	" " "	278-279	N 45 00' E	3.00	Point in abandoned road
220-221	N 06 45' N	34.36	I.P.O.M.	279-280	S 29 00' E	2.05	" " "
221-222	N 06 30' E	6.09	I.P.O.M., Wit. pine	280-281	S 25 40' E	6.10	I.P. in abandoned road south of black top road
222-223	N 19 00' E	10.13	I.P.O.M., Wit. pine	281-282	S 54 35' W	16.50	I.P., Wit. sweet gum
223-224	N 87 45' E	6.23	I.P.O.M., Wit. pine, red oak	282-283	S 12 00' W	2.50	Point in branch
224-225	S 38 00' E	39.33	Corner in abandoned road I.P.	283-284	S 24 00' E	2.50	I.P. & rock by branch, Wit. walnut
225-226	N 01 00' W	6.02	" " "	284-285	S 11 45' E	11.00	I.P. in abandoned road
226-227	N 46 45' W	6.96	I.P., Wit. pine O.M.	285-286	S 56 00' W	6.37	Point in abandoned road
227-228	N 08 14' W	11.90	" " "	286-287	S 47 00' W	3.37	I.P. in abandoned road, Wit. pine & hickory
228-229	S 30 00' W	0.77	Red oak XIII O.M. I.P.M.M.	287-288	S 59 30' W	11.29	Corner in S.C. Hwy. #560
229-230	N 43 45' E	21.95	Red oak at fence O.M.	288-289	S 50 30' W	3.96	Corner on edge of S.C. Hwy. #560
230-231	S 34 00' W	12.95	I.P. in field	289-290	S 02 30' W	10.21	" " "
231-232	N 43 00' W	29.00	Corner in county road, Wit. pine, red oak	290-291	S 40 00' W	5.00	Along county line
232-233	N 56 00' E	7.50	Corner in county road	291-292	S 38 00' W	2.75	" " "
233-234	N 05 30' E	21.60	Large Pine XIII O.M.	292-293	S 27 30' W	4.00	" " "
234-235	S 88 40' W	7.40	Rock pile, Wit. white oak O.M.	293-294	S 20 30' W	6.40	" " "
235-236	S 06 15' W	17.93	Rock pile, pine O.M.	294-295	S 20 15' E	40.00	Down center of S.C. Hwy. #56
236-237	S 45 45' W	38.28	I.P. and stone O.M.	295-296	N 72 20' W	0.70	Corner in S.C. Hwy. #56
237-238	N 69 45' W	10.12	I.P., walnut on branch bank O.M.	296-297	S 76 45' W	2.00	I.P. in abandoned road
238-239	S 35 55' W	10.20	I.P.O.M., Wit. 2 pines	297-298	S 70 55' W	9.77	" " "
239-240	N 00 15' W	7.76	I.P.O.M., Wit. hickory O.M., Wa. oak	298-299	S 73 20' W	2.35	" " "
240-241	N 80 30' W	15.93	Corner in large branch, Wit. s. gum, ash	299-300	S 72 30' W	4.13	" " "
241-242	S 71 00' W	3.09	Point in branch	300-301	S 54 40' W	1.61	" " "
242-243	N 08 00' W	0.79	" " "	301-302	S 50 50' W	3.50	" " "
243-244	N 36 00' E	1.11	" " "	302-303	S 50 30' W	5.56	" " "
244-245	N 09 00' E	2.74	" " "	303-304	S 77 30' W	1.83	" " "
245-246	N 09 50' W	1.00	" " "	304-305	S 70 00' W	3.40	Along County line
246-247	N 15 10' E	2.00	" " "	305-306	S 70 00' W	61.20	" " "
247-248	N 04 45' W	1.40	" " "	306-307	S 40 30' W	3.43	Point in center Little River
248-249	N 26 00' E	1.10	" " "	307-308	S 50 00' W	6.24	" " "
249-250	N 01 30' W	1.55	" " "	308-1	S 70 00' W	2.99	To the Beginning.
250-251	N 30 20' W	1.52	" " "				
251-252	N 70 00' W	2.33	" " "				
252-253	N 13 00' E	1.29	" " "				
253-254	N 41 15' W	2.30	" " "				

**Fig. 63.1**



**Fig. 63.2**

DR





DR



South Carolina

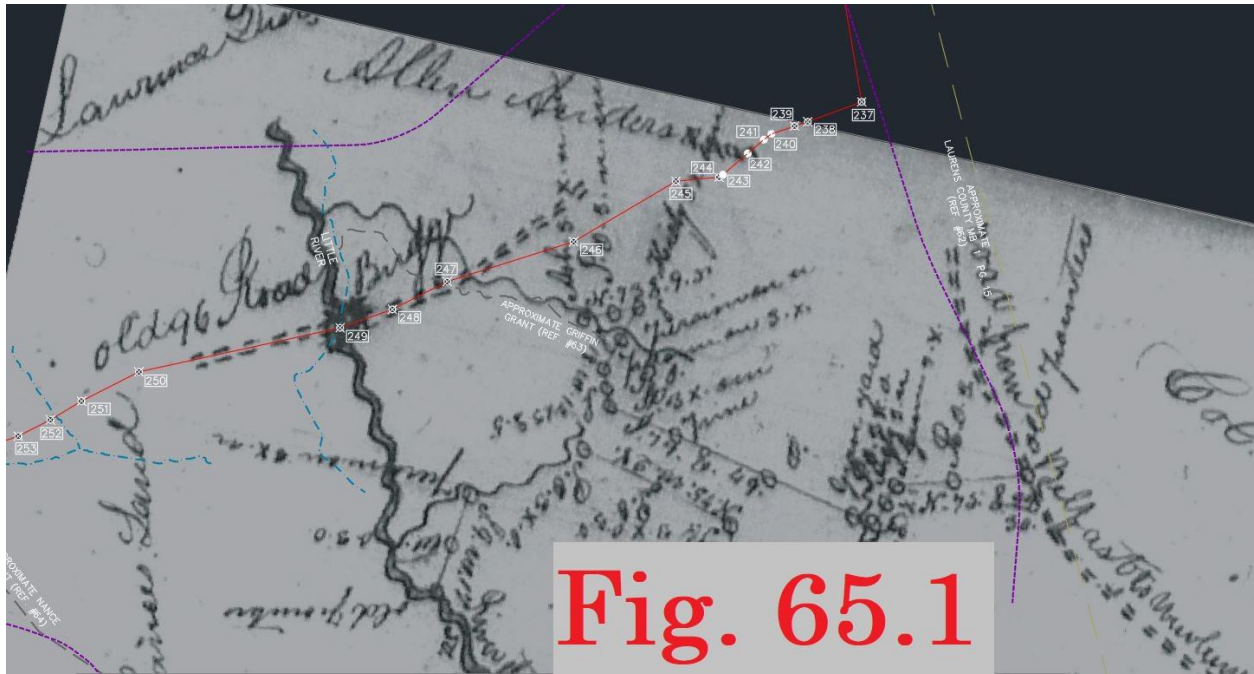
Pursuant to a warrant from G. J. Harrington Com. of Locations in the District of Newberry dated 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 1837 I have ad-measured and laid out unto Gen. John W. Griffin a tract of Land contain-ing one thousand five hundred and thirty two Acres Situate in Newberry District in Little River the waters of Saluda River bounded by lines running W. & S. E. by John Mangum's N. W. & S. W. by Daniel Pitts S. W. & N. W. by T. A. Daughd and Drayton Nance's Land N. W. & S. W. by S. Caldwell S. E. & S. W. by Allen Snow's & S. E. & Col. B. F. Buffins that such form as the above plat represents. Given 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> of Sept 1837.

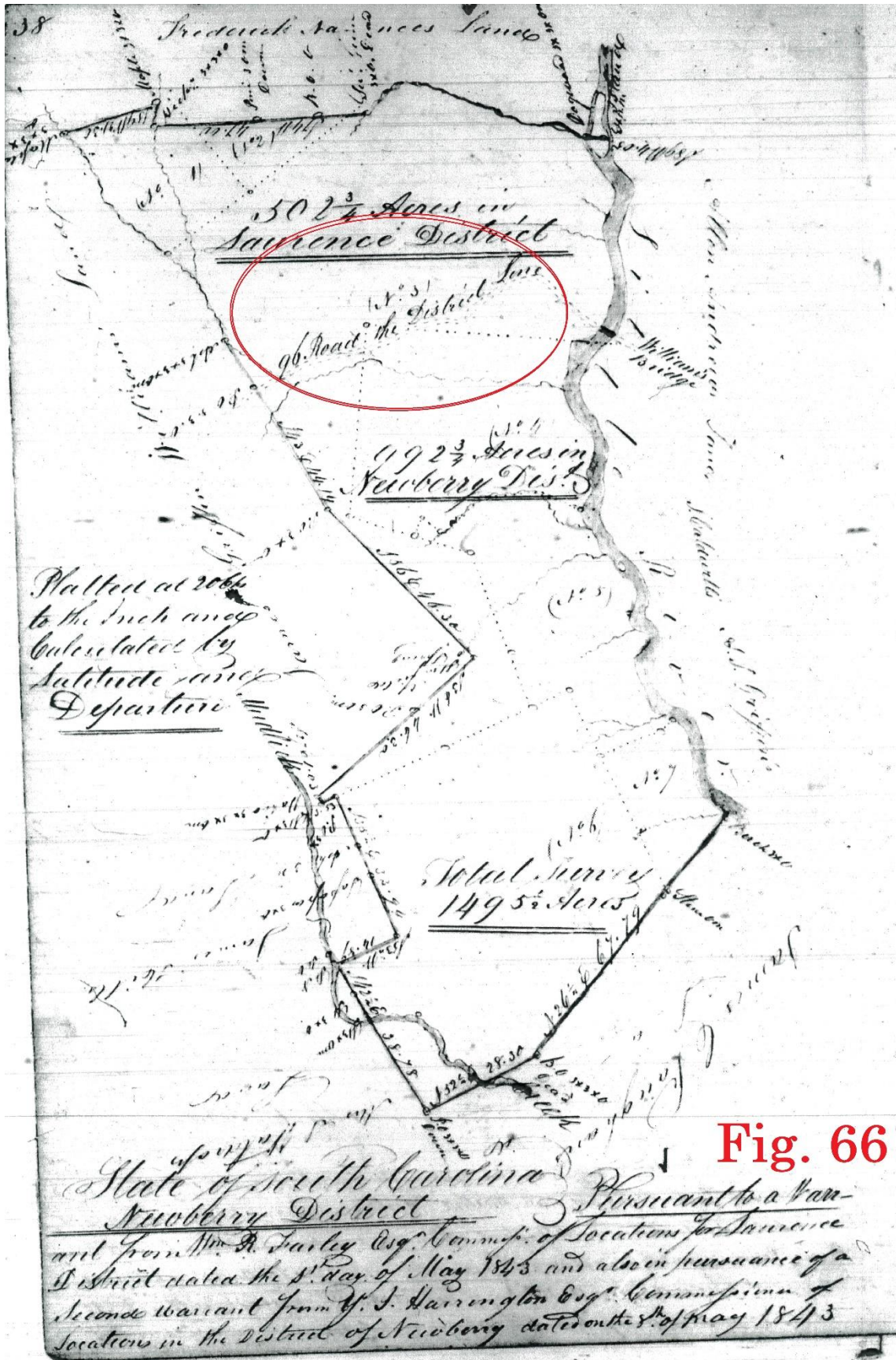
David Cannon D. P.

**Fig. 65**

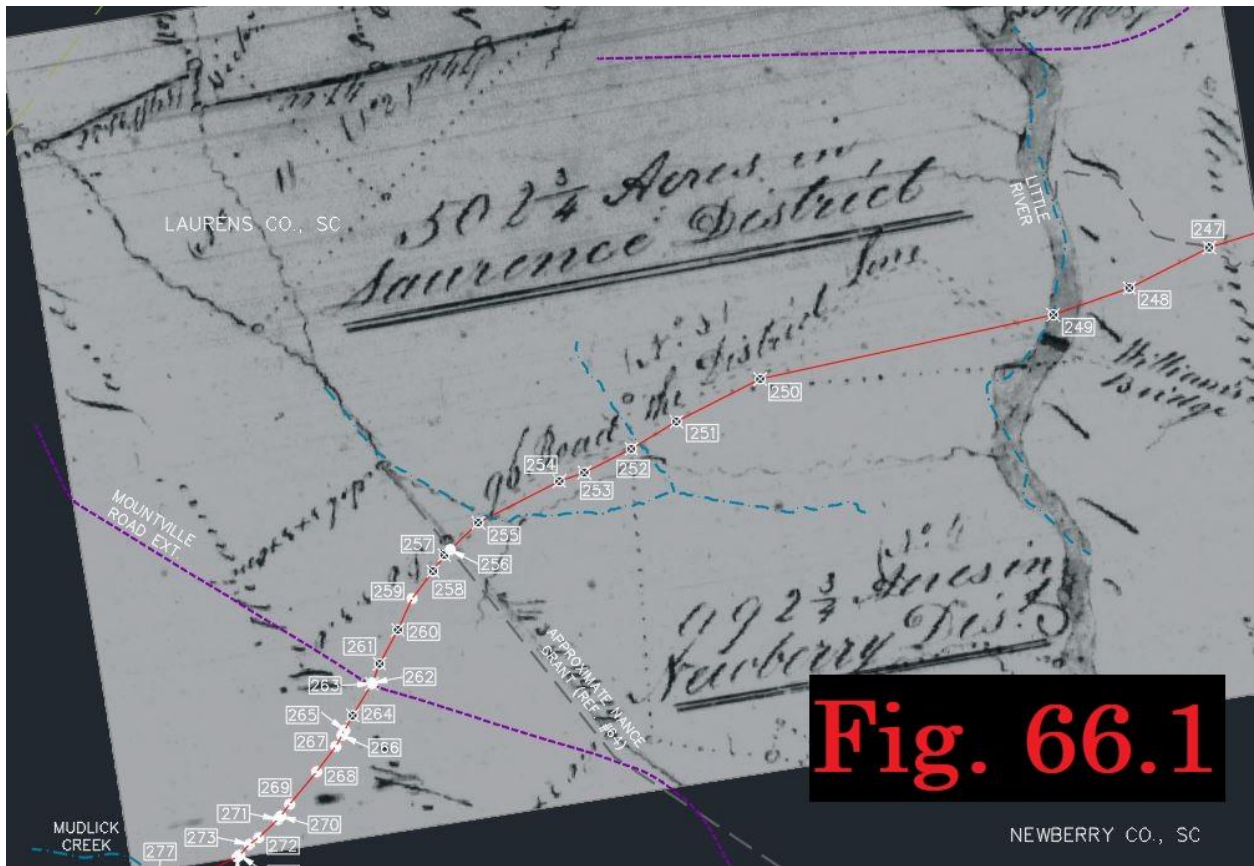
B. H. Saxon  
Sur. Genl

South Carolina





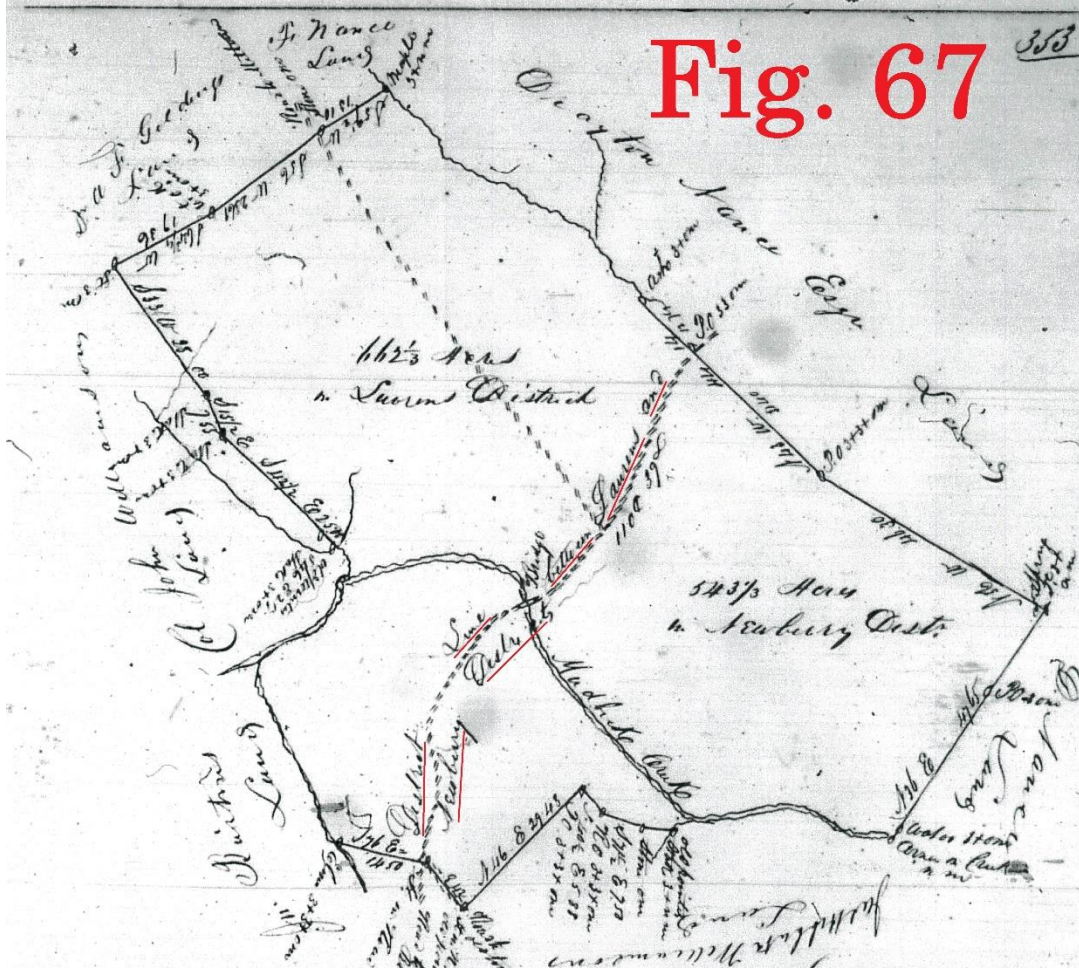
**Fig. 66**



DRAFT

**Fig. 67**

353



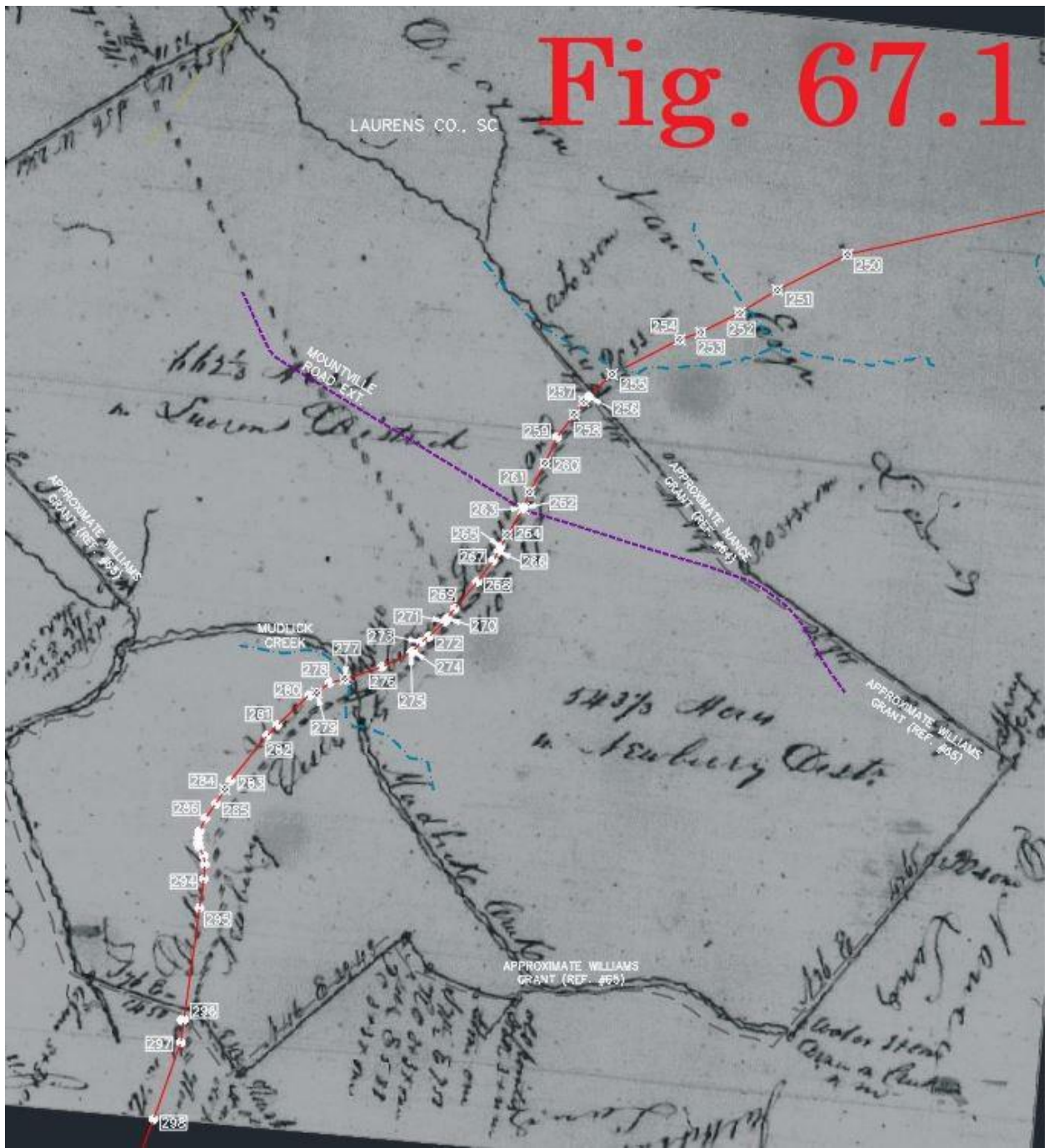
South Carolina  
 Newberry District } In Pursuance of a warrant from J. Hanning  
 Esqr. Commissioner of Locations for Newberry Dist. dated April 23<sup>rd</sup>  
 1842 and also of a warrant from W. H. Parley, Esqr. Commissioner  
 of Locations for Laurens Dist. bearing date May 10 1842. I  
 have surveyed and laid out to James Griffin Williams a tract of  
 of land lying on both sides of Madlocke Creek in the Districts  
 of Laurens & Newberry. Containing in the whole Sixteen Hundred  
 and five and a half acres, of which six Hundred and Sixty two and  
 one third acres (662 1/3) lie in Laurens District and Nine  
 Hundred and Forty three and one third (943 1/3) lie in Newberry  
 District. The above land maps, boundaries &c. of which are  
 correctly represented by the above Plat Surveyed 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> May 1842  
 J. W. Huggins

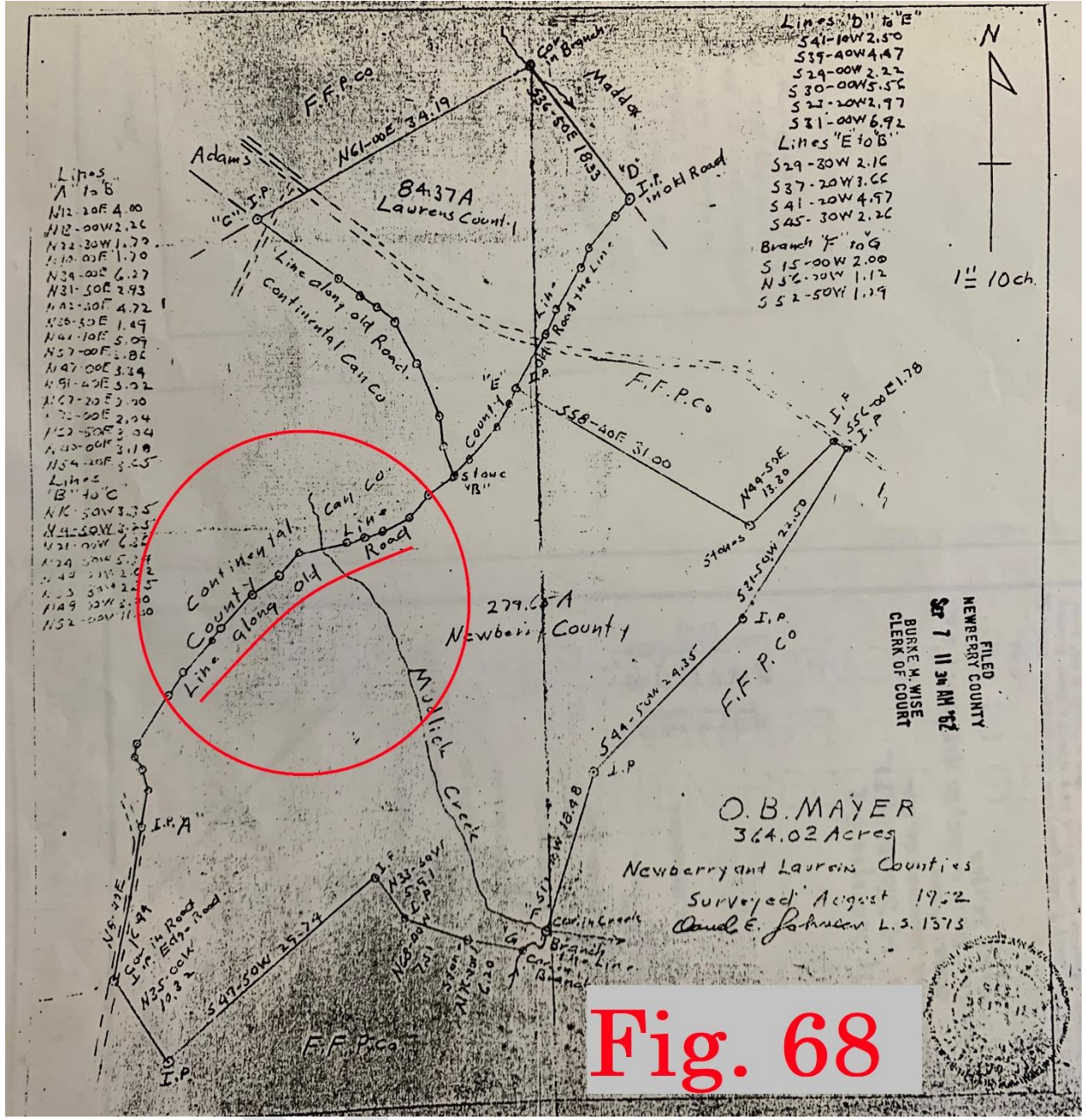
Given under my hand, 26 August 1842 D. S.

B. H. Saxon Sur Genl

All of the above land are owned and occupied by Jas Griffin Williams  
 who has heretofore been granted, but in most instances the grantee's  
 Name are unknown  
 J. W. Huggins

# Fig. 67.1

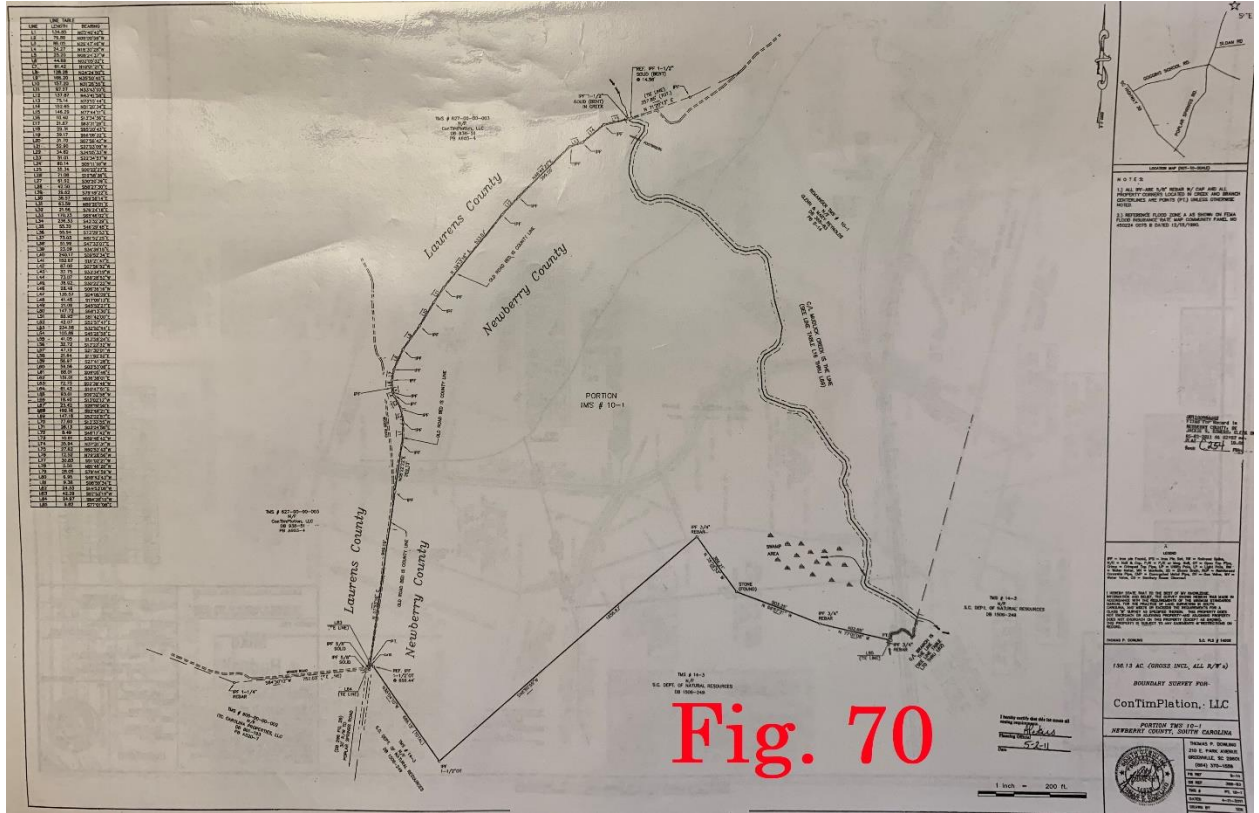




**Fig. 68**

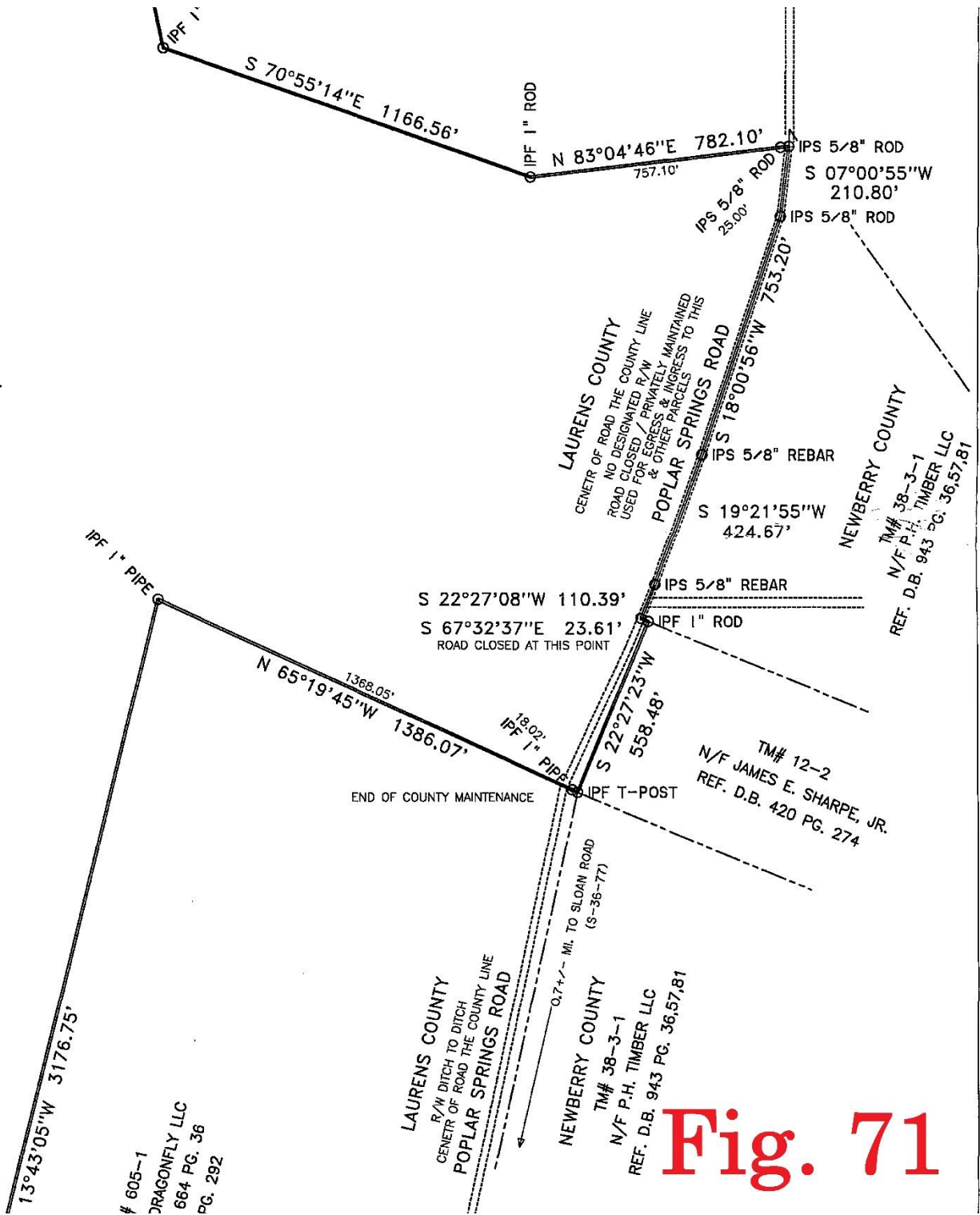




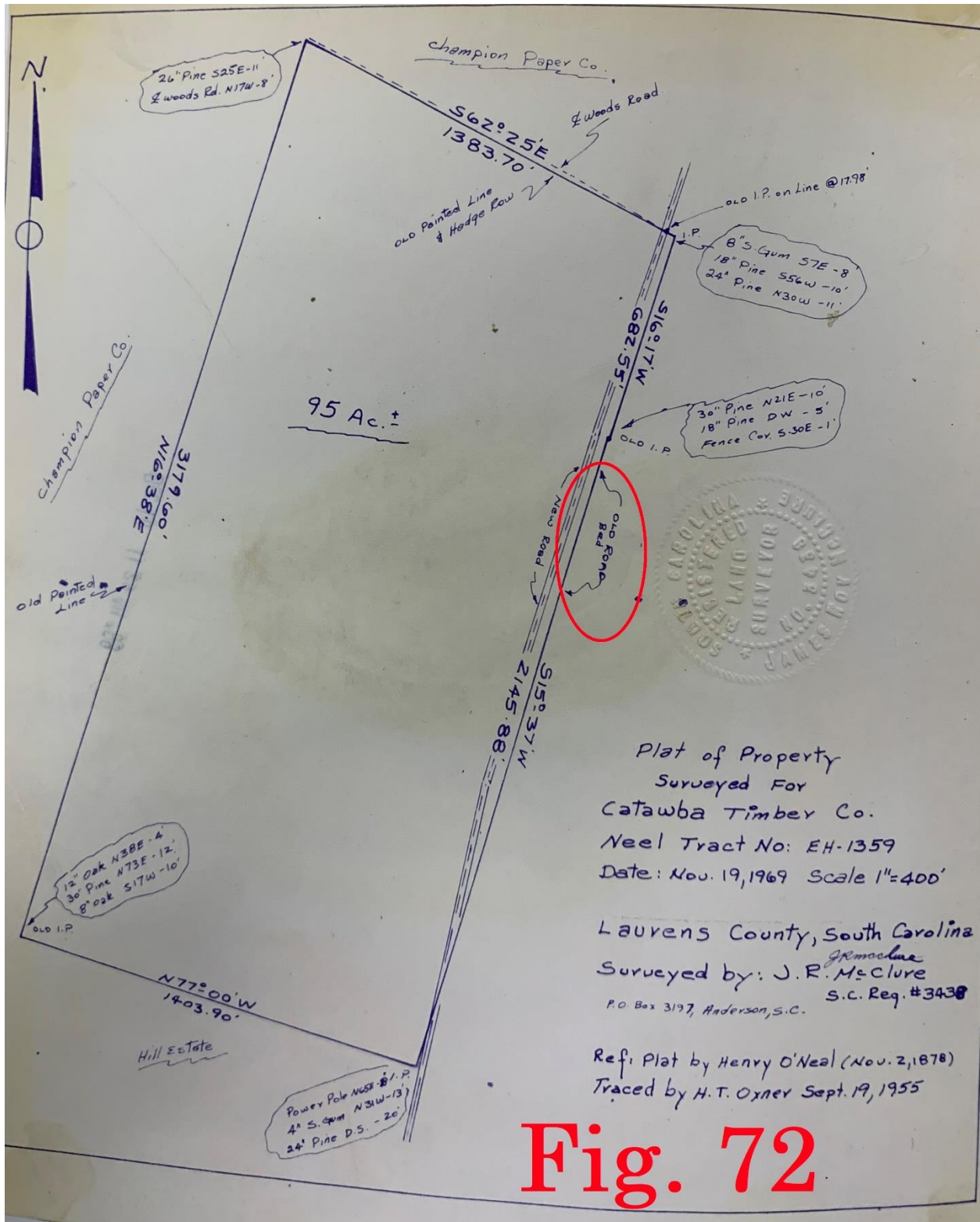


**Fig. 70**

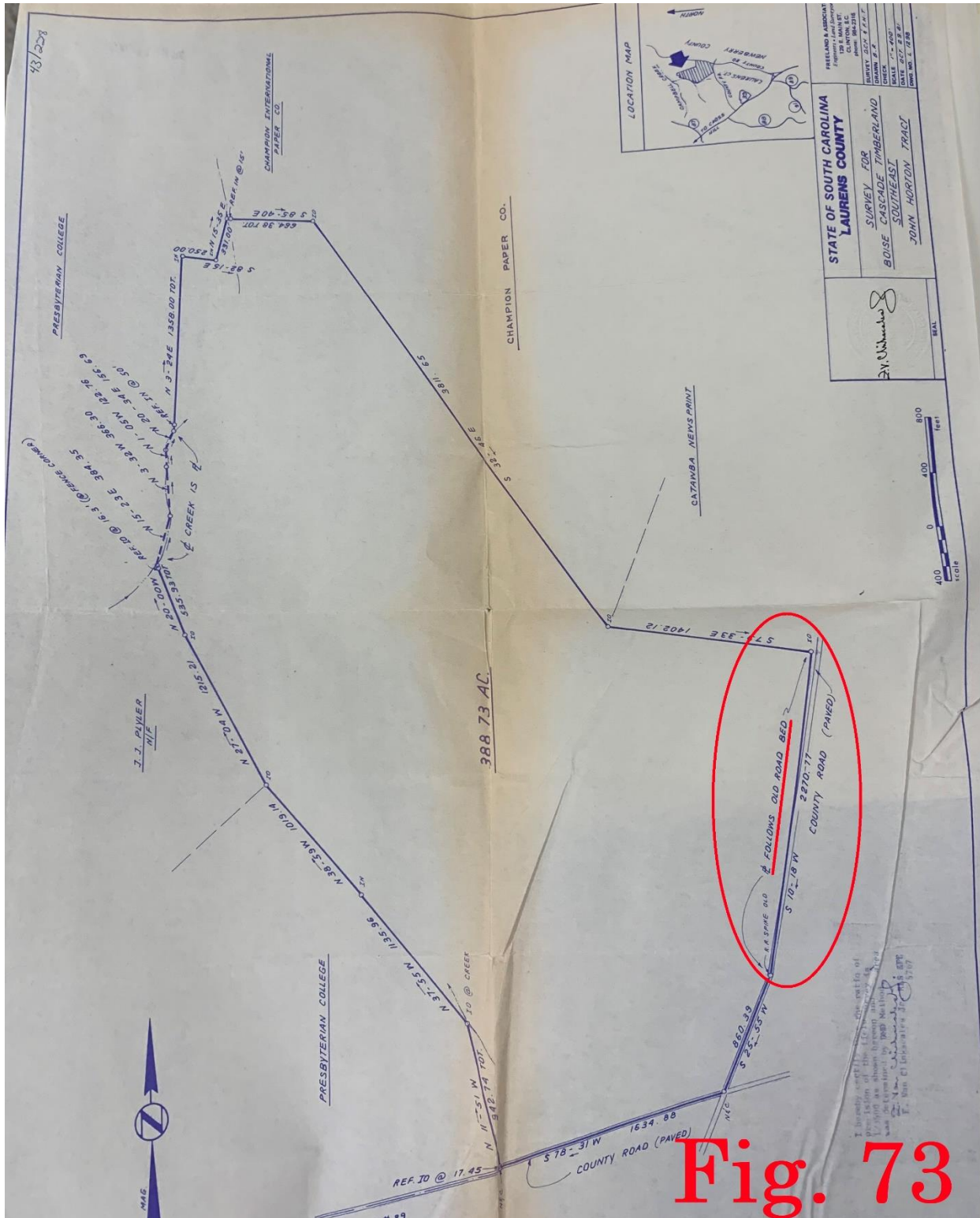
DRAFT



**Fig. 71**



**Fig. 72**

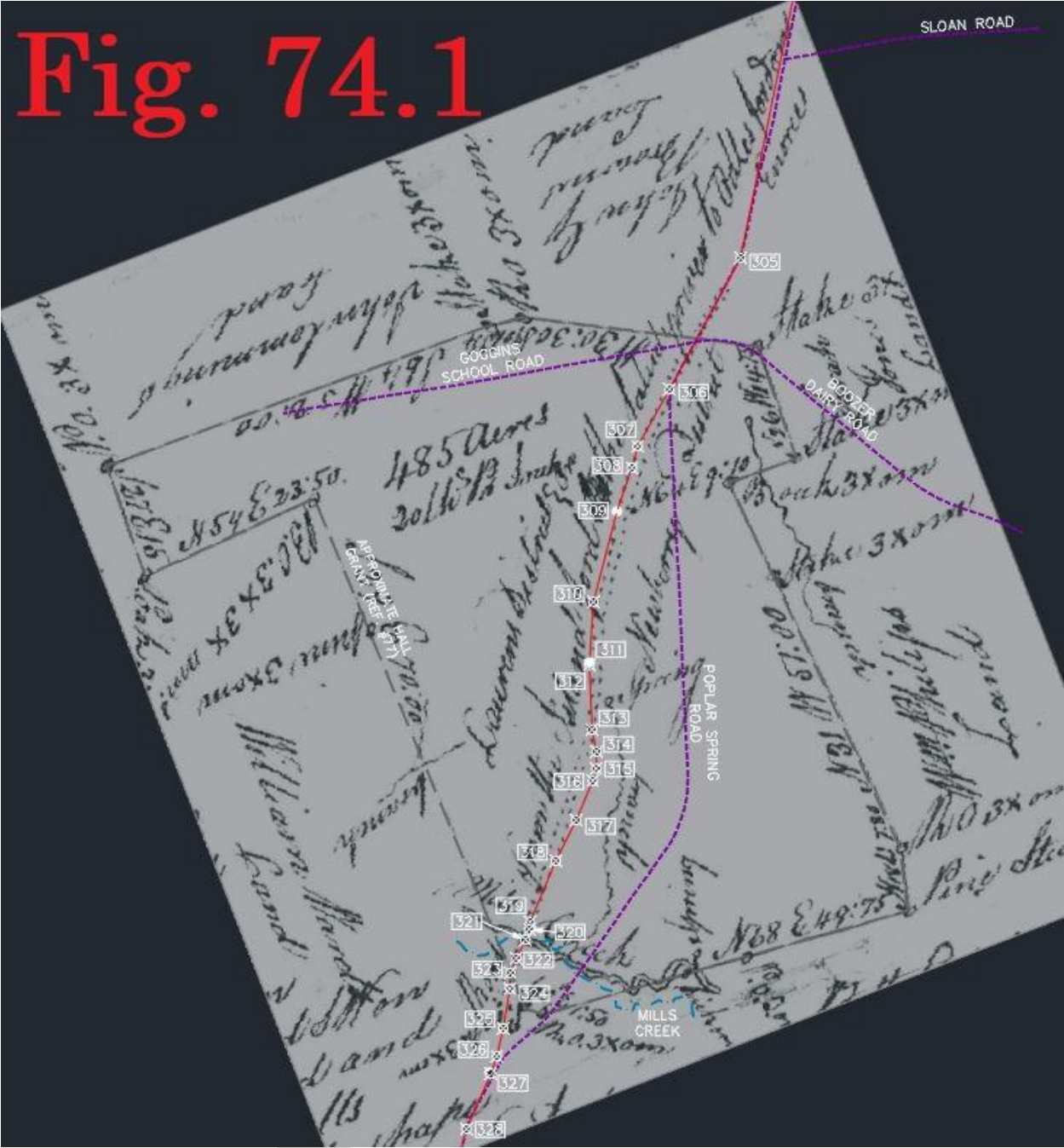


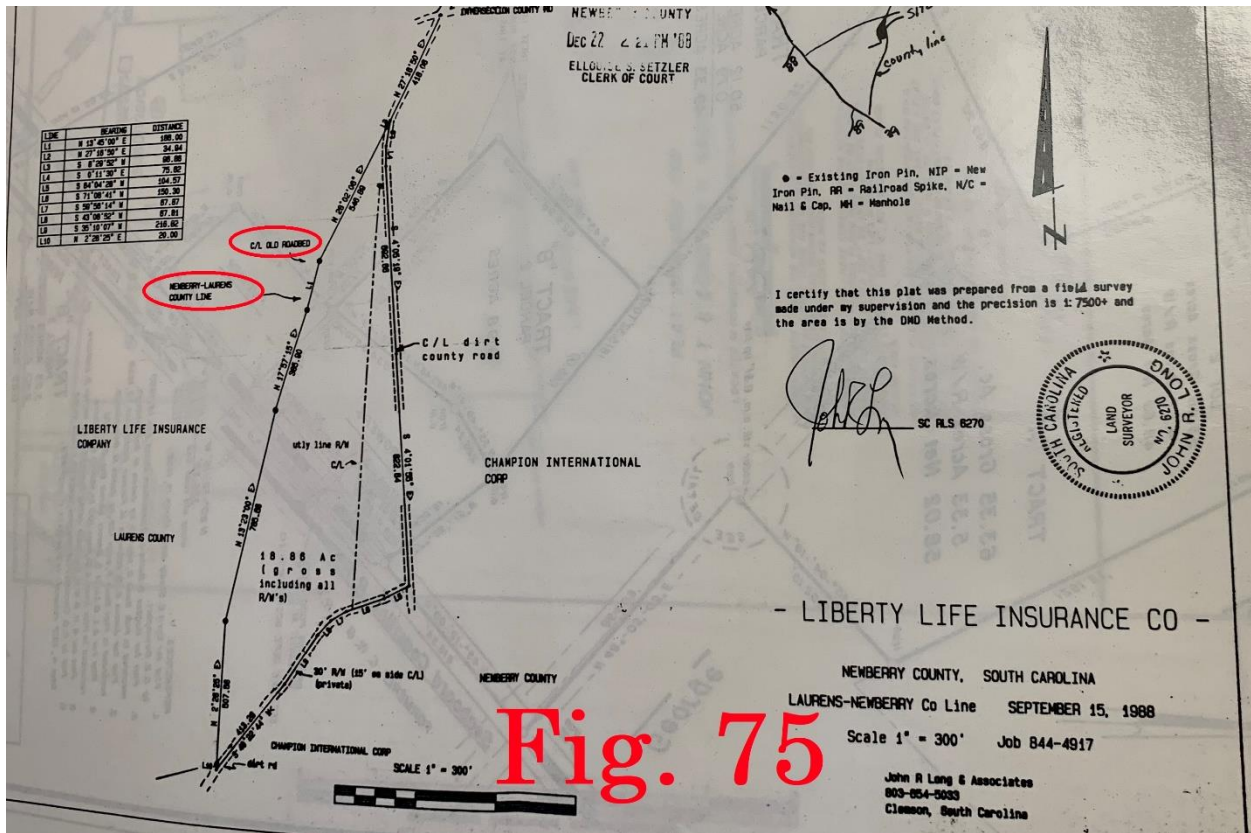
South Carolina  
 I do certify for Henry  
 N. Hall a tract of  
 Land containing  
 four hundred & eighty  
 five acres surveyed  
 for him the 19<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>.  
 1818 Situate in Newberry  
 District on Mill Creek  
 a branch of Mudlick  
 Creek waters of Little  
 river bounded by lines  
 running NE and SE  
 on W<sup>m</sup> Wards Land NE  
 on Andrew Betts Land  
 NW & NE on William  
 Philips Land NW on  
 Sarah Jones Land NW on  
 John G. Browns Land NW on  
 John Cummings Land and  
 SE on Anquith Campbells  
 Land and hath such shape  
 form and marks as the above  
 plat represents Marmaduke Coate D.S.  
 Richard Pool  
 &  
 Sills & Co.

Received in S.G. Office 28<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1822.  
 Benjamin Lyon D.S.

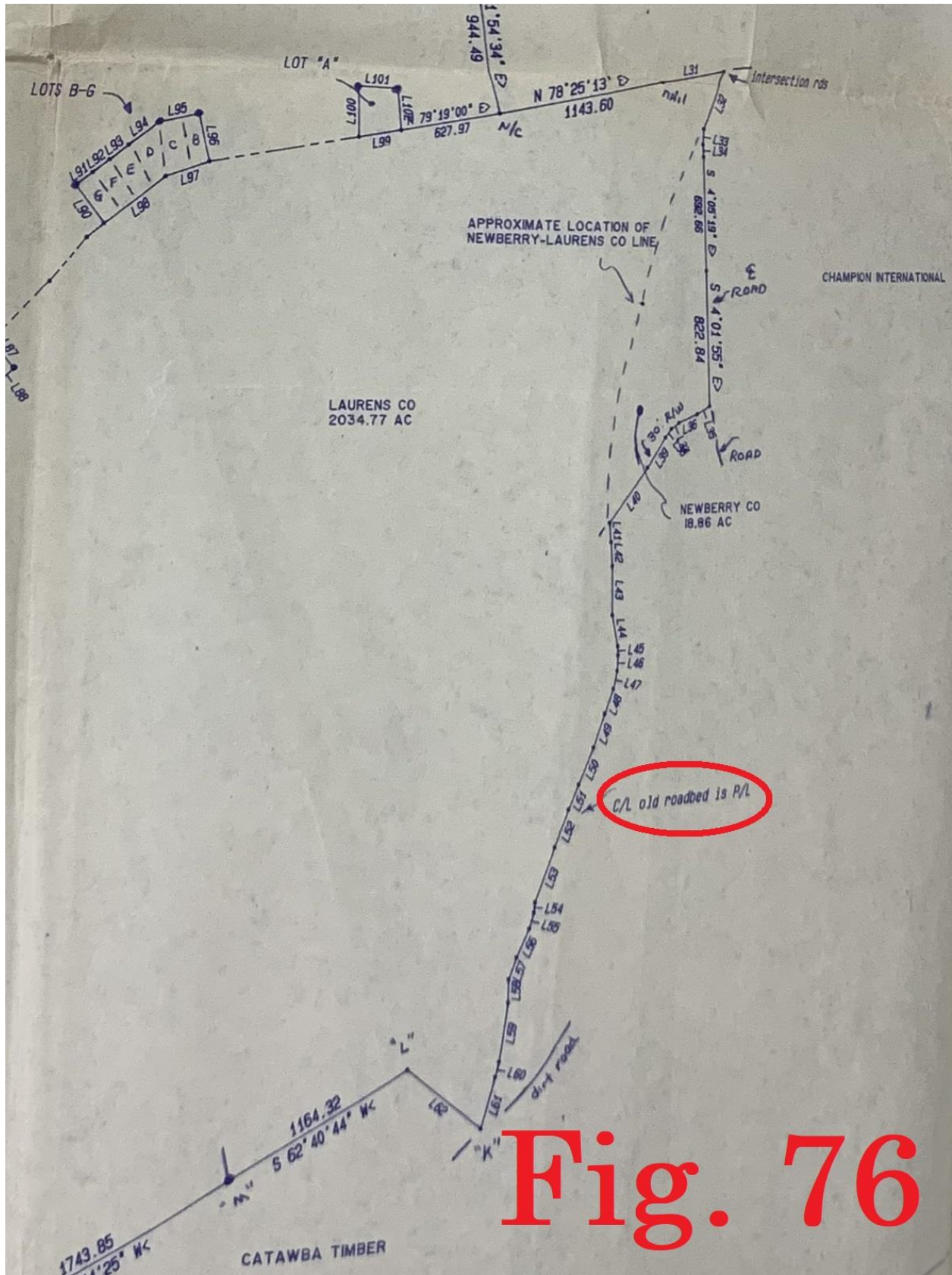
**Fig. 74**

# Fig. 74.1



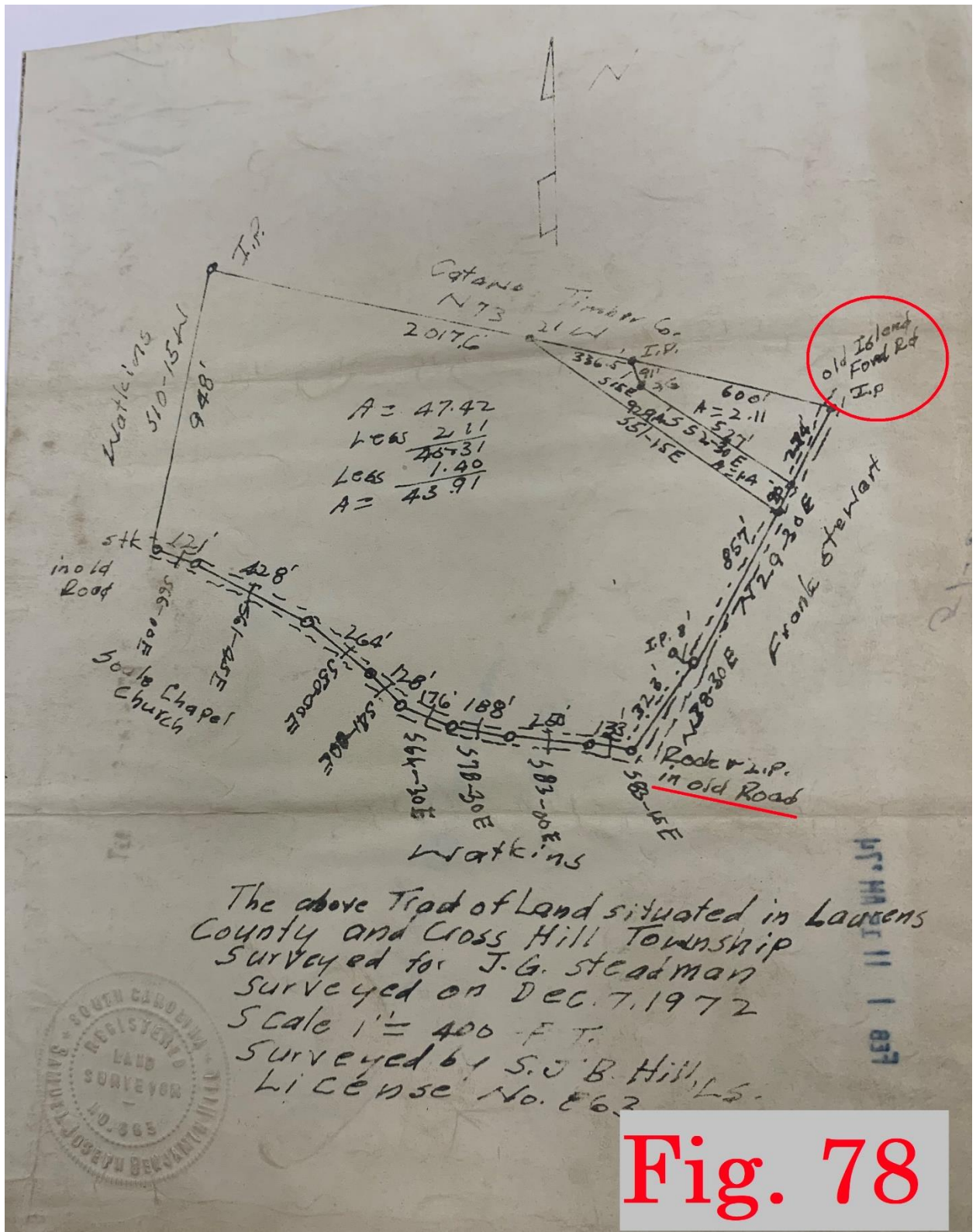






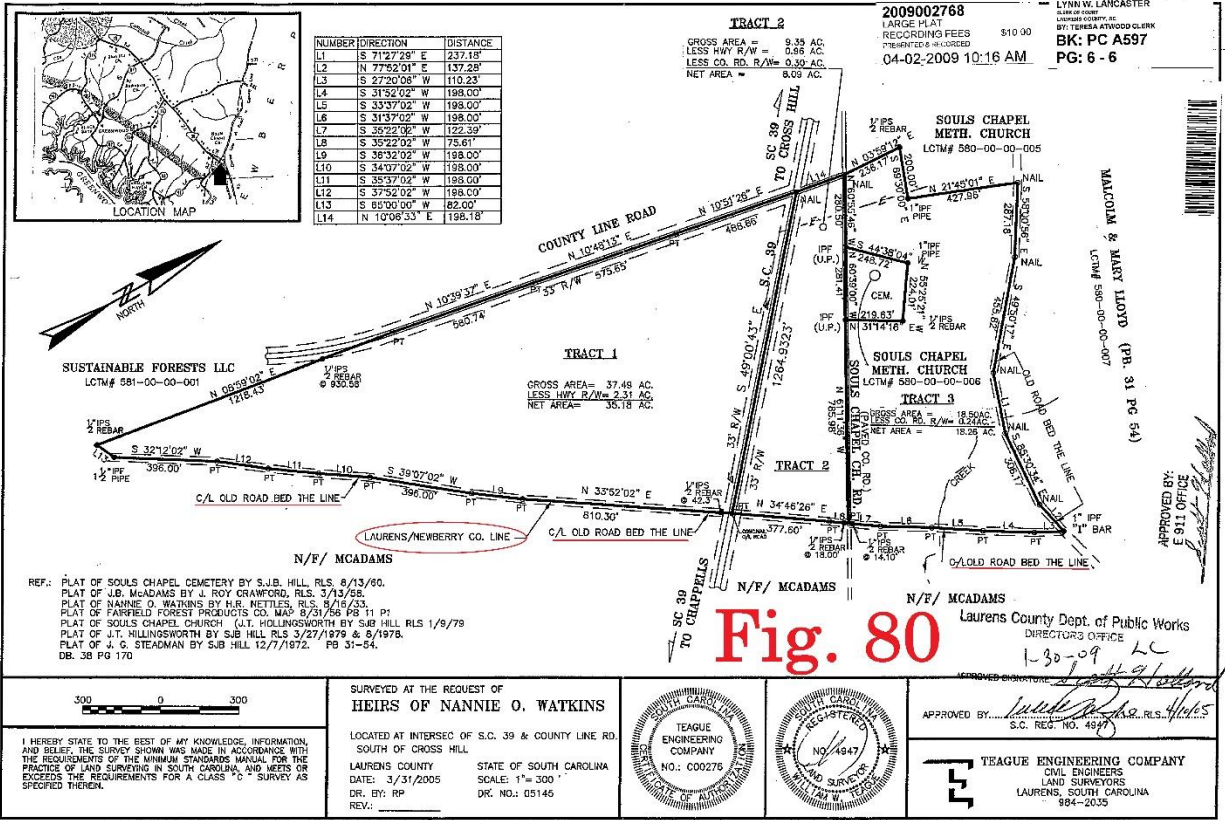
**Fig. 76**



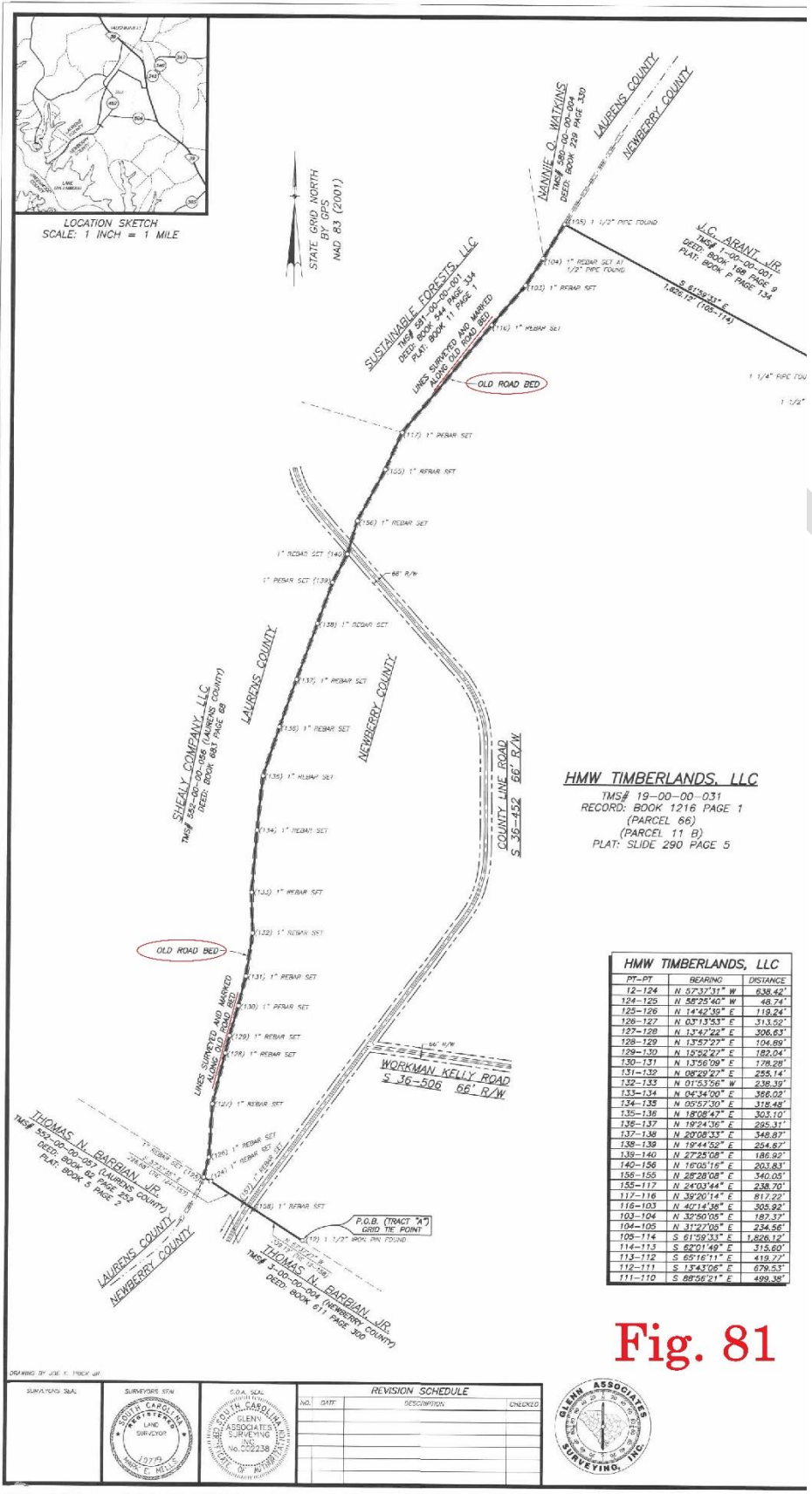


**Fig. 78**

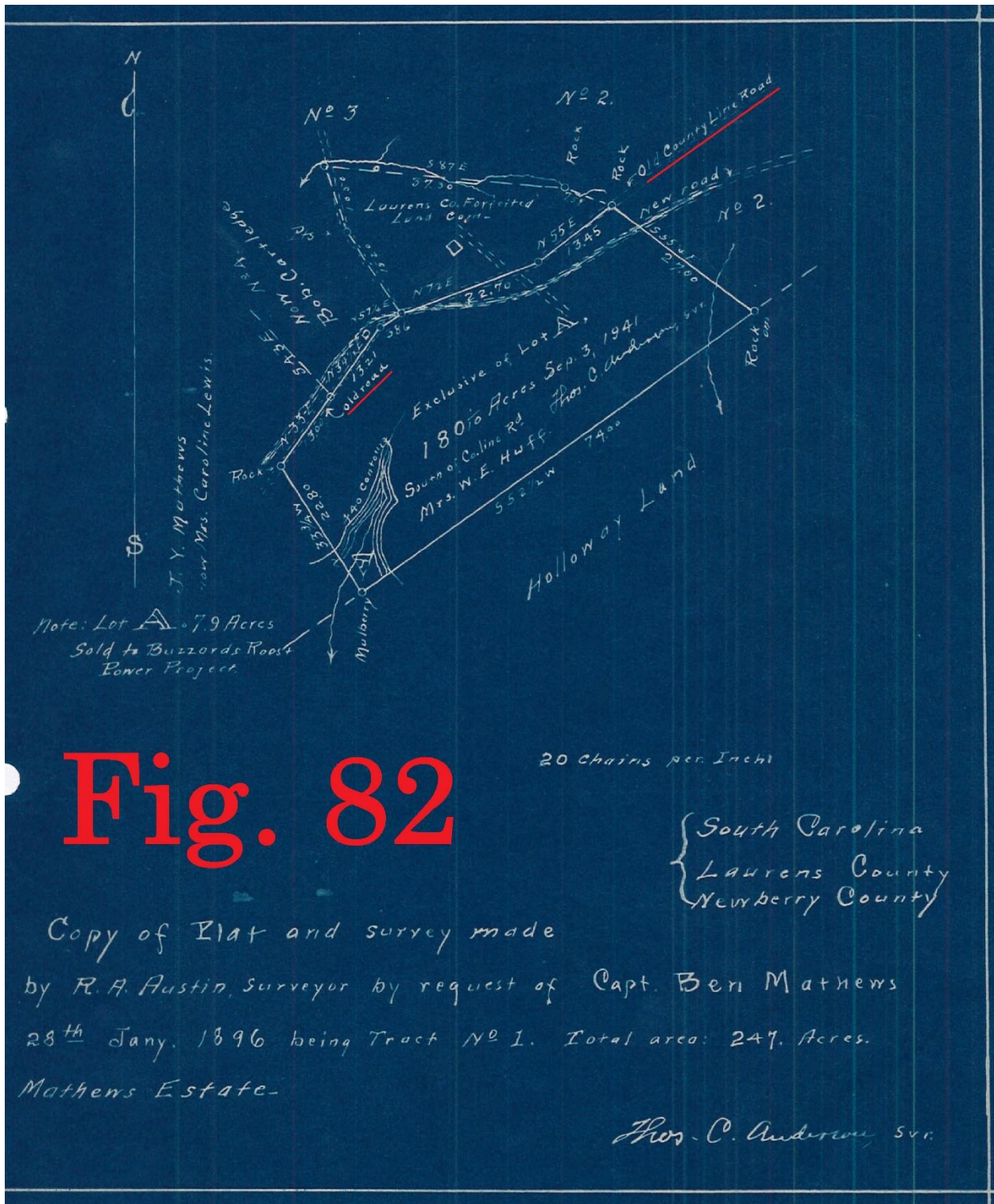




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**Fig. 81**



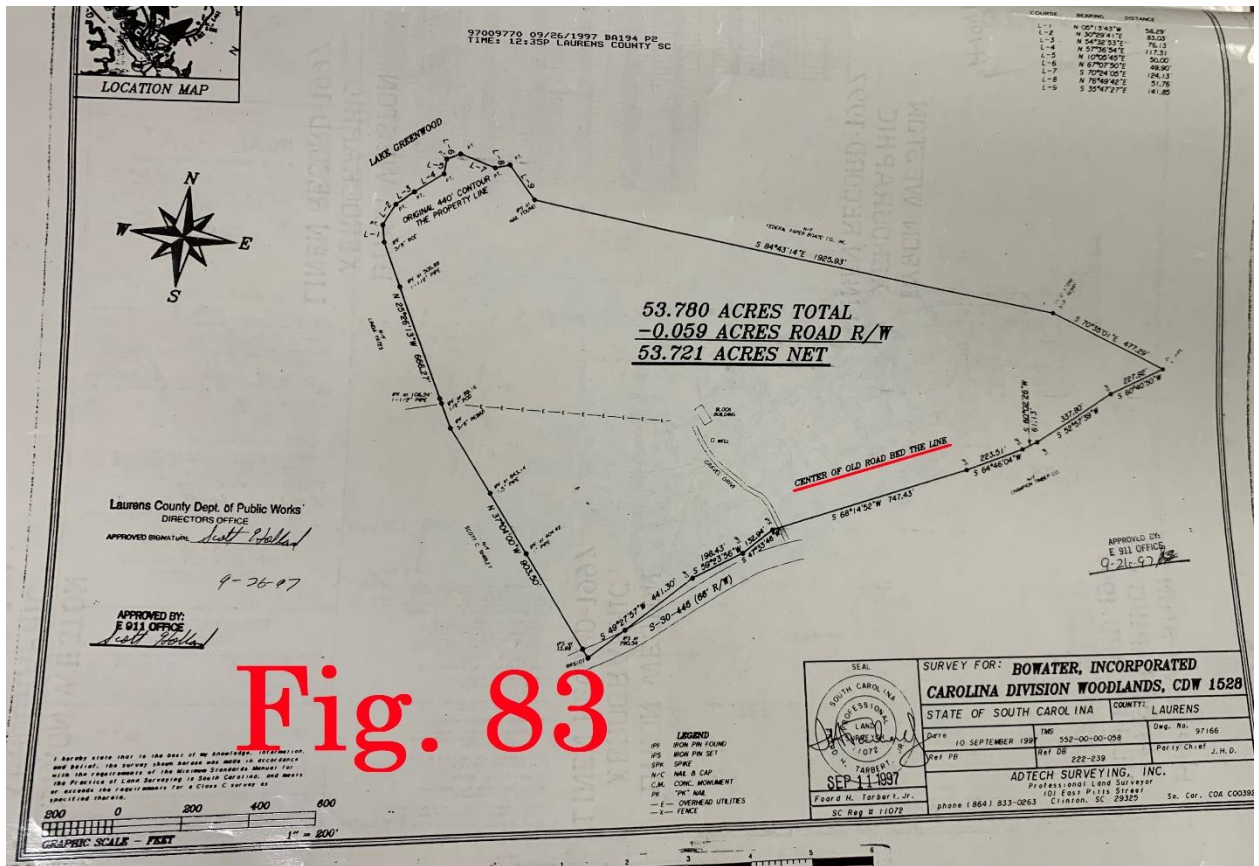
# Fig. 82

20 Chains per. Inch

{ South Carolina  
Laurens County  
Newberry County

Copy of Plat and survey made  
by R. A. Austin, Surveyor by request of Capt. Ben Mathews  
28<sup>th</sup> Jany. 1896 being Tract No 1. Total area: 247. Acres.  
Mathews Estate.

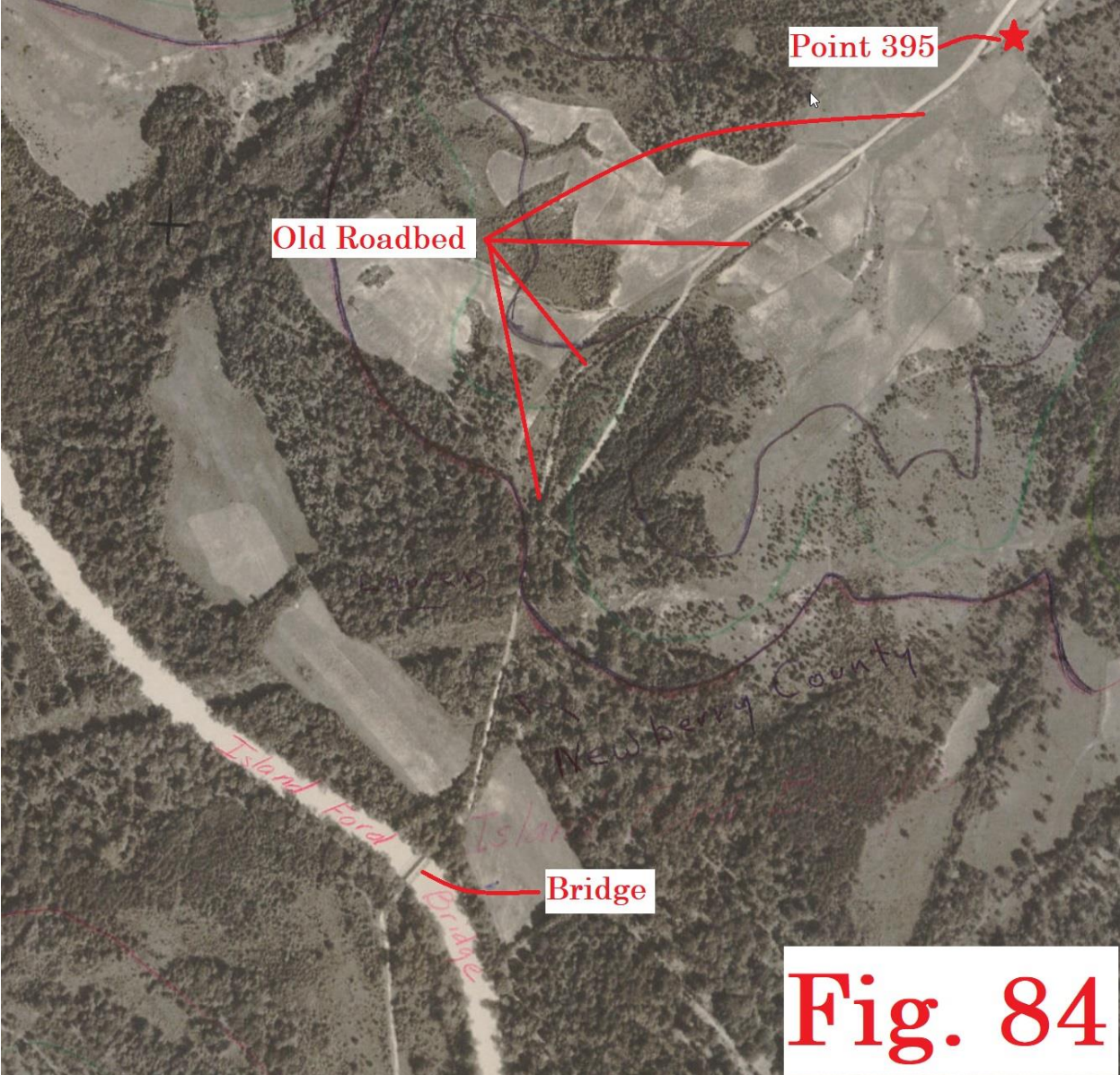
Thos. C. Anderson, Svr.

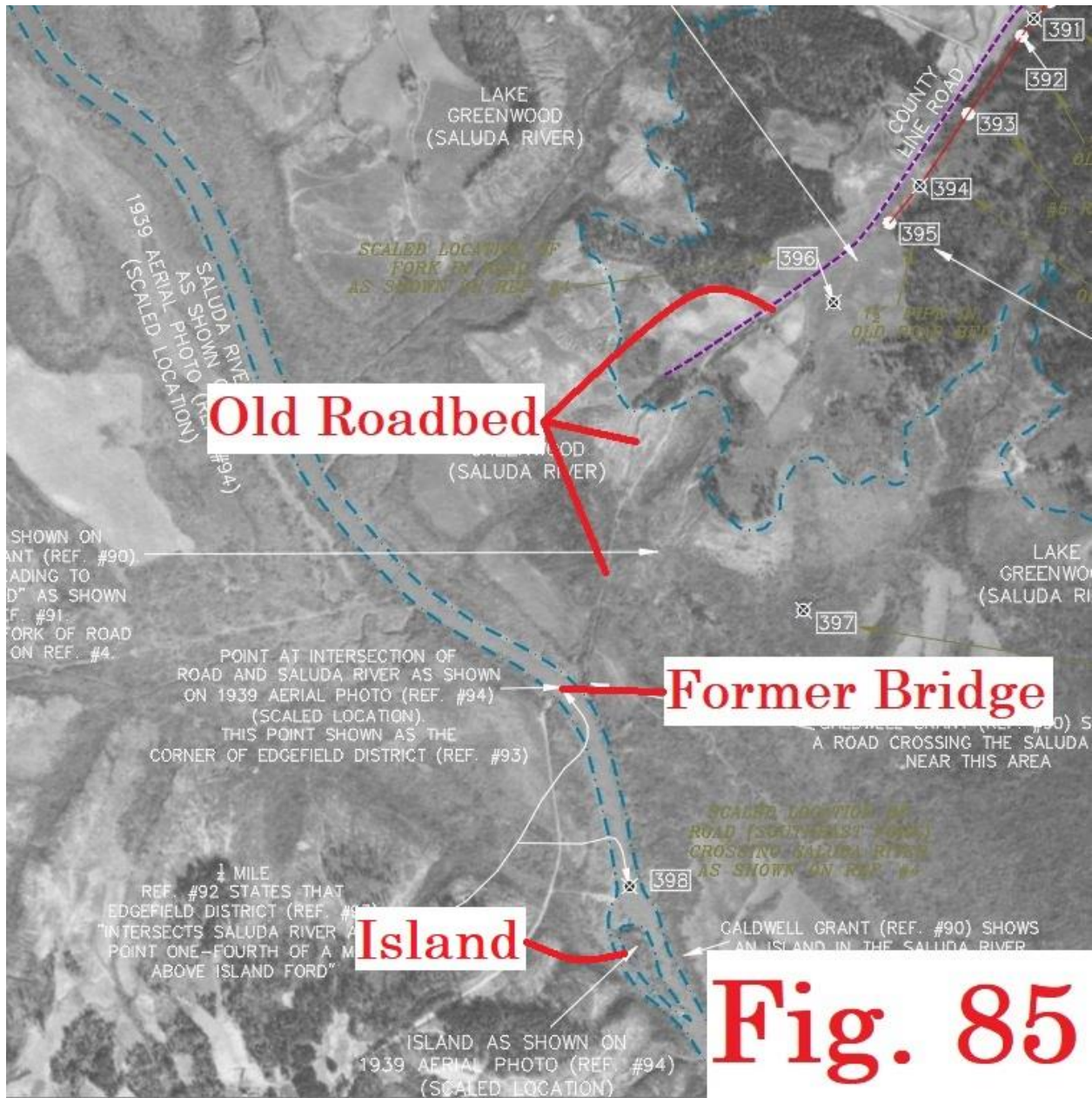


**Fig. 83**

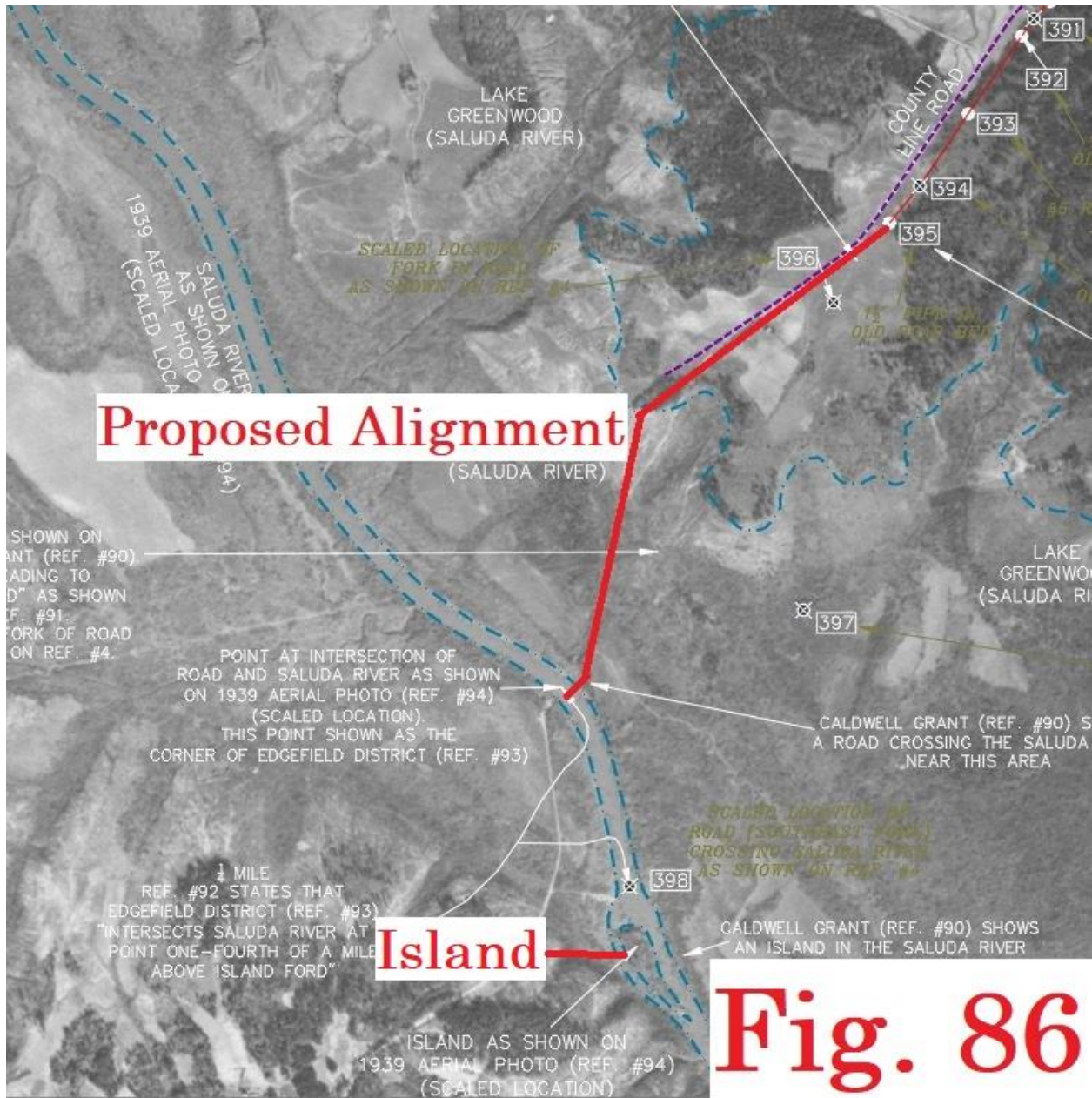
DRAFT



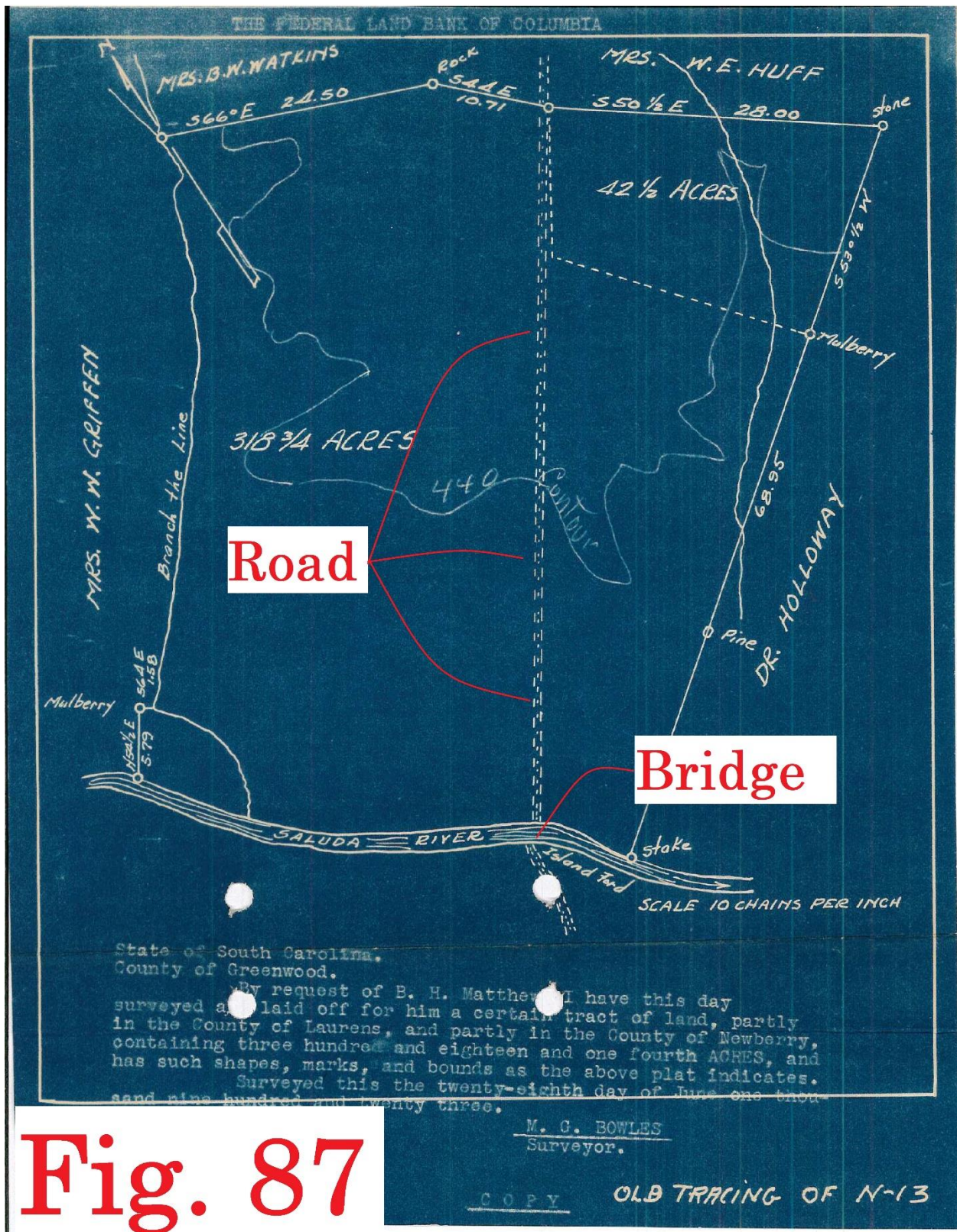




**Fig. 85**



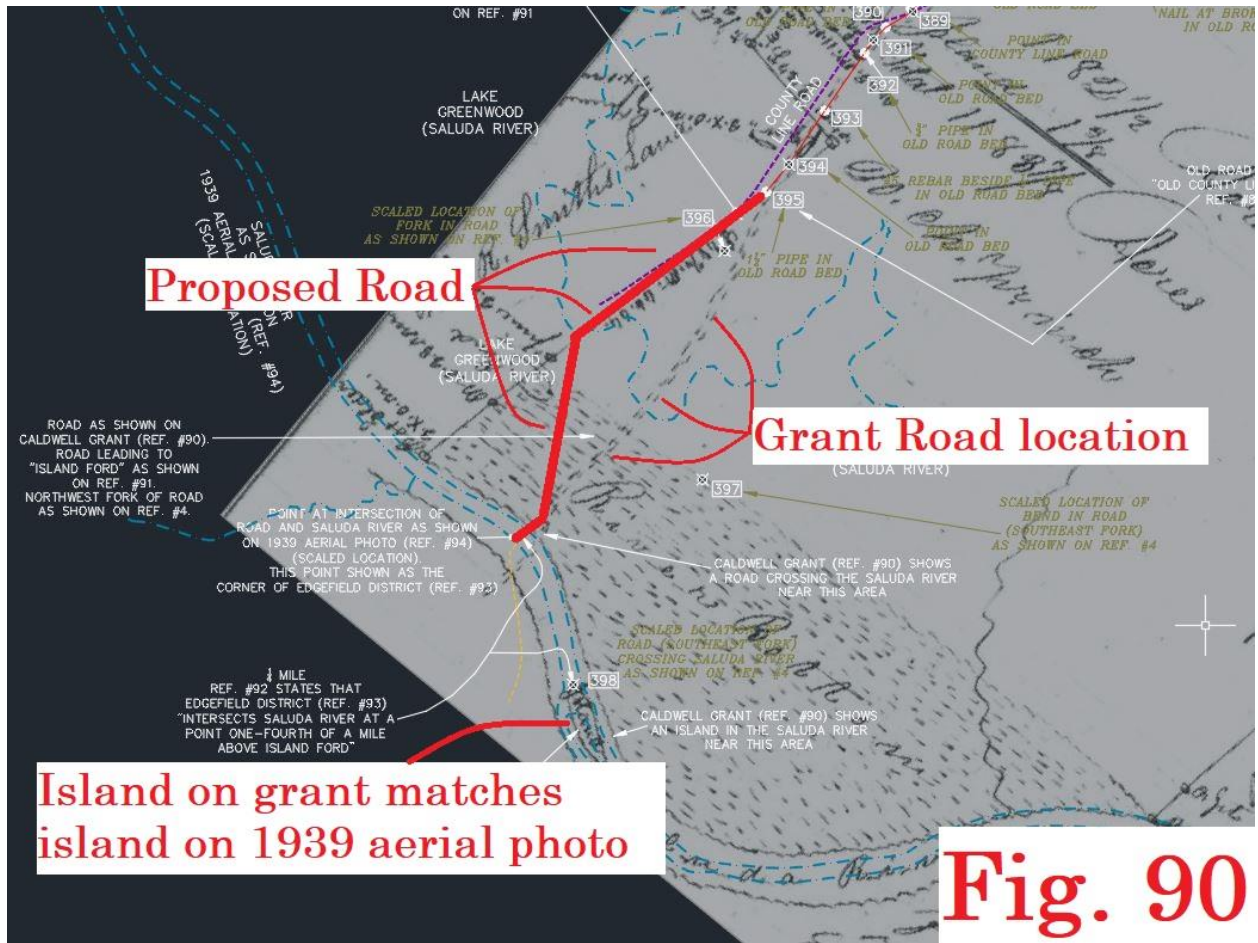
**Fig. 86**

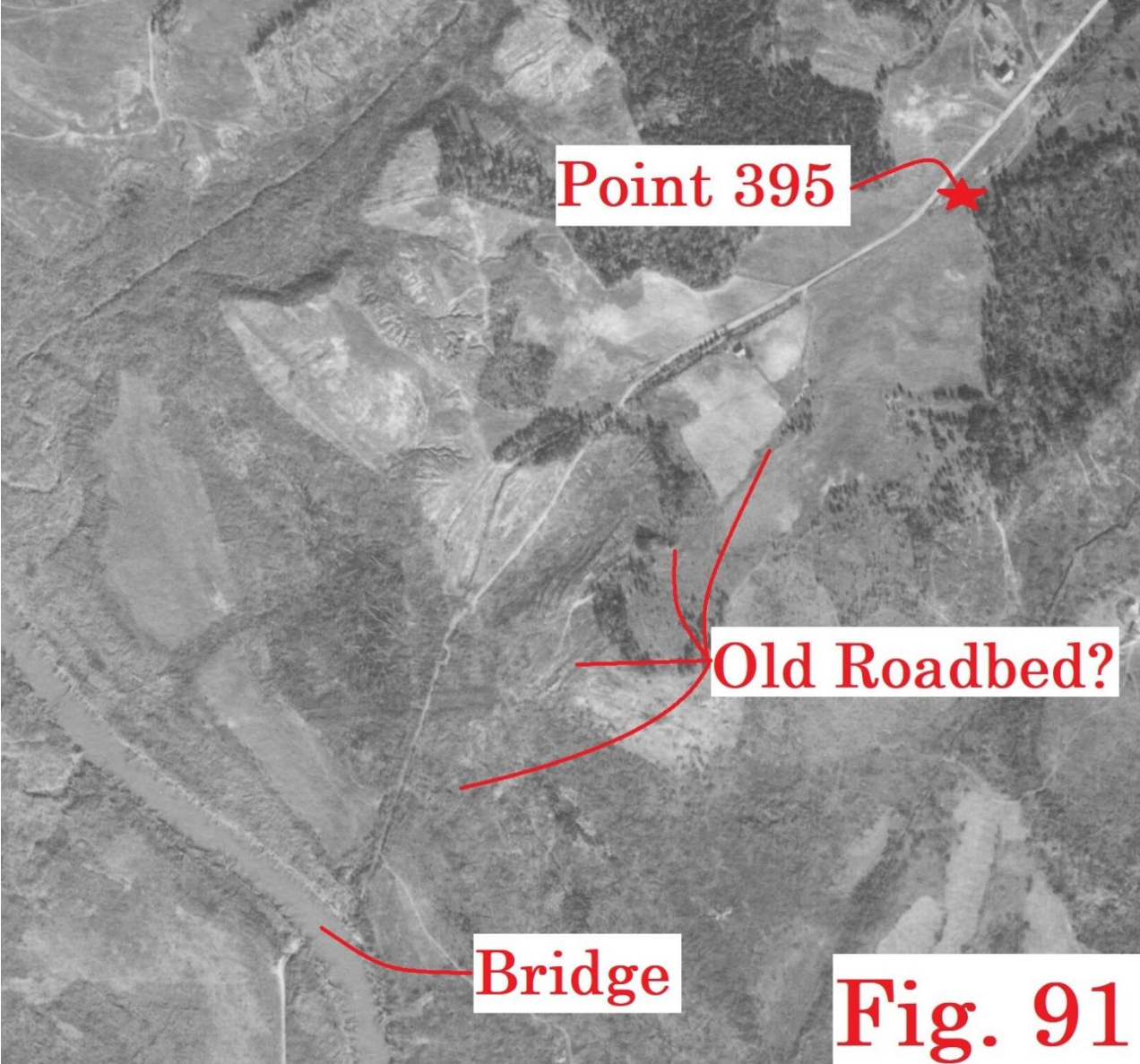




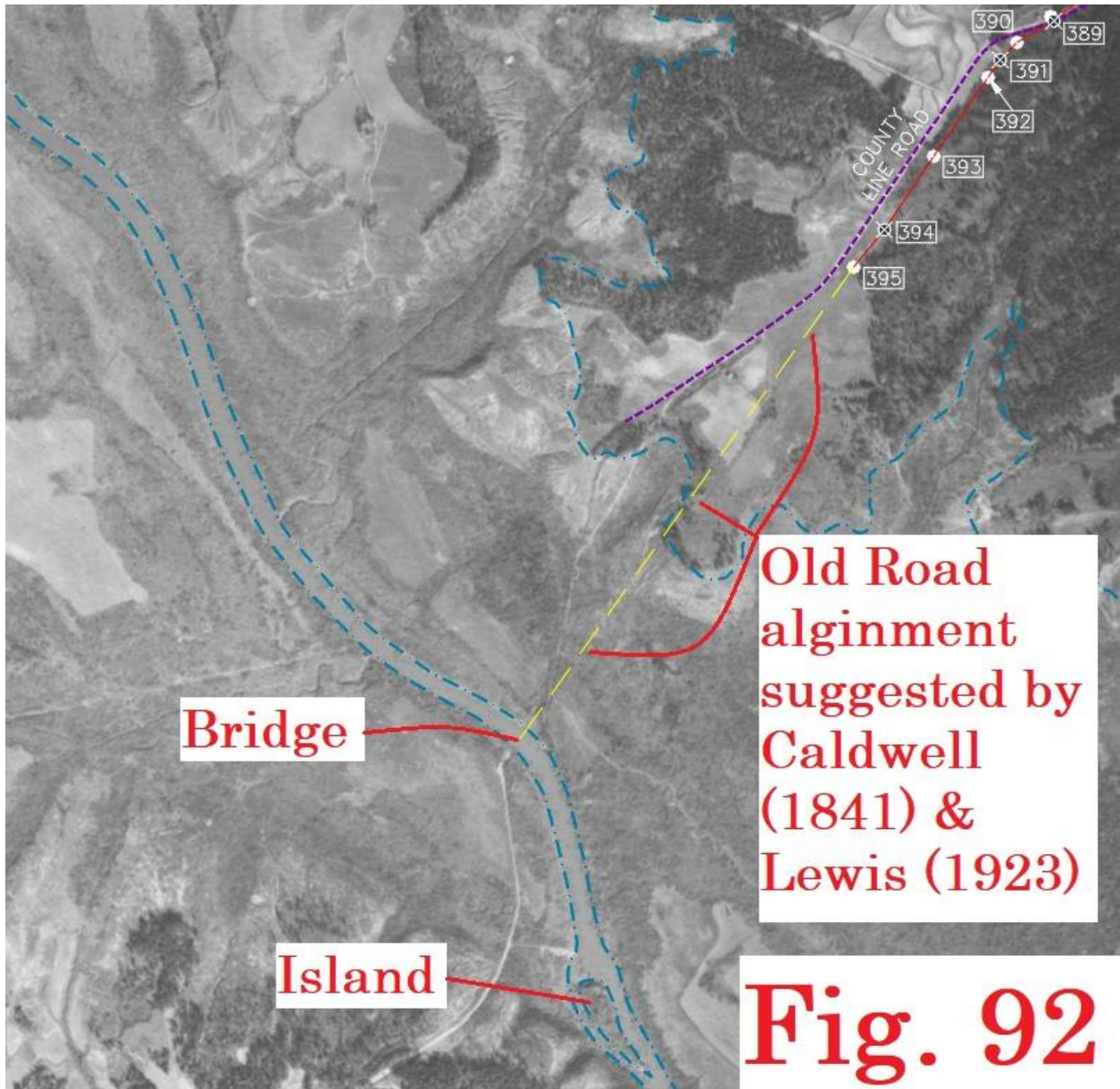


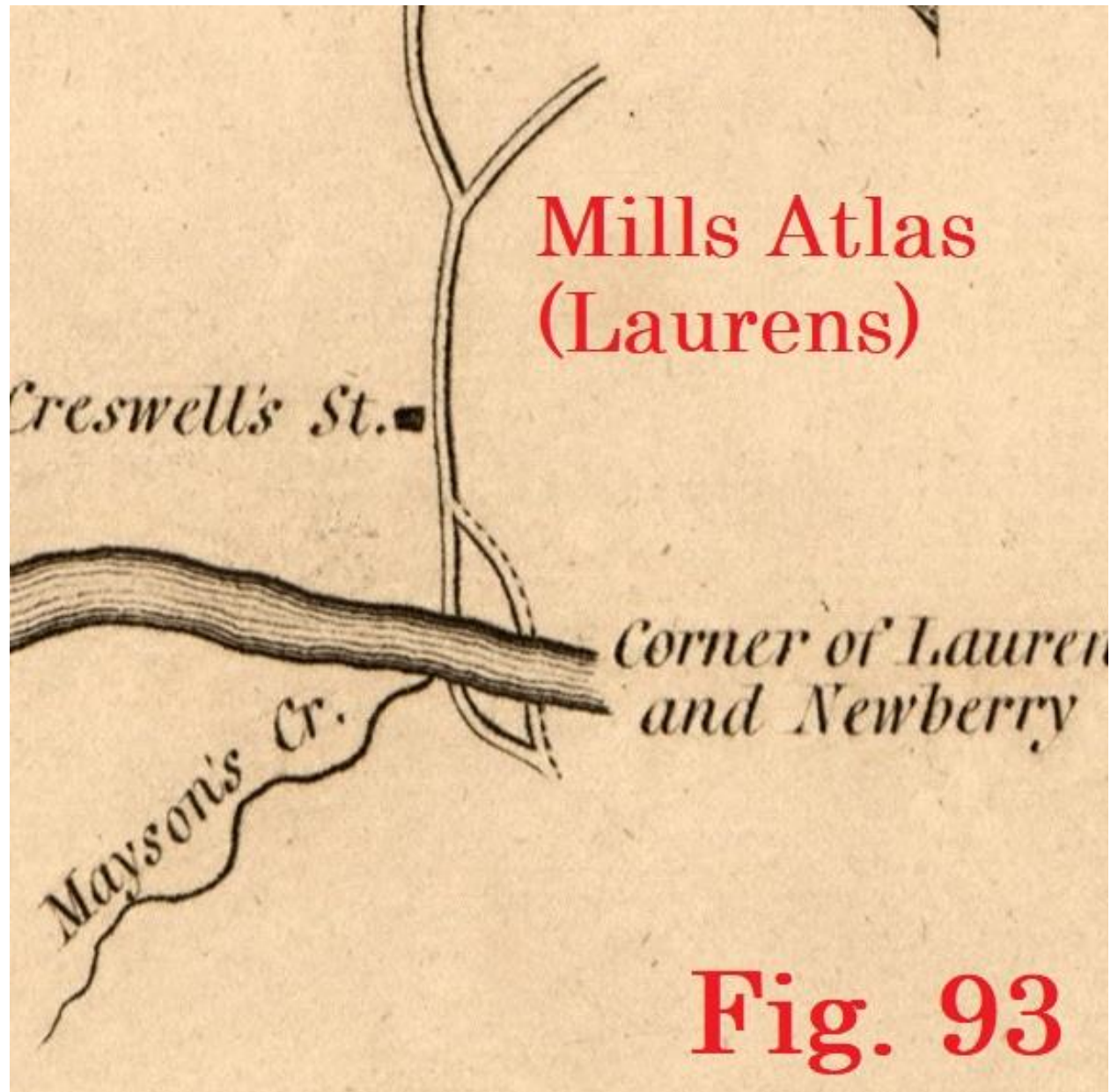
**Fig. 89**









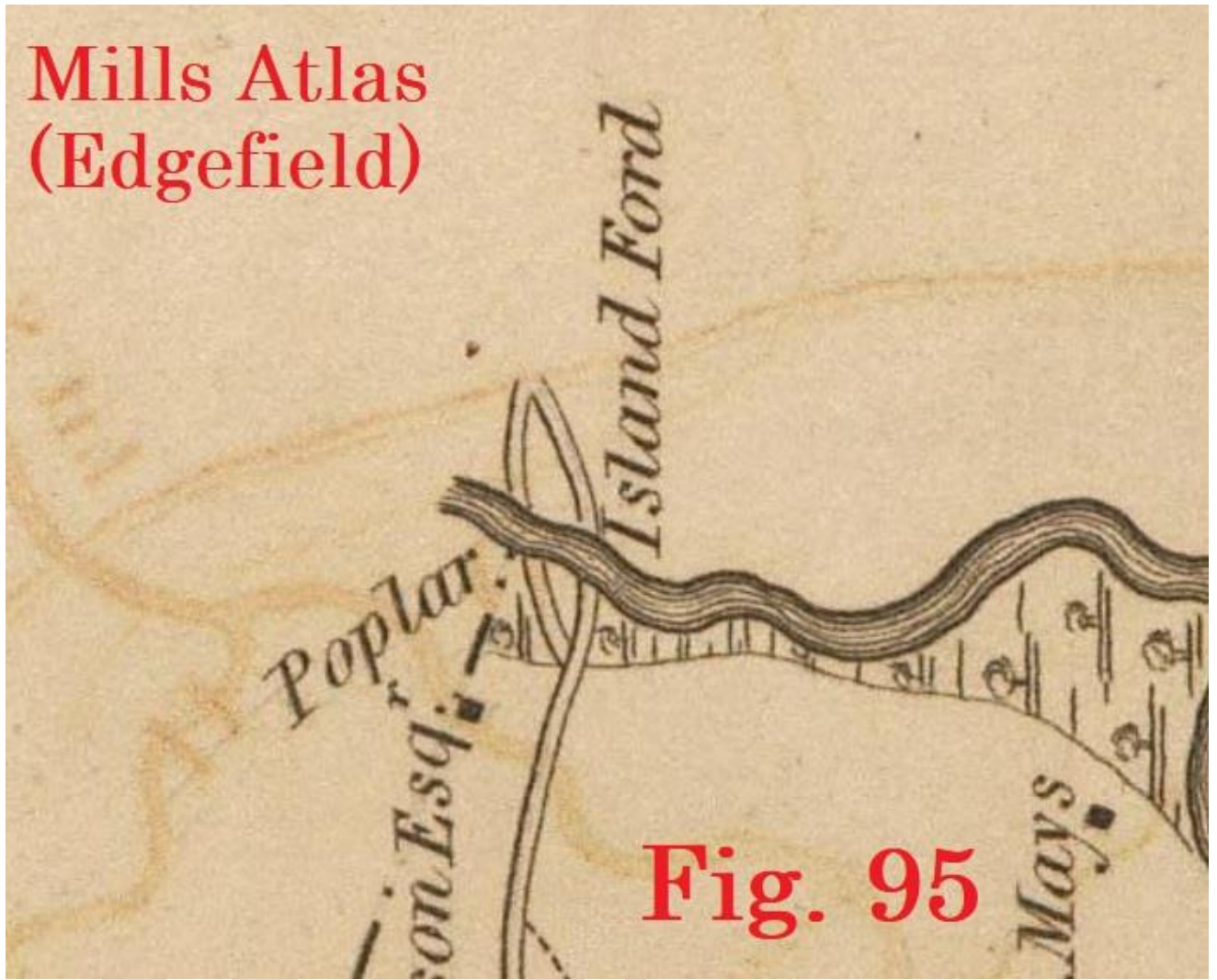


**Mills Altas  
(Newberry)**

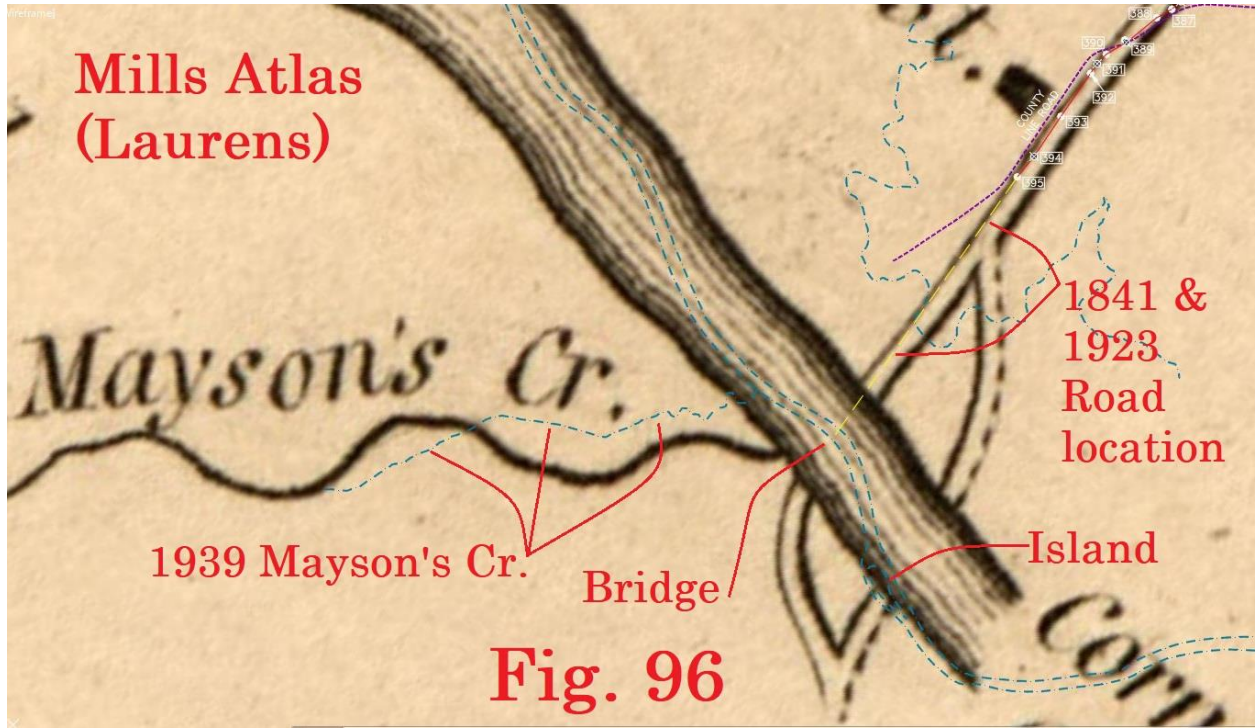
*Croswell* ■  
*Caldwell* ■  
*Island Ford*

**Fig. 94**

**Mills Atlas  
(Edgefield)**

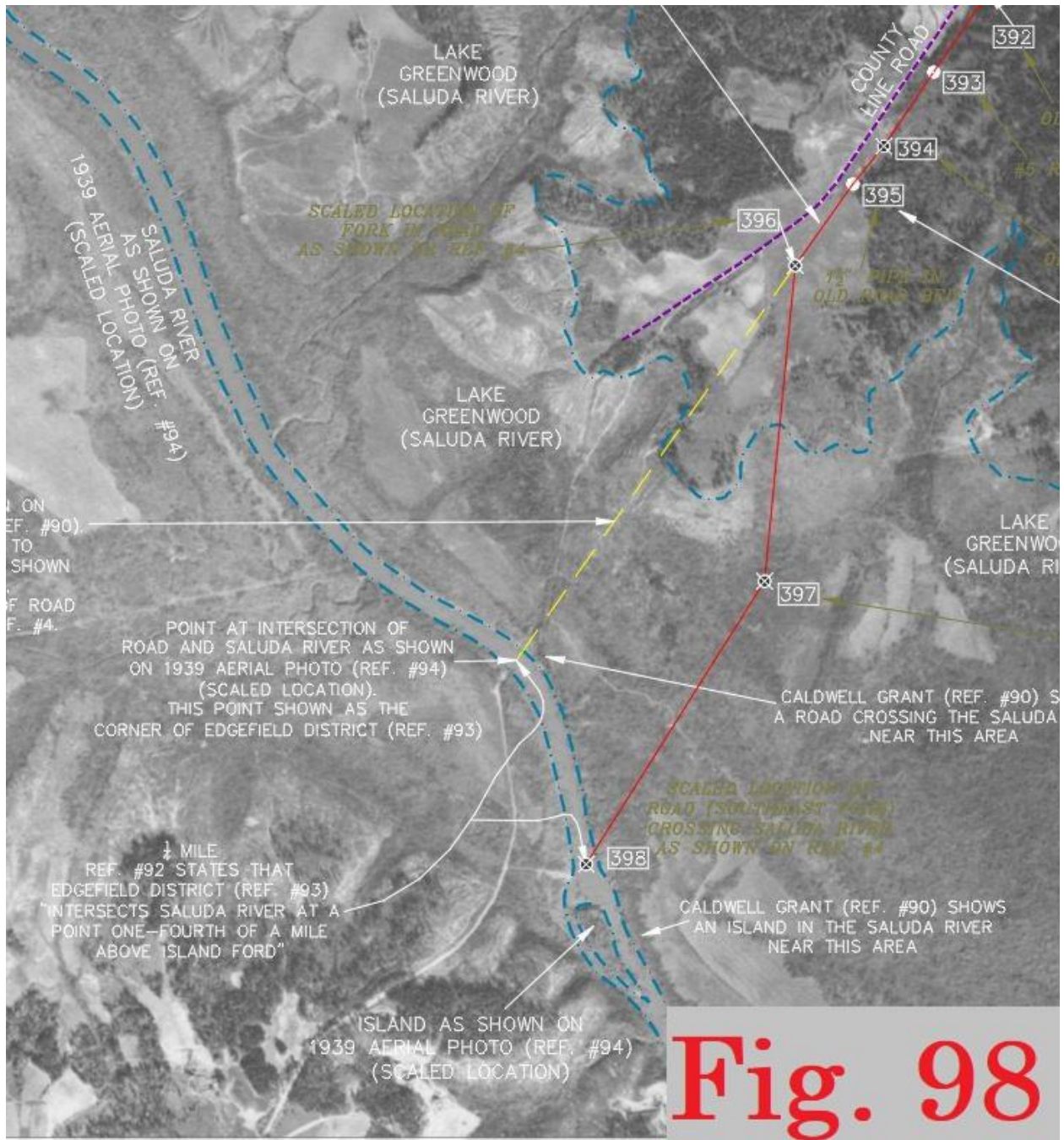


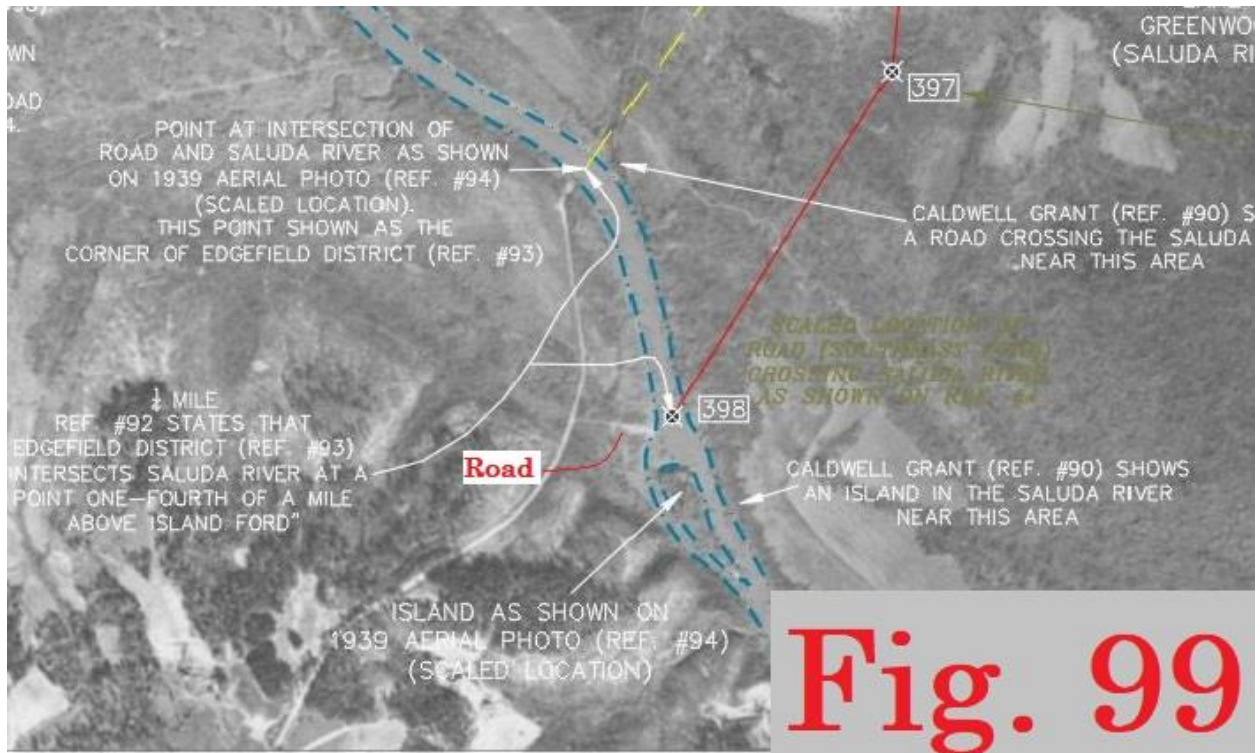
**Fig. 95**





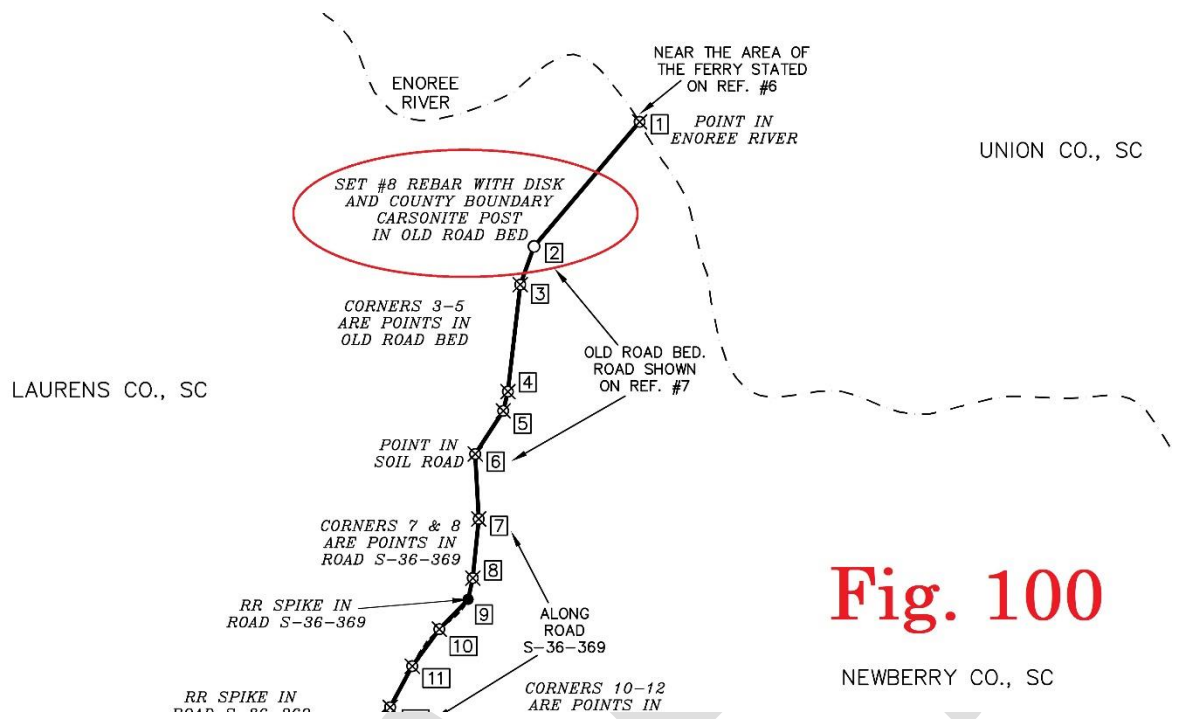
**Fig. 97**





DRAFT





**Fig. 100**

DRAFT

Date & Time: Tue, Jan 04, 2022, 17:22:18 EST  
Position: +034.530369° / -081.645105° (±11.6ft)  
Altitude: 346ft (±9.8ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 194° S14W 3449mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -89.5°  
Horizon Angle: -48.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig.100.1**

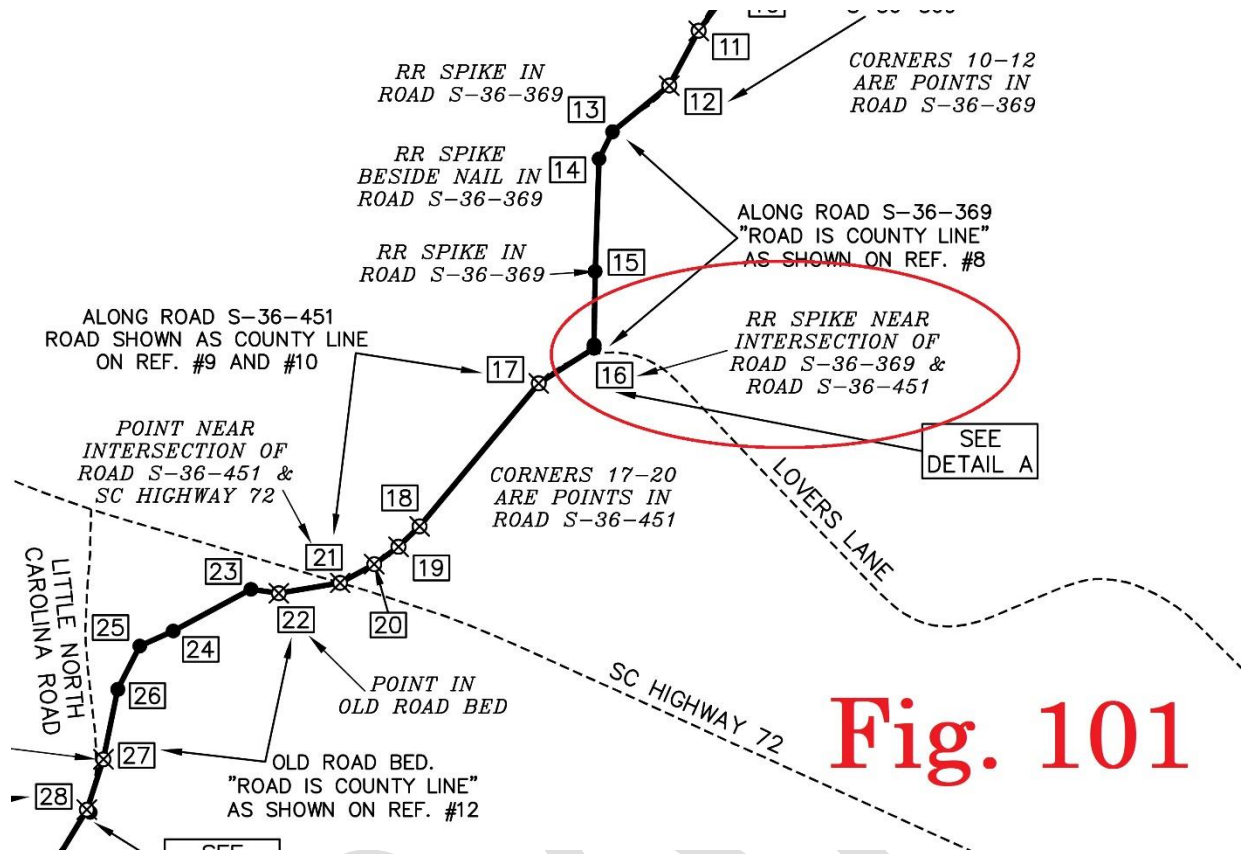
DR

Date & Time: Tue, Jan 04, 2022 17:22:26 EST  
Position: +034.530356° / -081.645144° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 348ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 172° S08E 3058mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -20.5°  
Horizon Angle: +00.8°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 100.2**

DR



**Fig. 101**

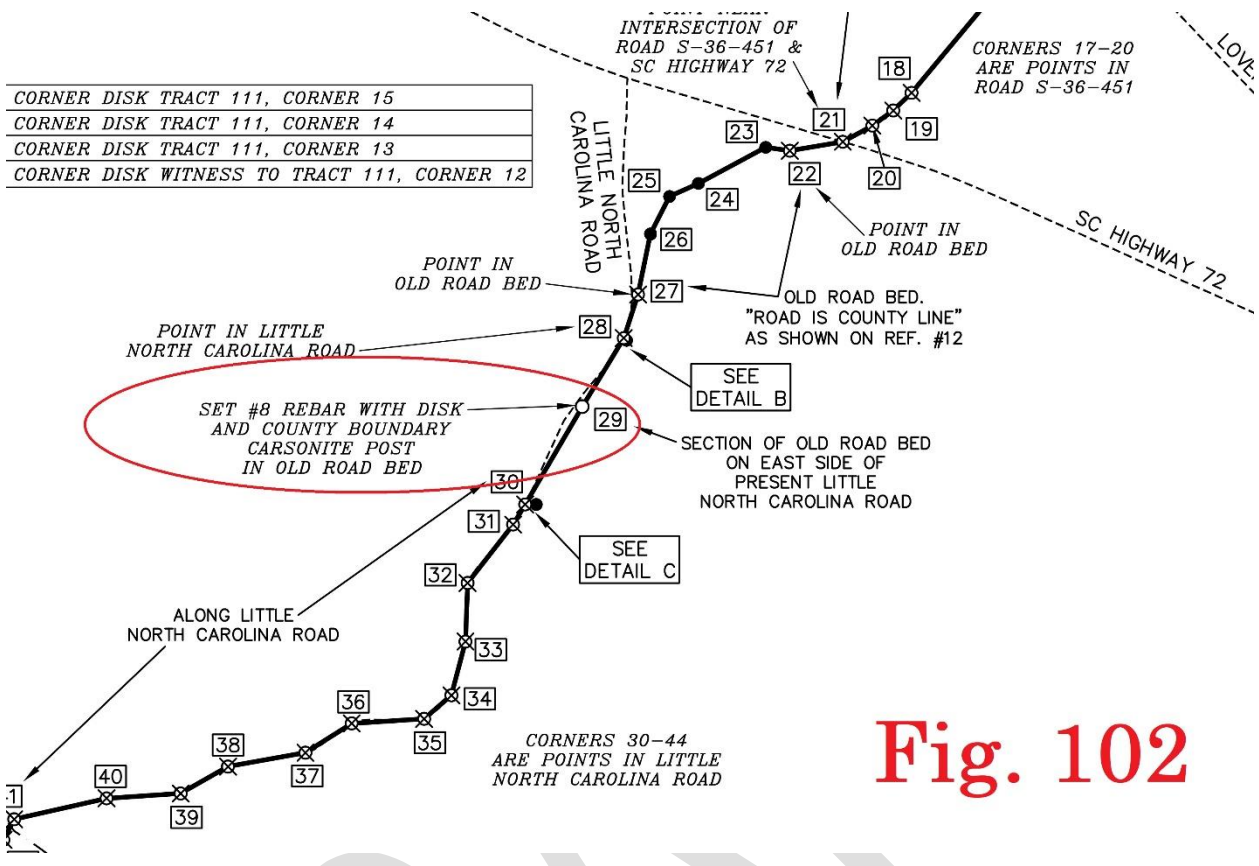
DRAFT

Date & Time: Mon, Dec 13, 2021, 14:39:52 EST  
Position: +034.517805° / -081.649694° (±15.4ft)  
Altitude: 495ft (±11.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 241° S61W 4284mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -80.8°  
Horizon Angle: +10.4°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 101.1**



DRAFT



**Fig. 102**

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 14:36:21 EST  
Position: +034.510066° / -081.659242° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 481ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 097° S83E 1724mils True (±16°)  
Elevation Angle: -84.6°  
Horizon Angle: -39.0°  
Zoom: 0.5X



Fig. 102.1

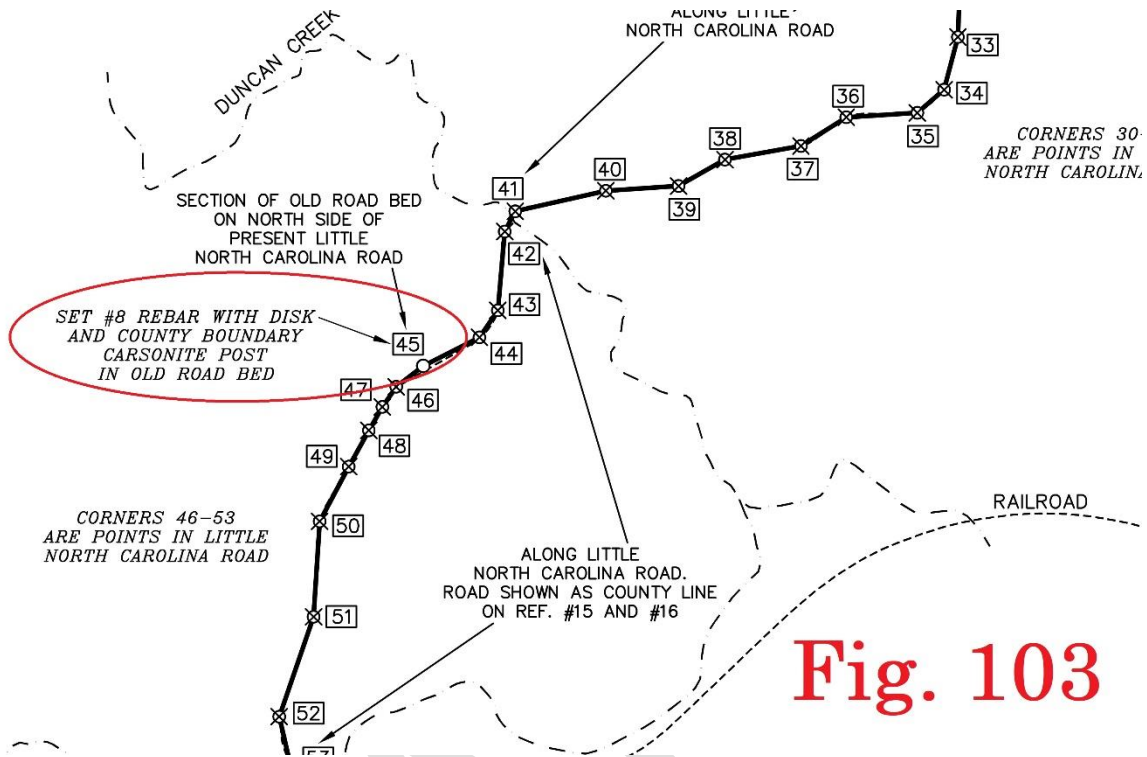
Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 14:36:35 EST  
Position: +034.510014° / -081.659212° (±15.4ft)  
Altitude: 499ft (±11.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 113° S67E 2009mils True (±16°)  
Elevation Angle: -17.5°  
Horizon Angle: +00.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X



Fig. 102.2

DR





**Fig. 103**

DRAFT

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 09:22:35 EST  
Position: +034.500534° / -081.672334° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 452ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 279° N81W 4960mils True (±22°)  
Elevation Angle: -89.3°  
Horizon Angle: +68.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 103.1**



DR

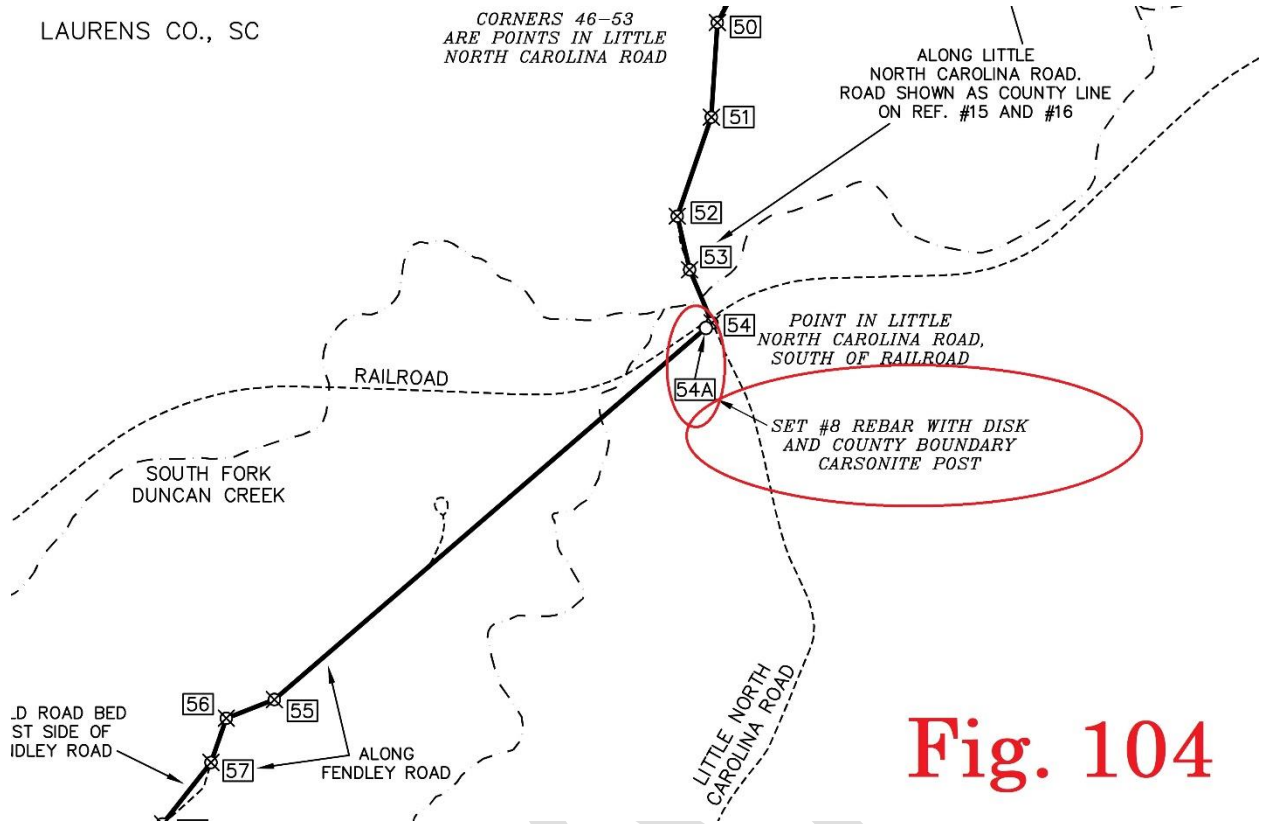
Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 09:22:53 EST  
Position: +034.500565° / -081.672354° (±17.5ft)  
Altitude: 452ft (±7.8ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 282° N78W 5013mils True (±23°)  
Elevation Angle: -11.9°  
Horizon Angle: +00.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X

# Fig. 103.2



DR

LAURENS CO., SC



**Fig. 104**

DRAFT

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 11:24:08 EST  
Position: +084.492690° / -081.674620° (±14.5ft)  
Altitude: 373ft (±26.3ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 306° N54W 5440mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -87.4°  
Horizon Angle: -00.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X

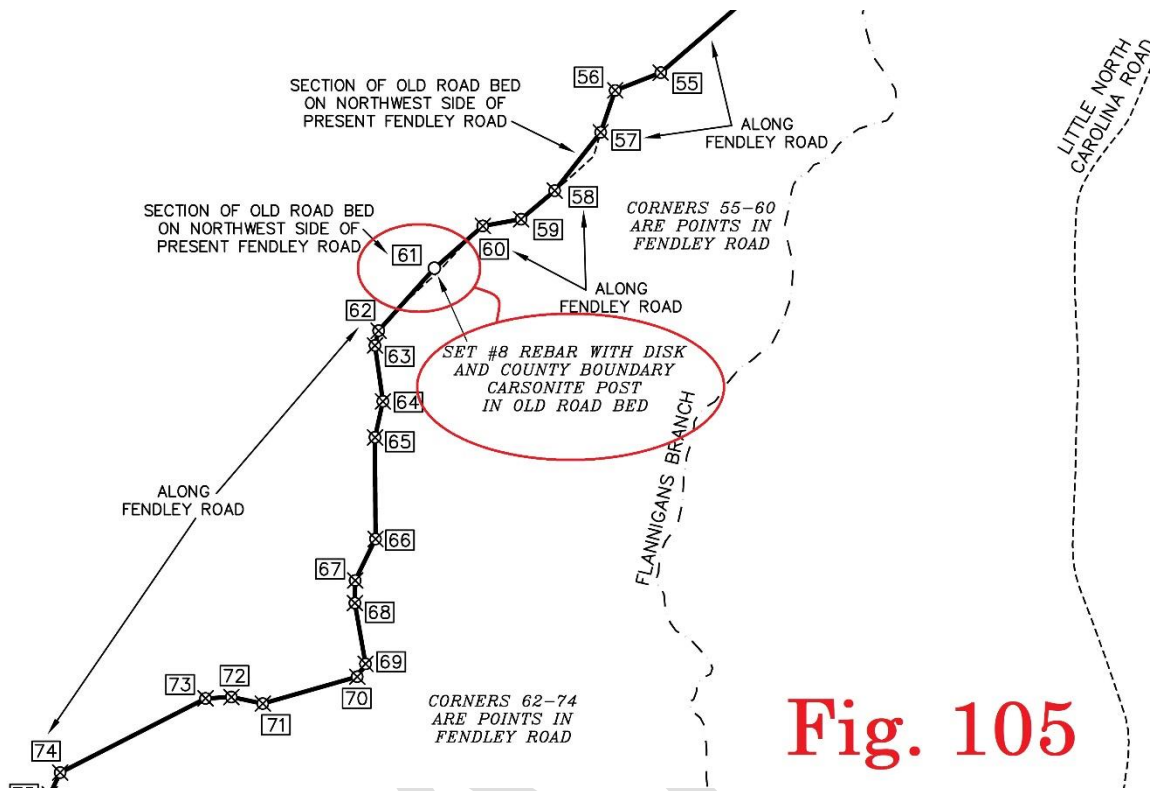
**Fig. 104.1**



Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 11:24:25 EST  
Position: +034.492642° / -081.674626° (±15.5ft)  
Altitude: 362ft (±11.1ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 353° N07W, 6276mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -11.2°  
Horizon Angle: -02.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 104.2**





**Fig. 105**

DRAFT

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 16:37:49 EST  
Position: +034.482864° / -081.688344° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 464ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 326° N34W 5796mils.True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -86.1°  
Horizon Angle: -27.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X



Fig. 105.1

DR



Date & Time: Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 16:38:07 EST  
Position: +034.482850° / -081.688361° (±15.4ft)  
Altitude: 499ft (±11.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 298° N62W, 5298mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -28.9°  
Horizon Angle: -01.9°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 105.2**



DR

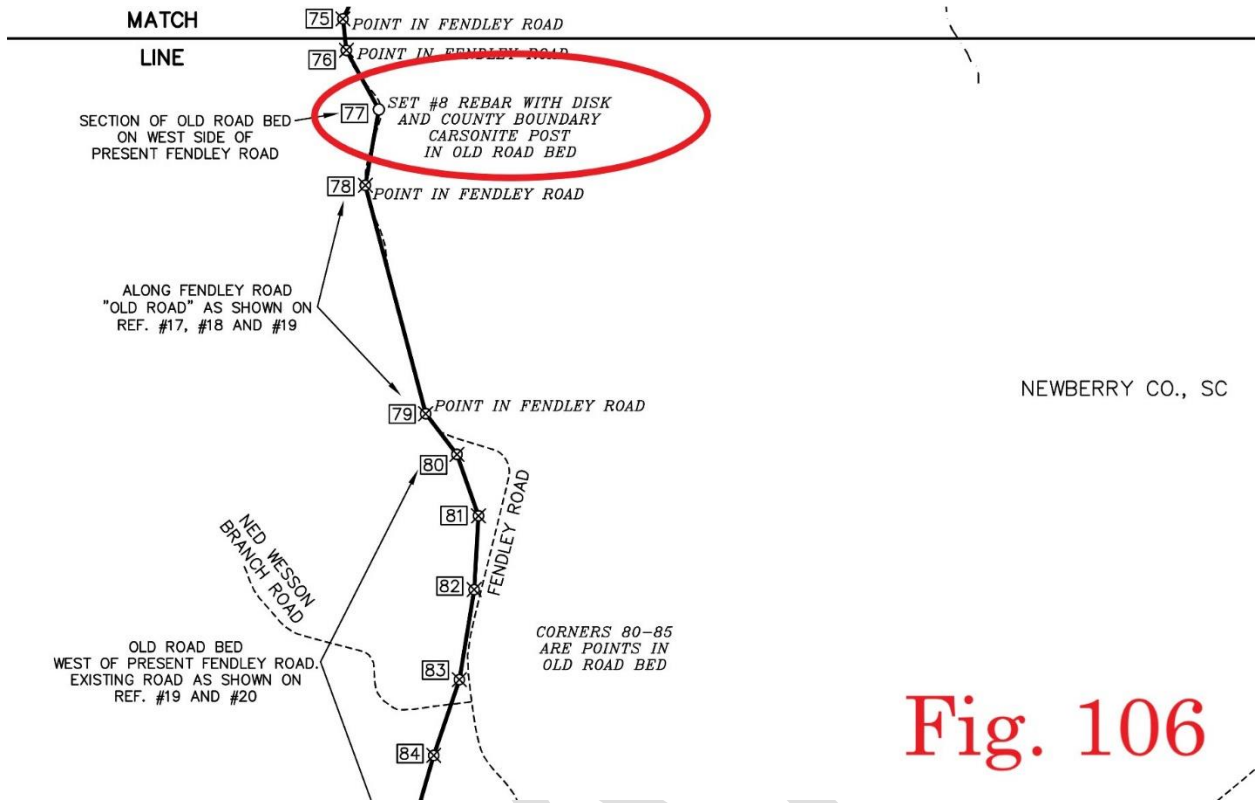


Fig. 106

DRAFT

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 09:24:11 EST  
Position: +034.471608° / -081.695750° (±13.7ft)  
Altitude: 540ft (±26.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 289° N71W 5138mils True (±20°)  
Elevation Angle: -89.7°  
Horizon Angle: +76.3°  
Zoom: 0.5X



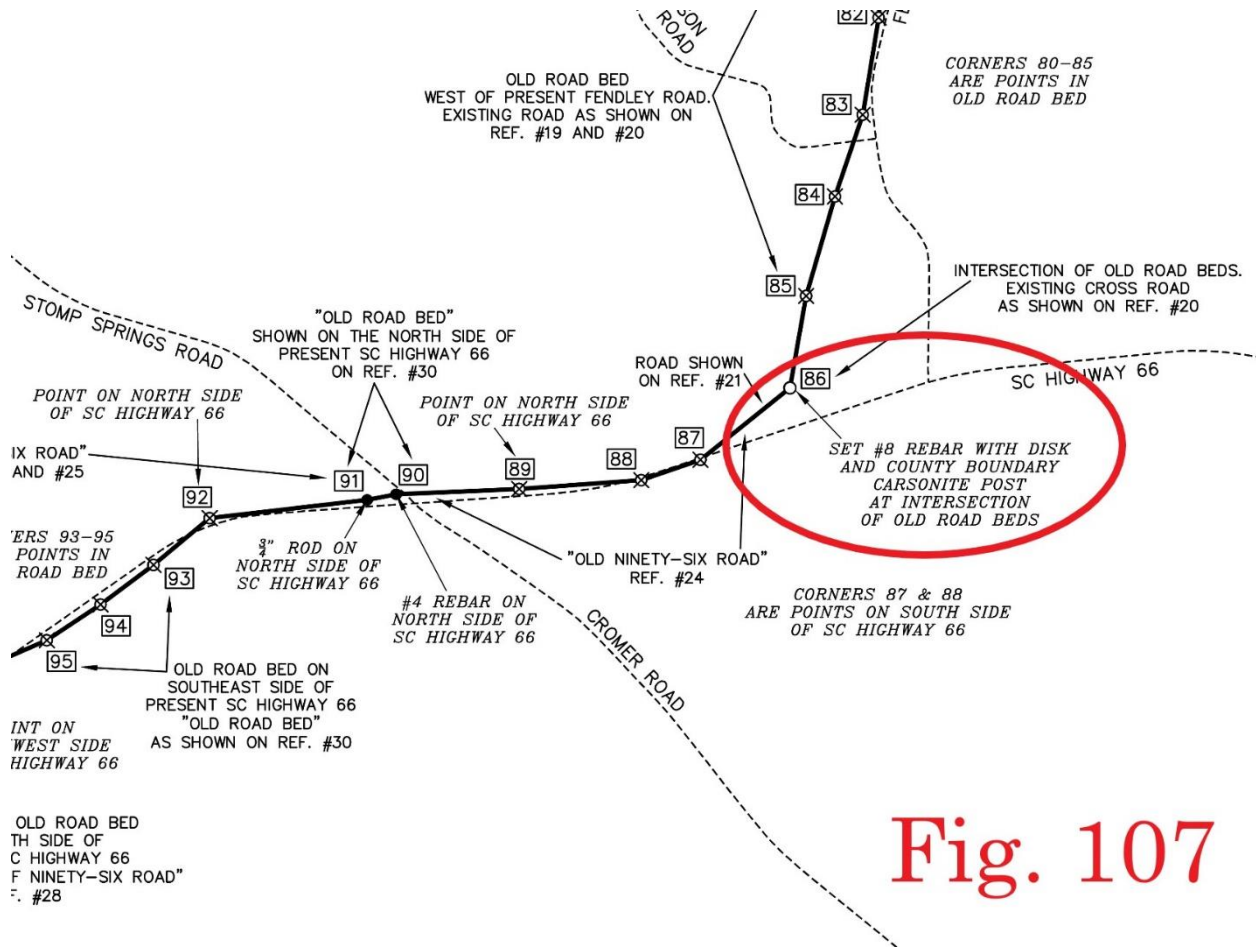
**Fig. 106.1**

DR

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 09:24:21 EST  
Position: +034.471611° / -081.695707° (±13.8ft)  
Altitude: 542ft (±19.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 285° N75W 5067mils True (±20°)  
Elevation Angle: -20.5°  
Horizon Angle: -00.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 106.2**



**Fig. 107**

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 11:13:58 EST  
Position: +034.455522° / -081.695282° (±13.9ft)  
Altitude: 566ft (±19.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 298° N62W 5298mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -79.0°  
Horizon Angle: +11.7°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 107.1**



DR

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 11:14:21 EST  
Position: +034.455615° / -081.695282° (±14.7ft)  
Altitude: 552ft (±12.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 006° N06E 0107mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -24.4°  
Horizon Angle: -01.9°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 107.2**



DR

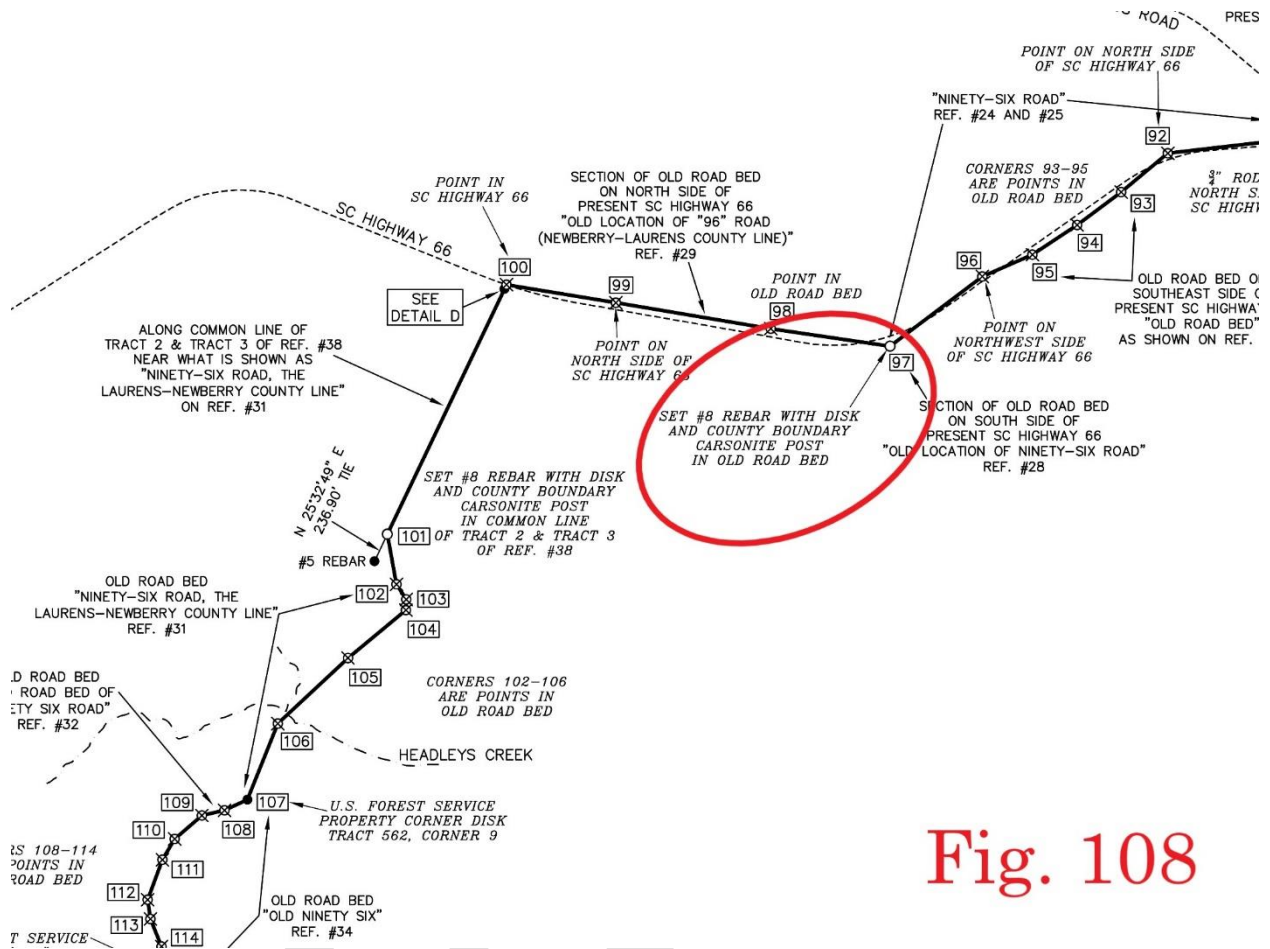


Fig. 108



Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 14:24:59 EST  
Position: +034.448894° / -081.715245° (±18.7ft)  
Altitude: 538ft (±26.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 316° N44W 5618mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -88.1°  
Horizon Angle: -05.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 108.1**



DRAFT

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 14:25:08 EST  
Position: +034.448892° / -081.715232° (±13.6ft)  
Altitude: 537ft (±19.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 194° S14W 3449mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -19.5°  
Horizon Angle: -04.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 108.2**



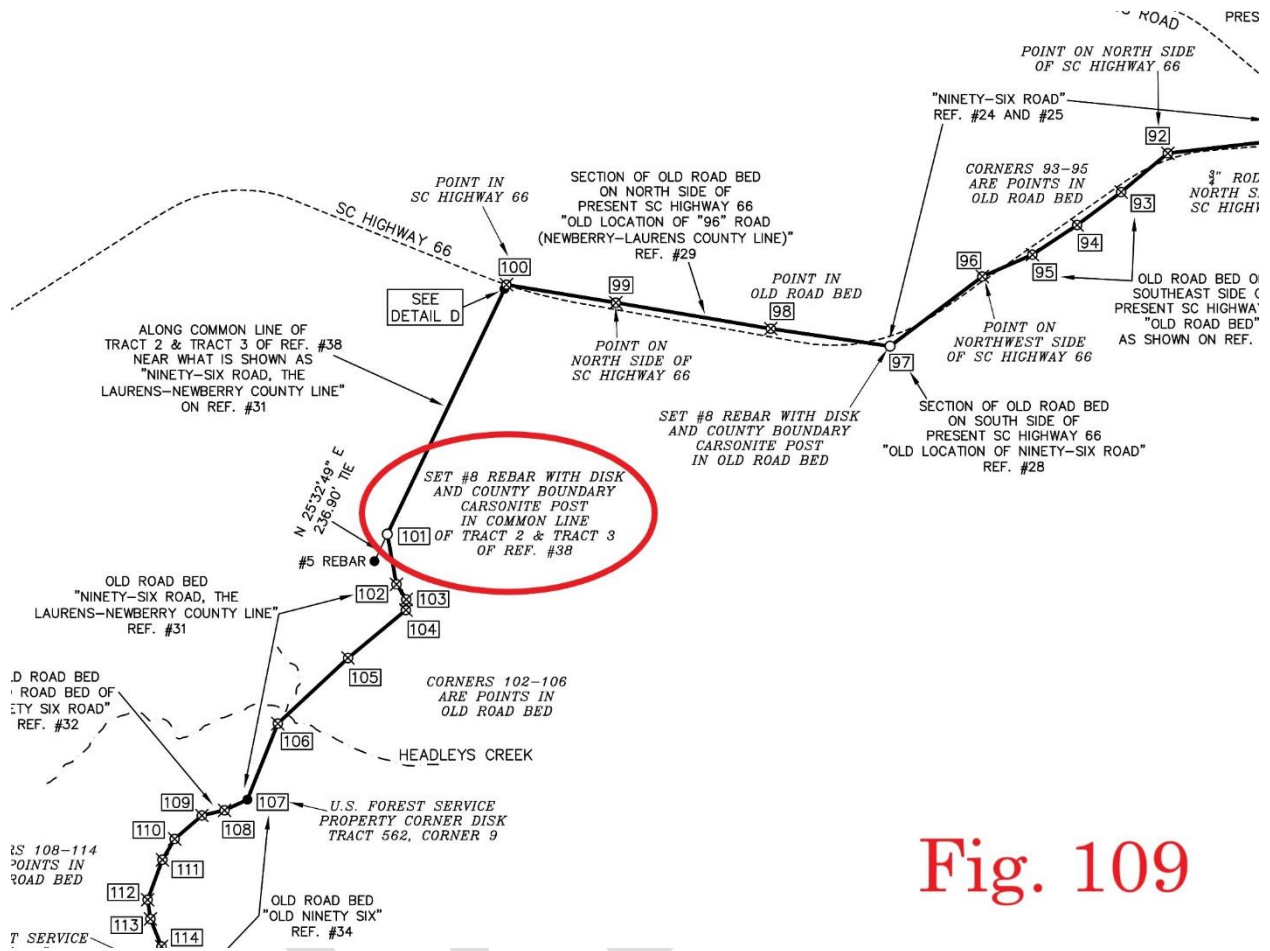


Fig. 109

Date & Time: Tue, Jan 04, 2022, 13:10:51 EST  
Position: +034.444715° / -081.728408° (±15.5ft)  
Altitude: 527ft (±11.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 304° N56W 5404mils True (±21°)  
Elevation Angle: -88.1°  
Horizon Angle: -65.7°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 109.1**



DR

Date & Time: Tue, Jan 04, 2022, 13:11:20 EST  
Position: +034.444696° / -081.728424° (±15.9ft)  
Altitude: 530ft (±10.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 274° N86W, 4871 mils True (±21°)  
Elevation Angle: -28.1°  
Horizon Angle: -04.4°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 109.2**



DR

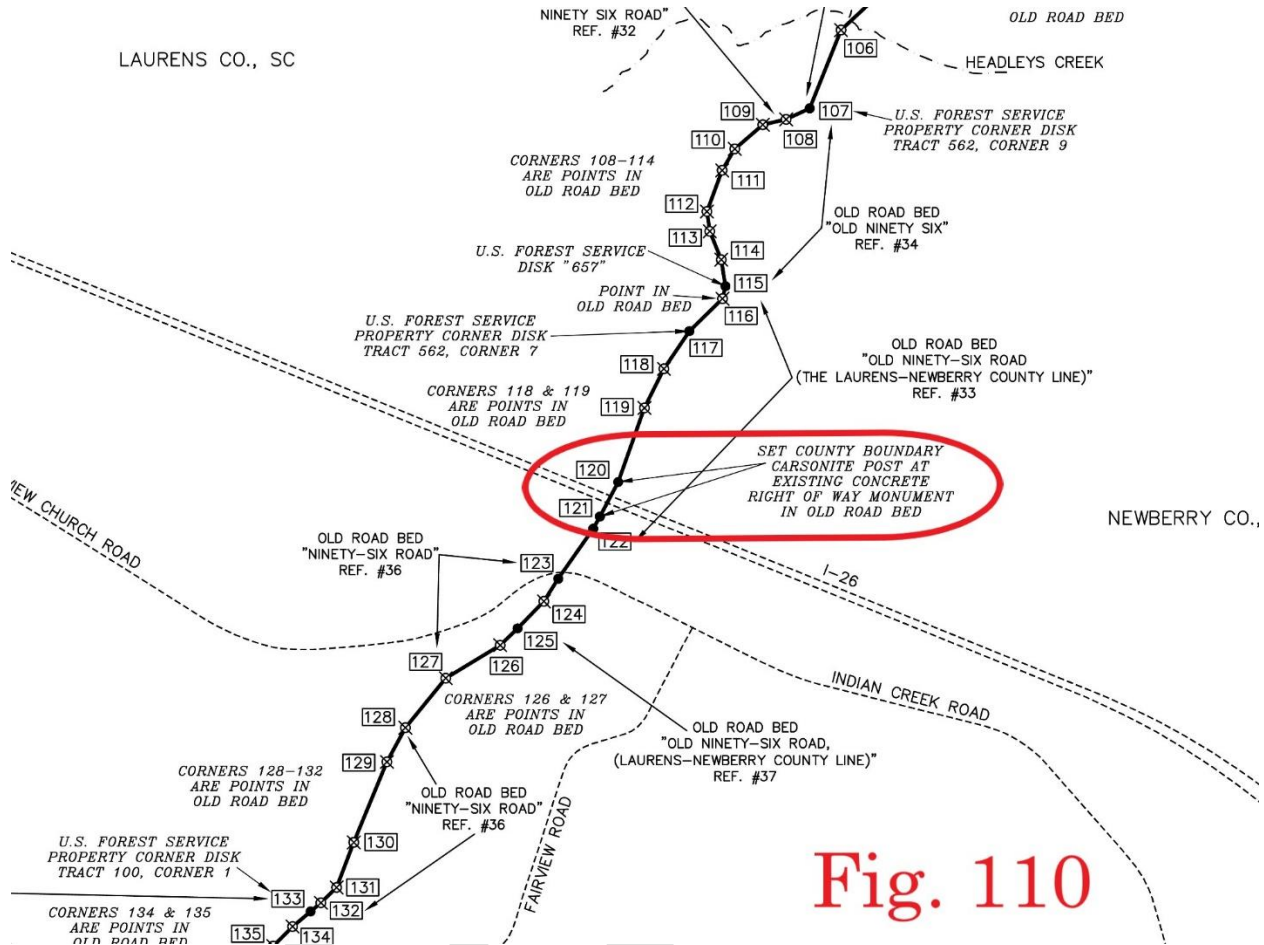


Fig. 110

DR

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 14:54:52 EST  
Position: +034.430997° / -081.736891° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 599ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 134° S46E 2382mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -13.8°  
Horizon Angle: -01.4°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 110.1**



Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 15:10:20 EST  
Position: +034.430272° / -081.737362° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 559ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 163° S17E 2898mils True (±12°)  
Elevation Angle: -25.7°  
Horizon Angle: -00.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 110.2**



DR



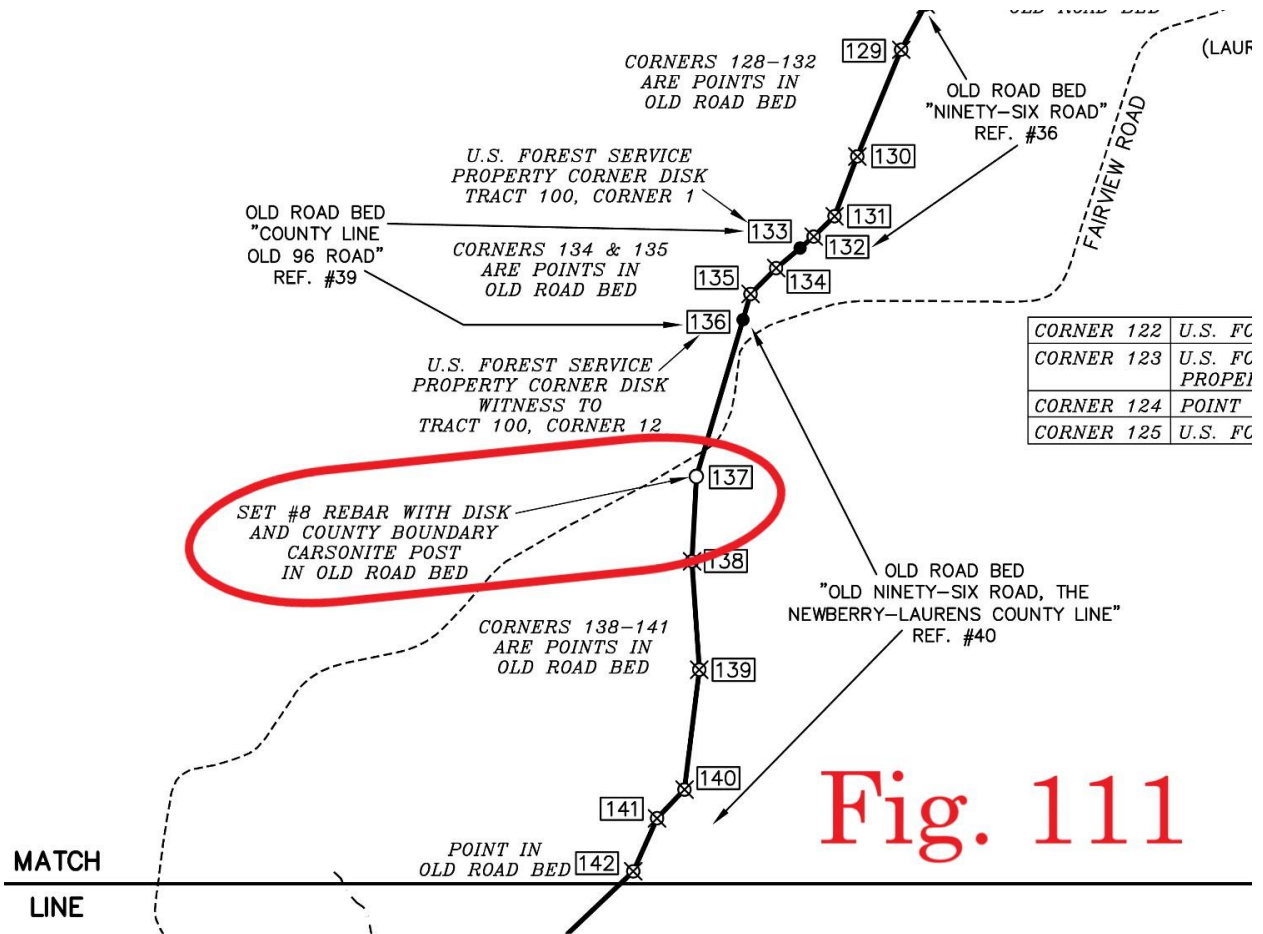


Fig. 111

DRY

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 09:55:24 EST  
Position: +034.418239° / -081.746657° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 571ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 290° N70W 5156mils True (±28°)  
Elevation Angle: -75.8°  
Horizon Angle: +12.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 111.1**

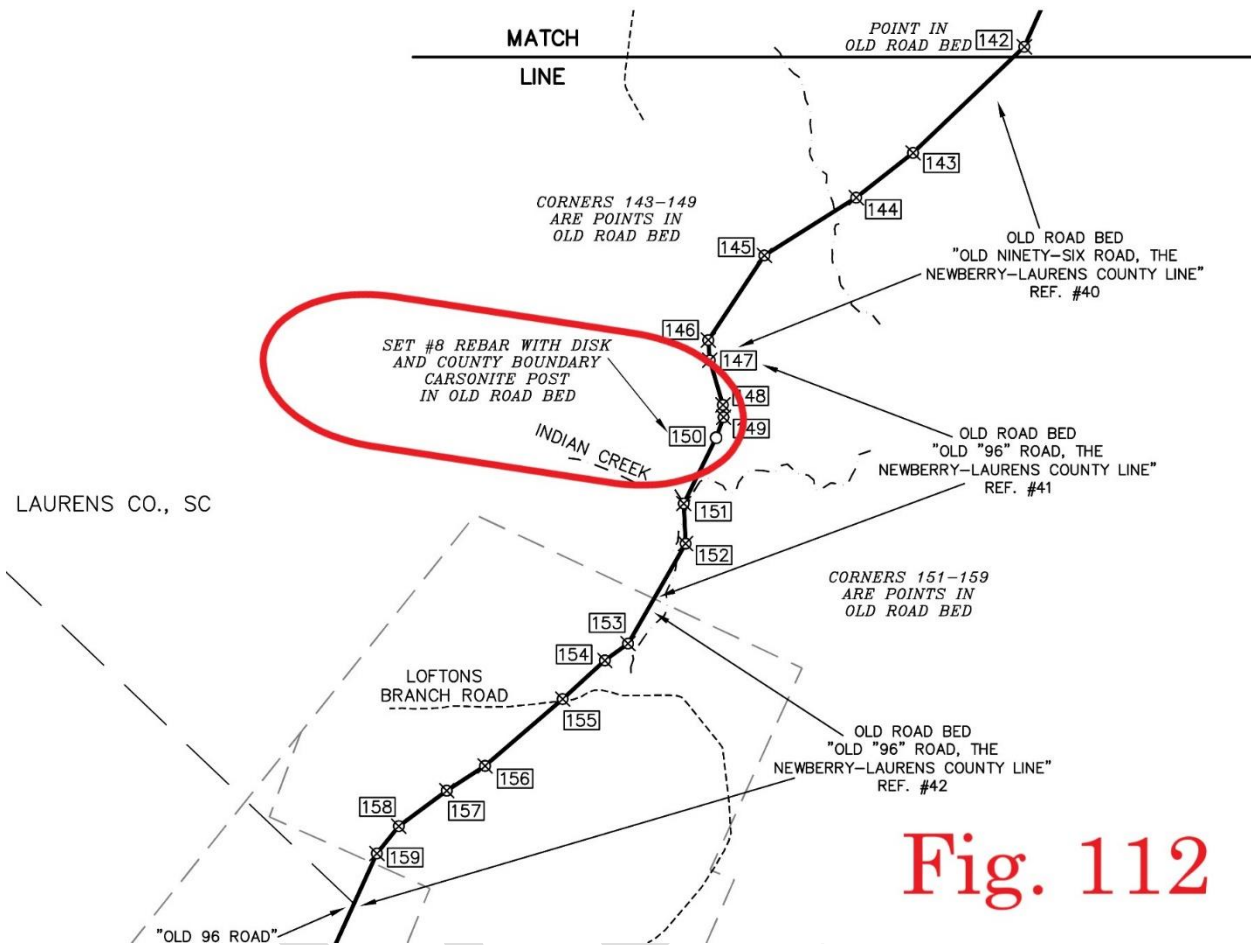


DR

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 09:55:35 EST  
Position: +034.418253° / -081.746615° (±14.2ft)  
Altitude: 571ft (±13.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 161° S19E 2862mils True (±28°)  
Elevation Angle: -31.2°  
Horizon Angle: -04.0°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 111.2**





**Fig. 112**

DRY

Date & Time: Mon, Dec 27, 2021, 15:52:47 EST  
Position: +034.404452° / -081.754798° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 417ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 309° N51W 5493mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -82.2°  
Horizon Angle: -05.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 112.1**



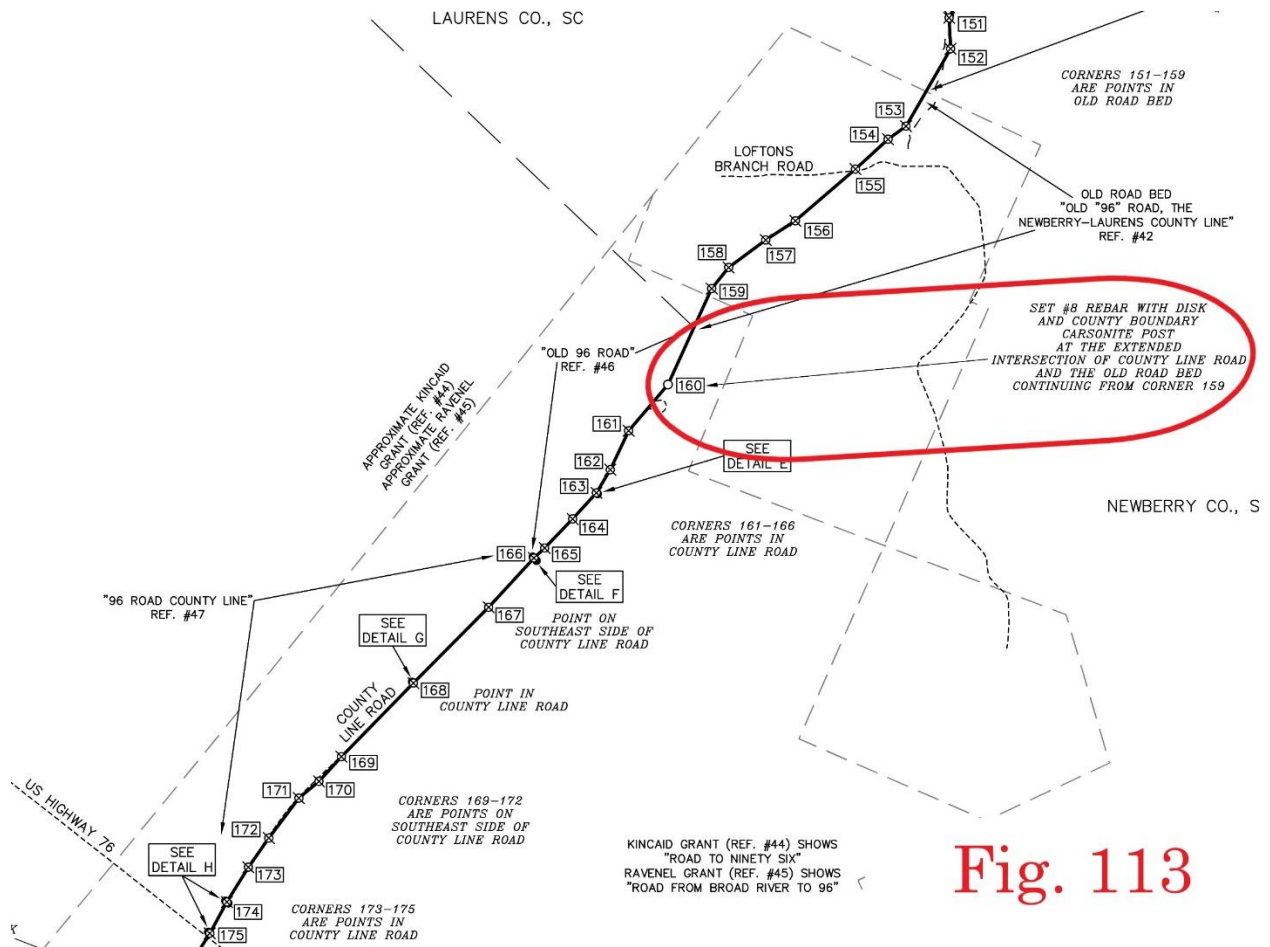
DR

Date & Time: Mon, Dec 27, 2021, 15:52:57 EST  
Position: +034.404482° / -081.754811° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 420ft (±11.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 253° S73W 4498mils True (±14°)  
Elevation Angle: -24.2°  
Horizon Angle: -00.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 112.2**



DRK



**Fig. 113**

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 22, 2021, 09:51:56 EST  
Position: +034.393916° / -081.763752° (±54.1ft)  
Altitude: 571ft (±39.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 356° N04W 6329mils True (±20°)  
Elevation Angle: -82.6°  
Horizon Angle: +14.3°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 113.1**



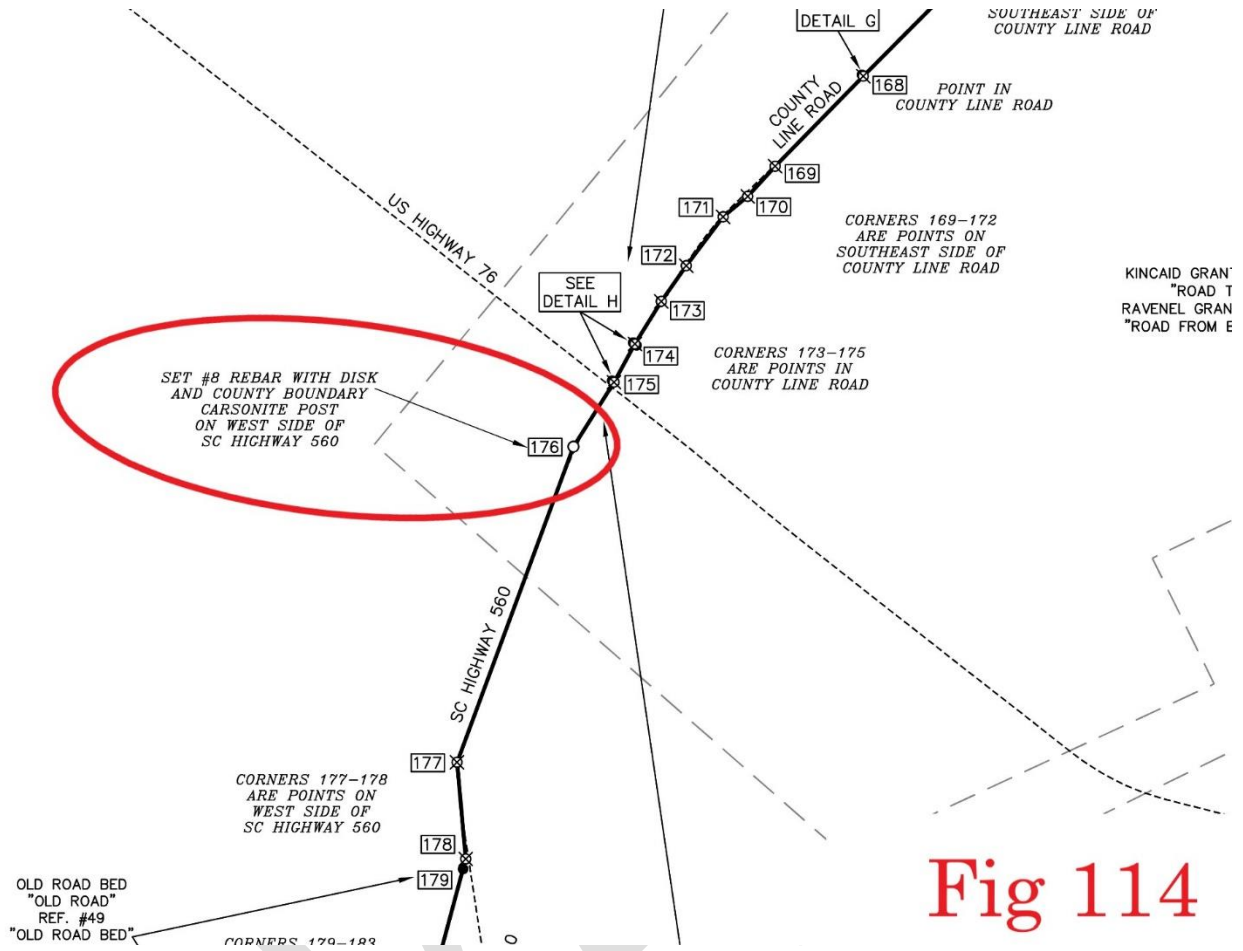
DRAFT



Date & Time: Wed, Dec 22, 2021, 09:52:07 EST  
Position: +034.394099° / -081.763838° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 584ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 066° N66E 1173mils True (±20°)  
Elevation Angle: -23.4°  
Horizon Angle: +01.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 113.2**





**Fig 114**

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 12:08:53 EST  
Position: +034.379219° / -081.778322° (±16.0ft)  
Altitude: 595ft (±10.5ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 315° N45W 5600mils True (±19°)  
Elevation Angle: -89.6°  
Horizon Angle: +18.0°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 114.1**

DRAFT

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 12:10:08 EST  
Position: +034.379217° / -081.778335° (±11.6ft)  
Altitude: 616ft (±13.1ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 020° N20E .0356mils True (±18°)  
Elevation Angle: -25.2°  
Horizon Angle: -02.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 114.2**



DR

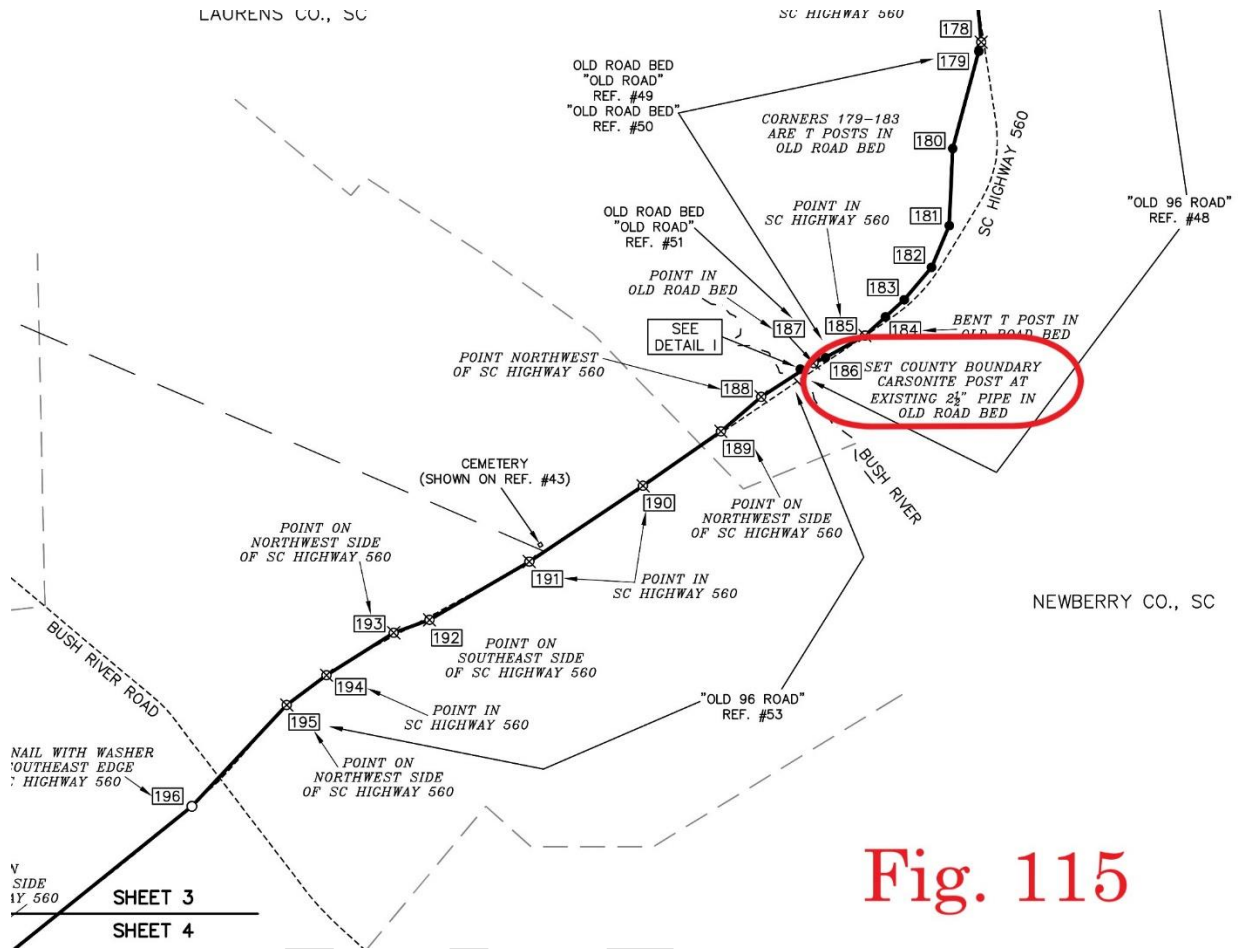


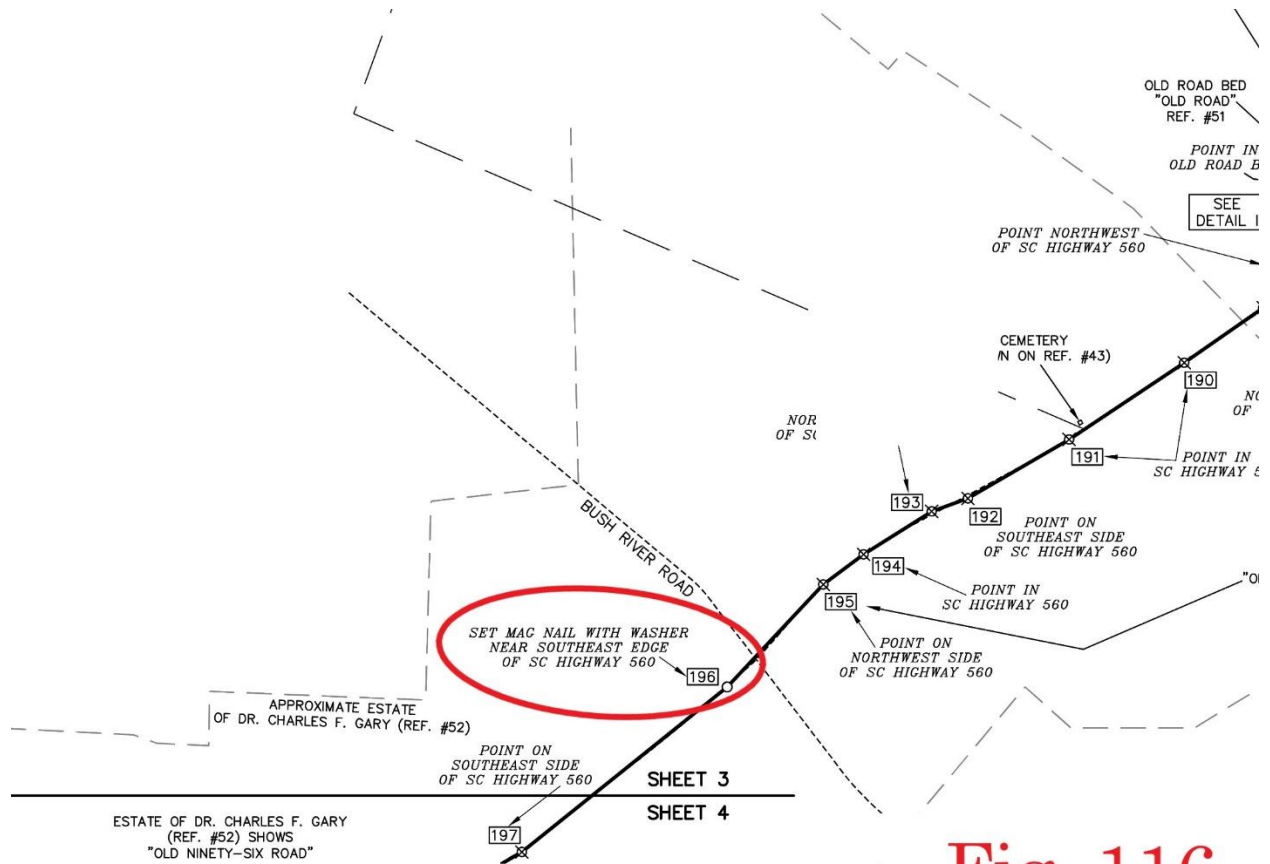
Fig. 115

Date & Time: Wed, Dec 15, 2021, 16:14:46 EST  
Position: +034.363992° / -081.785269° (±75.5ft)  
Altitude: 513ft (±39.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 344° N16W 6116mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -17.0°  
Horizon Angle: -00.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 115.1**

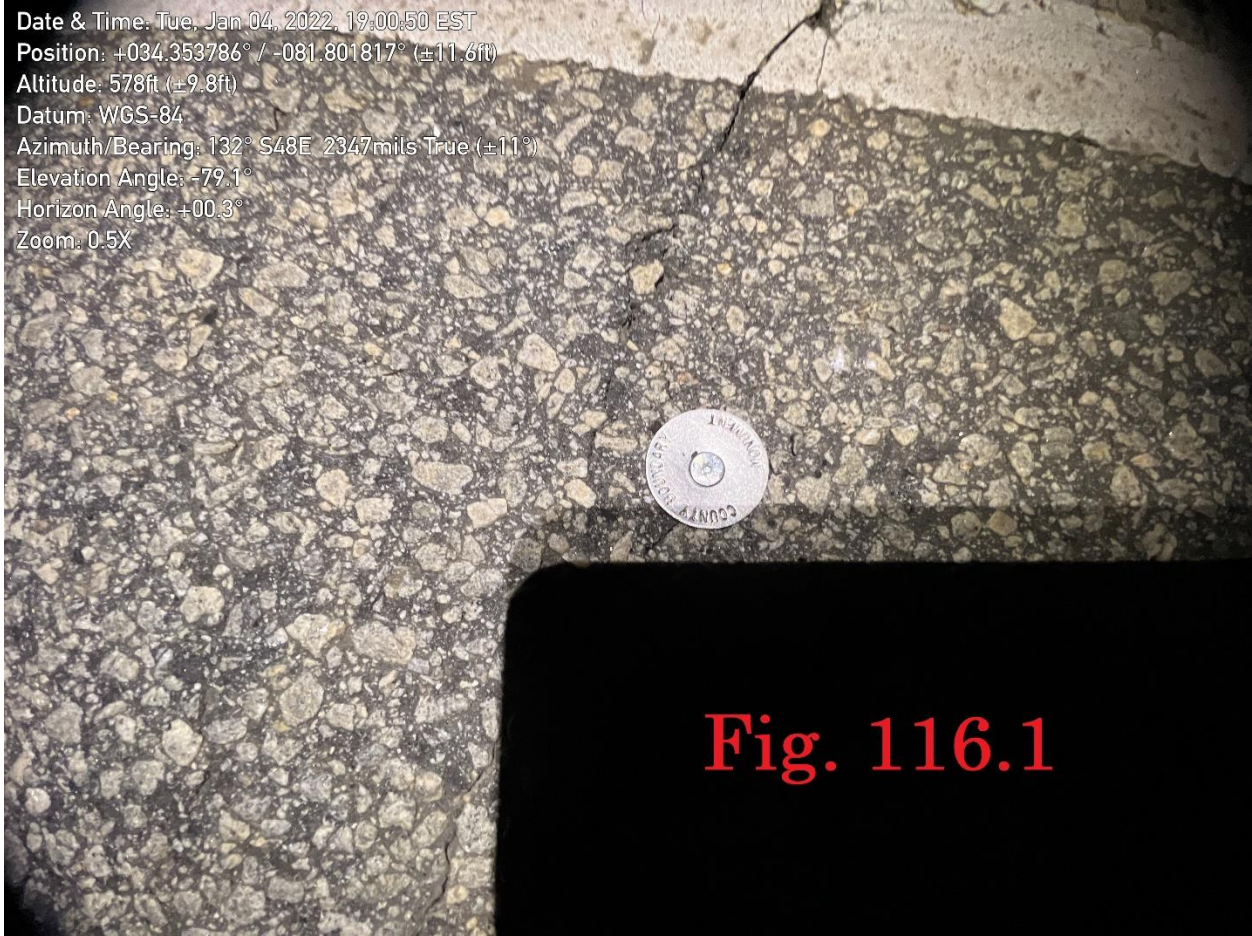
DR



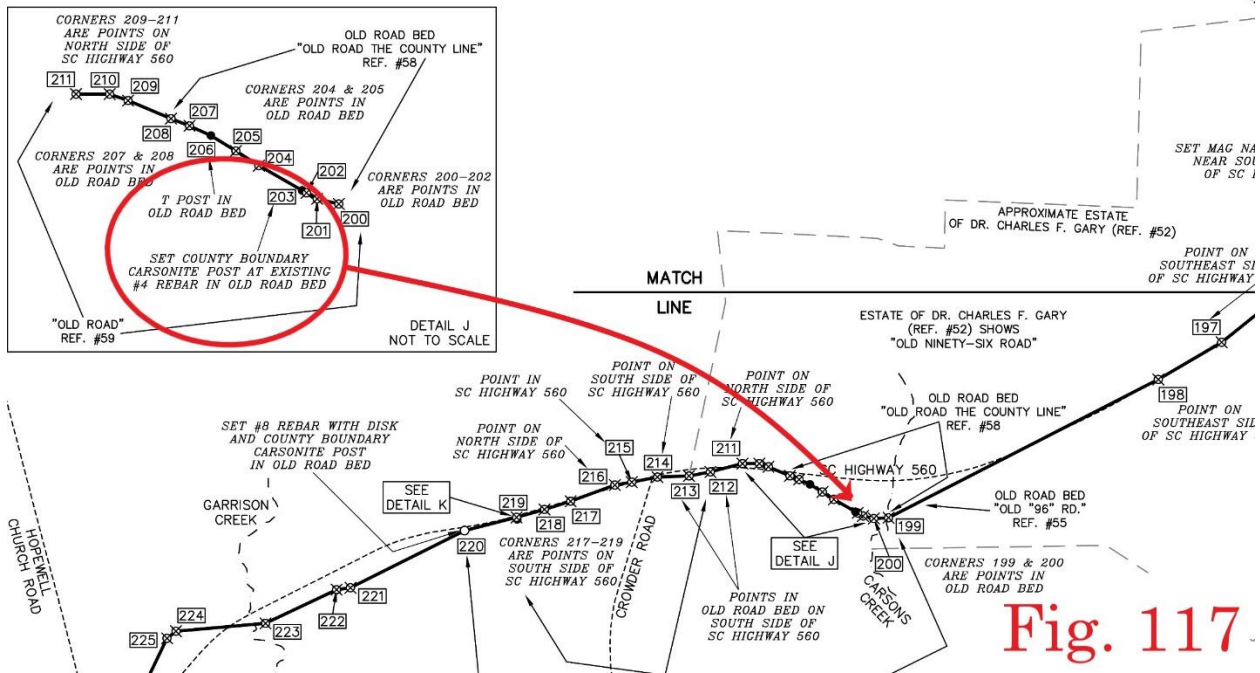
**Fig. 116**

DK

Date & Time: Tue, Jan 04, 2022, 19:00:50 EST  
 Position: +034.353786° / -081.801817° (±11.6ft)  
 Altitude: 578ft (±9.8ft)  
 Datum: WGS-84  
 Azimuth/Bearing: 132° S48E 2347mils True (±11°)  
 Elevation Angle: -79.1°  
 Horizon Angle: +00.3°  
 Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 116.1**

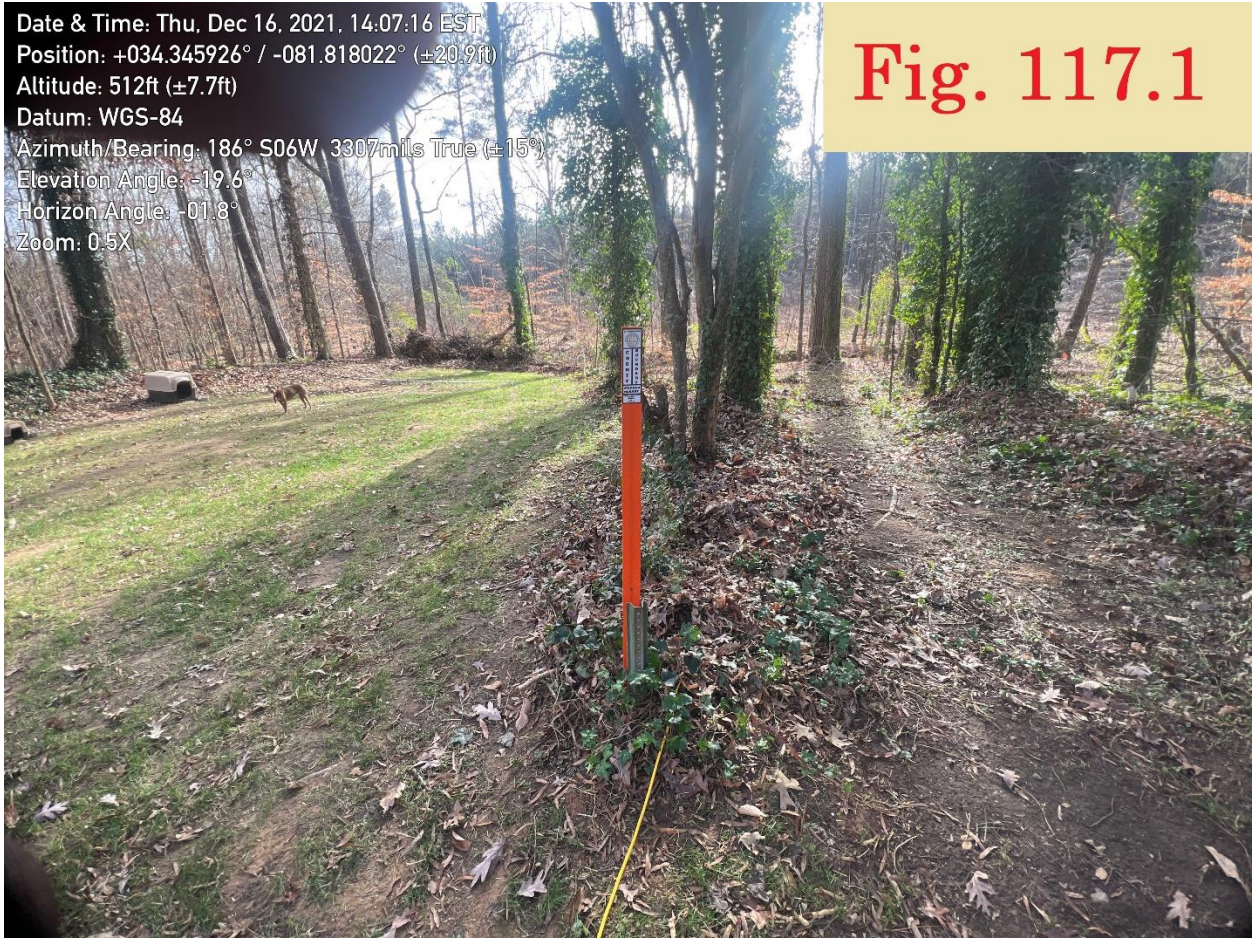


**Fig. 117**



Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 14:07:16 EST  
Position: +034.345926° / -081.818022° (±20.9ft)  
Altitude: 512ft (±7.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 186° S06W 3307mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -19.6°  
Horizon Angle: -01.8°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 117.1**

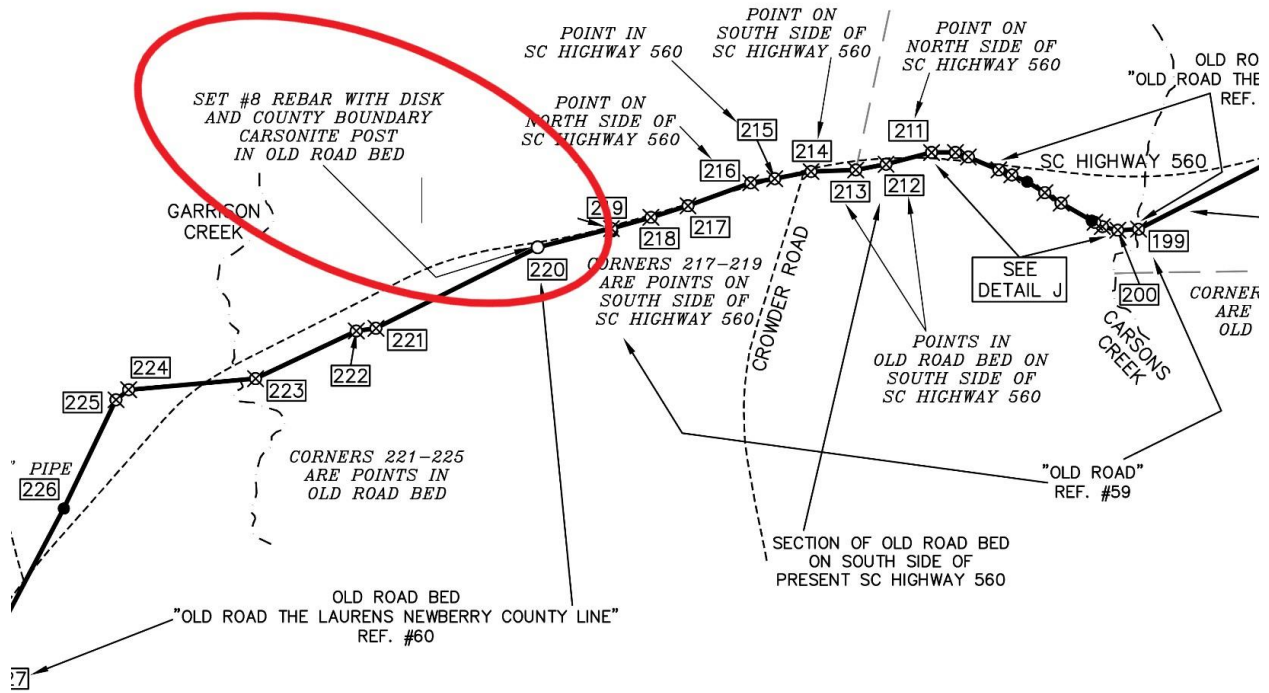


DR

#59

NOT TO SCALE

(REF. #52)  
"OLD NINETY-



NEERS 227-229  
RE POINTS IN  
OLD ROAD BED

NEWBERRY CO., SC

Fig. 118

DRY

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 15:07:30 EST  
Position: +034.345342° / -081.829730° (±15.4ft)  
Altitude: 577ft (±11.2ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 301° N59W 5351mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -80.1°  
Horizon Angle: +21.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X

Fig. 118.1



DR

Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 15:08:14 EST  
Position: +034.345360° / -081.829807° (±11.6ft)  
Altitude: 565ft (±9.8ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 175° S05E 3111mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -35.2°  
Horizon Angle: -04.8°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 118.2**



DR

Y 1842.  
 IG;  
 2;  
 0510;  
 JST  
 MB. S  
 I;  
 IB. C254  
 MLING;

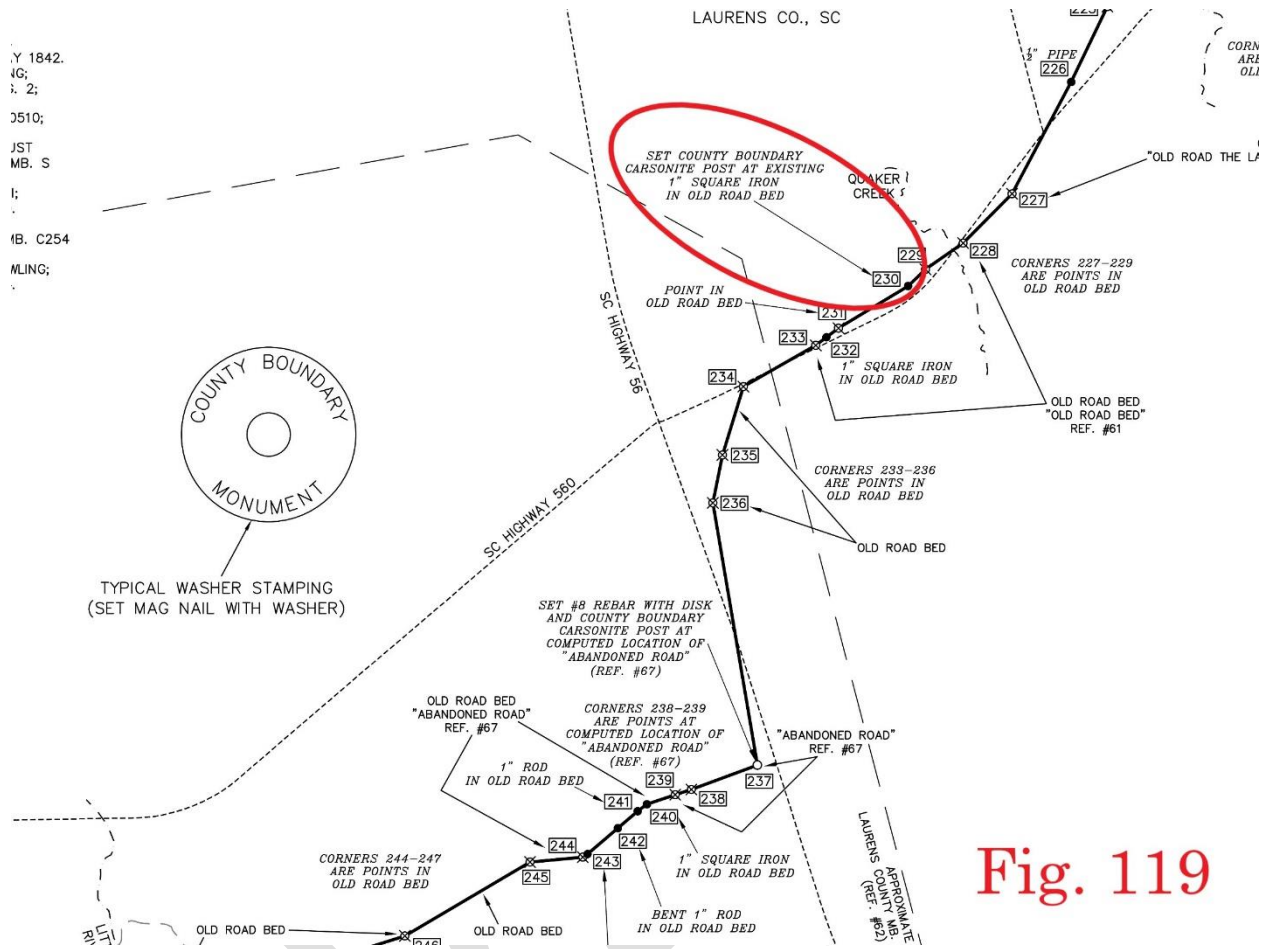
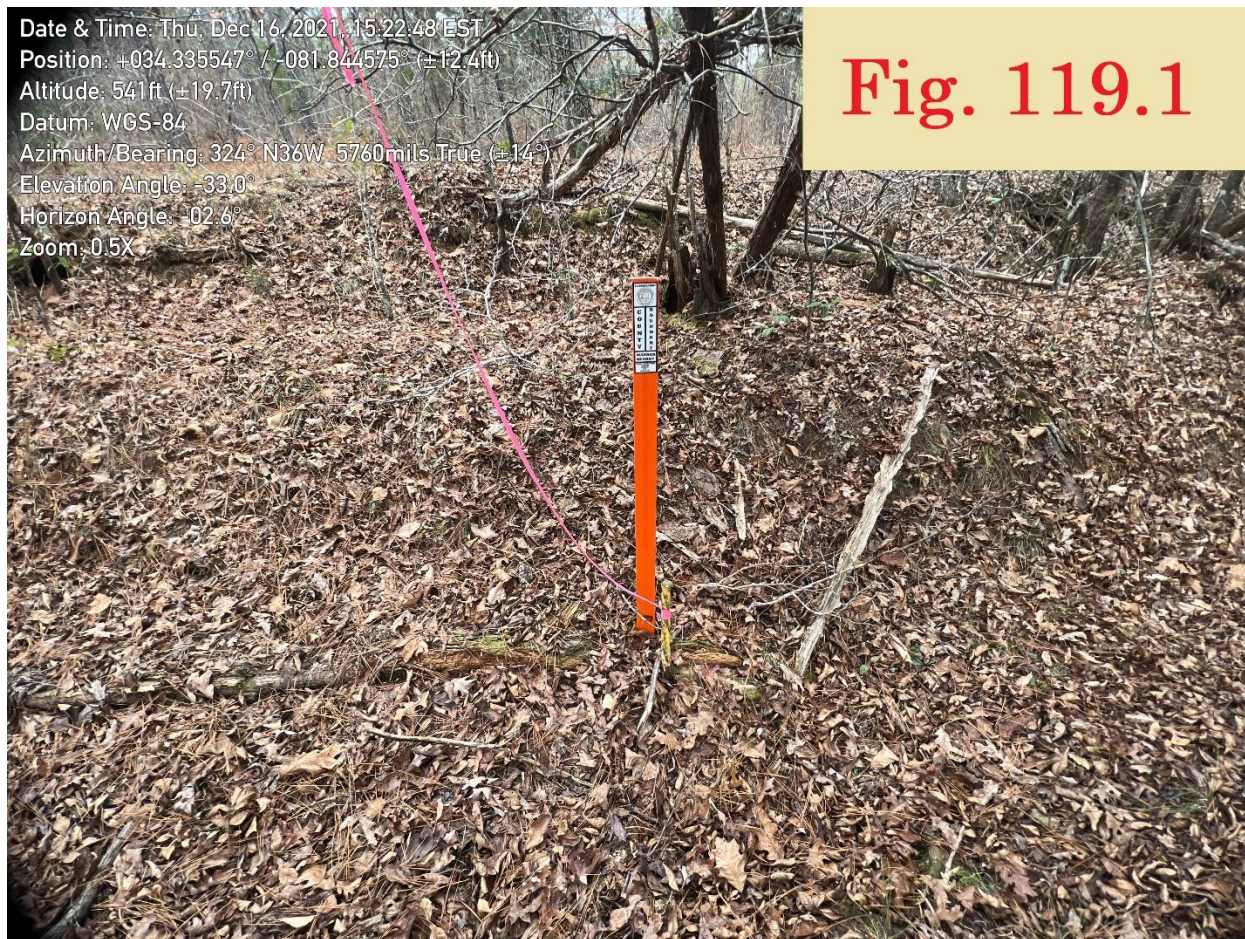


Fig. 119

DRY

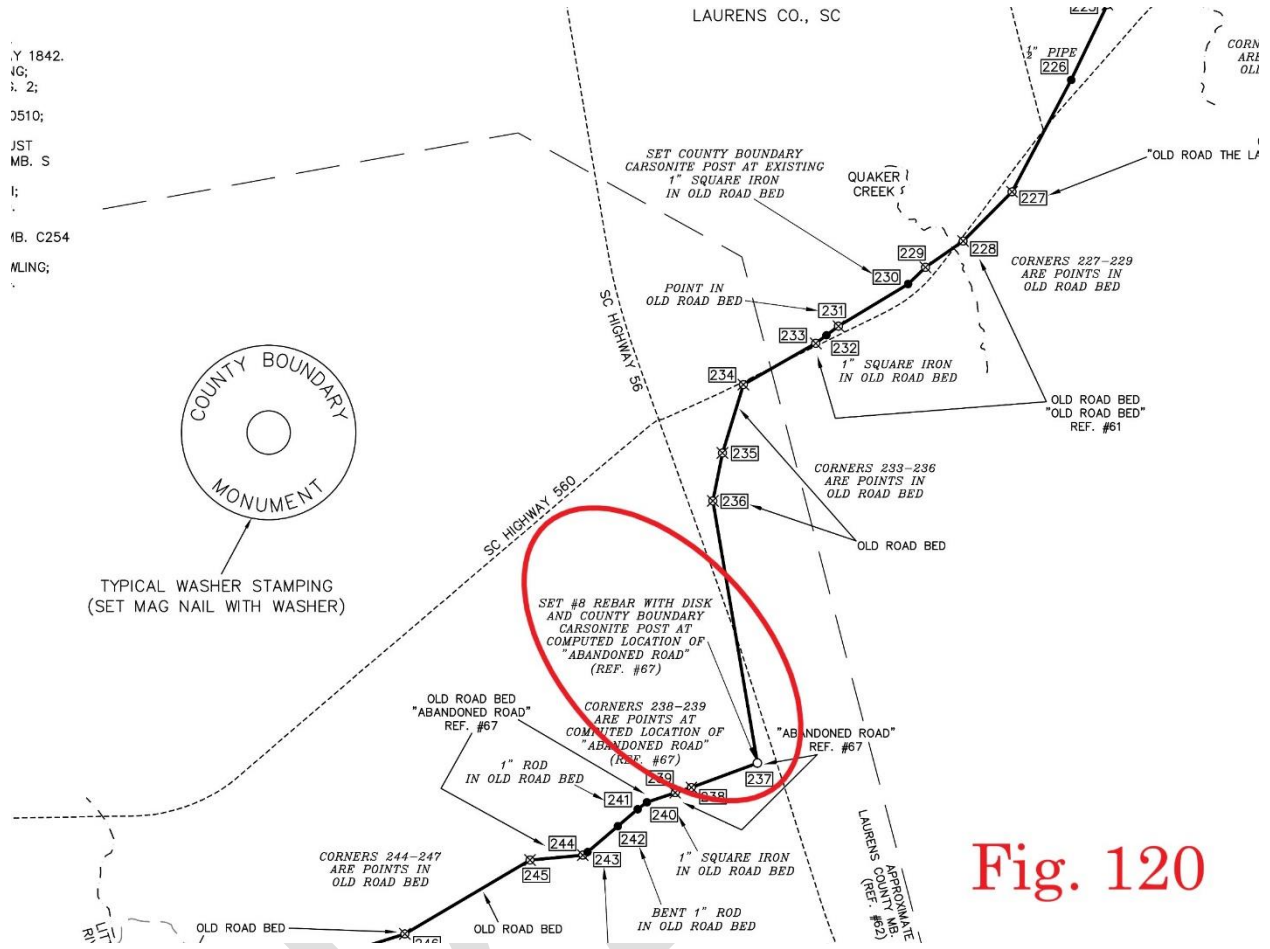
Date & Time: Thu, Dec 16, 2021, 15:22:48 EST  
Position: +034.335547° / -081.844575° (±12.4ft)  
Altitude: 541ft (±19.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 324° N36W, 5760mils True (±14°)  
Elevation Angle: -33.0°  
Horizon Angle: -02.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 119.1**



DRK

Y 1842.  
 4G;  
 2;  
 0510;  
 JST  
 MB. S  
 I;  
 IB. C254  
 MLING;



Date & Time: Fri, Dec 17, 2021, 09:45:53 EST  
Position: +034.323480° / -081.849033° (±14.0ft)  
Altitude: 540ft (±19.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 274° N86W 4871 mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -88.9°  
Horizon Angle: -71.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 120.1**

DRAFT



Date & Time: Fri, Dec 17, 2021, 09:46:14 EST  
Position: +034.323471° / -081.849027° (±15.5ft)  
Altitude: 543ft (±11.1ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 255° S75W 4533mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -27.8°  
Horizon Angle: -01.9°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 120.2**



DR



Date & Time: Mon, Dec 20, 2021, 14:18:33 EST  
Position: +034.316964° / -081.866395° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 439ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 013° N13E 0231mils True (±23°)  
Elevation Angle: -85.9°  
Horizon Angle: +18.6°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 121.1**

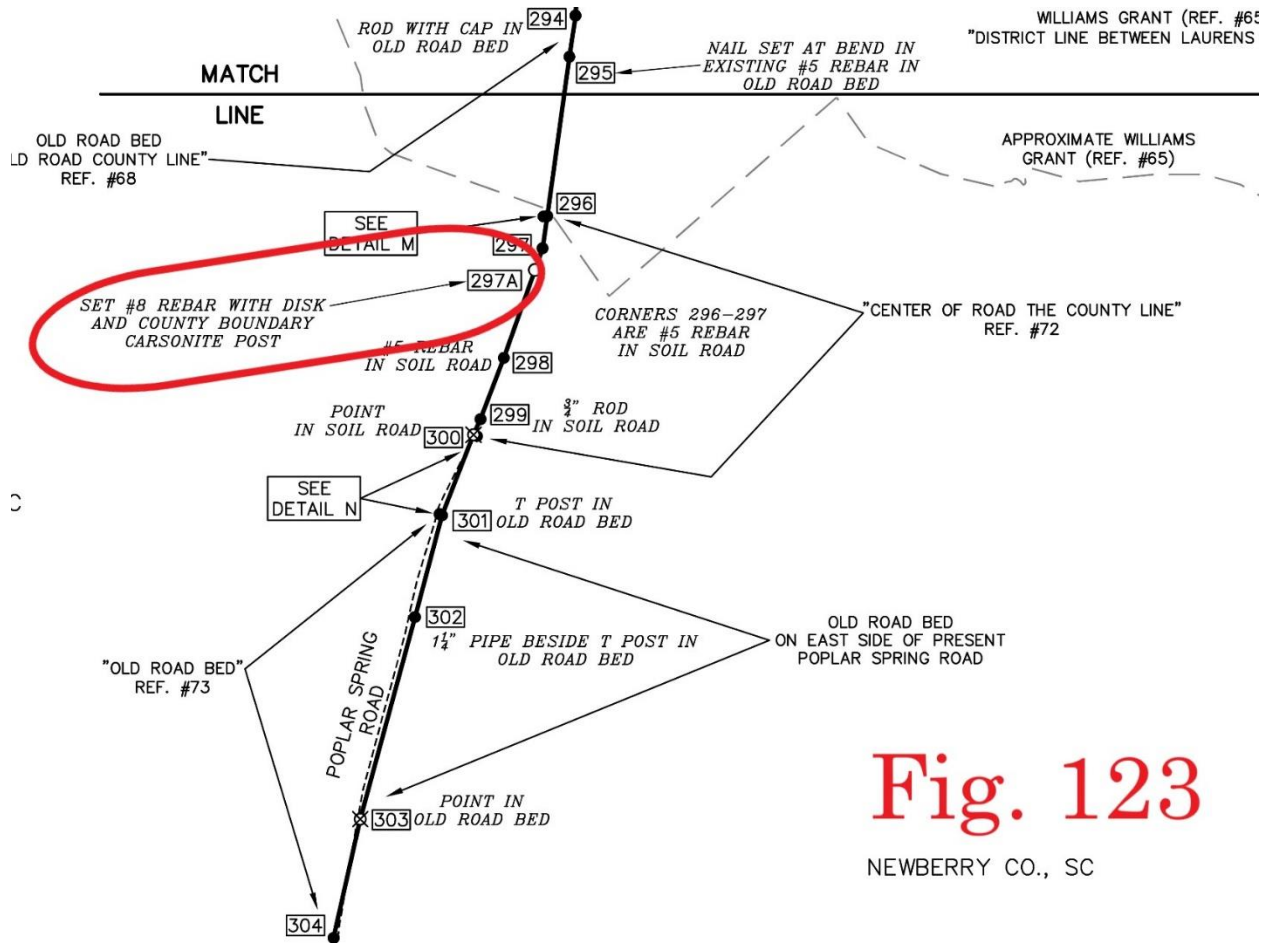






Fig. 122.1

DR



**Fig. 123**

NEWBERRY CO., SC

Date & Time: Mon, Dec 27, 2021, 11:44:59 EST  
Position: +034.294474° / -081.896058° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 518ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 306° N54W 5440mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -86.1°  
Horizon Angle: -45.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 123.1**



DR

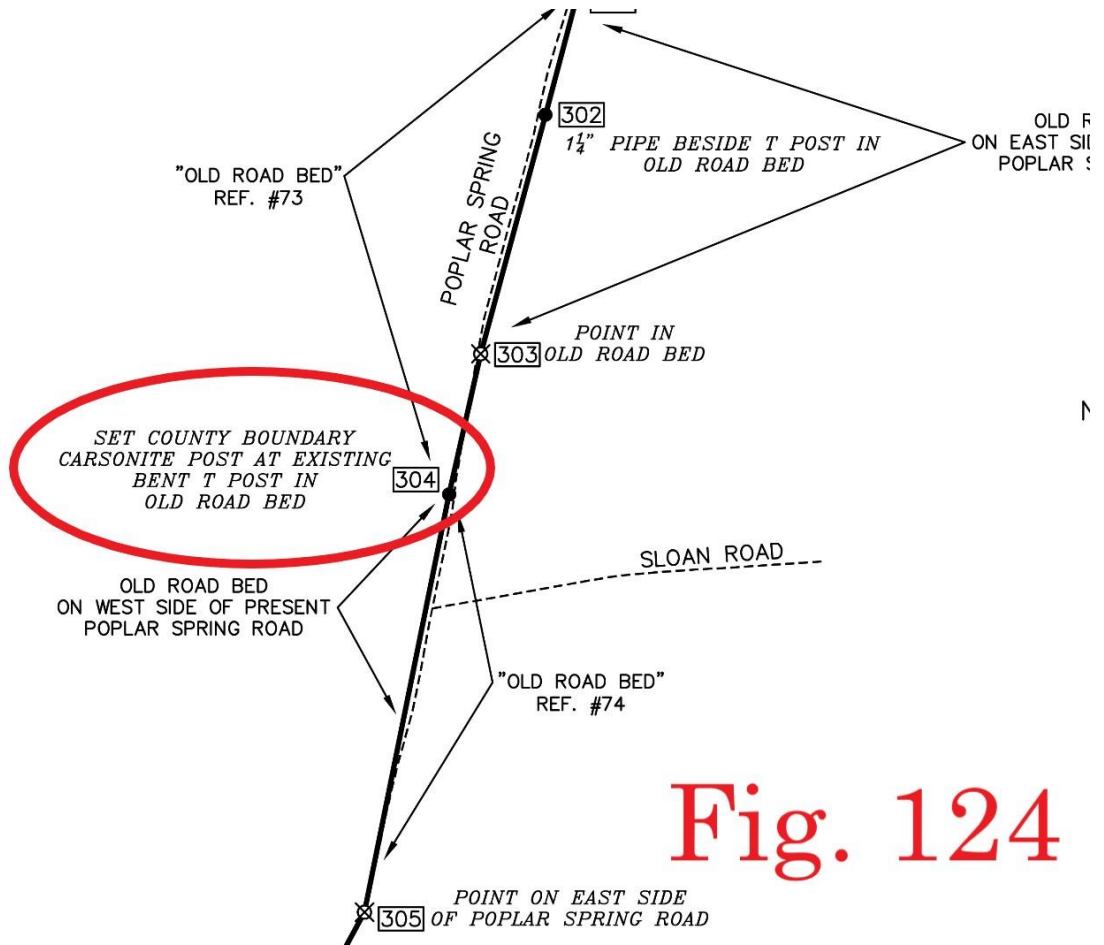
Date & Time: Mon, Dec 27, 2021, 11:45:07 EST  
Position: +034.294475° / -081.896059° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 518ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 285° N75W 5067mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: +18.5°  
Horizon Angle: -01.9°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 123.2**



DR





**Fig. 124**

DRY

Date & Time: Mon. Dec 20, 2021, 15:48:53 EST  
Position: +034.282802° / -081.900583° (±218.3ft)  
Altitude: 577ft (±105.0ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 271° N89W, 4818mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -28.2°  
Horizon Angle: -02.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 124.1**

DR



Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021, 14:19:48 EST  
Position:  $\pm 034.272088^\circ$  /  $-081.904673^\circ$  ( $\pm 70.3$ ft)  
Altitude: 731ft ( $\pm 78.7$ ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing:  $289^\circ$  N71W 5138mils True ( $\pm 15^\circ$ )  
Elevation Angle:  $-83.9^\circ$   
Horizon Angle:  $-06.7^\circ$   
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 125.1**

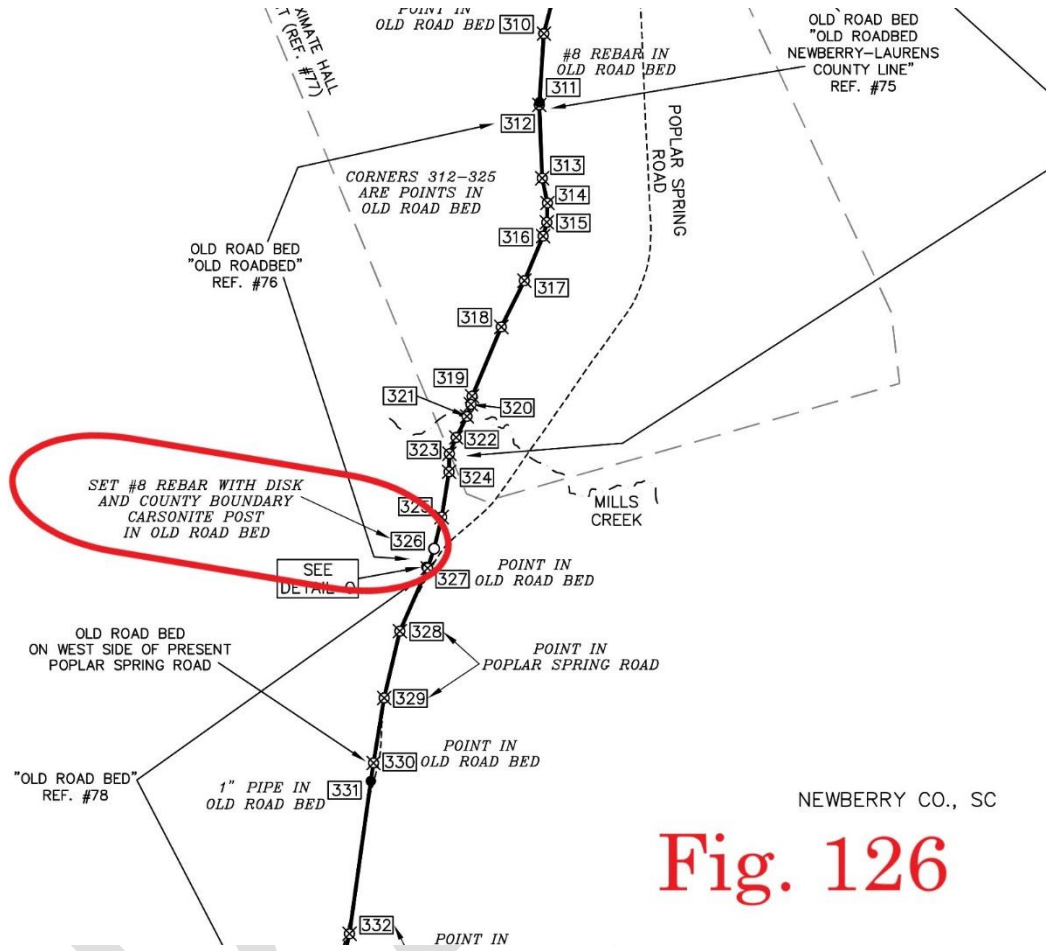
DR

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021 14:20:02 EST  
Position: +034.271892° / -081.904620° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 576ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 334° N26W, 5938mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -17.4°  
Horizon Angle: +00.5°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 125.2**

DR



NEWBERRY CO., SC

**Fig. 126**

CO., SC

DRY

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021, 15:58:40 EST  
Position: +034.257833° / -081.908362° (±15.4ft)  
Altitude: 510ft (±11.3ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 325° N35W 5778mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -81.5°  
Horizon Angle: -25.3°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 126.1**



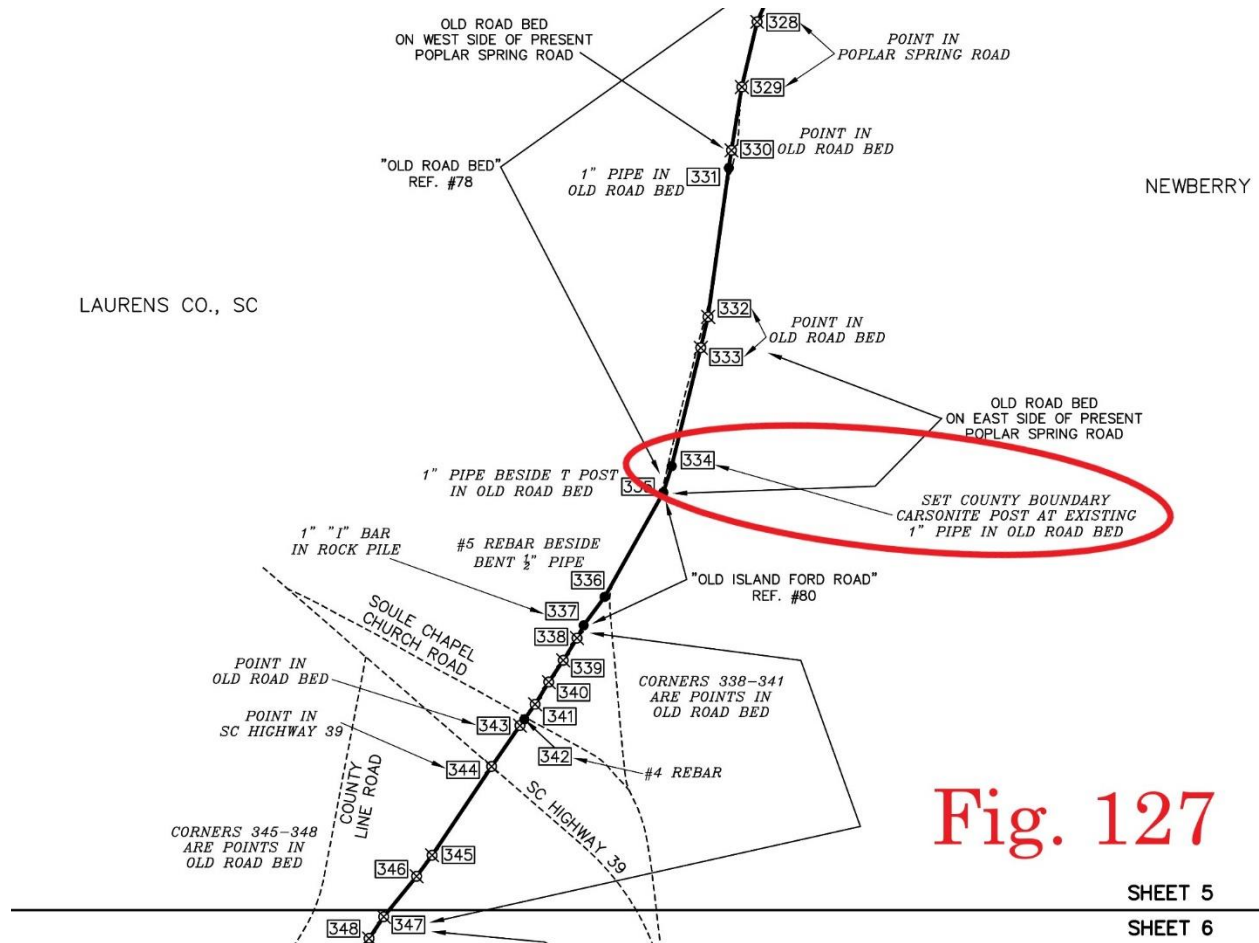
DR

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021 - 15:58:49 EST  
Position: +034.257820° / -081.908374° (±15.5ft)  
Altitude: 514ft (±11.1ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 063° N63E 1120mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -17.2°  
Horizon Angle: -01.1°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 126.2**





DRAFT

Date & Time: Mon, Dec 20, 2021, 16:08:40 EST  
Position: +034.247093° / -081.911322° (±71.7ft)  
Altitude: 573ft (±9.8ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 093° S87E 1653mils True (±13°)  
Elevation Angle: -23.1°  
Horizon Angle: -02.4°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 127.1**

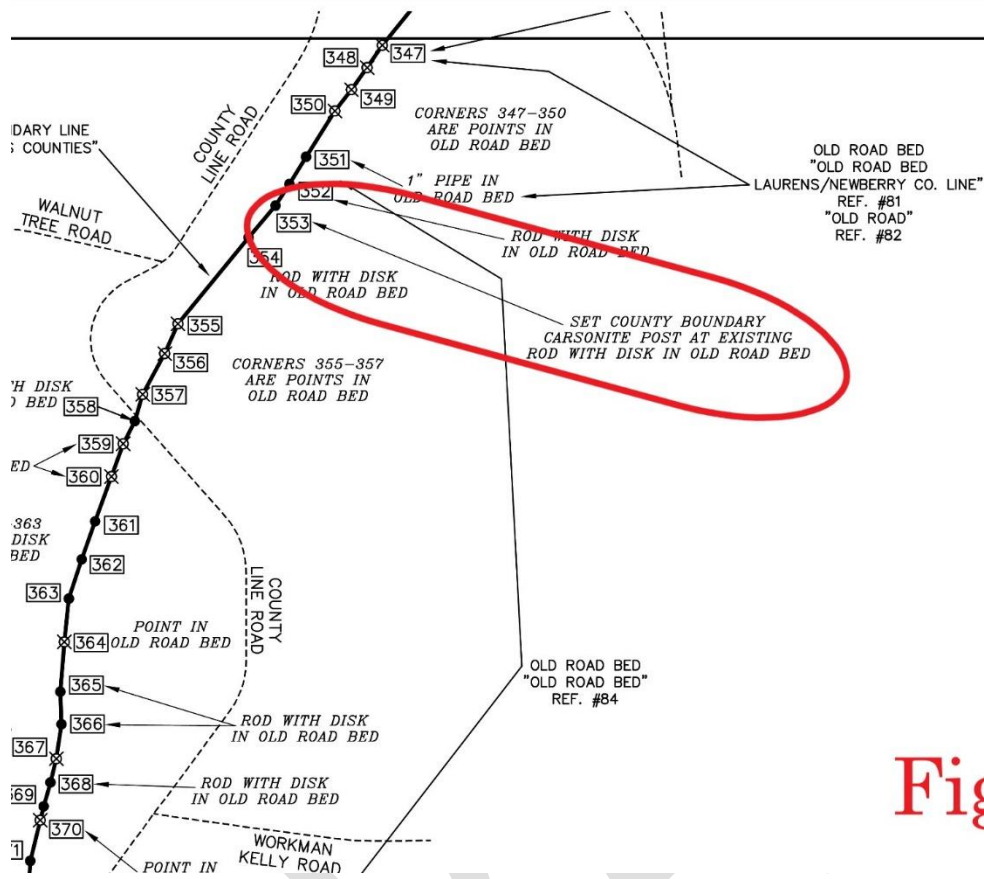


Fig. 128

DR

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021: 08:47:20 EST  
Position: +034.234203° / -081.920878° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 586ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 241° S61W 4284mils True (±14°)  
Elevation Angle: -20.6°  
Horizon Angle: +00.9°  
Zoom: 0.5X

**Fig. 128.1**



DR

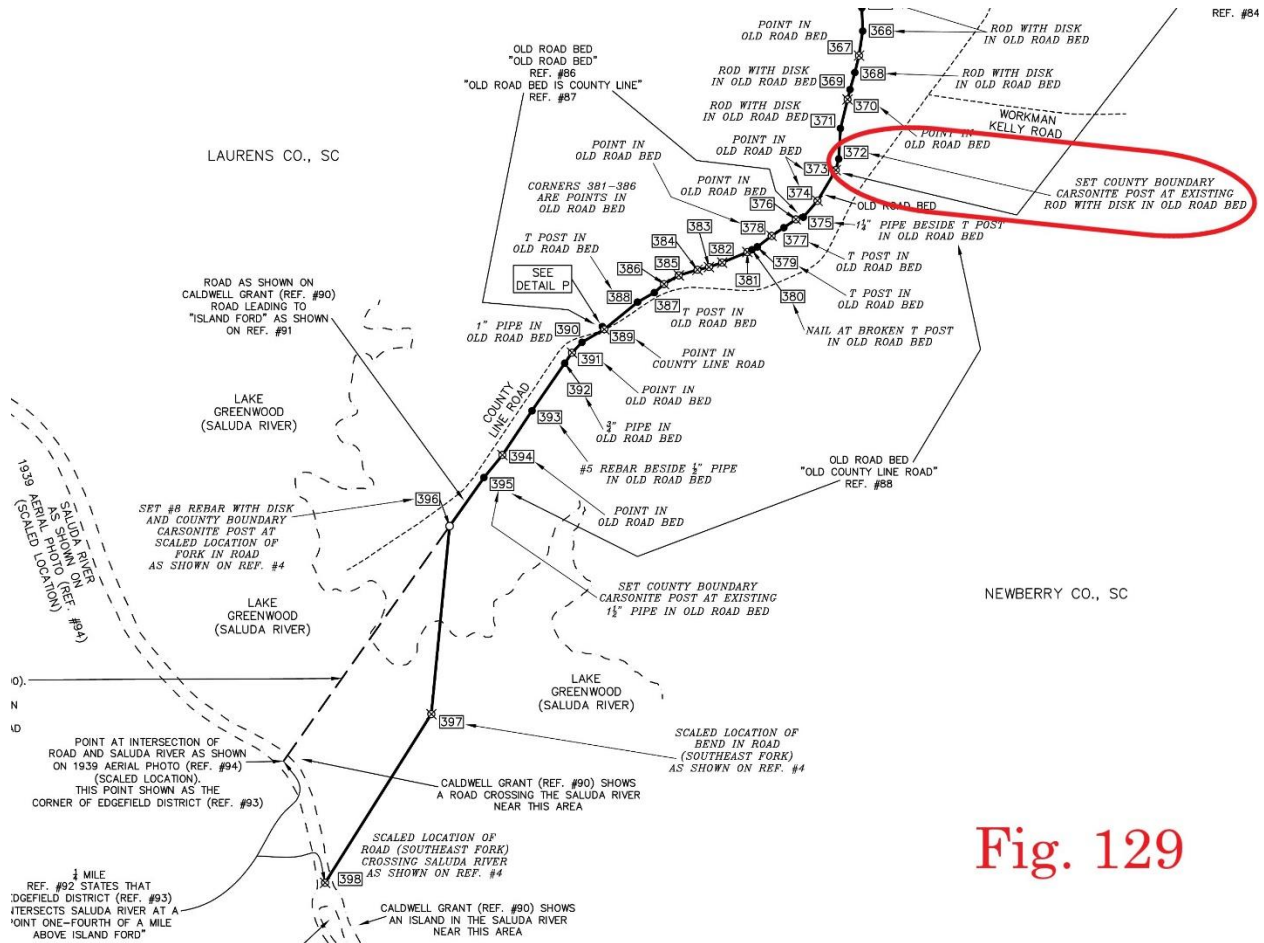


Fig. 129

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021 09:44:28 EST  
Position: +034.219507° / -081.926667° (±94.0ft)  
Altitude: 554ft (±78.7ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 271° N89W 4818mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -30.5°  
Horizon Angle: -02.4°  
Zoom: 0.5X

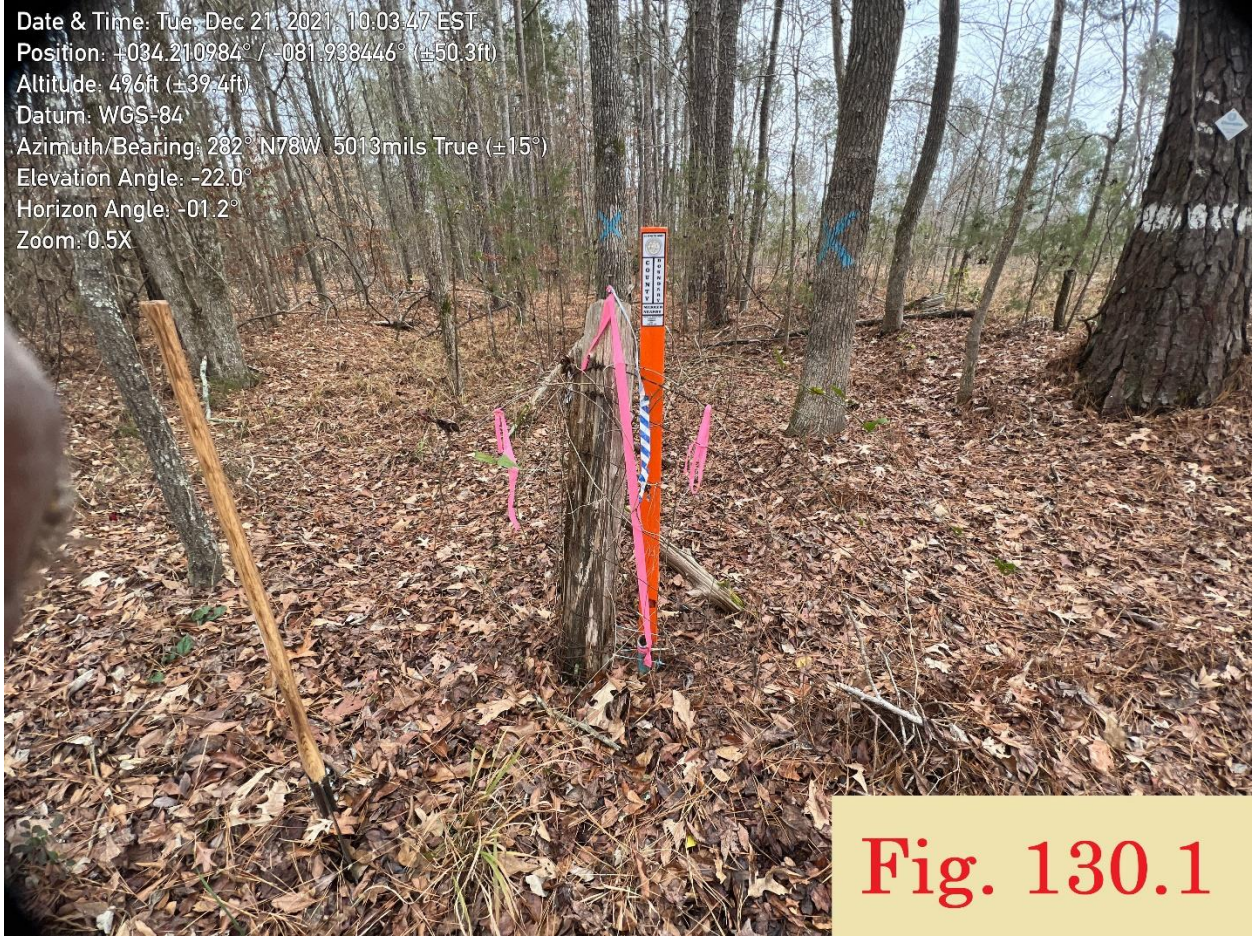
**Fig. 129.1**



DR

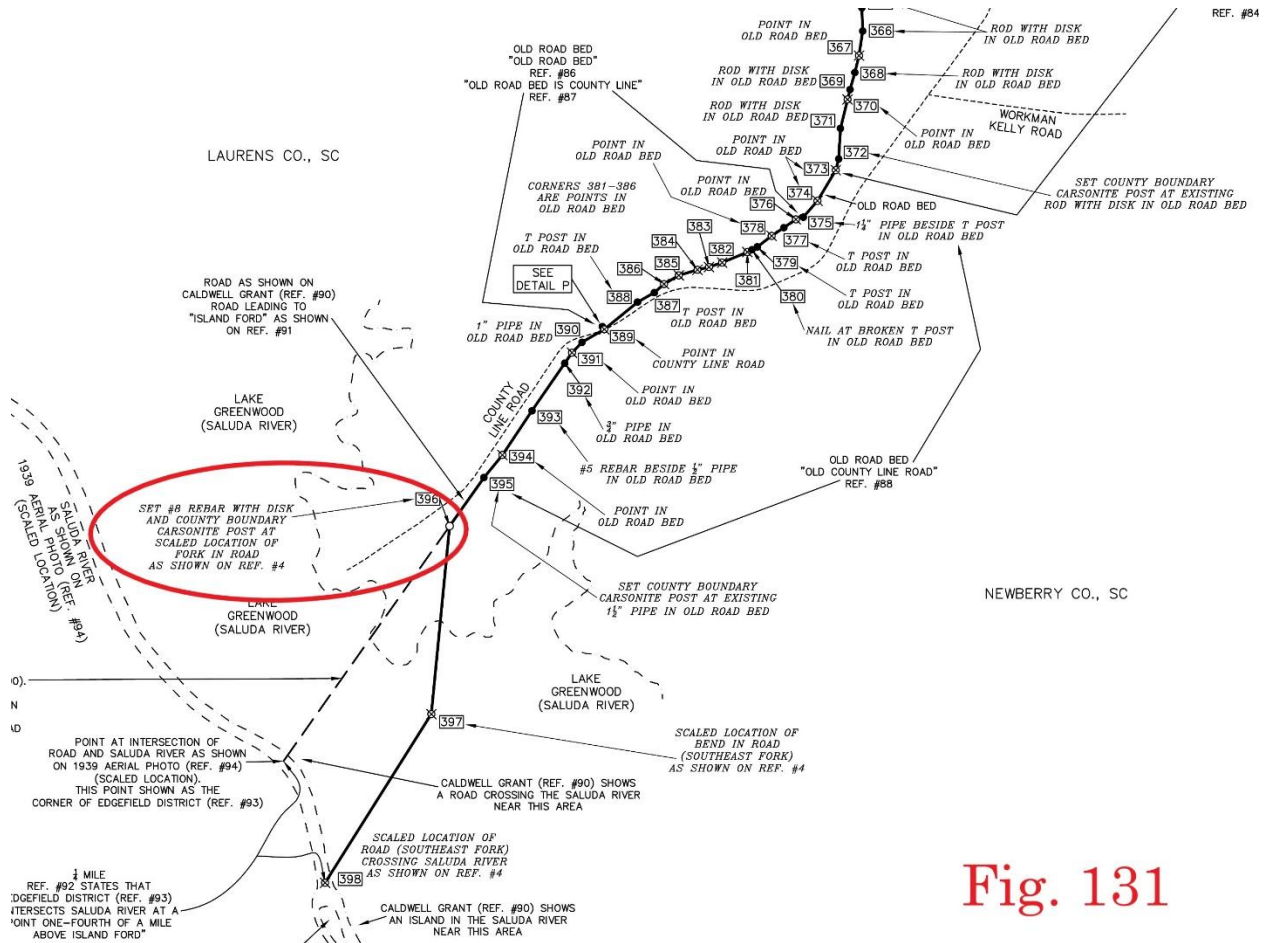


Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021 - 10:03:47 EST  
Position: +034.210984° / -081.938446° (±50.3ft)  
Altitude: 496ft (±39.4ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 282° N78W 5013mils True (±15°)  
Elevation Angle: -22.0°  
Horizon Angle: -01.2°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 130.1**





REF. #84

Fig. 131

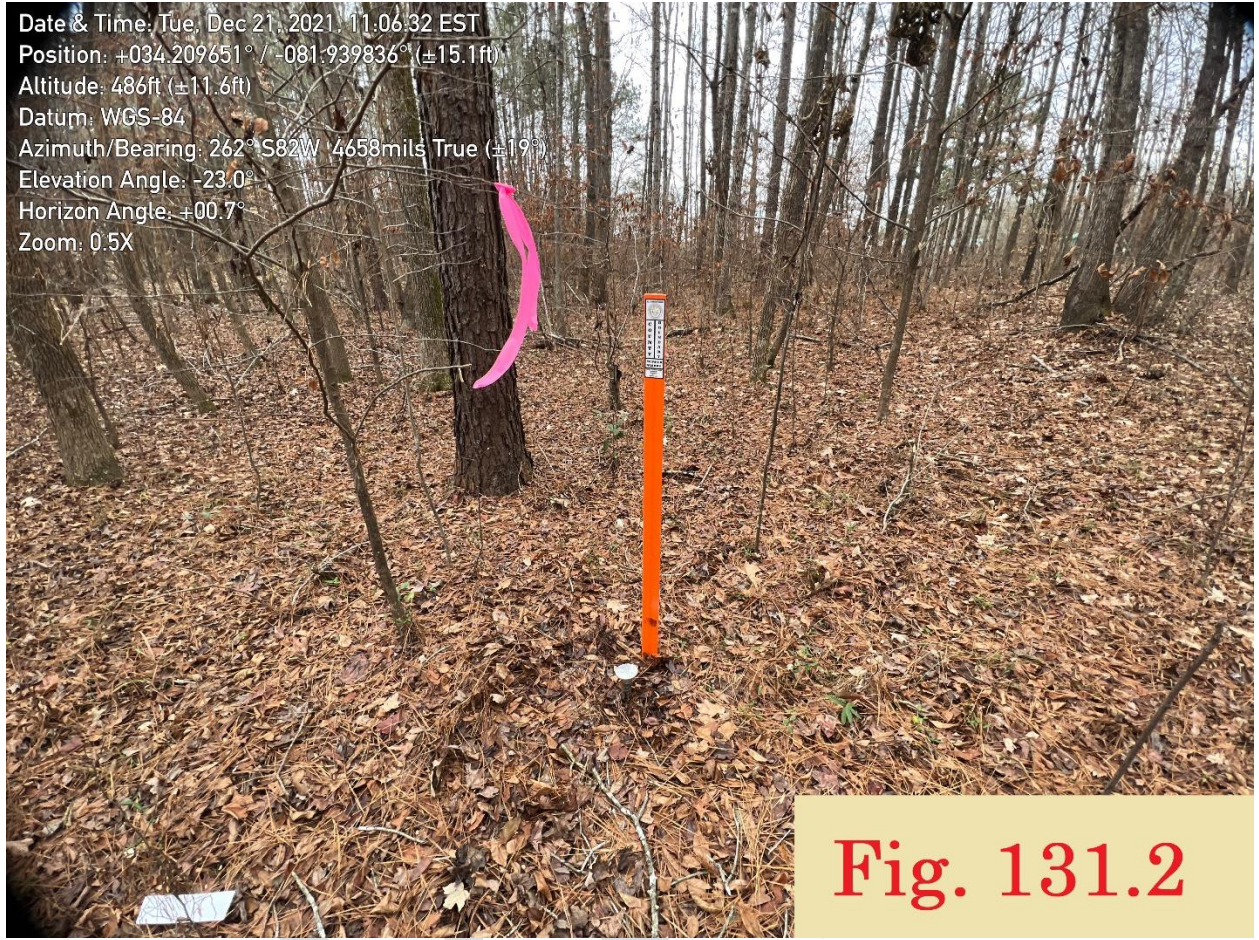
Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021, 11:06:14 EST  
Position: +034.209646° -081.939885° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 465ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 295° N65W 5244mils True (±19°)  
Elevation Angle: -85.3°  
Horizon Angle: +06.7°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 131.1**

DR

Date & Time: Tue, Dec 21, 2021, 11:06:32 EST  
Position: +034.209651° / -081.939836° (±15.1ft)  
Altitude: 486ft (±11.6ft)  
Datum: WGS-84  
Azimuth/Bearing: 262° S82W 4658mils True (±19°)  
Elevation Angle: -23.0°  
Horizon Angle: +00.7°  
Zoom: 0.5X



**Fig. 131.2**