North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
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December 16, 2009

Jennifer Huff
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
EC12Y/PO Box 1006
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

Re: Draft Study Plan and Draft Development Process Documents for Historic Properties, Keowee-Toxaway Relicensing Project, FERC No. 2503, Transylvania County, ER 07-0850

Dear Ms. Huff:

As a result of the teleconference on November 18, 2009, and at your request, we have reviewed the Draft Historic Properties Management Plan Development Process document and the Draft Hydro Structures National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Study Plan for the above cited project and offer the following comments.

Overall, both documents appear to be comprehensive and include consideration of all relevant topics. However, we would suggest that the work for the Hydro Structures Eligibility Assessment be consistent with South Carolina's architectural investigation guidelines, rather than those for archaeological investigations.

Although there are currently no identified historic properties in the area of potential effect (APE) in North Carolina, we request that the proposed Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) include provisions for consultation with us prior to any proposed reservoir drawdowns. Attached for your use are editorial comments on the HPMP.

We look forward to working with you and other members of the Cultural Resources Resource Committee on this relicensing project.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

Peter Sandbeck

cc: Brett Garrison
Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC
EC12Y/PO Box 1006
Charlotte, NC 28201-1006

bc: Claggett/Hall (2)
County

Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project Historic Context

Oconee and Pickens Counties, South Carolina
and Transylvania County, North Carolina
FERC Project No. 2503

NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES
PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project Historic Context
FERC Project No. 2503

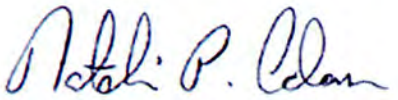
Oconee and Pickens Counties, South Carolina
Transylvania County, North Carolina

Report submitted to:

Duke Energy • 526 S. Church Street• Charlotte, NC 28202

Report prepared by:

New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083



Natalie Adams – Principal Investigator

Mark T. Swanson – Historian and Author

February 22, 2008 • Revised Draft Report
New South Associates Technical Report 1541

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As usual for a project of this size, a great number of individuals and institutions deserve thanks for their contributions to this report. First and foremost are the people associated with Duke Energy. This would include Jennifer Huff and Jason Walls, both of whom helped coordinate the research work. Special thanks also goes to James Cater, a technical specialist with the Oconee Nuclear Station. Cater was kind enough to provide a DVD copy of the film "Newry 1938," narrated by his father, Henry Cater.

Within the Walhalla area, thanks goes to the staff of the Oconee Heritage Center, especially the director, Nicholas Gambrell. The staff at the Oconee County Public Library was also helpful in finding maps and other research materials, particularly among the resources the library inherited from Margaret Seaborn, a remarkably thorough historical researcher active in the 1970s.

Special thanks also go to the folks at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The maps and books on file at the Research Room proved invaluable, and this included the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office files available on line. Also helpful was the staff at the South Caroliniana Library. James Bates, archaeologist with the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, provided good advice in preparing the pre-contact and early Cherokee portion of the report.

In North Carolina, personnel at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh graciously made their files available. Also helpful was the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, based in Bryson City. Within this office, special thanks go to Tyler Howe, who shared his information on the Lower Town Cherokee.

At New South Associates, special thanks goes to Natalie Adams, who loaned both books and maps in order to facilitate the research necessary for this project. Many other people at New South, more than can be named here, contributed their time and effort to ensure that this project was completed successfully.

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I. INTRODUCTION

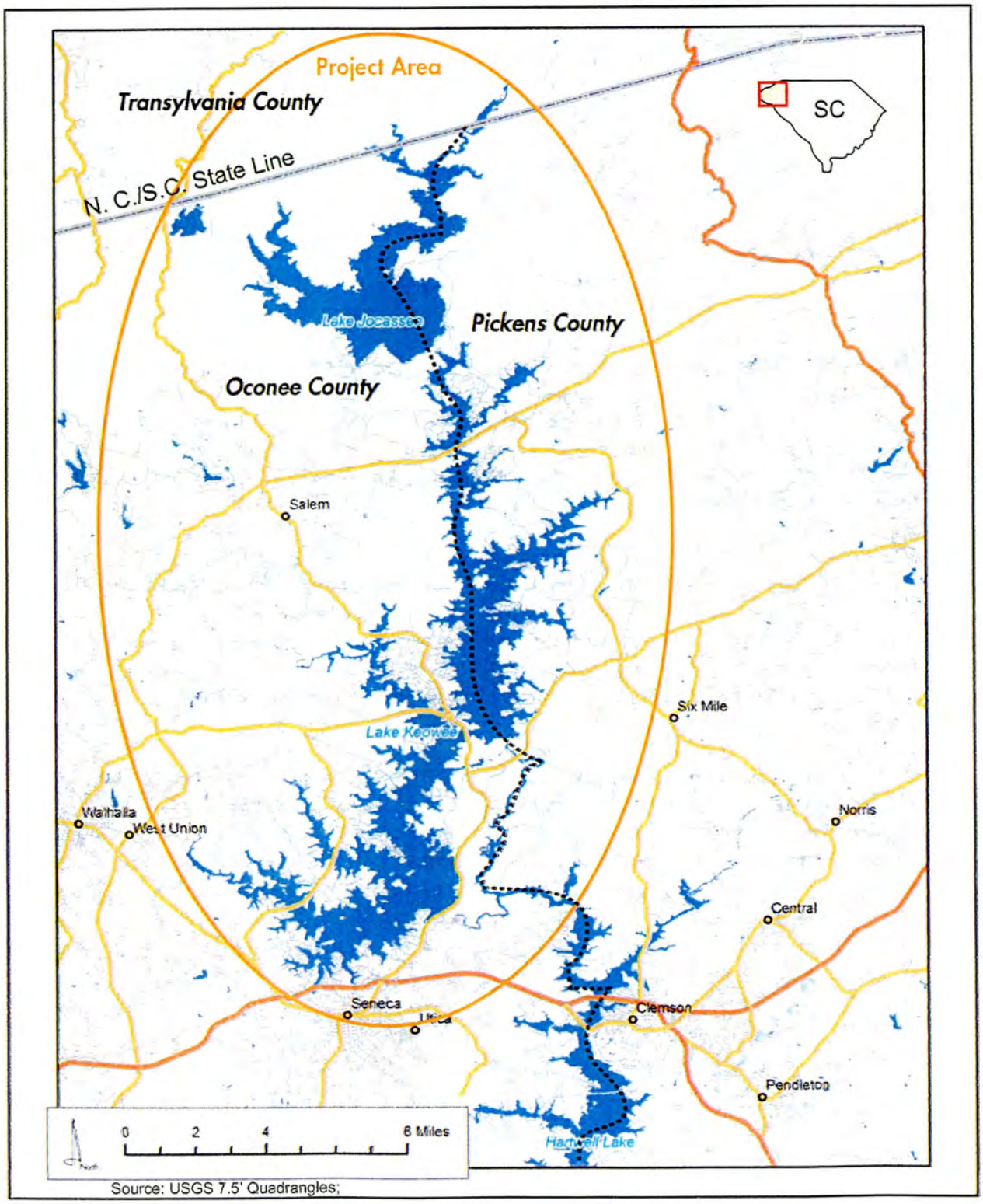
This report has been prepared as a context history for the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project, which consists of Keowee Hydro Facility and Jocassee Pumped Storage Facility. The Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project is one component of the "Keowee-Toxaway Project," a combination of hydroelectric and steam power stations, designed and built in the late 1960s and early 1970s by Duke Power, now Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, since the merger with Pan Energy in 1997. The facilities are located in Oconee and Pickens counties in the northwest corner of South Carolina and Transylvania County, North Carolina (Figure 1). New South Associates of Stone Mountain, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina prepared the report for Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, the licensee of the Keowee—Toxaway Hydroelectric Project. The development of this historic context was done in anticipation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing process required for the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project.

The Keowee Hydroelectric Facility consists of Lake Keowee, the Keowee Powerhouse, and two dams. When full, Lake Keowee is 800 feet above sea level and occupies 18,300 acres. Lake Keowee is actually two reservoirs united by a short channel. The main dam is located on the Keowee River, while a smaller dam is located on the Little River. Lake Keowee is 23 miles long and over three miles wide at the broadest part. It has over 300 miles of shoreline and a large number of islands. Average depth is around 50 feet, but there are spots where the reservoir is over 150 feet deep.

The Jocassee Pumped Storage Facility consists of Lake Jocassee, the Jocassee Powerhouse, and Jocassee Dam. Lake Jocassee is 1,110 feet above sea level, and covers 7,500 acres; here, water depth can reach 300 feet. When Jocassee Hydro is generating electricity, water flows through the powerhouse from Lake Jocassee to Lake Keowee. However, during periods of low power demand, excess electricity can be used to pump water from Lake Keowee back up into Lake Jocassee. This water can then be used again to generate electricity during periods of peak demand (Lake Keowee ca. 2006; keoweefolks. org/ keowee/ power.htm).

Two other generating facilities utilize the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project Reservoirs. Bad Creek Pumped Storage Facility utilizes Lake Jocassee as its lower reservoir. The upper reservoir at Bad Creek is at 1,830 feet above sea level. Oconee Nuclear Station utilizes Lake Keowee for cooling water and is located adjacent to the Lake Keowee dam on the Keowee River.

Figure 1.
Project Location in Oconee and Pickens Counties, South Carolina
and Transylvania County, North Carolina



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles;

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Essential to the operation of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project contains two reservoirs, located in a chain along the Keowee River and its upper tributaries. Lake Keowee is situated mostly in the upper Piedmont, while Jocassee is in the Blue Ridge topographic region (Benson 2006:8). The reservoirs are located on the southeast side of the Blue Ridge, which is the divide between streams that flow east into the Atlantic, and those that flow west into the Tennessee River. South and east of the Blue Ridge are perpendicular ridges that divide the drainages that flow to the Atlantic. In the project area, one of these ridges is known as Stump House Mountain, which separates the Chauga River, a tributary of the Tugaloo, from the headwaters of smaller streams that flow to the Keowee, namely Cane and Coneross creeks.

The streams in this part of the Appalachians are fed by some of the highest levels of rainfall in the Southeast United States. Exposed to the moist air that comes up from the Gulf of Mexico, this part of the Blue Ridge can receive an average of over 80 inches of precipitation a year (Rodgers and Green c.1983). In the project area, this translates into an extensive network of streams, and spectacular waterfalls, from the Chattooga River in the west, to the Eastatoe Creek in the east. The Chattooga is the upper boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, but its headwaters extend well into North Carolina. East of the Chattooga are, from west to east, the following rivers: Whitewater, Thompson, Horsepasture, and Toxaway. These are the four main streams that form Lake Jocassee.

Prior the creation of Lake Jocassee, just above the current dam, the waters of these four rivers had merged to form the Keowee River. Eastatoe Creek, further to the east, flowed into the Keowee River below the Lake Jocassee dam, in an area now impounded by Lake Keowee. In addition to the Keowee River and Eastatoe Creek, Lake Keowee is fed by smaller streams further south that do not originate in the Blue Ridge. All of the waters from the Chattooga to the Eastatoe, including of course the Keowee River, eventually flow into the Savannah River and form the headwaters of that river. The streams northeast of the Eastatoe are part of another water system. They flow into the South Saluda River, which forms the boundary between Pickens and Greenville counties.

The Keowee River has always been considered a major tributary of the Savannah River, as has the Chattooga/Tugaloo. While the Chattooga/Tugaloo is now often considered the main fork, based on its function as a boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, in earlier days the Keowee often had greater billing. It is still effectively the eastern fork of the Savannah (Seaborn 1976:1).

The streams coming off the Blue Ridge have created some of the most beautiful valleys in the southern Appalachians. This was particularly true of the Jocassee Valley, which was flooded to form Lake Jocassee (Hembree and Jackson 2004:52). The floor of the Jocassee Valley was defined by two rivers, the Whitewater (after it had already dropped through the Upper and Lower Whitewater Falls and then merged with Thompson River) and the Toxaway (after it had picked up Horsepasture River). Though now flooded, it has been said that the Jocassee Valley was "very much like Cades Cove" in the Great Smokies (Hembree and Jackson 2004:90).

The seclusion of this area, as well as the rest of the headwater region of the Savannah River, had important botanical ramifications. It is home to a number of rare plants including wintergreen, witch alder, Fraser's Lysimachia, American climbing fern, and ginseng. The rarest of them all, however, is the flowering plant formally known as *Shortia galacifolia*, commonly called "Oconee Bells" (Rodgers and Green c.1983). It was in the Jocassee Valley that botanists first discovered Oconee Bells in 1787.

III. PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

It used to be assumed that pre-contact populations in North America were relatively sparse, if only because that was the case when Anglo-American settlers began their push westward in the late 1600s and 1700s. Modern research, however, has revealed that Native American populations were quite large on the eve of contact with the Old World. These populations were decimated by their first encounters with Europeans and Africans, both of whom brought diseases to the New World that had previously been unknown, and for which the local populations had no immunity. De Soto, the first Spanish conquistador to enter the interior of what is now the American Southeast, found a level of population—and a sophistication of culture and land use-- that no subsequent European would discover. This level of sophistication was the culmination of a long social development, beginning with a hunter-gatherer subsistence dating back to the last ice age.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The earliest known occupation within the general project area is the Paleoindian period, which roughly spanned 10,000 to 7900 B.C. This period, generally associated with extinct Pleistocene fauna, was devoted to the hunting of large mammals commonly found in North America at the end of the Wisconsin ice age. The Paleoindian population was small and nomadic, since it depended on hunting for the bulk of its food. The tool forms used by this population were lanceolate (and usually fluted) projectile points, flake knives, and scrapers. At the end of this period, there appeared to be the beginnings of a switch to smaller game, probably due to the decline in the numbers of larger animals (Benson 2006:33-34; Grunden 2007:11).

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The following Archaic period (c. 8000-1000 B.C.) was warmer and wetter, and ushered in the current climatic arrangement throughout what is now the American Southeast. The megafauna were now gone, and the scattered populations of hunters and gatherers had to adjust the new situation. There was a switch to hunting for more modern game, and hunting and fishing were supplemented by collecting wild foods. Settlements were larger than before, but still small and seasonal (Benson 2006:35-36; Grunden 2007:12).

This very long period is normally divided into three smaller periods: Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. The Early Archaic in the Savannah River Valley was characterized by hunting and foraging groups that would range over both the coastal plain and the Piedmont, depending on the time of year. The Early Archaic is typically regarded as an adaptation to the environmental warming during the post-Pleistocene (Smith 1986). As opposed to the forms present during the Paleoindian period, Early Archaic points are often notched and sites are defined by the presence of the Taylor side-notched points, Big Sandy, Palmer corner-notched, and Kirk corner-notched (Coe 1964; Chapman 1985; Goodyear et al. 1979). These point types are much more abundant than the previously discussed Paleoindian types, indicating that an extensive regional Native American population was in place by the tenth millennium.

The Middle Archaic was still a period of small settlements with populations that practiced the seasonal round, just as before, but there was now a much wider range of tools. Typical of the projectile points were

Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford, but other tools made their appearance for the first time in the archaeological record. These included atlatl weights, net sinkers, mortars, and nutting stones. These suggest a much more nuanced adaptation to the local environment (Benson 2006:38-39). Sassaman (1983) proposed that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks that fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford suggested that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches.

Even greater changes occurred during the Late Archaic. Settlements were larger than before, and they were more sedentary. Large shell-midden sites appear for the first time. The Late Archaic also saw the first known development of Southeastern ceramics, in the form of fiber-tempered sherds, and one of the earliest sites for this development was at Stallings Island, in the middle of the Savannah River. The development of pottery began around 2500 B.C., appearing about the same time as the first known cultivation of plants in the area. All of this contributed to a more complex settlement pattern that was still based on a seasonal round (Benson 2006:41-46). The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber-tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4500 B.C.). However, shellfish procurement and pottery use did not occur above the Fall Line until after 1700 B.C. (and fresh-water shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley). Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools, (heating stones, and later, bowls) which explains the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993). The Savannah River Stemmed, small Savannah River Stemmed, Otarre, and MALA projectile points characterize the (Stoltman 1974).

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland period (1000 B.C.-A.D. 900) saw the continuation of a number of trends that had begun in the Late Archaic, but these were taken to a much greater level of complexity than before, especially with the florescence of the Hopewell phenomenon. The general characteristics of this period included the use of ceramics, the greater exploitation of agriculture, and a heightened ceremonialism, all made possible by a more sedentary and thickly settled population (Benson 2006:47). Subsistence focused on deer hunting and fishing, although small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish occasionally added to the diet. In the Piedmont, Native American groups continued to live a life of band mobility. The frequent moves would allow them to take advantage of seasonal resources such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The Early Woodland period (1000-300 B.C.) saw the rise of circular houses, cylindrical storage pits, and flexed burials. While food gathering still predominated over agriculture, the two were reaching parity (Benson 2006:47-48). Artifacts typical of the Early Woodland in the project area consist of Dunlap and Swannanoa ceramics and Savannah River Stemmed and Swannanoa Stemmed projectile points. Land use suggests that the inter-riverine zone was used extensively, which indicated to Goodyear et al. 1979 that they "reflect a fall-winter occupation period with subsistence activities primarily related to nut gathering and deer hunting."

The Middle Woodland (300 B.C.-A.D. 600) is commonly associated with the Hopewell phenomenon, and is definitely one of the apogees of pre-contact culture in the Mississippi Valley and in the Southeast. This period saw the development of a ceremonial exchange network that literally spanned the eastern half of the continent. Known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, this phenomenon was characterized by the construction of earthen mounds, often containing burials. Hopewell trade goods included copper items,

polished mica, and other exotic materials traded over long distances (Benson 2006:49-52). During the Middle Woodland in upstate South Carolina, archaeological evidence suggests that river terraces were being occupied more intensively than inter-riverine areas. In fact, several sites in the middle Savannah River had midden accumulations suggesting long term or repeated occupations by relatively large groups (Sassaman et al. 1990: 315). Middle Woodland pottery consists of Pigeon and Cartersville series, and projectile points are the Pigeon Side and Corner Notched types.

After the Hopewell phenomenon of the Middle Woodland, the Late Woodland (600-1000) was characterized by a marked decline in long-distance trade, as well as a decline in the construction of earthen mounds. Even though plant cultivation continued, there seems to have been something of a population drop as well. This period is not as well understood as some of the others, and this is certainly true for the general project area and South Carolina overall (Benson 2006:53-55).

Small triangular projectile points are diagnostic of the Late Woodland period including Connestee Triangular points. Napier and Connestee Series pottery are typical Late Woodland types for the Anderson County region. Sassaman et al. (1990: 317) found Late Woodland occupations in the Savannah River Valley located along terraces of the river and its tributaries. This increase in the use of terrace lands suggests an increase exploitation of floodplain habitats and, perhaps, maize agriculture.

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period, which spanned circa 1000 to 1600, was the period of the greatest social and ceremonial complexity in the Southeast. It was an era of hierarchical social rankings and paramount chiefdoms, with permanent mound communities, occasionally surrounded by palisades. The largely sedentary population was restricted to the major river valleys and the fertile bottomlands. The reliance on agriculture was now heavy, with emphasis on staples like maize, beans, and squash. Surrounding the densely populated areas were vast tracts of forest. These provided hunting grounds and served as buffers between groups that were sometimes at odds with each other (Benson 2006:55-56).

In western South Carolina, as was true throughout other mountainous parts of the Southeast, the Early Mississippian (c. 900-1200) was slow to get started. This period is marked in northern Georgia by the appearance of Woodstock ceramics, but these are rarely found in the local area. In western South Carolina, definite Mississippian traits date to around 1100 and are associated with the Etowah series ceramics.

The Middle Mississippian (1200-1450) was probably the peak of this period in western South Carolina. It was marked by the construction of large platform mounds, and the spread of the Savannah ceramic complex. In fact, this period was the height of mound building activity across the entire Southeast. It was also marked by a wide array of fine artifacts, such as copper breastplates, conch shell bowls, and shell gorgets. Much like the Hopewell period, these items were traded over a wide exchange network (Benson 2006:56-57).

The Late Mississippian period (1450-1600) was marked by the Lamar ceramic complex, which is generally characterized by grit-tempered and complicated stamped pottery. In South Carolina, the Late Mississippian was particularly prominent along the Wateree River, centered on the Mulberry Site, near modern-day Camden. This was almost surely the remains of Cofitachequi, one of the largest paramount chiefdoms encountered by de Soto. Alternatively, the Savannah River Valley is not well represented. In fact, the

middle portion of the valley was abandoned around 1450, and was still unoccupied when de Soto's army passed through in 1540. The upper Savannah River Valley, including the project area, was occupied during this period, but was not visited by de Soto (Benson 2006:58-60).

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

EARLY CONTACT AND ETHNOHISTORY, 1520-1700

The Native Americans of the Southeast were first exposed to Europeans by Spanish forays into the region, beginning with Ponce de Leon in Florida in the 1510s, Ayllón in 1526 along the lower Atlantic Seaboard, and certainly by Hernando de Soto, who marched a small army from Florida, through what is now Georgia, South and North Carolina, East Tennessee, and Alabama, and beyond, between 1539 and 1543. With over 600 men, hundreds of horses, and a huge complement of pigs, de Soto (and possibly those before him) inadvertently introduced Old World diseases throughout the region. Common childhood diseases in Europe, like small pox and measles, became deadly epidemics among an indigenous population that lacked any immunity. De Soto himself was hardly a benign influence. His army consumed the agricultural surplus of the entire region.

De Soto found a number of Mississippian-type polities which modern archaeologists have called "paramount chiefdoms." These were essentially city-states with tribute hegemony that extended over neighboring city-states, usually within the same drainage system. These polities were located in fertile river bottoms, usually close to the ecological diversity provided by the Fall Line, providing access to both the coastal plain and the piedmont. An exception of sorts was the paramount chiefdom of Coosa, located in the great interior valley created by the upper Tennessee and Coosa rivers.

The main paramount chiefdoms encountered by de Soto, at least in Georgia, the Carolinas, and east Tennessee, were "Ocute" on the Oconee River in Georgia, "Cofitachequi" along the Wateree River in South Carolina, and the large polity of "Coosa" in the Tennessee and Coosa valleys. At the time of de Soto's trek, there were virtually no inhabitants between Ocute and Cofitachequi, and this included the lower Savannah River valley. There were inhabited sites in the headwater region of the Savannah, but this was an area not visited by de Soto (Hudson and Tesser 1994).

On his trek through the Southeast, de Soto traveled east and north of what would later be known as the Lower and Middle towns of the Cherokee. He did pass through the town of Guasili, which appears to have been a Cherokee name, and was probably the northern edge of what was then Cherokee territory. At that time, there was minimal contact, and probably enmity, between the Cherokee in the North Carolina mountains, and the "Coosa" people in the Tennessee Valley. De Soto entered the valley and traversed the region later known to the Cherokee as the Overhill area. In de Soto's time, this area was occupied by the paramount chiefdom of Coosa, whose hegemony extended from Chiaha (roughly in the Knoxville area) to Talisi in Alabama. It is likely that the descendants of the Coosa would later be identified as "Creek" or Muskogee by the 1700s (Hudson 1997:193-197, 200-201; Hally 1994:249-250; Knight 1994:374).

There is a great deal of uncertainty as to what happened in the mountains of the Carolinas and East Tennessee in the two centuries between the time of de Soto and the early 1700s. By the 1700s, the Spanish presence was on the wane and limited to Florida, and there were British settlements all along the Atlantic seaboard, with a particularly active colony operating in Charleston. During those two centuries, the

paramount chiefdom of Coosa went into decline, probably because of epidemics, and the population that remained shifted southward, into Alabama and Georgia (Hally 1994:249-250). By the 1700s, the Cherokee occupied the upper Tennessee valley, which they referred to as the Overhill settlements. Whether, this shift was achieved peacefully or because of warfare is not known.

By the early 1700s, the Cherokee were masters of the southern Appalachians. Linguistic evidence suggests that they were kin to the Iroquois in what is now New York state (Aheron 1998:7). The Cherokee called themselves "Ani-Yun-Wi-ya," or "the Principal People." Their legends suggest that they came into the area from the north, probably some time during the Mississippian period. In all likelihood, they kept to the high mountains during this period, between the Blue Ridge and the Great Smokies. That is certainly the location of Kituwah Ayeh, considered the mother town of the Cherokee. The Cherokee were not known as master mound builders, but they certainly had ceremonial mounds. At Kituwah Ayeh and at other spots, village life centered around the council house, which was often erected on the top of a ceremonial mound (Rozema 2007:4-7).

By the 1700s, the Cherokee settlement was centered in three distinct areas or clusters of towns: Lower, Middle, and Overhill. The Lower towns were located east and south of the Blue Ridge, along the upper tributaries of the Savannah and Chattahoochee rivers. The Middle towns were located along the Tennessee River tributaries between the Blue Ridge and the Smokies. The Overhill towns were in the Tennessee Valley, in what is now southeast Tennessee (Harmon 1986:2; Smith et al. 1988:6).

CHEROKEE WARS AND THE COLONIAL PERIOD, 1700-1785

The Cherokee, located in the southern Appalachians, were hardly the first Indians encountered by English settlers around Charleston. English traders, however, were familiar with them by the beginning of the 1700s, and the Cherokee were soon drawn into the extensive trade network fostered by the Charleston traders. This network ran the gamut from fur trading to trafficking in Native American slaves. It was in this capacity that 200 Cherokee warriors participated in the South Carolina expedition against the Tuscarora in eastern North Carolina in the early 1710s (Smith et al. 1988:6-7).

The Yemassee War (1715-17), which began as a surprise attack on the South Carolina colony, was the last concerted effort made by regional Native Americans to remove the threat of growing English settlement and unfair trade practices. Even though the Indian attack ultimately failed, it convinced the Charleston authorities to pay greater attention to the interior and make additional Native American allies. During the Yemassee War, most Native American groups in South Carolina had opposed the English, as did the Creeks further west. The Cherokee did not participate. Only the Lower Cherokee were much concerned about the Yemassee War, and they were split over the issue. For the Cherokee, two things came out of the war: there was increased enmity between the Cherokee and the Creek; and the British recognized the importance of the Cherokee in checking the power of other Native American groups, as well as the French, who were just then getting established in Louisiana and along the Mississippi River (Smith et al. 1988:6-7).

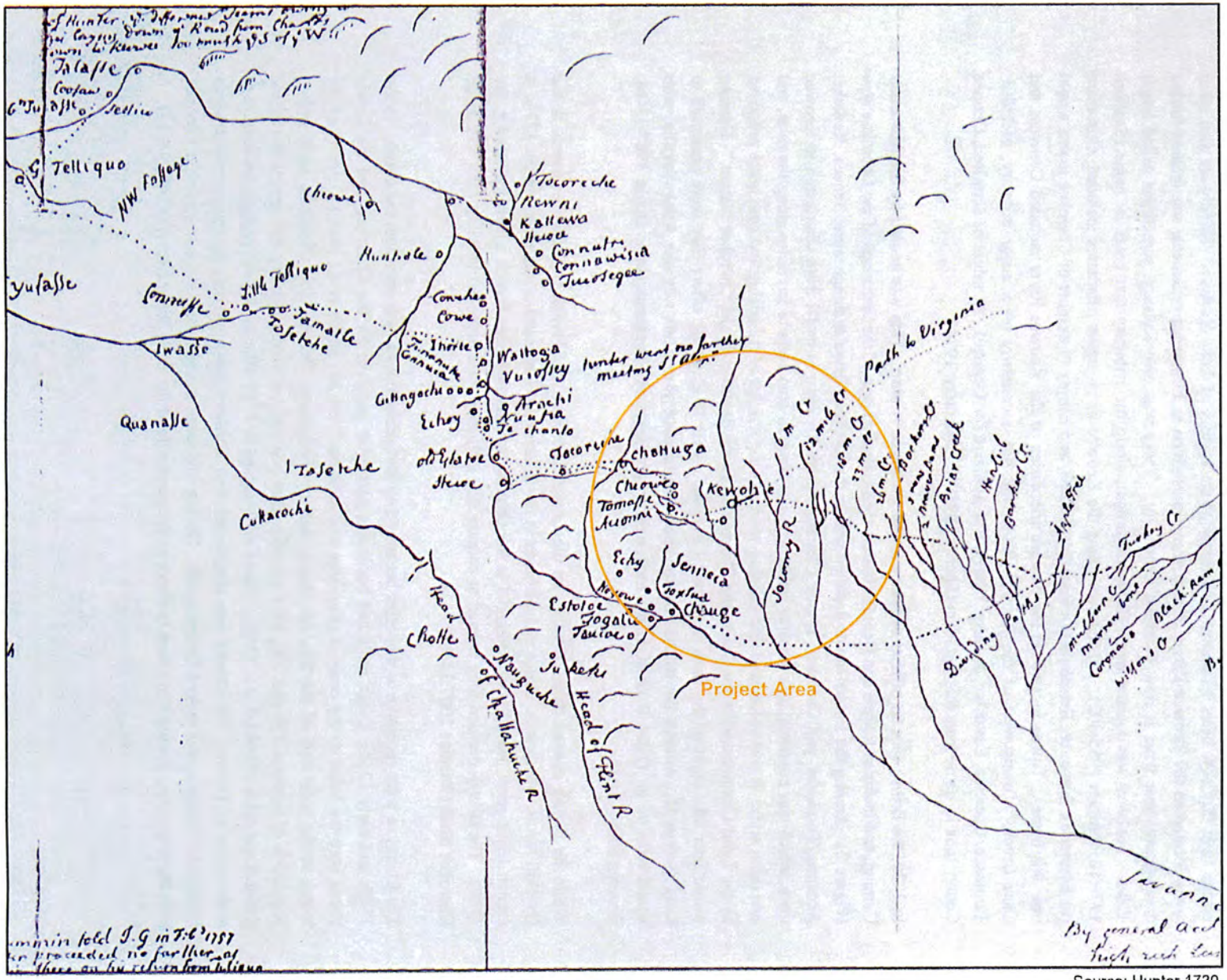
As a result of the Yemassee War, the colonists built Fort Moore on the Savannah River, close to what is now Augusta, Georgia, in 1716. The following year, a trading post was established at the town of Keowee, "place of the mulberry," the principal settlement of the Cherokee Lower Towns. Soon the main route between Charleston and the Cherokee settlements became known as the "Keowee Trail" (Benson 2006:64-65; Doyle 1967:13-15).

Keowee may have been the main town of the Lower Cherokee, but there were many others. They were noted and often described by English and colonial officials and the ever-present traders. Keowee, located on the river that now bears its name, is currently at the bottom of Lake Keowee. There were also other towns located on the Keowee River. Sinica, sometimes given as Essenecca or Seneca, was located further downstream, near what is now Clemson University. There was also Kulsage, sometimes called Sugar Town. Toxaway was located much further upstream, along the tributary that bears its name (Seaborn 1976:10; Bartram 1955:302). Other towns along the Keowee or its upper tributaries included: Oustanare (or Estanarie), Sustantee, Estanaula (Oustanalle), Estatoe, and Ellijay (a number of Cherokee towns would bear this name). Towns located on the western tributaries of the Keowee River included Coneross and Cane Creek. Towns west of the Keowee River, but not necessarily on a major tributary, included: Tamassee, Cheohee, Eustustee, Jocassy, Ustaly, and Aconnee (or Oconee). As might be surmised, Oconee County took its name from this last town (Sheriff 1991:7-11; Seaborn 1974).

In 1730, the British sent an official emissary to the Cherokee Nation. This was headed by Sir Alexander Cuming, and included traders and George Hunter, who compiled one of the first maps of the Cherokee area (Figure 2). Among the Lower towns depicted within the Keowee River drainage were: Seneca, Kewohe, Acconne, Tomassee, and Cheowe. It took Cuming's party 15 days to travel from Charleston to Keowee town, which was described as a massive settlement, covering an area eight to ten miles along the river, and two miles wide. It was at Keowee that Cuming worked out "articles of friendship and commerce proposed by the Land Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the deputies of the Cherokee Nation." Cuming would later take eight of the most important Cherokee chiefs to England, where they were presented to King George II. Among the warrior retinue that accompanied the chiefs was one Attakullakulla, who would later be an Overhill chief in his own right (www.scgen.org/huntermap.htm; Doyle 1967:13-14; Rozema 2007:13-14).

While the British exerted their influence on the Lower Cherokee, the French made some inroads in the Overhill towns, which were closer to their bases in the Mississippi basin and in Alabama. In the 1730s, a French Jesuit priest proved very influential in the Overhill towns, and other French agents followed in the 1740s. The British decided they needed to counter this influence, and proposed building forts within the Cherokee lands (Rozema 2007:14-15).

The Cherokee were receptive to this offer because they had problems of their own with the Creek. In the 1740s and early 1750s, Creek raids had become a particular problem for the Cherokee, and the Lower towns bore the brunt of the conflict (Hambree and Jackson 2004:34; Smith et al. 1988:8). Many of the towns in the west half of the Keowee Basin, namely Tomassee, Oconee, and Cheowee, each with a population of between 150 and 200, were abandoned at one time or another during this period due to the Creek threat (Sheriff 1991:5, 21, 27-28). These raids ceased in 1755 after the Cherokee defeated the Creek at the battle of Taliwa. The Creeks then abandoned their northern-most outlying settlement near modern Blairsville, Georgia, and moved further south. During this same period, the Cherokee also won victories over the Shawnees, forcing that group to move to the north side of the Ohio River (Rozema 2007:10-11).



Source: Hunter 1730

Figure 2.
Detail from Map of Journey from Charleston to Cherokee Nation by George Hunter, 1730

In the meantime, the British began the construction of three military outposts among the Cherokee. The first to be built was Fort Prince George, opposite Keowee town, in 1753. The other two were constructed three years later: Fort Loudon, at the junction of the Tellico and Little Tennessee rivers, in modern east Tennessee; and Fort Dobbs, near what is now Statesville, North Carolina (Smith et al. 1988:9).

Fort Prince George, erected across the Keowee River from Keowee town, was a palisaded enclosure, with a salient at each of the four corners. The fort site, like Keowee town itself, is currently under the waters of Lake Keowee (McFall 1953:24; Seaborn 1976:i). The location of Fort Prince George was in recognition of the importance of the Lower Cherokee to the British, and the importance of Keowee in particular. In 1721, it was recorded that Keowee town contained 168 men, 155 women, and 127 children. The Cherokee had left the site in 1751 due to smallpox, but returned with the construction of the fort (Hembree and Jackson 2004:24-26).

The British made a fairly detailed map of the area, dated to 1752, in which they listed the number of "gunmen" that could be found in each Cherokee town. Keowee was the largest town in the area, with 120 gunmen. The town downstream, "Woostalau," had 36. "Toxawa," upstream, had 90. There were a handful of towns west of the river, and the largest of these by far was "Tomassee," with 100 gunmen (Figure 3).

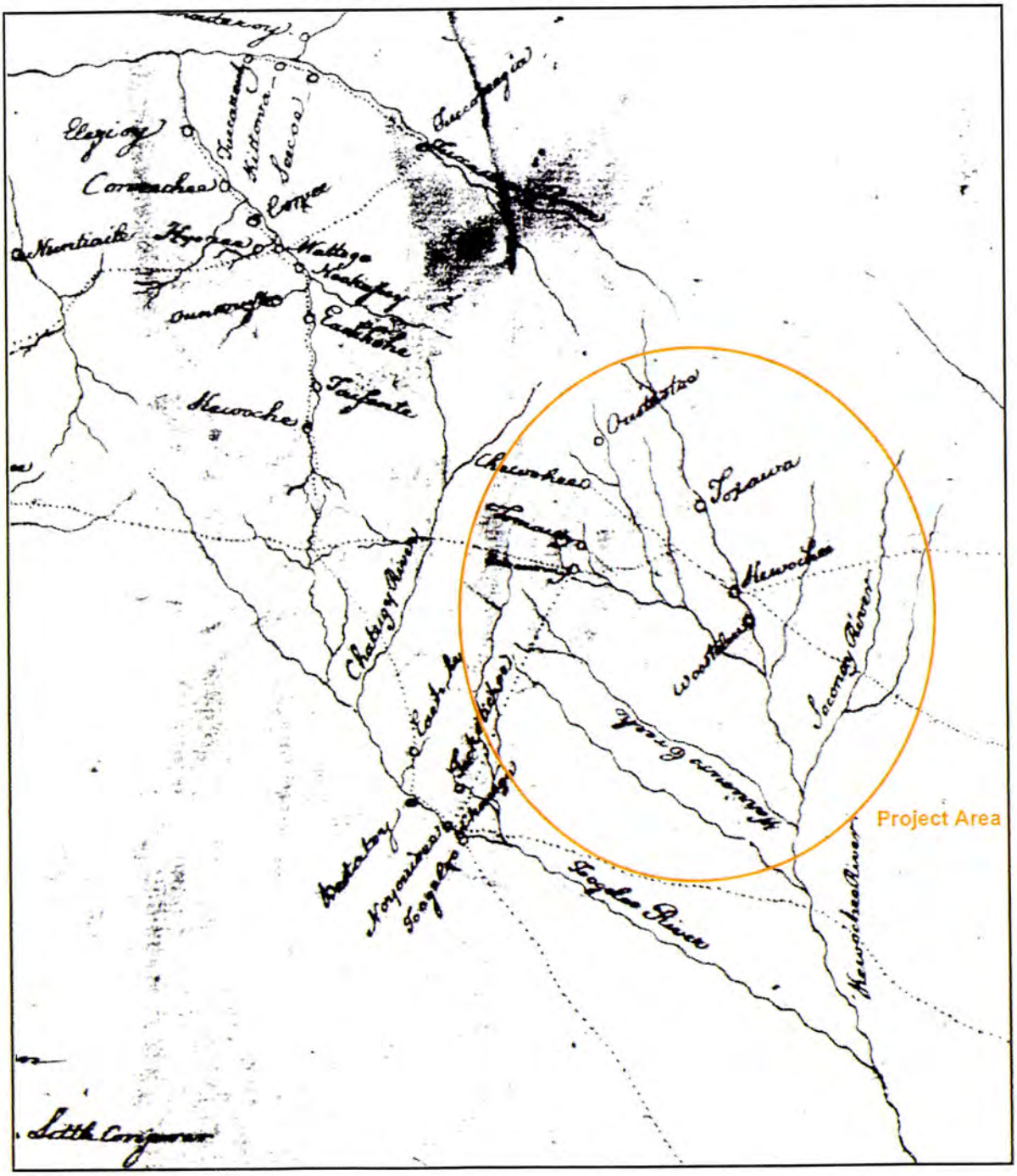
The new British forts may have kept the French at bay, but it did little to ameliorate the deteriorating relations between the British and the Cherokee. By the 1750s, the Cherokee and British were reaching a crisis point in their relationship. A series of land cessions brought colonial settlers to the edge of the foothills, particularly the Treaty of November 24, 1755 with Governor Glenn of South Carolina (Royce 1884). This brought white settlers close to inhabited Cherokee lands, leaving no hunting grounds as buffers between them. This put colonial settlers in potential conflict with the Cherokee, who still numbered an impressive 36,000 at the middle of the eighteenth century (North Carolina Office of Archives and History 2007).

Cherokee problems with white settlers began in Virginia, during joint operations against the French during the French and Indian War. Cherokee warriors, returning from a campaign, rounded up some horses they thought were wild, but instead belonged to recent white settlers. Some of the settlers were killed and the colonial governments reacted strongly. This triggered Cherokee raids on Anglo settlements all along the frontier during the late 1750s, with raids in South Carolina extending as far downhill as the settlement at Ninety-Six.

By the fall of 1759, South Carolina governor William Lyttleton was preparing a military response to the raids. At that point, a deputation of Cherokees appeared at Fort Prince George to apologize for the recent disturbances. On Lyttleton's orders, they were taken as hostages. The Cherokee surrounded the fort, leading to a sort of stalemate. Attakullakulla came to the fort and arranged the release of some of the prisoners (Smith et al. 1988:9; Rozema 2007:15-16; display information at Oconee Heritage Center).

Matters took a turn for the worse in February of 1760, when the commanding British officer at Fort Prince George was lured outside by a peace parley and was killed. The Cherokee hostages inside the fort were killed, and the war broke out in earnest. Both Fort Prince George and distant Fort Loudon were put under siege, and British and colonial authorities prepared to retaliate.

Figure 3.
Detail from Map of Cherokee Towns, by George Hunter, 1752



Source: Hunter 1752

An expedition of 1,200 men from around Charleston, plus a Scots regiment and some local settlers, was headed by Col. Archibald Montgomery (Doyle 1967:21). This force was at Fort Prince George by June of 1760. Montgomery proceeded to destroy all of the major Lower towns, including Keowee, Esseneca, Sugar Town, Estatoe, and Toxaway (Sheriff 1991:8-29). He then moved against the Middle towns before he was bested near what is now Franklin, North Carolina. After that, Montgomery retreated to South Carolina. The following year, in the spring of 1761, the campaign was continued under Montgomery's second-in-command, Col. James Grant, who again swept through the Lower and Middle towns. The Lower and Middle Cherokee sued for peace in September of 1761, followed by the Overhill settlements two months later.

More maps of the Cherokee lands were created as a result of these campaigns. This included the 1760 Kichin map of the Cherokee towns, which is fairly accurate in depicting the headwaters of the Savannah River, but declines in accuracy on the other side of the Blue Ridge. This map shows the towns of Keewohee and Ocanne (Oconee), among others (Figure 4).

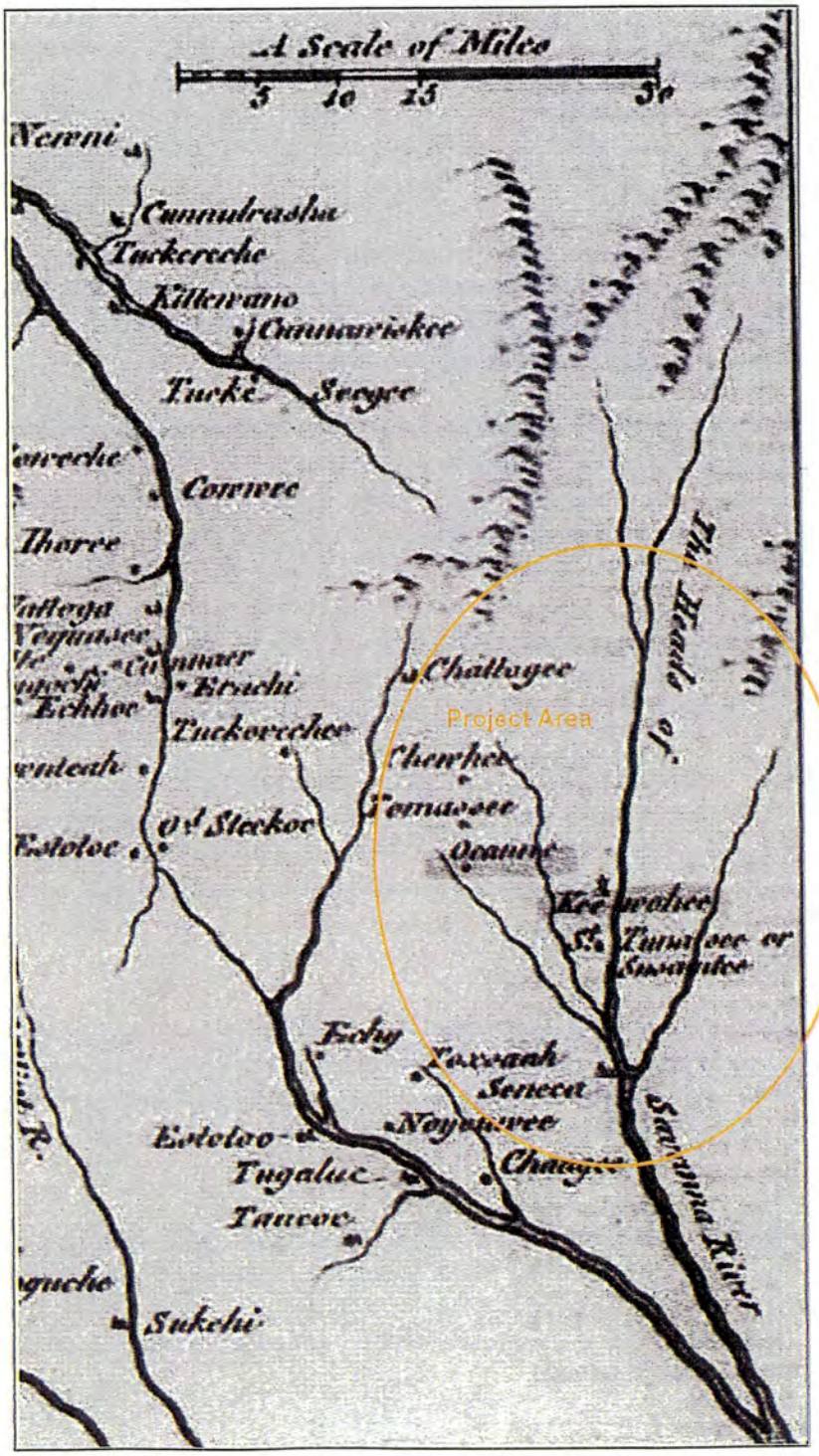
The peace that followed regularized the boundary between South Carolina and the Cherokee, even though a formal treaty was not signed for a number of years after the war. The boundary was basically the same one that had been agreed to back in 1755. The formal signing of the treaty occurred at Fort Prince George on May 8, 1766, between Commissioner Edward Wilkinson and the principal chiefs of the Overhill, Middle, and Lower Cherokee towns (Pickins 1766). This treaty formally established a boundary line just 26 miles east of Keowee town. As a result of the war, Cherokee power and population was much reduced, especially in the Cherokee Lower towns, which had borne the brunt of the conflict. In addition, in a move that meant more to the British than to the Cherokee, Attakullakulla was recognized as the Cherokee "emperor" (Hembree and Jackson 2004:33-34; Smith et al. 1988:9; Rozema 2007: c.15-16).

In the years that followed, there were at least two other maps that showed the Cherokee area in some detail. One of these was the Mante map of 1772, based on information obtained during the Cherokee War. It showed Keowee and Fort Prince George, as well as smaller villages further upstream. It also showed the main road to the Cherokee lands, which extended from Charleston, through Ninety-Six, and then through Keowee (Figure 5). Much the same information is shown on the Mouzon Map of 1773, including the 1766 boundary line (Figure 6).

By this time, tensions were again rising along the Cherokee frontier. As early as 1769, settlers were moving into the Watauga area of what is now northeast Tennessee. Even though the Cherokee had long claimed this area, no amount of negotiating or threats could staunch the flow of white settlers into the area. By the Treaty of March 1775, the Cherokee were forced to cede the Cumberland River Valley, which had long been used as a hunting preserve.

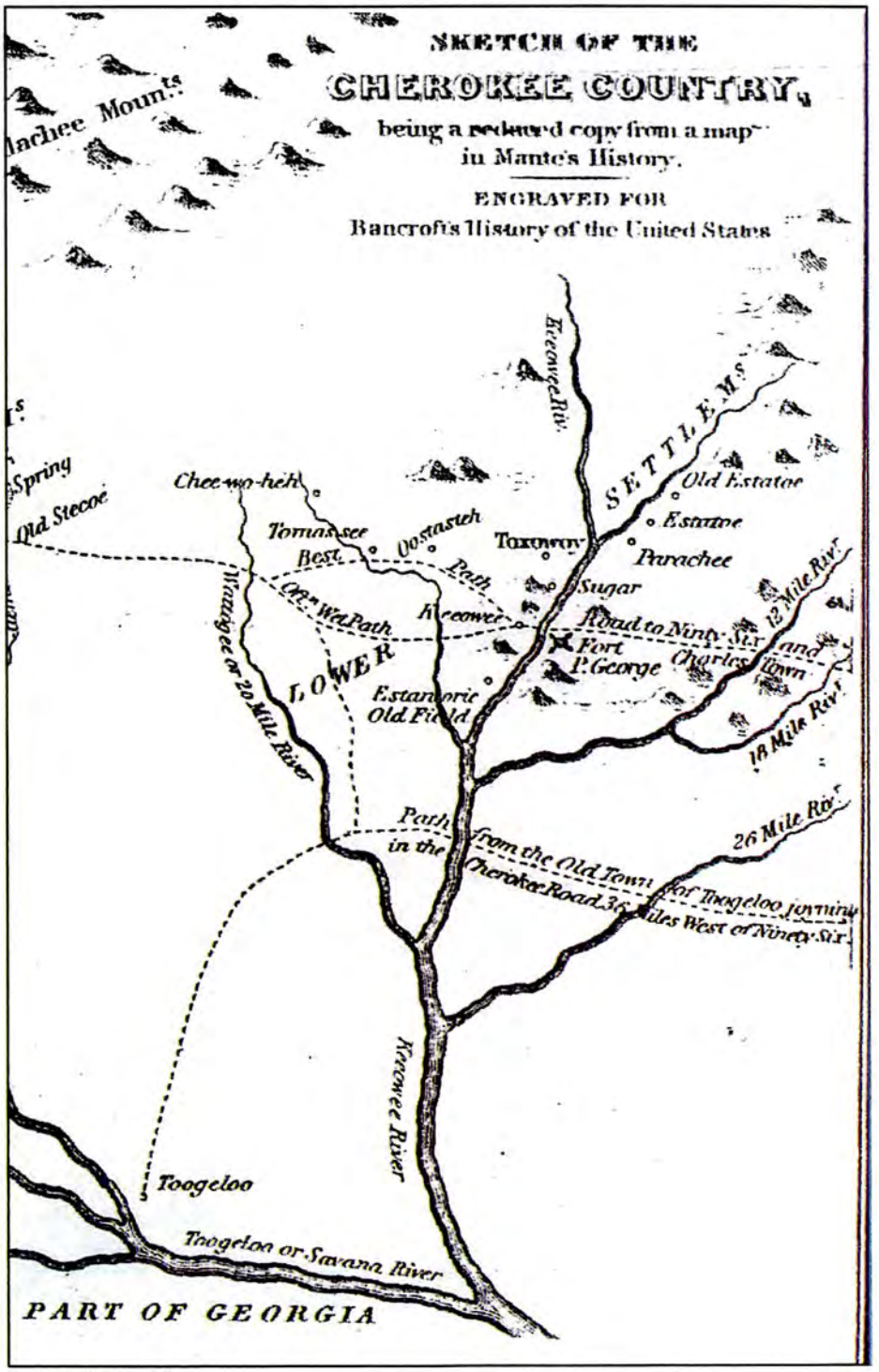
By this time, the American Revolution was just beginning along the Eastern Seaboard, as colonists rebelled against the taxation policies of the British Crown and Parliament. The colonies of Virginia and the two Carolinas had declared for the Patriot cause by 1774 and 1775, followed by the Watauga settlement in the fall of 1775. The Cherokee, concerned about the never-ending expansion of white settlement, sided with the British (Rozema 2007:19-24).

Figure 4.
Detail from Map of Cherokee Nation, 1760



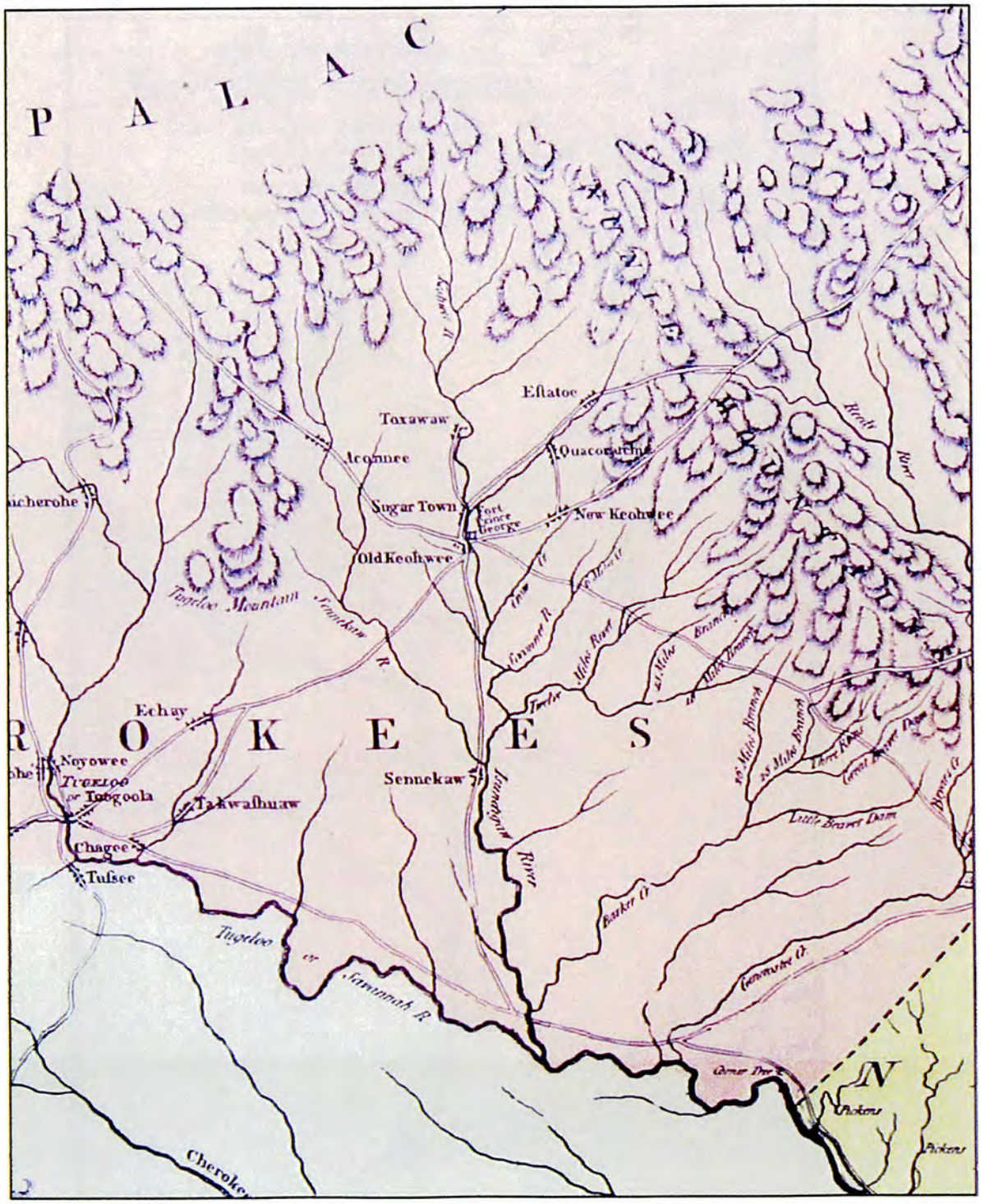
Source: Kitchin 1760

Figure 5.
Detail of Map Showing Route to Fort Loudoun,
Drawing by Major Thomas Mante, 1772



Source: Mante 1772

Figure 6.
Detail from North and South Carolina Map by Henry Mouzon, 1773



Source: Mouzon 1773

It was during this period of rising tensions, just before the outbreak of hostilities between the Cherokee and the Patriots, that William Bartram, naturalist and explorer, made his forays into the Cherokee lands. A Quaker and virtually oblivious to the coming conflict, Bartram was able to travel to places off-limits to most other whites in 1775 and 1776. He left behind some of the best descriptions of the Cherokee Lower towns that have ever been penned, just before these towns were destroyed for the last time.

Bartram traveled through much of the Cherokee lands in 1775 and again in 1776. During that time, he catalogued 43 different towns. He had to abort his trek to the Overhill towns, since there was widespread anger there against the Watauga settlers, and he could find no guide willing to take him. He decided it was too dangerous to visit that area on his own, "until the treaty was over" (presumably the 1775 accord where the Cherokee ceded the Cumberland River Valley). He did, however, meet with Attakullakulla, known as "Little Carpenter," the main chief of the Overhill Cherokee (Bartram 1955:291-296; North Carolina Office of Archives and History 2007).

One of the Middle Cherokee towns visited by Bartram was "Cowe," which the naturalist described as the capital of the Cherokee (Bartram 1955:281-285). This was one of the Middle Towns between the Blue Ridge and the Smokies. The habitations Bartram described there could have applied to many other Cherokee towns. A typical house was described as a four-cornered building, one story high, made of logs stripped of bark, notched at the ends, and then fixed upon each other, in the manner of a traditional log house common throughout the frontier. The house was then plastered both inside and out with clay. It was covered or roofed with chestnut tree bark, or long broad shingles. There were three or more rooms inside the structure. Adjacent to this house was a small conical structure a short distance away, known as the winter or hothouse, presumably a steam bath. Near the center of the town, and occupying a special place of honor, was the council house, set upon an earthen mound and large enough to hold hundreds of people (Bartram 1955:296-297).

Bartram made visits to a number of settlements among the Lower Cherokee. Esseneca town, close to modern Clemson University, was located on the east bank of the Keowee River. Bartram reported that at the time of his visit in 1775, the town had a population of 500. Bartram also described the Keowee Valley, particularly that part now covered by Lake Keowee:

> The vale of Keowe (sic) is seven or eight miles in extent, that is, from the little town of Kulsage (Sugar Town) about a mile above, thence down the river six or seven miles, where a high ridge of hills on each side of the river almost terminates the vale, but opens again below the narrow ridge, and continues ten or twelve miles down to Sinica (Esseneca), and in width one and two miles. This fertile vale within the remembrance of some old traders with whom I conversed, was one continued settlement; the swelling sides of the adjoining hills were then covered with habitations, and the rich level grounds beneath lying on the river, was cultivated and planted, which now exhibit a very different spectacle, humiliating indeed to the present generation, the posterity and feeble remains of the once potent and renowned Cherokees: the vestiges of the ancient Indian dwellings are yet visible on the feet of the hills bordering and fronting on the vale, such as posts or pillars of their habitations.

There are several Native American mounds or tumuli, and terraces, monuments of the ancients, at the old site of Keowe, near the fort Prince George, but no Indian habitations at present; and here are several dwellings inhabited by white people concerned in the Indian trade: Mr. D. Homes is the principal trader here. The old fort Prince George now bears no marks of a fortress, but serves for a trading house (Bartram 1955:270-271).

Bartram also commented on a series of antiquities he noticed at the bases of the rocky hills close to the river. He referred to these as possible stone altars four to five feet in length, two feet high and three feet wide (Bartram 1955:300). He also visited the ruins of "ancient Occonne town," already abandoned, where he found some impressive rhododendrons. He then passed over the top of "Ocone Mountain," and entered what was probably Jocassee Valley: "I passed though magnificent high forests, and then came upon the borders of a high circular amphitheatre of hills, the circular ridges rising magnificently one over the other" (Bartram 1955:272-275).

The shooting war between Patriots and Loyalists began during Bartram's travels through the Cherokee domain. The fort at Ninety-Six, under the command of Patriot Major Andrew Williamson, was captured by a force comprised of Loyalists and "British Indians." In December of 1775, 3,000 Patriots under Col. Richard Richardson retook the fort. Undeterred by this development, the Cherokee councils voted to enter the war on the side of the British in May of 1776 (Benson 2006:70; North Carolina Office of Archives and History 2007). This provoked a reaction in both North and South Carolina.

In South Carolina, Andrew Williamson and a force of 1,800 moved against the Lower Towns Cherokee in the summer of 1776. This campaign was coordinated with that of another Patriot force commanded by Griffith Rutherford in North Carolina. Williamson destroyed almost all of the Lower Cherokee towns, from Sugar Town, Seneca (Esseneca), and what was left of Keowee on the Keowee River, to Tugaloo on the Tugaloo River, and the towns in between, such as Tamassee (Benson 2006:70; Seaborn 1976:5; Doyle 1967:9; Sheriff 1991:5, 21). At Tamassee, there was a battle known as the "Ring Fight" (August 12, 1776) between the Cherokee and Andrew Pickens, who headed up part of Col. Williamson's force (Sheriff 1991:27-28).

To serve as a base for his campaign, Williamson established Fort Rutledge (also known as Seneca Fort) near the site of Seneca town in August of 1776. Although local Tories destroyed it four years later, the fort remained a well-known landmark for years afterwards. It eventually became the home place of John C. Calhoun.

After a scorched-earth campaign, Williamson's army joined up with Rutherford's 2,500 troops in the mountains of North Carolina. This force had already torched the Cherokee Middle towns in September and October of 1776. The Cherokee were forced to sue for peace, which led to the Treaty of Long Island on the Holston River in 1777. By the terms of this agreement, the Cherokee ceded most of their North Carolina lands east of the Blue Ridge. In South Carolina, a similar treaty at DeWitt's Corner (May 1777) forced the Cherokee to surrender most of the Lower Town area. The Cherokee retained only a sliver of land in the extreme northwest corner of the state. Even this would be surrendered in 1816, by which time the Cherokee lost all official presence in the state of South Carolina (North Carolina Office of Archives and History 2007; Benson 2006:70; Hembree and Jackson 2004:35).

By the time of the 1777 peace, the Lower Town Cherokee population had been much reduced. They were in no position to aid their former allies when the British had a resurgence in Georgia and South Carolina in 1779 and 1780. After capturing Savannah in 1779, the British under General Henry Clinton besieged and captured Charleston, forcing the surrender of the entire defending army of 5,000 in 1780. This opened up almost all of South Carolina to British occupation. Clinton returned to New York, leaving the rest of the campaign to Lord Charles Cornwallis.

Even though the Lower Cherokees sat out this conflict, there was renewed fighting between Loyalists and Patriots in the Backcountry (and renewed fighting between the Watauga settlers and the Overhill Cherokee). Many of the residents around Ninety-Six appear to have been Loyalists, but most settlers in the other parts of the Piedmont took the other side (Benson 2006:70-71). This led to new campaigns, and new maps were made of the region for use at British headquarters. The most impressive of these, dated to 1780-81, showed the Lower Cherokee towns on the Keowee and Tugaloo rivers, located in the area between the 1766 and 1777 borders. These towns were probably in the process of being abandoned, although the map does not indicate that. What it did show, along the east margin of this land, were the first land grants made to white settlers along the Saluda—grants that were probably of questionable validity at that point (Figure 7).

The American Revolution effectively ended after Cornwallis moved northward and was trapped at Yorktown in 1781. The formal peace treaty between Britain and the new "United States" was not signed until 1783. Two years later, on November 28, 1785, the Cherokee leaders were summoned to sign their first official treaty with the new country. Known as the Hopewell Treaty, it was signed at Andrew Pickens's Hopewell Plantation, located in the area around modern Clemson. This treaty formalized the 1777 cession whereby the Cherokee abandoned their claim to the Keowee Valley (Hembree and Jackson 2004:35). Meanwhile, the state of South Carolina was already issuing land grants in this territory.

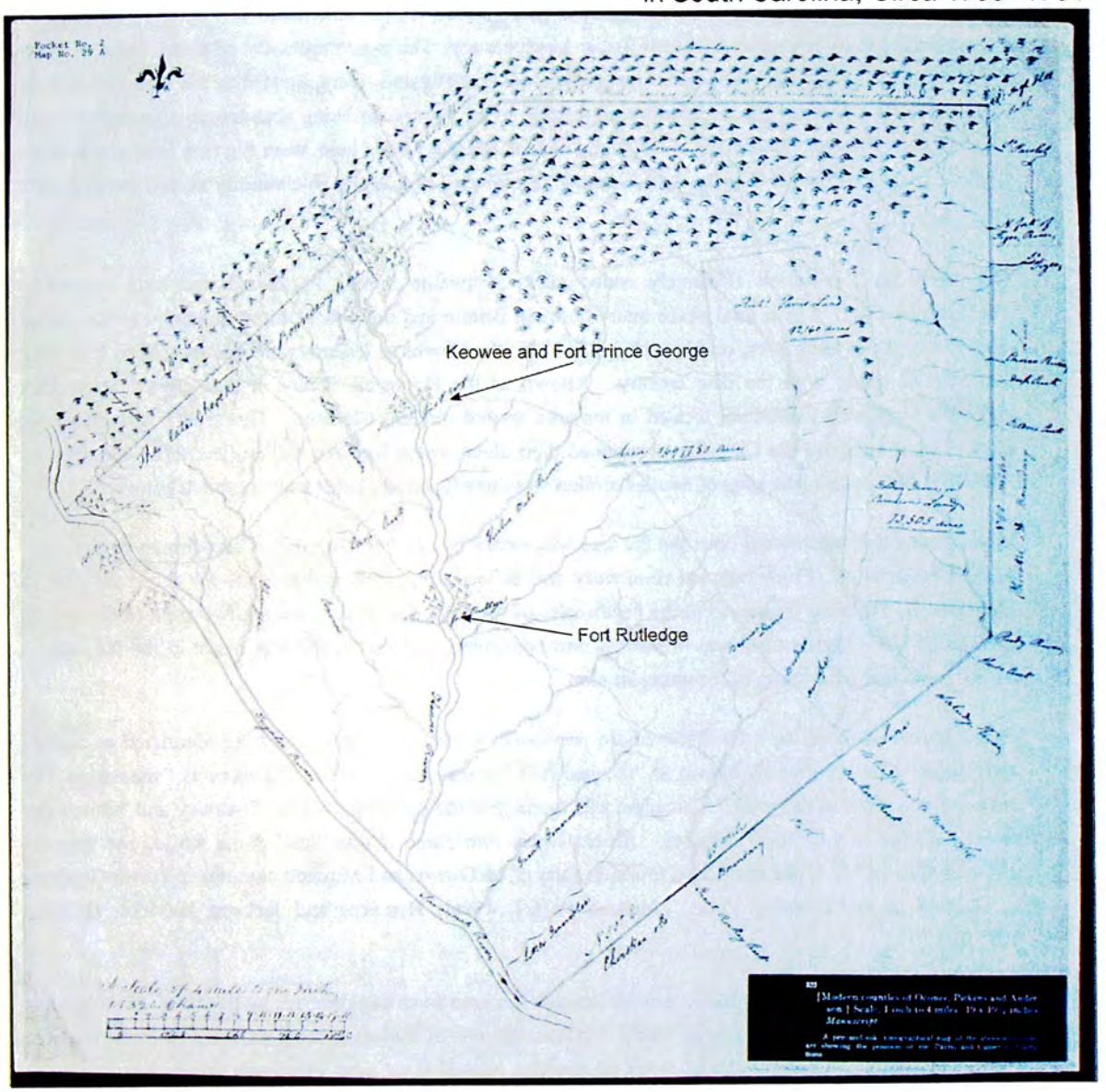
It was during this transitional time that the area was visited by another naturalist, a Frenchman by the name of André Michaux. Commissioned to identify and collect new plants and animals for the royal park at Rambouillet, Michaux journeyed to the headwaters of the Savannah River, making two trips to the area in 1787 and 1788. The first trip was to identify new specimens, and the second trip, made in the fall, was to collect roots and other samples for transportation.

In the course of these trips, he discovered a previously unrecorded plant, which he identified as Shortia galacifolia. Now commonly known as "Oconee Bell," it was known to the Cherokee as "shee-show," or "two-colored plant of the gods." This plant was found near the confluence of the Toxaway and Whitewater rivers, in what is now Lake Jocassee. An extremely rare plant, it was "lost" for a while, and then re-discovered in 1877. It has since been found in parts of McDowell and Mitchell counties in North Carolina, in addition to the Jocassee Valley (Seaborn 1976:1, 40-41; Hembree and Jackson 2004:14; OCHBC 1995:19).

Michaux would be among the last to wander through this area as an explorer, for by this time, white settlers were beginning to enter the Keowee Valley. He was also one of the last to see the Cherokee in the Keowee Basin. Michaux noted a village of about 60 families located at or near Tamassee Town, just inside the 1777 boundary line (Seaborn 1976:34).

Within a few more years, the Cherokee would be out of South Carolina altogether, but evidence of their presence would remain. Many local place names are of Cherokee origin, ranging from Keowee and Jocassee, to Oconee. Also enduring were the stories and legends the Cherokee left behind. Attakullakulla, one of the principal chiefs of the Overhill Cherokee, has always been a popular figure, and remained so long after the Cherokee themselves were removed from the scene. His niece, Nancy Ward, was renowned as "War Woman" for her deeds against the Creek in the battle of Taliwa (Rozema 2007:18; Doyle 1967:25).

Figure 7.
British Headquarters Map of Old Cherokee Lands
in South Carolina, Circa 1780 -1781



Source: British Headquarters Map circa 1780 - 1781

Another story that captured the imagination was that of Issaqueena, a Creek girl captured by the Cherokee and renamed Cateechee. She fell in love with a white trader and silversmith by the name of Allan Francis (sometimes given as David Francis). At the beginning of the Cherokee War, after overhearing plans for an attack on the white settlement at Ninety-Six, she escaped from her captors to warn Francis and the other settlers. Later, to escape Cherokee retribution, she hid behind the waterfall at what later became known as Issaqueena Falls. Soon after, she and Francis went back into the mountains, where they lived for a while in a large hollow stump, which gave rise to the name "Stump House Mountain." Later still, the couple escaped to live among the Creeks. Their son grew up to become secretary to the greatest of the eighteenth-century Creek chiefs, Alexander McGillivray (Doyle 1967:15-16; McFall 1953:49).

A more questionable story, but important for the project area, was the tale of Jocassee, which means "place of the lost one." According to the legend, Jocassee was the daughter of Attakullakulla and lived in the town of Oconee. Her lover, Nagoochee, lived in the rival town of Estatoee. Jocassee's brother killed Nagoochee, and Jocassee, grief-stricken; jumped out of her father's canoe and drowned herself in what is now Jocassee Valley. The veracity of this story is questionable, since Attakullakulla was an Overhill chief and probably never even saw the town of Oconee (C. Hembree 2003:11-16; OCHBC 1995:6-7). This, of course, has not affected the story's popularity, which grew even as the Cherokee people themselves were forced to relocate to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi. After the "Trail of Tears" in the late 1830s, only a small segment of the Cherokee population remained in the high mountains of North Carolina, and today their descendants comprise the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, centered around the Qualla Reserve.

WHITE SETTLEMENT, 1780s – 1820s

Beginning in 1784-1785 and continuing for several years afterwards, the state of South Carolina issued a flurry of land grants covering most of the project area. Now, for the first time, it was legal to own land in what had once been the heart of the Cherokee Lower Town region. One of the first to own land in this area was Andrew Pickens, who had played an important role in the 1776 Williamson campaign. The 1785 Cherokee treaty, often named the Hopewell Treaty, was signed on the grounds of Pickens's Hopewell Plantation, along the banks of the Keowee River, near what is now Clemson. Pickens had just received the grant for this 573-acre plantation on July 6, 1785, for which he paid 57 pounds and six shillings (Doyle 1967:23). Later, in 1802, he would relocate to Tamassee, residing there until his death in 1817 (OCHBC 1995:23; Aheron 1998:6).

Other settlers picked up land already made famous by the Cherokee wars. William Tate received a 640-acre tract, certified on May 29, 1784, that included the site of the Fort Prince George. The grant specified that the property lay "in the District of Ninety-Six, on the Keowee River, including Keowee old town" (Tate 1784). Another 640-acre tract that included Fort Rutledge was laid out to Samuel Taylor. This grant was later known as "Fort Hill" (Seaborn 1976:i, 3-5).

Many others settled in the area, moving onto lands all up and down the Keowee Valley. Three in particular were prominent along the upper Keowee River. They were Isaac Crowe, Will John Rogers, and John Chapman. Crowe had land in Jocassee Valley and around Salem. Rogers' descendants would settle around Salem and what would later be Walhalla. Chapman staked a claim to 1,500 acres along the Keowee, Toxaway, and Horsepasture rivers. In the early 1800s, he constructed a log house at what would later be the dam site for Lake Jocassee (Hembree and Jackson 2004:43).

A number of local historic houses had their beginnings during this period. The "James Alexander Robertson House" probably began in the late 1700s as a camp shelter used by a number of local families, such as the Boones, Alexanders, McKinneys, and Robertsons. The Robertsons built the current house, located on what is now the shore of Lake Keowee, close to Highway 11, in the late 1800s (Hembree and Jackson 2004:40-41).

Another house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the "Alexander-Hill House," is also known historically as the Pleasant Alexander House. Pleasant Alexander built the original house in 1831 as a two-story clapboard structure. Located at Robertson's Ford, which later became part of the community of Old Pickens, the house was moved to its present location in High Falls County Park with the advent of Lake Keowee (Hembree and Jackson 2004:50).

The Keowee Valley was soon the home of a number of different families. It would not be practical to name them all, but some of the more prominent were: Grisham, Steele, Craig, Keith, Carey, Norton, Reid, Powers, Mauldin, Alexander, Hunnicut, Finley, and Lee (McFall 1953:48-49).

The Jocassee Valley, further upstream from Keowee Valley, was settled later than the areas downstream, but even here, settlement took hold by the early 1800s. A few people had acquired land in the valley in the late 1700s, but Henry Whitmire, Senior, was one of the first local settlers, and in 1813, he bought 365 acres on the south side of "Jocassee River" (now the lower stretch of Whitewater River). For years, he was the principal settler in this area. Another prominent landowner was Samuel Maverick of Pendleton, who acquired around 10,000 acres in the Jocassee Valley by 1820, but never lived on the land (C. Hembree 2003:3, 19).

Most of the local settlements were relatively poor, and were certainly not as wealthy as those of the cotton planters in other parts of the state. The earliest houses were log construction. Churches, which often doubled as schools, were by far the most common public buildings. Grain, not cotton, was the most common crop, and liquor production was a common means of dealing with the surplus. It is recorded that liquor was often put into barrels and floated down to Augusta for sale (Hembree and Jackson 2004:43-46).

One of the more interesting early buildings still standing in the region is the "Oconee Station," located near the Oconee old town on the west side of the Keowee Valley. It is a substantial two-story stone building, with 20-inch thick walls, situated a mile and a half east of the 1777-1816 Cherokee line. It used to be said that Col. Montgomery constructed the building as one of three outposts back in 1760 (Doyle 1967:21). This information is reiterated on the National Register form as well. However, it is very unlikely that Montgomery's troops had the time, or would take the time, to construct such a structure so deep in Cherokee territory. Neither Bartram nor Michaux mentioned it, and both passed through the Oconee area. The land around Oconee Station was not deeded to anyone until 1784, when it was given to John Loumber. Even then, there is no record that Loumber constructed such a building. The most current research suggests that this stone building was constructed around 1792 as one of three places set up around Cherokee lands to control horse thieving. The place was definitely used by Federal troops in 1796 (Seaborn 1977). Later, the troops were withdrawn and the structure remained. In 1805, William Richards constructed a house adjacent to Oconee Station, which was then probably used as a barn.

During the early 1800s, there were at least a couple of descriptions of the upper Keowee Valley, especially the "vale of Jocassee." This last was described in 1813 during a boundary survey between North and South Carolina. Speaking of the Jocassee Valley, George Blackburn, the astronomer for the survey party, noted that seven families had settled there, all within the previous two years, and that they lived in small cabins without benefit of slaves. He also mentioned seeing Mr. Whitmire, who apparently let his hair grow long for religious reasons. It was noted that, "the vale of Jocassa (sic) is about four miles in length and from a quarter to a half mile wide, containing about 500 acres of very rich land" (C. Hembree 2003:18-19).

Thirteen years later, in 1826, Robert Mills, already famous for his architectural work and the state atlas that bears his name, paid a visit to Jocassee Valley:

> It is literally shut in on every side by lofty mountains. There are two splendid waterfalls at the head of this valley; those of Whitewater River with a pitch of 40 feet, and that... near the line of North Carolina, which, for elevation, exceeds even the great falls of Niagara (Seaborn 1976:23).

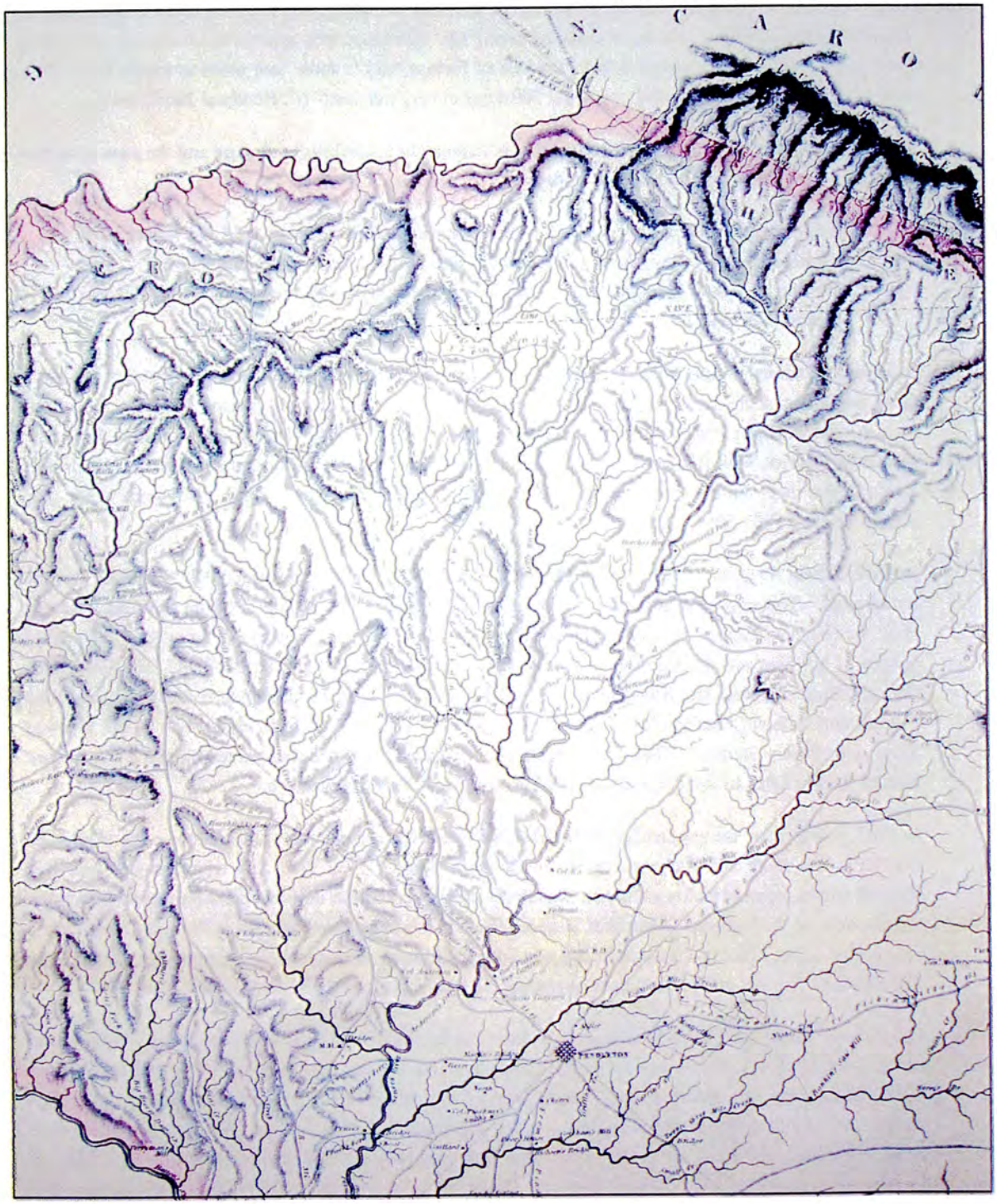
A number of administrative changes occurred in the region as a result of the growing settlement. In 1785, at the beginning of the land rush, the area was part of the Ninety-Six District (Benson 2006:72). Soon this huge district was split into smaller components. By the 1790s, the entire project area was part of the new Pendleton District, with the seat of government in the town of Pendleton, located southeast of the project area. At that time, there were an estimated nine to ten thousand inhabitants within the bounds of the new district (McFall 1953:50).

In 1820, Robert Stribling mapped the Pendleton District (he is identified incorrectly as "Scribling" on the actual map). This map was included in Robert Mill's 1825 atlas of the state of South Carolina. At that time, the project area was situated in the northern part of the Pendleton District (Figure 8). The central portion of this area was the Keowee Valley, in which were identified "Keowee Old Fort" (old Fort Prince George), Burche's Ford, and Robertson's Ford. Other identified spots included places that belonged to the Pickens and Calhoun families, the site of Pendleton town, a number of water mills west of the Keowee River, and "Ocony Station." There was also the old Cherokee line, which represented the last sliver of land held by the Cherokee in South Carolina. The line itself was already out of date.

In 1827, shortly after the appearance of the atlas, the Pendleton District was split into two parts: Anderson District in the south and Pickens District in the north (McFall 1953:55). The entire project area was situated within the new Pickens District. Pendleton was abandoned as an administrative center (the entire town is now on the National Register of Historic Places). It was replaced, at least in Pickens District, by a new center called Pickens. Because it too was later abandoned, so to speak, it is generally referred to as Old Pickens. The site of Old Pickens is just below the Lake Keowee dam on the Keowee River.

Old Pickens, established in 1828 on a plateau above the Keowee River, was little more than a "courthouse town" (Morris 1991:2, 8). It was the seat of government for Pickens District from 1828 until 1868, when the district system was abolished and Pickens District was split into Pickens and Oconee counties. Most people who saw Old Pickens in its heyday were not impressed. In 1840, traveler Mary Moragne described it as, "this little red knoll of earth." She later said that only a "half-starved lawyer would think of vegetating in such ground" (Morris 1991:3). Even so, it was here, in 1849, that the region's first newspaper, the Keowee Courier, was first printed (OCHBC 1995:9).

Figure 8.
Detail from Map of Pendleton District for Mills Atlas of South Carolina, 1820/1825



Source: Stribling 1820

WESTWARD EXPANSION

The push westward has been a constant motif of American settlement, almost since the beginning of the first Atlantic Seaboard colonies. West of the Appalachians, it was already underway in both Kentucky and Tennessee, when Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase of 1803 vastly expanded the western horizon. The expansion did not stop there. Within 50 years, the United States had absorbed Texas, had taken California and the Southwest from Mexico, and had secured the disputed Oregon Territory from Britain.

The availability of new land lured thousands westward, and the discovery of gold in California lured thousands more. Even so, the California Gold Rush of 1848-1849 was just the largest of a series of early gold rushes. Before California, one of the largest of the early rushes was around Dahlonega in northern Georgia, where gold was found as early as 1829. This sealed the fate of the Cherokee, who were forced off the land inside of ten years (Williams 1993:3-4).

Virginia and the Carolinas were depleted by the westward migration. During the 1820s and 1830s, North Carolina became known as the Rip Van Winkle state, where all development seemed to come to a standstill. The growth of South Carolina's population was essentially stagnant during the same period. In 1826, Robert Mills noted that South Carolina planters tended to farm their lands until the soil was ruined, then move on to new lands further west (Benson 2006:74).

The loss of population and the steady erosion of economic clout were worrisome to Charleston's business and political leaders. In the 1700s, Charleston had been one of the most important economic centers in the English-speaking world, a prominence achieved largely through rice production. By the early 1800s, however, Charleston was beginning to lose out to new cotton centers further west that had access to better transportation, particularly the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In the Midwest, there might not have been much cotton, but there was grain and the beginnings of manufacturing. It soon became the dream of all South Carolina politicians to somehow connect Charleston with the new centers west of the Appalachian Mountains.

No southern seaboard state showed greater interest in improving its western transportation. In the 1810s, this centered on the development of canals and roads, particularly the "state road" that stretched from Charleston to Saluda, North Carolina, with plans to proceed much further. The road craze was soon followed by the railroad, and South Carolina showed an interest in this invention very early on. The first railroad steam engine built in the United States was made for the Charleston railroad in 1830. Within a few years, there was a 135-mile line between Charleston and Hamburg, located on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River. It was specifically constructed to siphon off some of the Georgia traffic otherwise destined for Savannah. Much bigger plans were also hatched. As early as the 1830s, John C. Calhoun and other state leaders were searching the Carolina uplands for mountain gaps that could accommodate rail lines that would go all the way across the southern Appalachians (Plisco 2002:i-iii).

There was another element in South Carolina's interest in westward transportation. All Low Country planters were interested in escaping from the summer heat and humidity, and in the era before air-conditioning, the only solution was elevation. The South Carolina Sandhills were popular in the 1700s, when it was not feasible to go further west. By the 1800s, however, the choicest spots were in the Blue Ridge, at such places as Saluda, Highlands, and Cashiers, in North Carolina. Many South Carolina planters had summer homes in these places. Wade Hampton, one of the wealthiest planters in the state, had a summer home in Cashiers, North Carolina, as early as the 1840s (Shealy 1998:30).

Some, like John C. Calhoun, did not go that far. South Carolina's premier political figure in the years before the Civil War, Calhoun first served in the state legislature, was elected to Congress in 1811, was appointed to Secretary of War in 1817, and became Vice-President under John Quincy Adams in 1824. He was again Vice President under Andrew Jackson, until the Nullification Controversy helped bring on his resignation. He was almost immediately sent back to Washington as a U.S. senator, a post he held right up to his death in 1850. Calhoun was the champion of "state's rights" over those of the federal government, and he laid the intellectual framework for South Carolina's deep interest in secession. He has been called the architect of the Civil War, even though he died 10 years before Lincoln's election precipitated the conflict.

As early as 1825, while he was Vice-President for the first time, Calhoun relocated his family estate to "Fort Hill," virtually within sight of the ruins of Fort Rutledge (McFall 1953:53). This would remain the family estate for years, long after Calhoun's death. One of his daughters married Thomas Clemson, who moved to Fort Hill and nurtured his love of chemistry. He would eventually go on to found Clemson College, which would eventually incorporate the Calhoun place into the grounds of Clemson University (McFall 1953:75).

RAILROADS AND GERMAN SETTLERS

The first railroad project that proposed to cross the Blue Ridge was put forward by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company in the late 1820s and early 1830s. This was the project that had interested John Calhoun, who actually spent time exploring the region for the best mountain pass to get over to Tennessee. Despite a high level of interest, this initial program failed to get off the ground due to financial problems (Shealy 1998:89-90).

A second railroad scheme was hatched in the late 1840s, and this was called the "Blue Ridge Railroad." It was yet another attempt to connect Charleston and South Carolina with other Southern and Western states. Much of the route was relatively well known as a result of earlier surveys, and this included the use of Rabun Gap, just across the border in Georgia, a route that had been proposed by Calhoun himself back in the 1830s (Plisco 2002:8-9, 76).

During this same period, a group of German immigrants living in Charleston were making plans for a colony in the upstate. While not directly related to the railroad, plans for the colony were certainly warped by anticipation of the railroad and the development that would follow.

The German colony was the brainchild of John A. Wagener, unofficial head of the German community in Charleston. Born Johann Andreas Wagener in Hanover in 1816, John Wagener moved to Charleston in 1833. There he learned English and soon established himself as the spokesman for the city's growing number of German citizens, largely concentrated around the Ansonborough District and the German Evangelical (Lutheran) St. Matthews Church. In 1844, Wagener founded the first German-language newspaper in the Southeast, Der Teutone. At that time, it was estimated that the German population of Charleston was around 1,200 (Plisco 2002:1-2; Shealy 1998:viii, 25).

Political problems in Germany led to an influx of new immigrants in the 1840s. Soon this led to plans for a new settlement outside of the city with land for farms, and these plans were compiled under the auspices of Charleston's "German Colonization Society." The plans for the new settlement were also spurred by early

plans for the Blue Ridge Railroad. From the beginning, it was assumed that the two projects would somehow progress in tandem (Plisco 2002:1-2). The first meeting of the Society occurred on October 6, 1848, at the office of the Der Teutone (Schaeffer 1960:1). It was later established in the society's constitution that:

> The principal object of it [the Society] shall be to establish a home in the upper part of South Carolina for our German countrymen by selling of land under favorable terms, and to be of help to the already colonized in securing a superior breed of cattle, to establish factories and industries, and to progress economically (Schaeffer 1960:109).

Members of the Colonization Society first scouted the area in 1849 and decided to purchase lands owned by Joseph Grisham located near Little River, a western tributary of the Keowee. The German Colonization Society bought the land, almost 18,000 acres, in December of 1849. It included two tracts: 6,000 acres at High Falls, which included a working saw mill, and another 12,000 acres nearby for the town and the adjacent farms. It was also decided to name the new settlement "Walhalla," the home of the gods and fallen heroes in Norse and Germanic mythology (McFall 1953:97; OCHBC 1995:23; Plisco 2002:3).

This was followed immediately by attempts to get the proposed railroad to locate its line to the new settlement of Walhalla. This would work to the advantage of both the new settlement and the railroad, as stated in the minutes of the colonization society:

> Walhalla lies at the foot of a mountain chain [Stump House Mountain] which will have to be pierced [by the railroad], a task that will take time. The possibility is at hand that during a few years it [Walhalla] will remain at the western part [of the rail line], (and) consequently will draw the trade of the upper western part of upper South Carolina, and create many important businesses (Schaeffer 1960:105-106).

This adjustment was easy to arrange, since the railroad itself was still on the drawing board. After that, the settlement got underway very quickly. Plans called for the new colony, some 11,970 acres, to be laid out into a town with 187 town lots, and 16 farms of 50 acres each, adjacent to the town, and the remainder of the acreage to be divided into 49 "farms or plantations" (McCay 1850). The town was laid out with a main street 120 feet wide, crossed by side-streets 50 feet wide, except for the main cross- street, which would be 100 feet (Schaeffer 1960:130).

When the town was three years old, there were over 1,000 people within the Walhalla settlement. Seven hundred of these were in the town itself, while the rest inhabited nearby farms. The town had 65 buildings, of which 46 were dwellings for 300 people. That did not include the farm families living nearby, which comprised a similar number of people. As for established businesses, there were smiths, tailors, two shoemakers, some 20 carpenters, two painters, one cabinet maker, a tinsmith, one coppersmith and mechanic, a druggist and a doctor, four storekeepers, four masons, two brick-makers, two miners, one baker and a butcher, one gardener, one teacher, one preacher-- and four beer brewers. There were also two good hotels. Around the town were others engaged in farming and milling (Schaeffer 1960:129, 149).

One of the focal points for the new town was St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, located on the main street. Organized in 1853, the current building was constructed between 1859 and 1861 (Shealy 1998:79-85). The church is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Another important feature of the colony was the Fall Mill, located at what has since become known as Issaqueena Falls. A small saw mill already existed on the property before the Germans purchased the land, but they explored the possibility of constructing a much bigger facility. They invited William Gregg, the owner of the Graniteville Works, to visit the area in 1854 in hopes that he might be interested in constructing a mill at the Little River site. He counseled waiting, and even possibly selling the land to interested parties from up North (Schaeffer 1960:126, 130). Eventually the Germans did construct a black powder mill to serve the needs of the railroad, which was already beginning to cut tunnels and shafts into Stump House Mountain (Plisco 2002:6).

By 1855, there were a number of railroad workers in the area. Some were extending the line to Walhalla, while others were detailed to the Stump House Mountain excavations (Schaeffer 1960:149). Originally, this work was scheduled to commence around 1850, but was delayed by financial problems and unresolved engineering issues. The financial health of the Blue Ridge Railroad was never good, and there was much infighting between the company directors and the financial backers (Plisco 2002:19-21). Serious work on the railroad did not begin until 1854, when the final engineering plans were reviewed and accepted. At that time, the route was to be through Anderson, Old Pendleton, Walhalla, Stump House Mountain, then the edge of northeast Georgia and Rabun Gap, on to Franklin, North Carolina, and from there to Knoxville by mean of the river valleys that cut through the Smokies. Throughout that whole route, one of the greatest challenges was tunneling through Stump House Mountain, which rose 700 feet above the surrounding terrain (Plisco 2002:13, 18).

By the late 1850s, there were 3,000 railroad workers working on the tunnels and the approaches, all located just six miles northwest of Walhalla. There were two smaller approach tunnels that had to be dug, the main tunnel through Stump House Mountain, as well as a number of roadways. Slaves, hired out by their owners, performed much of the grading work. Irish immigrants who labored six days a week, 12 hours a day, completed the tunnel work. Most lived in the construction town of "Tunnel Hill" (Plisco 2002:44, 53).

As planned, the main tunnel was to be 25 feet high and 17 feet wide. Total length was estimated to be 5,864 feet. The work required vertical shafts going down to the tunnel grade, as well as work at the entrances. The stone was a kind of gneiss known as "blue granite," and it proved difficult to chisel and blast (Plisco 2002:34). As if that was not enough, the company's financial problems hindered the work schedule. By the eve of the Civil War, only 1,600 feet had been carved into the mountain. An 1858 map of the area suggests that the Blue Ridge Railroad was constructed on the other side of Stump House Mountain, but this was not correct (Figure 9). When the war broke out, the railroad had made it to Walhalla and the face of the main tunnel. It would never go any further (Shealy 1998:89; OCHBC:27).

IMPACT OF THE CIVIL WAR

The secession of South Carolina and the start of the Civil War (1861-1865) led to financial problems that quickly sank the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. Much worse was to follow. No state in the South supported the Confederate cause with more fervor, and none suffered greater economic dislocations and social upheavals during the Reconstruction period that followed (1865-1876). Even so, Reconstruction had less impact on the project area than on probably any other part of the state, and this was due to the relatively small number of slaves. Cotton was not a major crop in the project area before the war.

Ironically, more cotton would be grown in the Keowee valley in the years following the war, than in the years before (Benson 2006:76-77). This would be done through sharecropping, an economic arrangement that became common between landowners and farm workers in the late 1800s.

In 1868, the Reconstruction government of South Carolina promulgated a new state constitution that extended rights to recently freed African Americans. Among the other changes made in the constitution was the abolition of the district system in favor of a county system. The old Pickens District was split into two counties. Pickens County was limited to the east side of the Keowee, while the new Oconee County covered the area west of the river, all the way to Georgia.

The division of the Pickens District was the death knell for the old district seat. Old Pickens went into terminal decline, with government officials and businesses moving to either one or the other of the two new seats of government. For Pickens County, the new seat was a brand new town of Pickens, located much further to the east, and essentially out of our project area. For Oconee County, the new seat was Walhalla. Most of the people in Old Pickens relocated to Walhalla (Morris 1991:2, 8).

The following year, a map was drawn up of the new Oconee County (Figure 10). The map's main features included bridges over the Keowee River, roads and railroads, depot locations, churches, some individual houses, and the old "Oconee Station."

Another set of maps for both Oconee and Pickens counties appeared in 1873. The Oconee map showed post office locations, mills, and the original northeast border of the county, which followed Whitewater River. This was later changed to its current position along Toxaway River (Figure 11). The Pickens County map showed the location of Old Pickens, New Pickens, Fort Hill, and the main tributaries of the Keowee River on the east side: Toxaway, Big Estatoe, and Twelve Mile rivers. In addition to mills, it showed the small communities within the project area east of Keowee River, usually represented by post office locations (Figure 12).

An important new town that did not appear on the 1873 maps is Seneca City, which was established later that same year. Located at the juncture of the old Blue Ridge Railroad and the new Atlanta and Richmond Airline Railroad, Seneca held the first auction for city lots on August 14, 1873. The city was incorporated the following year. Seneca was a railroad town, and as the local rail system grew, so did the town. By 1880, it had a population of 382 people; 20 years later, there were 920 (OCHBC 1995:27-28).

THE ADVENT OF THE COTTON MILLS, 1890s

One of the first cotton mills in South Carolina was established at Graniteville, in Aiken County. This was done in the 1840s by William Gregg, who soon after offered advice to the Germans in Walhalla about their mill on Little River (M. Hembree 2003:10). The Graniteville cotton mill, operated by slaves, was something of an anomaly. Even in 1870, five years after the Civil War, there were only 12 cotton mills in the entire state. In 1880, there were 18, employing a total of 2,000 workers. This situation began to change in the decades that followed. By 1890, the number of mills doubled to 34. By 1900, that number almost tripled to 93. By 1905, there were 37,271 mill workers in the state of South Carolina alone (M. Hembree 2003:10).

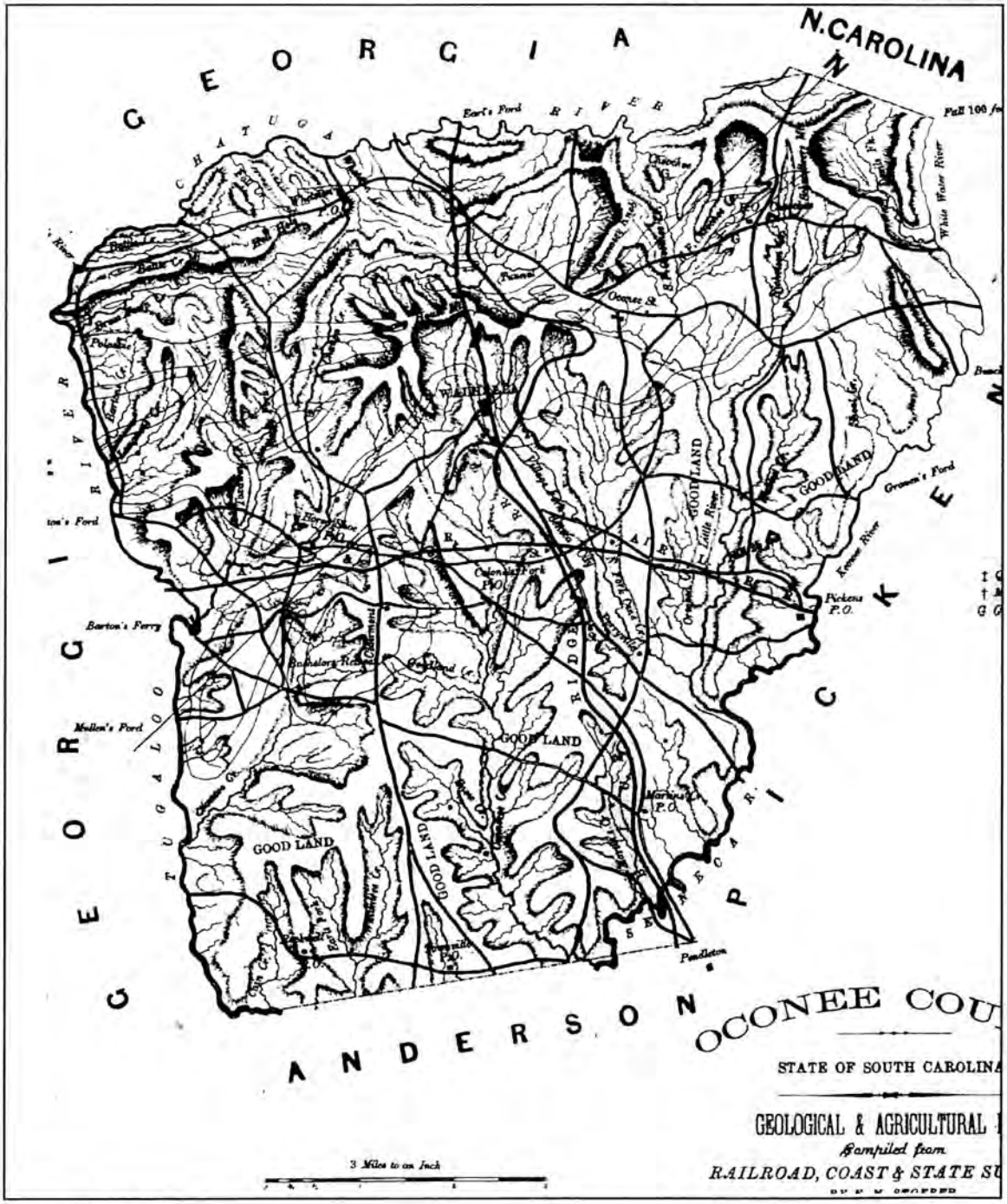
Figure 9.
Detail from Geognostic Map of Pickens District
Showing Proposed Railroad, 1858

Source: Geognostic Map of Pickens District, 1858

Figure 10.
Map of Oconee County, 1869

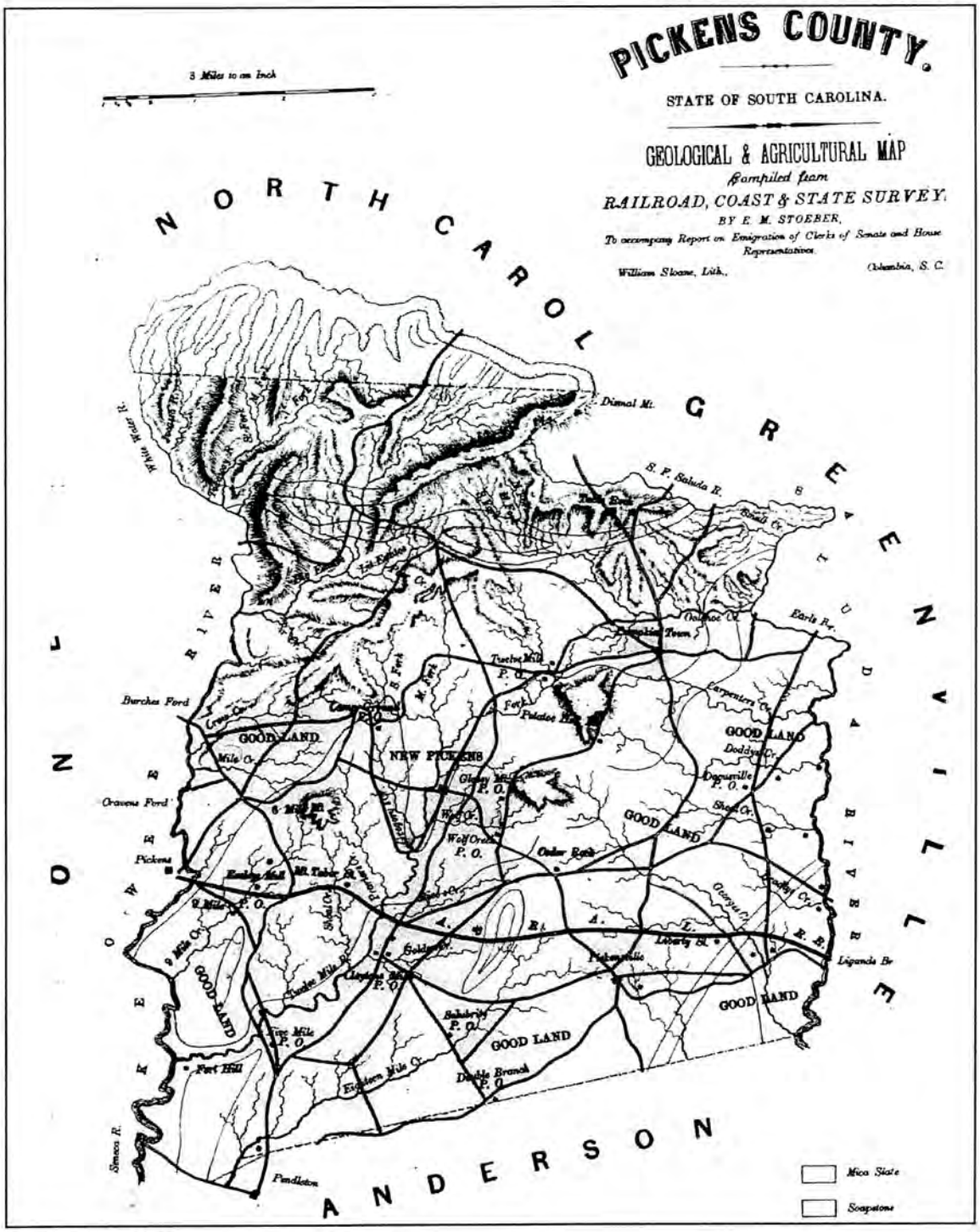
Source: Mauldin 1869

Figure 11.
Map of Oconee County, 1873



Source: Stoeber 1873a

Figure 12.
Map of Pickens County, 1873



Source: Stoeber 1873b

Unlike Graniteville, most of these new mills were located in the upper Piedmont, where they could take better advantage of falling water for power. Railroads provided access to the new mills. This spurred the growth of the upper Piedmont, which quickly became the most industrial portion of the state. Within the project area, there was one such cotton mill. This was Newry, established by William Ashmead Courtenay on the Little River. Another mill, located just east of the project area on Twelve Mile River, was called Cateechee. Both were set up during the 1890s, during the cotton mill rush.

William Ashmead Courtenay, founder of the Newry Mill, had earlier served as mayor of Charleston. Like many others with money to invest, he explored the upland parts of the state to find a good site with available waterpower. Along the Little River, he settled on a 300-acre site that he named "Newry," after his ancestral home in Ireland. During the early years, William Courtenay and his Courtenay Manufacturing Company ran the mill and the town. In later years, it was owned and operated by others, but the mill remained open until 1975. Now abandoned, the mill building still stands today, almost immediately downstream from Lake Keowee's Little River dam. The town is still occupied, and looks much as it did a hundred years ago (M. Hembree 2003:10; James Cater, personal communication, September 7, 2007).

Courtenay may have founded Newry Mill, but Henry Cater is remembered today as one of the town's central narrators. Cater lived and worked his whole life at Newry, and his connection spans a generation on either side of him. Henry's father, R. J. Cater, helped clear land for the mill back in 1893. Henry's son, James Cater, was raised in Newry and is now employed at Duke Energy. Around 1981-82, Henry Cater narrated a silent film about Newry that had been shot back in 1938. In doing so, he detailed a way of life that has almost been lost. This film will be discussed in more detail later in this section of the report.

The earliest map of Newry is dated to October 1893, and it shows the mill, the dam, and the layout of the village (M. Hembree 2003:12-13). The mill was a brick construction with four floors. Cotton, brought to Newry by rail, entered the mill on the third floor, which contained the card room and spool room. The fourth floor was the spinning room, where thread was put onto the bobbins. The bottom two floors were the weave rooms, where large fan belts turned the looms (James Cater, personal communication, September 7, 2007).

Motive power for the mill was first provided directly by water, stored up by a stone dam 140 feet long and 22 feet high. In the first few years of operation, the wheels and the belts were directly connected to two 43-inch Victor turbines. Later, around 1905, steam engines were added for additional power. By that time, the Newry Mill had at least 635 looms (M. Hembree 2003:14-15, 20-23).

Certainly during this period, and probably throughout the active life of the mill, the main work force was white. African Americans were not employed at the mill except as cooks or as menial laborers (M. Hembree 2003:23). The town, which was created from scratch for the mill workers and their families, initially contained 115 houses. Most of these were built in the same "saltbox" style common in New England mill towns: two stories tall, with roofs slanting to the rear. Most of the houses were designed to hold two families, one to each side of the house (M. Hembree 2003:23).

Like most mill towns, there were other facilities as well. There was the Newry Company Store, located adjacent to the mill. There were also extensive warehouses along the river, even though most of these are now gone. One of the most distinctive features of life in Newry, and in many other contemporary mill

towns, was the use of a bell to mark the transitions of the day. Wake-up was at 4:30 a.m., followed by another ringing at 5:15 to mark the beginning of breakfast. Five minutes before work began at 6:00, the bell would ring every half-minute, to remind workers to get to the factory. Work began at 6:00 sharp, and any worker who failed to make it on time, forfeited the day. In the evening, the bell announced the end of the workday, and there was even a curfew bell at 9:00 p.m., when everyone was supposed to go home (M. Hembree 2003:26).

Things were different at the William Courtenay residence. Courtenay moved his entire family to Newry, and they occupied the proverbial house on the hill, overlooking the town. Named "Innisfallen," the huge two-story house had a fireplace in every room, and it was renowned for the Courtenay's entertaining. Now ruined, it was once the most impressive residence for many miles around (M. Hembree 2003:98-103).

William Courtenay died in 1908, and his family lost control of the mill about a decade later. Son Campbell Courtney effectively sold the mill around 1920 for an open, unsecured note, after which the Gassaway family acquired the mill. During the Depression, Cannon Mills ran Newry, until 1939 (M. Hembree 2003:32-33).

It was during this period, and certainly in the 1920s, that cotton mills reached their apogee in South Carolina. By that time, there were 50,000 workers engaged in textile manufacturing, and one-sixth of the state's population lived in mill towns. During this time, an estimated 44 percent of all American textiles were produced in South Carolina (M. Hembree 2003:32).

The Great Depression of the 1930s put a dent in this standing, but not much. Unlike a lot of other manufacturing operations, most cotton mills remained viable during this period. And it was during this time, in 1938, that two strangers came to Newry and shot a few hundred feet of black and white film, capturing as many people and as many activities as they could find over a period of a couple of days. The two entrepreneurs then showed the film around town for a fee of 10 cents per person. When they recouped their money and made a little profit, they left town and never came back. The film was left with the mill management. Later, no one would remember who the filmmakers were, or where they came from. The film itself was presumed lost (James Cater, personal communication, September 7, 2007).

Around 1980-81, a few years after the mill closed, the film was found in the abandoned mill building. Shot as a silent movie without any narration, it was transferred to three-quarter inch film. Henry Cater and his son, James, added the narrative in either 1981 or 1982. Its current DVD format was prepared at Clemson University many years later, around 2002 (James Cater, personal communication, September 7, 2007).

With the film and the narration, it is possible to piece together a pretty good idea of what life was like in Newry when the mill was in operation. The company, in addition to the mill, ran a series of other operations as auxiliary services to the mill. This included the warehouse, the company store, the residential houses, a sewer system, and a water and power system. In the early days, the water and power may have been provided for free, but that was not the case by the 1930s. The company also had a town medical doctor. There was also a rail system that ran between the warehouse and the mill; the railroad engine was called a "dummy." Even in the 1930s, the bell was still an important feature of daily life (Newry c.2002).

In 1939, the year after the film was shot, Newry Mill was taken over by Abney Mills, which ran the plant until it closed. That was also the year that Henry Cater began working for the company, at the age of 16. His first job was in the company store, but he later graduated to mill worker (M. Hembree 2003:37).

World War II and the late 1940s saw the first expansion of the mill town beyond the original layout. Newry's "New Town" contained a series of brick houses constructed on the south side of town. Later, in the 1950s, Abney Mills sold the mill residences to the occupants, as a cost saving measure. Even so, the 1960s began a downturn in the textile industry that hit all of the plants in the Carolinas. The mill closed in May of 1975, and was not reopened (M. Hembree 2003:37-39, 111).

Newry Mill was the most prominent of the mill communities within the Keowee basin, but it was not the only one. The mill town "Cateechee" was located on Twelve-Mile River, which currently flows into Lake Hartwell. That makes it close enough for at least a mention.

Cateechee was the site of the Norris Cotton Mill, established in 1896 by Daniel Keating Norris. Norris was a wealthy cotton planter in upper Anderson County who developed at least two mills: "Issaqueena" at Central, and "Cateechee." Both were named for the Creek maiden who warned the settlers at Ninety-Six of the impending Cherokee attack (Alexander 2004: preface, 1-3).

Cateechee was the first large industrial plant to be opened in Pickens County. The 363-acre site was purchased in 1895, and was constructed by the following year. It was known as "the mill you entered from the top." The factory was sited along the river, just downhill from the dam, with the mill town located on the high ground above it. The mill entrance was provided by a gangway from the town into the top floor of the plant. Inside were 5,000 spindles and 150 Mason looms, with another 200 looms added in 1899. In the beginning, all the machinery was powered by water-driven pulleys and belts. In 1901, the plant was electrified by adding a second, lower dam, and a power plant equipped with water turbines. Like the Newry Mill, Cateechee was staffed by farm workers with virtually no prior industrial experience (Alexander 2004:3-5, 18, 60).

TIMBER AND AGRICULTURE, 1890s-1960s

By the late 1800s, there was a relatively thorough net of railroad lines throughout the lower portion of the project area, and this spurred other economic activities, besides cotton mills. Foremost among these were timbering and lumbering. This was the heyday of timber clear-cutting, and this destructive practice was taken as far up the Blue Ridge as railroad spur lines would allow (Benson 2006:26).

Railroads and timbering made possible a number of small communities during this period. One of these was Salem, chartered in 1907. With a church, a school, six stores, and six sawmills, this was clearly a sawmill town. When local timbering declined, so did the town, and its charter was cancelled in 1916 (display information at Oconee Heritage Center).

Not far from Salem was the Tamassee DAR School. Conceived in 1914 and built in 1919, it was sponsored by the South Carolina Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The DAR School was created to help educate the state's mountain children at a time when poverty in the uplands was becoming better known through the spread of mill towns (OCHBC 1995:37).

Agriculture also expanded during this period, even though the upstate area was not particularly well suited to the intensive tenant farming commonly practiced in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Even so, agriculture was extended by the use of fertilizers, which allowed the exploitation of marginal soils. Over-production

of cotton, and poor farming techniques, led to extensive erosion, especially in the upper Piedmont. The arrival of the boll weevil, around 1920, only hastened the decline of local agriculture (Benson 2006:79).

By the 1930s and the Great Depression, much of the project area had become unproductive. Depleted agricultural lands, combined with the poor timber practices in the higher elevations, left much of the area exhausted. With the advent of Roosevelt's New Deal, the Forest Service and other federal agencies took some of the worst areas out of circulation. This was certainly true of the Sumter National Forest, established in 1936, and the neighboring Nantahala National Forest. The Andrew Pickens District, located in the west-northwest portion of Oconee County, was transferred from the Nantahala National Forest to the Sumter National Forest in the 1940s (Benson 2006:2-3, 23-29, 79-81).

Most of the forest repair work conducted during this period was through the Civilian Conservation Corps, better known as the CCC. There were other smaller programs as well. The Walhalla State Fish Hatchery, at the west end of Oconee County, was established during this period. Constructed as a series of circular stonewalled rearing pools, the hatchery was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the CCC. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries, Department of Commerce operated the hatchery. It was later taken over by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

As a result of this federal work, there were a series of timber and land maps prepared for the area, dated 1938 to 1941 (CCC 1938-41). These maps depict the general land situation within Oconee and Pickens counties. They show the project area marked by scattered farms, with a considerable amount of timberland. The farms were thickest, and the timber thinnest, along the lower Keowee River and around major towns like Clemson, Seneca, and Walhalla. The proportion of timberland to farmland is reversed in the upper Keowee area, including Jocassee Valley. Here, farm clearings were widely scattered, and the forested areas, especially along the ridges, were unbroken swaths of upland hardwoods, cove hardwoods, and shortleaf pine.

Much of this same situation was shown on two county highway maps, dated to 1939. In Pickens County, most of the labeled communities were found at the lower elevations in the southern half of the county. Pickens, the county seat, had the largest population: 1,130. The next in size was the mill town of Cateechee, with 800. Calhoun (which would later be Clemson) had 816. The other communities were much smaller: Six Mile with 150, Norris with 216, and Nine Times with 90. In the vicinity of Toxaway River, further north, there were no labeled communities at all. Inside the Sumter National Forest, at the northern edge of the county, there were virtually no habitations, much less communities (South Carolina State Highway Department 1939b).

Oconee County in 1939 had more towns-- and larger towns-- than did Pickens. Walhalla, the county seat, had a population of 2,388. Seneca closely followed with 1,929. The mill town of Newry had an even 1,000. Other local communities included West Union, with 305; Tamassee had 300; Salem, 115. Jocassee, located at the juncture of Whitewater and Toxaway rivers, at the north end of the Keowee basin, had a population of just 30. Settlement was so sparse there that individual lodges were identified on the map: Jocassee Camp, Attakulla Lodge, the Hemlock Club, and River View Lodge (South Carolina State Highway Department 1939a).

This overall situation remained basically the same through the 1950s. In 1953, a series of farm maps covering Oconee County show it to have been overwhelmingly rural and dotted with small farms. The

density of the farms was pretty great at the lower elevations, especially around Seneca. It was thin around the Jocassee Valley, and what little there was, was concentrated along Whitewater River. Only the Sumter National Forest was situated to the north and west (Brown 1953).

THE JOCASSEE VALLEY AND TOURISM

Like the rest of the Keowee Basin, the Jocassee Valley had its residences, churches, gristmills, sawmills, and cemeteries. The main difference was there were fewer of them. Jocassee Valley, however, did have some landmarks not found in other parts of the project area, and these were vacation hotels and resort camps. Nestled along the edge of the Blue Ridge, the Jocassee Valley was almost completely surrounded by hills. The main source of water came from the Blue Ridge: Whitewater River, which cascaded down the Upper and Lower Whitewater Falls to reach the valley floor; Thompson River (which flowed into Whitewater); Toxaway River; and Horsepasture, which flowed into Toxaway. Whitewater (the lower course of which used to be called Jocassee River) and Horsepasture join at the downstream end of the valley. There, two adjoining ridges squeeze the valley, now the site of the Lake Jocassee dam.

The Jocassee Valley has long been considered a world apart from the rest of the Keowee basin, and this was as true in the 1800s as it is today. Because of its beauty, cold mountain rivers, waterfalls, and higher elevation, it has long attracted summer visitors from throughout South Carolina and beyond.

Jocassee Valley was first permanently settled by Anglo-Americans in the early 1800s, a decade or two later than much of the rest of the Keowee Basin. One of the first settlers to the valley was Henry Wittmeier, later rendered Whitmire (Hembree and Jackson 2004:39). There was never a large population in the Jocassee Valley. Most settlers were subsistence farmers, even though it is recorded that at least three local families owned slaves: Hester, McKinney, and Whitmire (C. Hembree 2003:107).

Little changed in Jocassee Valley until the 1890s, when increasing numbers of people came to the local mountains to escape the summer heat. Places like Highlands, Cashiers, and Toxaway, located at the top of the Blue Ridge, were already popular as summer resorts for the well-to-do. For the rest, there were places at lower elevations like Lake Jocassee.

The first recorded use of the Jocassee Valley as a tourist resort is an obscure account of a summer house party by a number of wealthy Charlestonians in the 1850s. Tourism, though, did not become a way of life for the residents of the valley until the 1890s. By the early 1900s, there were at least three hotels or inns within the valley, and a few more followed. As a rule, these places were not heated, and operated only in the "summer" half of the year, from May to October. The initial three were the most popular, and they were Brown's Hotel (which was later Whitewater Inn and later still became part of Camp Jocassee), the Attakulla Lodge, and the A.L. Whitmire Hotel (C. Hembree 2003:20-21). Relatively little is known about the A.L. Whitmire Hotel, but the other two were famous in their day, and are discussed in greater detail below.

Henry Whitmire, Jr., built Attakulla Lodge, named for the eighteenth-century Cherokee chief, sometime around 1900. William Brown bought the lodge in the 1920s (C. Hembree 2003:98-100). Throughout this time, summer guests came from as far away as Charleston, Columbia, even Atlanta. The lodge was a huge two-story structure -- three stories if you counted the sleeping attic. Covered with a tin roof, it also had a wrap-around porch. There was even a non-mechanical bowling alley next to the lodge, constructed sometime during the 1920s. It also had a swinging bridge, used to access the other side of the river. Even though the lodge was located on Whitewater River, above its juncture with the Toxaway, when the Toxaway Reservoir dam broke in 1916, near the resort of Toxaway, North Carolina, the flood waters backed up the Whitewater River and into the first floor of the lodge (Fletcher 2003:19-23; C. Hembree 2003:30-35).

Brown's Hotel, later Whitewater Inn, was located further downstream, close to the juncture of the Whitewater and the Toxaway. It is believed to have started out as the home of the Brown family, built around 1889. William Macajah Brown built the two-story structure that became the hotel in the late 1890s (Fletcher 2003:10).

The local tourism trend probably began with Brown and his hotel. The first of the three resorts to be constructed, Brown's Hotel had 10 rooms. It also went through a number of administrative changes. For a while, it was the Whitewater Inn, and later became the central hall for an even larger establishment known as Camp Jocassee (later, Camp Jocassee for Girls). When it was part of Camp Jocassee, it was known as the "Wallace Building" (Hembree and Jackson 2004:55; C. Hembree 2003:98-100). These changes are described in greater detail below.

In 1922, Brown Hotel's was purchased by Dr. I. E. Wallace, a Presbyterian minister from Seneca. Wallace had conducted a successful retreat at the DAR School at Tamassee during the summer of 1921, and found Brown's Hotel ideal for future retreats. Wallace made a number of renovations to the hotel and added new cabins to the grounds. He renamed the place "Camp Jocassee," and the old Brown's Hotel building became known as the "Wallace Building." From all indications, Camp Jocassee was originally set up for both boys and girls; later it was formally renamed Camp Jocassee for Girls (C. Hembree 2003:79-80).

Wallace only stayed at the camp for four years, after which it was taken over by the Godbold sisters, Ludie and Sarah. The Godbolds spent every summer at Camp Jocassee until they retired in 1958, when the camp was sold to Walter Foy and his wife, Barbara. It was then, if not before, that Jocassee became a girls' camp (C. Hembree 2003:82-85; Fletcher 2003:28, 62-63).

The 1930s were a difficult time for all of the resorts, but the 1940s were boom years. During World War II, people had enough money to take long trips, but not enough ration cards. The Jocassee Valley was the perfect place for those who could not drive far (C. Hembree 2003:101). In some ways, this was the heyday of the valley resorts. Supplies and guests were brought in by train at the Seneca station. Cars and even wagons would then bring everything up into the valley (C. Hembree 2003:87). Soon after the war, around 1947, the valley was wired for electricity, at a time when many other parts of the Keowee Basin were not yet hooked up (C. Hembree 2003:5).

Camp Jocassee and the other resorts continued on through the 1950s and into the 1960s, until it was clear that the area was going to be flooded for power production. All of the resorts closed at some point in the mid-1960s, as the land was purchased and plans were made for the reservoirs.

IMPACT OF DUKE ENERGY

The development of commercial electricity is far beyond the scope of this report. Even so, it should be noted that the invention of the electric light bulb in the late 1870s, followed soon after by the development of motors that worked off direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC), opened up a new world of possibilities for homes and industry alike. Electric light bulbs replaced gaslights and arc lamps, and electric motors of all sizes began to replace steam engines, which were bulky and dangerous besides. By the 1890s, AC power had replaced DC for most functions, and this was solely because AC electricity, when ramped up to high voltage, could travel great distances over transmission lines.

Today, coal, gas and nuclear fuel power the turbines that provide most of the nation's electricity, but this was not the case in the late 1800s and early 1900s. At that time, it was waterpower, which remained the preferred method until at least the 1920s. The industrial facilities at Niagara Falls, the Santa Ana River transmission line to Los Angeles, and many similar projects were considered the technological marvels of the 1880s and 1890s. They all generated power through the use of falling water, which turned Pelton water wheels and later, turbines. By the early 1900s, electricity was making inroads into the South, especially in the larger cities. Atlanta, for example, was served by hydroelectric facilities at Tallullah Gorge and on the Hiwassee River.

Interestingly enough, the Southern Power Company, precursor to Duke Power (and later still Duke Energy), was interested in the Keowee basin as early as 1916, when the company did preliminary research for a potential hydroelectric plant. Despite this beginning, little was done in the area for many years afterwards. One reason for a renewal of interest could well have been the creation of Hartwell Lake, beginning with the 1952 pre-impoundment survey by the Army Corps of Engineers (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1973). The dams that impound the waters of Lake Keowee are located at the beginning of slack water for Lake Hartwell.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, Duke Power began acquiring land in the Keowee and Jocassee valleys, usually through third parties to prevent land-price inflation. It was only in January of 1965 that Duke publicized its plans, which called for the usual hydroelectric facilities and a series of nuclear reactors. The Federal Power Commission licensed the hydroelectric project in 1966, and the Atomic Energy Commission approved the nuclear station the following year. Construction of the Keowee Hydro dams and the Jocassee dam began soon after. Construction of the Oconee Nuclear Station began in April of 1967 (OCHBC 1995:6).

Duke's plan for these three generating facilities, identified as the "Keowee-Toxaway Project," was conceived by Duke's Design Engineering Department as a multipurpose power development, using both hydro and nuclear power. Two dams would be built on the Keowee and Little rivers to form one large reservoir called Lake Keowee, at a peak elevation of 800 feet above sea level (140 feet higher than Lake Hartwell). Further upstream, another dam would be constructed on the Keowee to form Lake Jocassee, which had an elevation of 1,100 feet above sea level. Banked by the two ridges that formed the Jocassee Valley, the Jocassee Dam would impound the headwaters of the Keowee River, namely the Whitewater, the Toxaway, and their tributaries.

The Keowee Hydro Station is a conventional hydroelectric station in that water flowing from the reservoir through the powerhouse turns a turbine and generates electricity. The Jocassee Pumped Storage Facility generates electricity in the same manner as a conventional hydroelectric station. However, unlike conventional hydroelectric facilities, pumped storage facilities also pump water back up to the reservoir during times of low power demand. This water is then used to generate electricity during periods of high power demand. The designers of the Keowee-Toxaway Project recognized that Oconee Nuclear Station would provide the extra power needed for the pumping. Oconee Nuclear Station would further benefit from using Lake Keowee as the source of cooling water for the reactors. The nuclear station pulls colder water from the bottom of the lake, runs it through the heat exchangers, and then releases the heated water back onto the surface of the reservoir where the water is already relatively warmer. The Duke engineers realized that this system would enable Duke to extract as much power as possible out of the waters of both reservoirs. At the time of its construction, the project was considered an engineering marvel. Oconee Nuclear Station was not only the first nuclear power plant constructed by Duke Power, and it was also the world's largest nuclear power plant at the time of its inauguration, in 1973 (Lake Keowee c.1973).

As initially conceived, with facilities at Lakes Keowee and Jocassee, the Keowee-Toxaway Project began operation in 1973. The Bad Creek Pumped Storage Facility was added 10 years later. Located about eight miles north of Salem and west of Lake Jocassee, the Bad Creek Reservoir has an elevation of 1,830 feet above sea level. A 30-foot diameter tunnel connects the Bad Creek reservoir with Lake Jocassee, and during off-peak hours, water is pumped back into Bad Creek's upper reservoir for re-use during times of peak demand, just as is done at Lake Jocassee (Rodgers and Green c.1983).

Tourism and recreation did not decline with the filling of Lake Keowee and Lake Jocassee. They were simply relocated to new sites. Even before the project went online, Crescent Resources, Duke Power's land management subsidiary at the time, was selling the first land lots for residential development along Lake Keowee. "Keowee Key," a 1,600-acre real estate development created by Realtec, Inc., was the first successful retirement community along the lake complete with gates, golf courses and tennis courts (OCHBC 1995:10-11). Many others soon followed along both the east and west shores of Lake Keowee. Development has been more limited along Lake Jocassee.

The development of the Keowee-Toxaway Project led to the development of state parks and other facilities along the mountainous edge of South Carolina. Some of these were parks on lands given to the state by Duke Power in the early 1970s. These included Devil's Fork State Park, 622 acres on Lake Jocassee; the 1,000-acre Keowee-Toxaway State Park; and the Horsepasture Game Management Area (OCHBC 1995:6).

Land conservation around the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project was the focus of the "Jocassee Gorges Project" announced in 1997. The Jocassee Gorges project was a cooperative land acquisition effort involving the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Crescent Resources, Duke Energy, and the Richard King Mellon Foundation, assisted by the Conservation Fund. The impetus behind this scheme was the sale of more than 50,000 acres of Duke Energy land north and east and west of Lake Jocassee to the state of South Carolina, North Carolina and United States Forest Service for permanent conservation. (Hembree and Jackson 2004:102-103; Jocassee Gorges c. 2005).

V. PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECTS

Due to the planned construction of a nuclear and hydroelectric plant, Duke Power (later known as Duke Energy) funded an archaeological survey of the Keowee River Valley in the 1960s. It also sought to relocate cemeteries that would be affected by this construction.

Duke Power attempted to contact the descendants of those buried in church and family cemeteries directly, when possible, and through newspaper advertisements. When they received permission to relocate graves, they were removed and reburied elsewhere. Church cemeteries were removed in their entirety since the churches themselves could act on behalf of all those buried there. However, family cemeteries were not always entirely removed since not all descendants could be found. In a number of cases, the graves were only marked with un-engraved rocks and therefore, the identity of that person was unknown. A list of individuals relocated is provided in Appendix A. Unfortunately, there are no records that provide the locations of these cemeteries.

As a result of the archaeology funded by Duke Power, a large amount of data recovery was performed to mitigate the damage that would occur at significant sites, which would be inundated by the project. The work was conducted by what is now called the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology under the direction of William Edwards. Thirty-three sites were identified, of which nine were tested and six were subjected to data recovery. Regrettably, little of the work was reported; however, one of the excavations produced a monograph (Grange 1971) and Beuschel (1976) provided a brief summary of the fieldwork, working from the small amount of surviving information regarding the fieldwork, maps, and artifacts. Most of this information has been lost or has little provenience (Benson 2007: 93-94).

Much of the work focused on the excavation of Fort Prince George (38PN1) and the historic Cherokee villages of Toxaway (38OC3) and Keowee (38OC1) (Beuschel 1976). Excavations at Toxaway revealed two Cherokee house patterns, as well as a Qualla component. Very little else could be determined, due to the poor quality of the existing collection.

The results of the excavation of the I.C. Few site (38PN2) were described by Grange (1971). It was located on a floodplain on the east bank of the river in Pickens County near the sites of Fort Prince George and Keowee Village. Excavations revealed a number of burials, some of which were accompanied by shell bead, pipes, and gorgets. Major occupations dated to the Connestee phase of the Middle and Late Woodland periods and to the Mississippian period. A historic Cherokee settlement was also noted (Benson 2007: 94).

Excavations also took place at the Wild Cherry Site (38PN22), on the east bank of the Keowee River. Unfortunately, there was apparently no control over the provenience of artifacts; Beuschel (1976) could only make a brief statement regarding the results. Her analysis revealed that the site was probably a single occupation dating to the Connestee phase. Basic component data from the excavations at the Pine Tree Nursery (38PN33) and Rock Turtle (38PN4) sites indicate that these date primarily to the Pigeon and Historic Cherokee phases, respectively (Benson 2007: 94).

Work at 38OC55 (the Rock Cairn Site) was performed prior to inundation by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (William n.d.) to investigate a location that was traditionally known as a Cherokee burial ground. The site is located on a hill overlooking Keowee (38OC1). A brief article by Williams indicated that the site consisted of a large rock mound (approximately 10 meters in diameter and one meter high), surrounded by concentrations of smaller mounds. They consisted of flat stones encircled by rocks; open "rings" of rocks, and disorganized circular rock piles. Woody Williams excavated one of the mounds and recovered eighteenth-century European trade goods. In 1970, John Combes returned and excavated one quadrant of one of the mounds. Fragments of a Connestee jar and modern materials were found within. No human remains were recovered. However, the acidic soils would have made bone preservation unlikely. Another rock cairn was observed by Williams, which appeared to have been "potted" several years before his initial visit (see also Harmon 1986).

Between the inauguration of the Keowee-Toxaway Project and the present time, there have been a number of cultural resources surveys around both Lake Keowee and Lake Jocassee. This section is not an attempt to list all of these surveys, many of which are the results of small monitoring programs or limited reconnaissance work. It will, however, deal with the most important of these cultural resource management (CRM) reports, providing information about the nature of the survey, survey location, and results.

It should be noted that this discussion is limited to surveys and archaeological findings adjacent to the shores of the lakes. It is only these properties that are likely to be impacted by any changes in lake management over the following years. Tables 1 and 2 provide a list of sites and their attributes, while Figures 13 thru 15 show the locations of archaeological sites in and adjacent to the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project reservoirs.

Table 1. Sites in and Adjacent to Lake Keowee

Site Number	Easting	Northing	Site Type	NR Eligibility
38OC001	326201	3858297	Keowee Town – Historic Cherokee	Inundated
38OC002	326312	3855360	Woodland Period	Inundated
38OC003	325976	3866427	Toxaway – Historic Cherokee	Inundated
38OC004	326170	3855279	Prehistoric Scatter	Inundated
38OC008	322380	3843660	Open, Sherd and Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC009	326322	3855096	Prehistoric Scatter	Inundated
38OC014	325681	3864182	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated
38OC036	323390	385180	Alexander-Hill House	Listed
38OC055	325794	3858654	Woodland/Cherokee	Unknown
38OC103	324210	3867480	Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC104	325380	3852930	(Probably) Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC105	325890	3851780	Quartz Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC171	320960	3844180	Late Archaic Lithic	Not Eligible
38OC172	321470	3842420	Early and Late Archaic Lithic	Not Eligible
38OC173	321160	3844790	Late Archaic Lithic	Not Eligible
38OC218	325499	3863836	Early to Late Archaic	Inundated
38OC224	324500	3855200	Middle Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC240	325021	3869049	Late Archaic Scatter	Inundated

Table 1. Sites in and Adjacent to Lake Keowee

Site Number	Easting	Northing	Site Type	NR Eligibility
38OC241	324680	3868120	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC255	327500	3851060	Early Archaic to Late Woodland Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC353	323534	3853580	Subsurface Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC354	322730	3853530	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC355	322940	3854360	Lithic Scatter and 19-20th-Century House Site	Not Eligible
38OC356	323040	3853820	Cannon Cemetery (19th-Century)	Not Eligible
38OC357	323000	3854660	Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible
38OC379	323260	3853520	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC380	323803	3853022	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC381	323932	3853490	Late Archaic, Late Woodland Lithic Scatter and 19th-Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC416	320604	3840157	Historic Petroglyphs and Possible Prehistoric Petroglyphs	Potentially Eligible
38OC417	321936	3856747	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and 19th- and 20th-Century scatter	Not Eligible
38OC454	318672	3845747	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC455	322466	3844940	20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC456	322660	3844906	20th-Century Historic and Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC457	323277	3845519	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC458	321744	3843354	20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC459	322373	3854638	20th-Century Historic and Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC460	322507	3856693	Unknown Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
38OC461	320521	3847164	19th- and 20th-Century Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible
38OC462	323924	3845431	19th- and 20th-Century Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible
38OC463	322934	3845555	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC464	323144	3845628	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC465	323091	3845640	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC466	325769	3858321	Unknown Prehistoric Cemetery	Potentially Eligible
38OC467	325561	3866201	Middle Archaic - Middle Woodland	Potentially Eligible
38OC468	325434	3866012	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Potentially Eligible
38OC469	325338	3865919	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC470	325536	3864375	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC471	325617	3857098	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC472	325807	3853906	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC473	322713	3854970	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC474	324320	3849600	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC475	324444	3849444	Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, Unknown Historic	Not Eligible
38OC476	322376	3856614	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC477	323656	3848161	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC478	323381	3851157	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC479	323659	3852352	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC480	322537	3849846	19th- and 20th-Century Historic and Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible

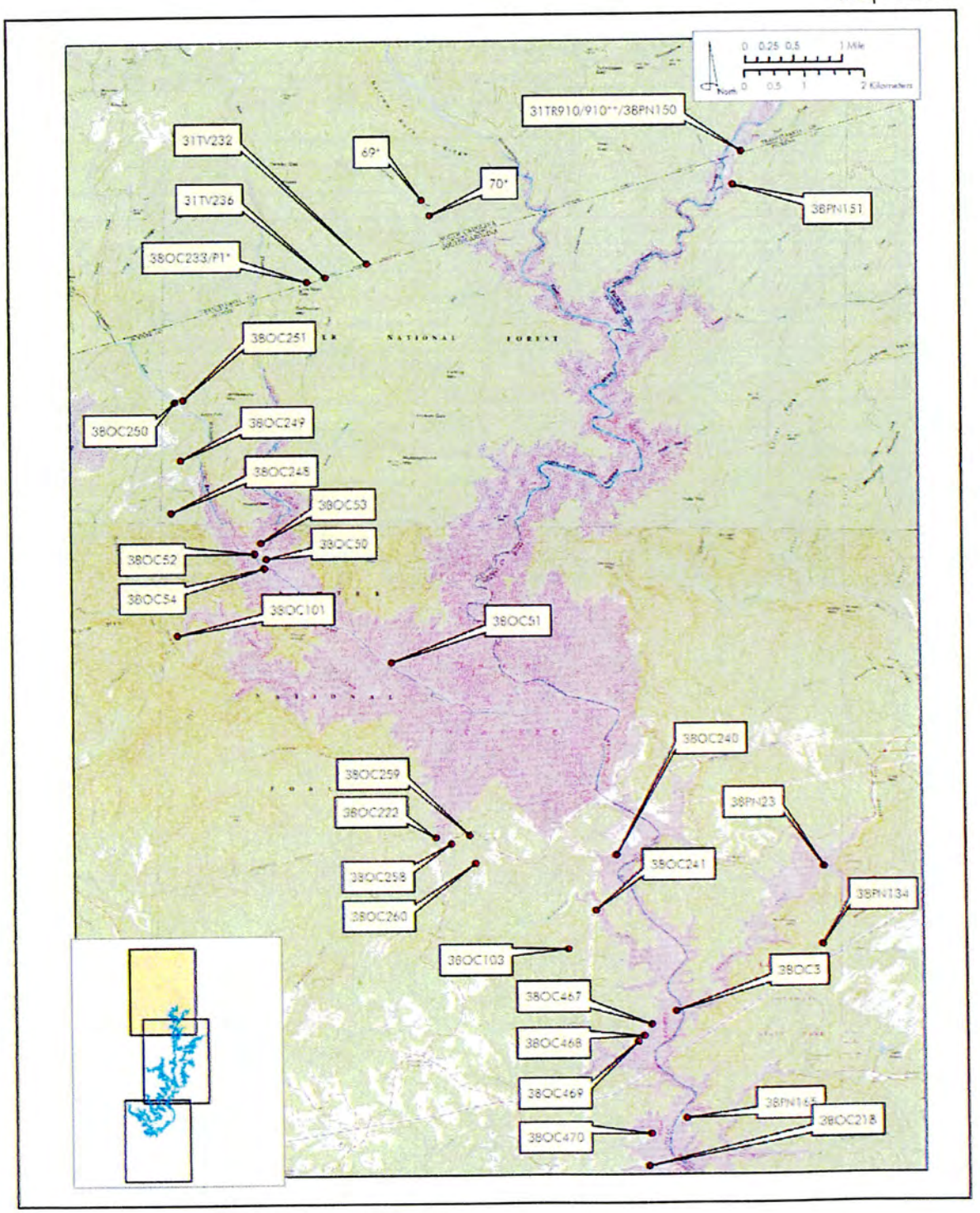
Table 1. Sites in and Adjacent to Lake Keowee

Site Number	Easting	Northing	Site Type	NR Eligibility
38OC481	324272	3851392	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC482	321198	3847130	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC483	320491	3848027	19th- and 20th-Century Historic and Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC484	320310	3848573	19th- and 20th-Century Historic and Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC485	321558	3845419	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38OC486	324335	3851308	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC487	318044	3846182	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC488	318347	3845132	Unknown Historic	Not Eligible
38OC489	320524	3843124	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38OC490	322236	3855492	20th Century Historic	Not Eligible
38PN001	326048	3858846	Fort Prince George – 18th Century	Inundated
38PN004	326282	3858642	Rock Turtle Site – Historic Cherokee	Inundated
38PN005	326749	3852911	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated
38PN012	325946	3858907	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated
38PN020	326344	3854867	Archaic Open Site	Not Eligible
38PN021	326222	3854886	Cherokee site	Not Eligible
38PN022	326373	3858551	Woodland Period – Wild Cherry Site	Inundated
38PN023	328486	3868825	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated
38PN034	326332	3859690	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated
38PN036	326129	3859690	Mississippian	Inundated
38PN051	327730	3851370	Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38PN134	328453	3867516	Rock Shelter Pictographs	Potentially Eligible
38PN152	330358	3861928	19th- to 20th-Century homestead	Not Eligible
38PN153	330164	3861744	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter and Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
38PN154	330708	3861997	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38PN155	330540	3861958	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not Eligible
38PN156	330185	3861975	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38PN157	330042	3861605	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38PN160	330630	3861840	Prehistoric Rockshelter	Not Eligible
38PN165	326130	3864633	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38PN166	329485	3861979	Middle Woodland and Mississippian	Not Eligible
38PN167	327030	3860255	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38PN168	326867	3855837	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38PN169	327529	3857633	Unknown Prehistoric	Not Eligible
38PN170	328194	3857761	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38PN171	329642	3857287	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38PN172	329939	3860939	19th- and 20th-Century Historic	Not Eligible
38PN173	329597	3860870	Mississippian and Unknown Historic	Additional Work
38PN174	329852	3861252	Unknown Historic	Not Eligible
38PN175	328381	3860956	Historic Cemetery	Not Eligible

Table 2. Sites in and Adjacent to Lake Jocassee

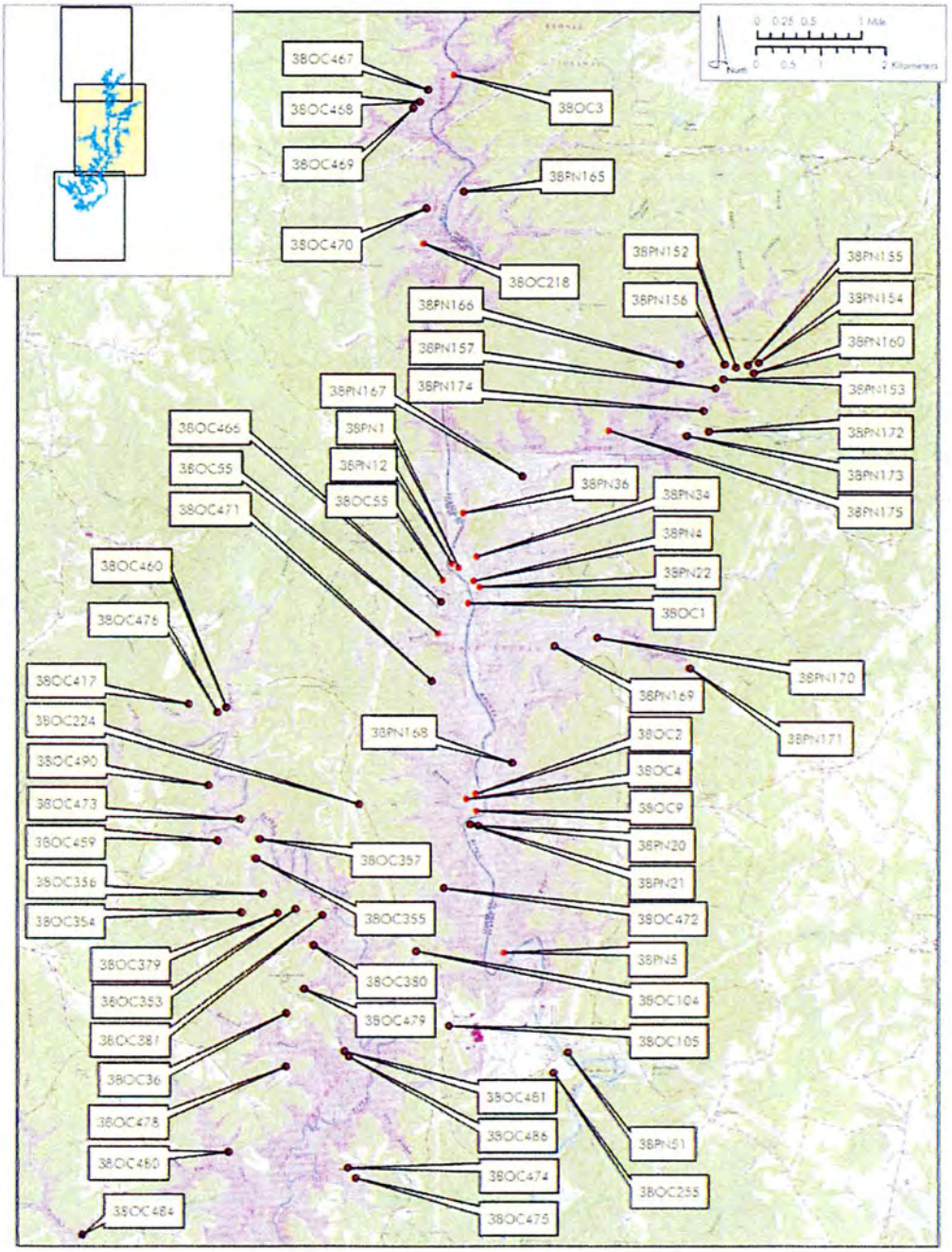
Site Number	Easting	Northing	Site Type	NR Eligibility
31TR910/910**/ 38PN150	327201	388028	Early Archaic, 20th-Century House	Not Eligible
31TV232	320960	3878983	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
31TV236	320254	3878759	Isolated Find	Not Eligible
31TV909/909**	327687	3881767	Woodland, and 20th-Century House	Not Eligible
38OC050	319213	3874048	Mississippian and 18th-Century Cherokee Hamlet	Inundated
38OC051	321310	3872301	Woodland Scatter	Inundated
38OC052	319020	3874139	Woodland Scatter	Inundated
38OC053	319131	3874318	Woodland Scatter	Inundated
38OC054	319177	3873891	Woodland and Archaic Scatter	Inundated
38OC101	317729	3872784	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC222	322021	3869353	Lithic Scatter	Eligible
38OC233/P1*	319944	3878683	Early Archaic	Not Eligible
38OC248	317643	3874836	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC249	317811	3875720	Rock shelter; Woodland, Mississippian	Potentially Eligible
38OC250	317725	3876685	Mississippian Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC251	317862	3876726	Late Archaic Scatter	Potentially Eligible
38OC258	322279	3869247	Lithic scatter; 20th- Century House Site	Not Eligible
38OC259	322591	3869392	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
38OC260	322684	3868919	Lithic Scatter; 20th-Century House Site	Not Eligible
38PN151	327093	3880255	Early Archaic, 20th-Century House	Not Eligible
69*	321895	3880044	Late Archaic	Unassessed
70*	322034	3879785	Late Archaic-Woodland	Unassessed

Figure 13.
Archaeological Sites Within One-Half Mile
of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project
Map 1 of 3



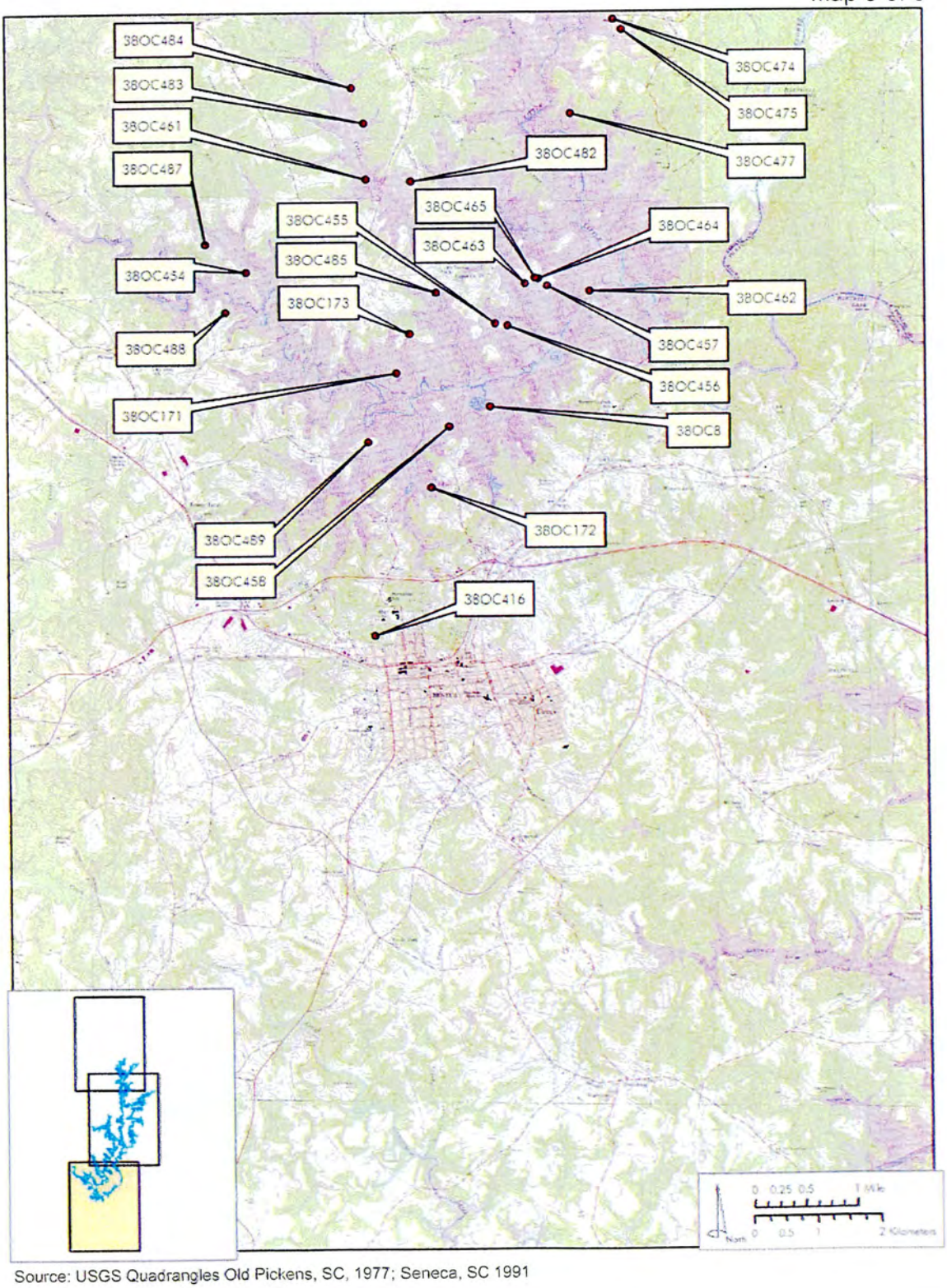
Source: USGS Quadrangles: Reid, NC 1987; Salem, SC 1996

Figure 14.
Archaeological Sites Within One-Half Mile
of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project
Map 2 of 3



Source: USGS Quadrangles Salem, SC, 1996; Old Pickens, SC 1977

Figure 15.
Archaeological Sites Within One-Half Mile
of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project
Map 3 of 3



Source: USGS Quadrangles Old Pickens, SC, 1977; Seneca, SC 1991

Archaeological Inventory Survey of Waterside Crossing at Lake Keowee, by Lesley Drucker and William Barr (2001), was one of the first major projects conducted along the lake's shoreline. This was a Phase I cultural resources survey of a relatively small section of the shoreline, north of Highway 183 and south of the flooded Flat Shoal River portion of Lake Keowee. The survey area was covered by a program of shovel tests or surface examinations spaced at 30-meter intervals. This included lakeshore exposures and ridge tops. Slope surfaces greater than 15 percent were exposed by shovel turnovers that were not subsequently screened. Heavily disturbed land surfaces were tested at intervals greater than 30 meters whenever there was sufficient ground exposure to check for surface deposits.

As a result of this work, the surveyors discovered two prehistoric sites (38OC353 and 38OC354), a site with both prehistoric and historic components (38OC355), and two historic cemetery sites (38OC356 and 38OC357). None were found to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (Drucker and Barr 2001:5-6).

Cultural Resources Survey of The Reserve at Lake Keowee, by Ralph Bailey and Joshua Fletcher (2003), was a survey of some 1,280 hectares on the upper east side of the lake. The survey was located on the large point of land between the main channel of the Keowee River to the west, and flooded Crow Creek to the southeast. As a result of this work, 20 archaeological sites, 11 isolated finds, and four alcohol stills, were discovered. Only part of one site (38PN84) was recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Six sites, including three cemeteries, were recommended potentially eligible (38PN82, 38PN85, 38PN89, 38PN83, 38PN99, and 38PN100). A further recommendation was made that 38PN82, 38PN85, 38PN89, and the contributing element of 38PN84, should be preserved in place.

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Approximately 2,200 Acres at the Cliffs Keowee Tract, by Natalie Adams (2003), was a survey along the upper west bank of the lake. The survey area was roughly located north of Highway 130 (and the Keowee Key peninsula) and south of Highway 11. Most of the survey area was east of State Road 128. As a result of this work, 21 archaeological sites, one isolated find, and a collapsed barn or shed, were discovered. A previously identified site (38OC218) was re-examined, but no artifacts were found in association. Most of the cultural resources found were nineteenth- or twentieth-century house sites. Out of the pre-contact sites, most were undiagnostic lithic scatters. Of these 24 cultural properties, additional work or preservation in place was recommended for three: 38OC397 (cemetery, to be protected), 38OC404, and 38OC411 (rock shelters, subject to further work). Subsequently, New South Associates examined the shoreline for archaeological sites. None were found (Windham 2007a).

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, The Cliffs at Keowee Springs, by Brad Botwick and Staci Richey (2006). This was an archaeological and historical survey of 566 hectares (1,400 acres) on the west side of Lake Keowee, on a broad point of land between the flooded Crow Creek estuary and the flooded Mile Creek estuary. As a result of this work, nine archaeological resources were discovered. One was a multi-component prehistoric site found in a roadbed. Six of the sites represent the remains of nineteenth- and twentieth-century house sites. Another two sites are historic artifact scatters of indeterminate date and function. None of the cultural resources were determined potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequently, New South Associates examined the shoreline for exposed archaeological sites. None were found (Windham 2007b).

Cultural Resources Investigation of the Seven Eleven Tract, by Steven RabbySmith (2007). This was a survey of 217 hectares (538 acres) on the east side of Lake Keowee. Specifically, the survey area was east and south of the flooded Crow Creek estuary, and west of State Road 133. Nine previously unknown archaeological sites were found within this area. These included four lithic scatters, a pre-contact artifact scatter, a rockshelter, two nineteenth- to twentieth-century century home sites, and a remnant of a mid twentieth-century barn. Due to excessive disturbance or the paucity of artifact material, none of these cultural resources was deemed eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 622 Acres and 7.58 Miles of Shoreline at the Cliffs at Keowee Springs II Development, by Natalie Adams, Elsa Heckman, and Staci Richey (2007). This archaeological survey occurred in the uplands and along the shoreline of this development. As a result of this work, four resources were identified. One consisted of an undiagnostic lithic scatter and the remaining three were turn of the century house sites. All of these resources were recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 225 Acres and 0.5 miles of Shoreline at the Cliffs at Waterfall Place Development, Pickens County, South Carolina, by Elsa Heckman (2007). This project consisted of a survey of 225 acres of uplands and the shoreline area of this development. No archaeological resources were identified during this survey (Heckman 2007a).

Other shoreline surveys consist of an examination of selected lots at the Cliffs at Keowee Falls North Development (Heckman 2007b) and two separate surveys at the Cliffs at Keowee Vineyards Development (Valk 2007 and Windham 2007c). No sites were revisited or identified during these surveys.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Lake Jocassee Shoreline, by Ramona Grunden (2007), was a survey of the entire shoreline of Lake Jocassee. This was performed in 2007 because drought conditions had reduced lake levels between 12 and 20 feet below normal, exposing any sites possibly preserved on the banks. As a result of this survey, three archaeological sites and one isolated find were discovered. Of the sites, one was in Pickens County, one was in Transylvania County, North Carolina, and the other straddled the two. None were found to be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Survey of Lake Keowee Shoreline, Recreation Areas, and Islands Oconee and Pickens Counties, South Carolina, by Elsa Heckman, Natalie Adams, Ricah Marquez, and Mark Swanson (.2007), was performed in order to identify and assess archaeological sites within Duke's FERC Project Boundary. As a result of this survey, 47 archaeological sites were identified. Of these resources, four were considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A fifth site requires additional work to determine eligibility. The remaining 42 sites are recommended as not eligible.

VI. IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

In addition to the archaeological properties found as a result of survey work, there are also a number of properties within the project area that are either on the National Register of Historic Places, or are eligible to the National Register (Figures 16, 17, and 18). This section of the report will list those properties and provide a brief discussion of their importance. To obtain a representative sampling of National Register properties, the area of examination was expanded to include most the Lake Keowee drainage (this naturally would include Lake Jocassee and Bad Creek as well).

Since National Register properties in both South and North Carolina are listed on USGS 7.5-minute topographical maps, the expanded search was based on these maps. Within the general project area, this included a block of territory encompassed by the following topographic quadrangles, starting in the south and working north: Westminister (northeast half); Seneca; Clemson (northwest half); Walhalla (east half); Old Pickens; Six Mile; Tamassee (east half); Salem; Sunset; Cashiers; Reid; and Eastatoe Gap. In those cases where only half of the quad was examined, it was because the other half was clearly in a different drainage. This was the case with, for example, Clemson, where the town was situated on the other side of an arm of what is now Lake Hartwell, well below drainage into Lake Keowee.

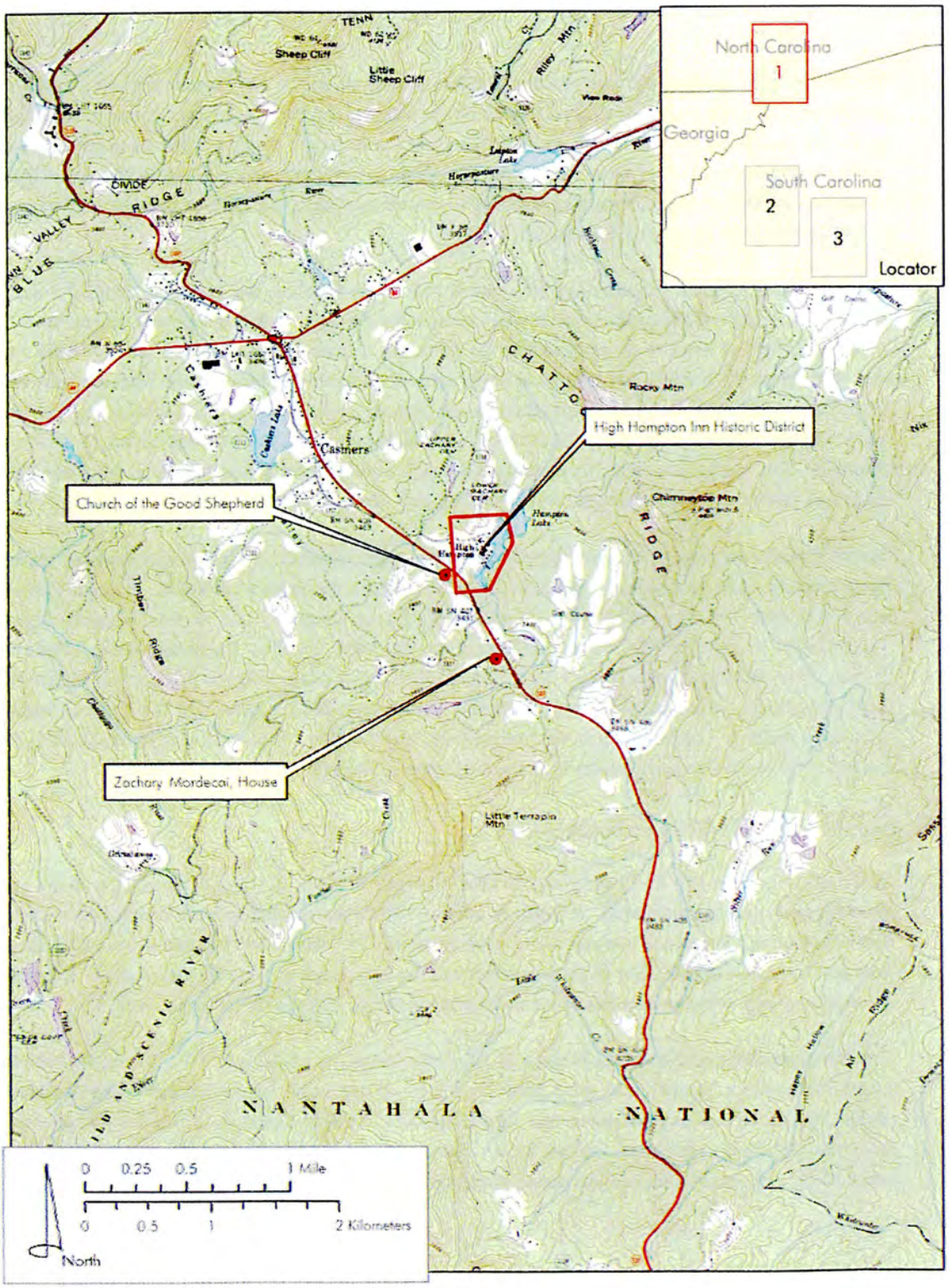
Within this area outlined above, there were 14 properties currently listed on the National Register. Each of these properties will be discussed briefly, in the order in which the quads were listed. In South Carolina, this information has been taken from the National Register forms on line at the "National Register Properties in South Carolina" website sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (www.nationalregister.sc.gov), and from South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office files kept at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, in Columbia. For the National Register properties in North Carolina, which are not currently on-line, this information was obtained from files housed at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, in Raleigh.

KEIL FARM (WESTMINSTER QUAD)

Keil Farm, located at 178 Keil Farm Road, is listed as SHPO Site No. 10 (Oconee County), with the main year of significance given as 1900. It began as a circa-1850 farmhouse that had two rooms, plus a kitchen and loft building. The house was augmented over the years. By 1905, it had become a seven-room house with one and a half stories. The original structure and the later additions were all well crafted. Unpainted heart-of-pine tongue and groove boards on both walls and ceiling distinguish the upper level.

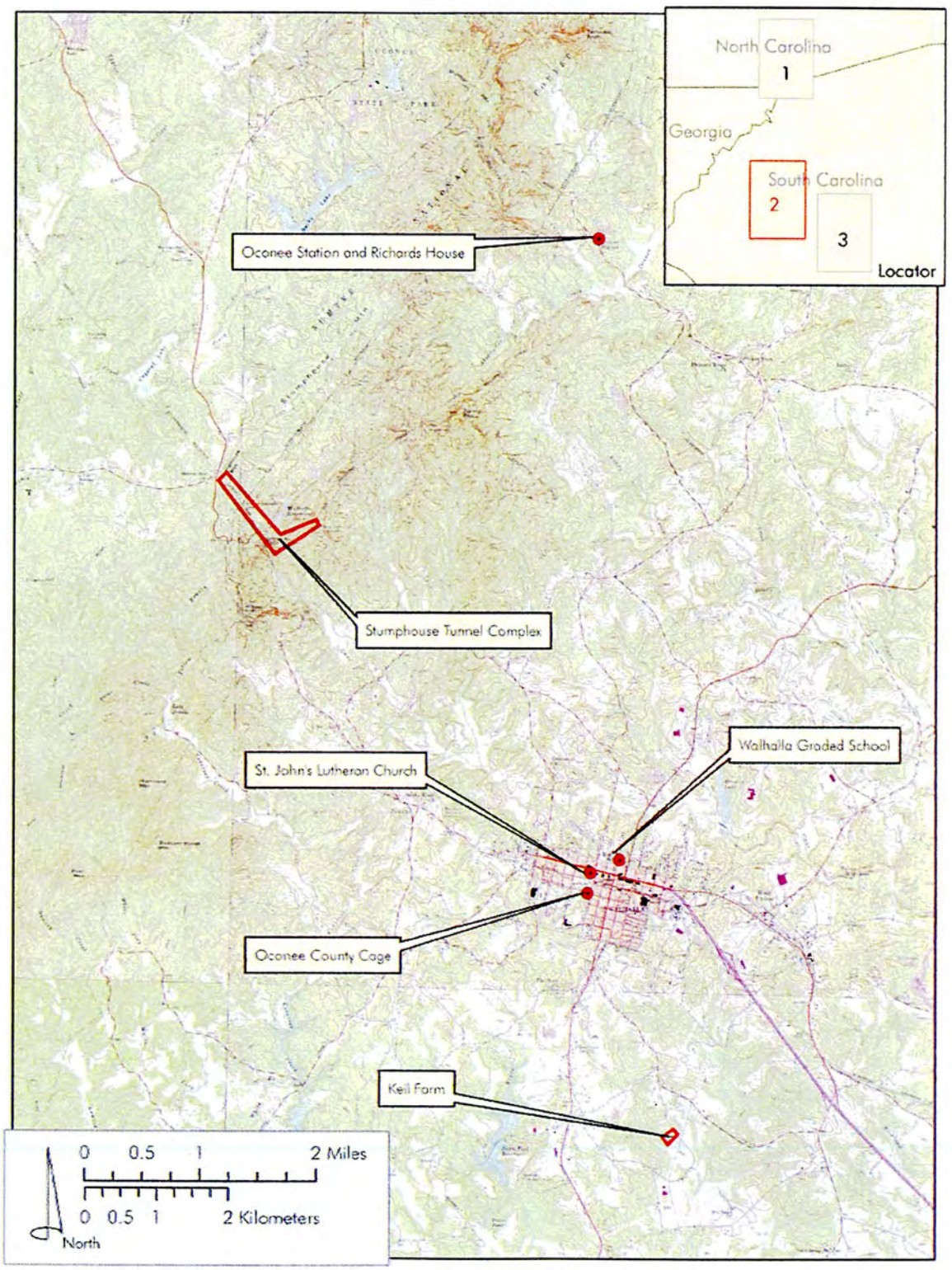
The farm complex consists of the house and six outbuildings, which include a barn, corncrib, chicken house, smoke house, tenant house, and a privy. It is believed that most of these structures were in place by 1860. The builder and original owner was John Henry Keil, a German immigrant who moved to the area when Walhalla was established, around 1850. The areas of historic significance for this property are architectural and agricultural, with the period of significance from around 1850 to circa 1905.

Figure 16.
National Register Properties Within the Keowee-Toxaway Context History Area
Map 1 of 3



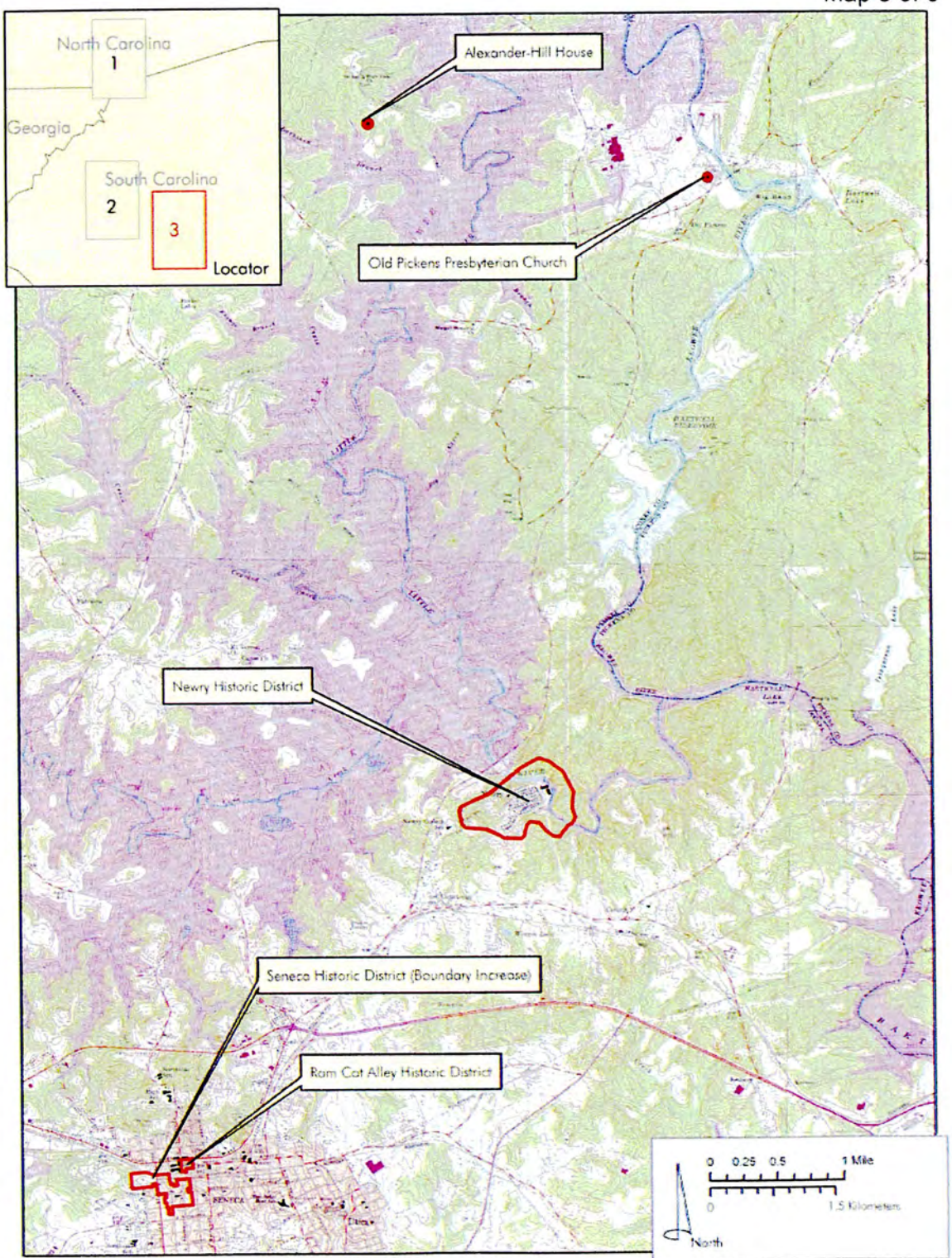
Source: USGS Quadrangles Highlands, NC, 1989; Cashiers, NC, 1991; Tamassee, SC, 1991

Figure 17.
National Register Properties Within the Keowee-Toxaway Context History Area
Map 2 of 3



Source: USGS Quadrangles Whetstone, SC, 1991; Holly Springs, SC, 1992; Walhalla, SC 1991; Westminster, SC, 1982

Figure 18.
National Register Properties Within the Keowee-Toxaway Context History Area
Map 3 of 3



Source: USGS Quadrangles Seneca, SC, 1991; Old Pickens, SC, 1977

SENECA HISTORIC DISTRICT (SENECA QUAD)

This is the historic residential core of Seneca, which was established in 1873. This district includes three churches and 20 houses, all examples of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic and church architecture. The building styles include Victorian, Classical Revival, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, and Four-Square. Many of the houses were built by leading members of the local community. The district, which contains around 30 acres, was listed in 1974 for its significance in architecture, with a period of significance from 1873 to the present.

RAM CAT ALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT (SENECA QUAD)

Also known as the Seneca Downtown Historic District, the Ram Cat Alley Historic District was the old public, commercial and social center of the town of Seneca. Included within this district are 21 commercial buildings, 18 of which contribute to the historic character of the district. These buildings span the era from around 1887 to around 1930. The buildings are typical of a small railroad town in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The name of the district goes back to the early 1900s, when it was common for local cats to gather at the Fred Hopkins Meat Market, located on Ram Alley. This district contains an estimated three acres and was listed in 2000 for its significance in architecture and commerce, with a period of significance from circa 1887 to circa 1930.

NEWRY HISTORIC DISTRICT (SENECA QUAD)

The Newry Historic District contains the remains of a textile mill and mill town, laid out and constructed in 1893 by William A. Courtenay. Situated along the Little River, and now immediately downstream from the Little River dam for Lake Keowee, this district contains 118 separate properties, which include the mill complex, mill office, the company store, post office, village church, and over 100 residences built for the mill workers. The area covered by this complex is roughly 250 acres. During its height in the early years of the twentieth century, the population of Newry was around 1,000; it is currently estimated at around 250.

Most of the buildings were constructed during the period from 1893 to 1910, and are excellent examples of late nineteenth-century mill town designs common in South Carolina. The principal buildings, including the mill, were made of brick. Most of the houses were frame construction and were basically square in plan, with two stories. Each house was a duplex, with a family on each side. The roof was slanted to the back in what has been called a "catslide roof." A few of the houses were single-family dwellings, rectangular in plan, with the gable end facing the street. Also included in the mill town was the Courtenay residence, which was named "Innisfallen," a Neoclassical mansion constructed on a hill overlooking the mill town. This mansion is now in a ruined state. This district was listed in 1982 for its significance in textile mill village architecture and industry, with the era of greatest significance between 1893 and the 1940s.

OCONEE STATION AND RICHARDS HOUSE (WALHALLA QUAD)

The Oconee Station, located 11 miles north of Walhalla, is probably the oldest standing structure within the project area. It is a two-story fieldstone building with walls two-feet thick. It has a gable roof, with small windows in the gables. The two front casement windows were originally loopholes, set high above either side of the entrance. There is a brick fireplace on each floor, with a single central chimney. The Richards House was constructed next door around 1805 and served as a residence. It has two stories, a basement, and is constructed of local hand-made bricks laid in English and Flemish bond. The house has a fieldstone foundation and two end chimneys.

It used to be said that the Oconee Station was constructed by Col. Montgomery in 1760, and this is still mentioned on the National Register form. However, more current research suggests that the Oconee Station was built as a small military post around 1792 to better control horse thieving that was taking place at certain spots along the Cherokee frontier. The Oconee Station was abandoned as a military post by the time of the Richards occupation, and was subsequently used as a barn and out-building. This property was listed in 1971 for its significance in local military history and in architecture, with a period of significance from the late 1700s to the early 1800s.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (WALHALLA QUAD)

St. John's Lutheran Church, located at 301 West Main Street, in Walhalla, was constructed between 1859 and 1861 under the direction of John Kaufmann, a master builder originally from Baden, Germany. The church is the oldest in the town of Walhalla, and has served as the religious and social focus of the community since the town's beginnings. It is a frame version of a German vernacular church that has also been influenced by Victorian Medieval Revival. The church is rectangular in shape, with the tower centered on the façade. The interior has a number of unusual features, including a pulpit of "twisted wood," common in Germany. Many of the original congregants were members of the German Colonization Society, which was responsible for the settlement of Walhalla. This property, located on 3.5 acres, was listed in 1980 for its significance in architecture, religion, and local history, with the period of greatest significance from 1859 to 1861.

OCONEE COUNTY CAGE (WALHALLA QUAD)

Also known as the "Jail on Wheels," the Oconee County Cage is typical of the kind of vehicle used in the late 1800s and early 1900s as quarters for chain-gang members at work sites. The metal cage, which was placed on a chassis with wheels, was made around 1900. It was pulled by draft animals, by means of a metal tongue that projected from the chassis. The dimensions of the cage were 14 feet by 8 feet, with a height of 7 feet. Metal bars enclosed the sides of the cage. There was also a hinged metal door at the back. Inside the cage were 12 metal bunks, arranged in three tiers. This example of a "county cage" is considered one of the best in the state. This property was listed in 1981 for its significance in local history, with the period of significance being the early 1900s.

WALHALLA GRADED SCHOOL (WALHALLA QUAD)

The Walhalla Graded School, located at 101 East Broad Street in Walhalla, consists of a graded school built in 1902, an auditorium and east wing addition added in 1913-1914, followed by a classroom addition from the 1950s. The building is a brick construction on a brick foundation. It is an example of an educational building in the Classical Revival style, and was designed by the architectural firm of Edwards and Walker, based in Columbia, South Carolina. This site had been previously used as the temporary location of both Newberry College and Adger College. This property, located on around a half acre, was put on the National Register in 1992 for its significance in architecture and education, with a period of significance from 1902 to 1914.

STUMPHOUSE TUNNEL COMPLEX (WALHALLA QUAD)

The Stumphouse Tunnel Complex is a series of mid nineteenth-century constructions that include the Stumphouse Mountain Tunnel, a smaller tunnel known as Middle Tunnel, and the 385-foot long original railroad bed that connects them. In addition, parts of the complex are twentieth-century picnic and camping areas and a small museum of railroad history.

The nineteenth-century constructions were part of a railroad scheme known as the "Blue Ridge Railroad," which was intended to connect Charleston and the Mid-Western states by crossing the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Civil War effectively stopped all serious construction on both the railroad and on the tunnel. By that time, the Middle Tunnel was finished through one of the mountain spurs, but not the much longer tunnel through the main ridge of Stumphouse Mountain. There, excavation progressed into the side of the mountain for about 1,600 feet. There were other sections of this tunnel that had been started by means of vertical shafts, but this work was never completed. Attempts to revive the work following the war proved unsuccessful. Later, the tunnel was used to age blue cheese by researchers from Clemson. This complex, which contains some 42 acres, was listed in 1971 for its significance in regional history, commerce, and transportation. Its period of significance is from the 1850s to the 1950s.

ALEXANDER-HILL HOUSE (OLD PICKENS QUAD)

The Alexander-Hill House, also known as the Alexander-Cannon-Hill House, is an architectural link to the community of Old Pickens, the administrative seat for the Pickens District from the 1820s to 1868. Originally sited along the Keowee River, in what is now Lake Keowee, the original part of the Alexander-Hill House, a two-story frame structure, was built in 1831. An addition to the eastern side of the house was added before the Civil War. Built by Pleasant Alexander, who served as local sheriff and then postmaster for a number of years, the house passed to Silas Cannon in 1874. Nine years later, it was passed again to J. Bennett Hill, and remained in that family until Duke Power acquired the property in the 1960s. It was moved to its present location on the west side of the lake in 1972. It is now about 10 miles north of Seneca, south of S.C. Highway 183. This property was listed in 1972 for its significance in architecture and local politics, with the period of significance from the 1830s to the 1860s.

OLD PICKENS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OLD PICKENS QUAD)

Old Pickens Presbyterian Church is the only extant building still sited on the grounds of the town of Old Pickens, which was the seat of government for the Pickens District from 1828 to 1868. Built in 1849-1851, this one-story brick construction is an excellent example of a mid nineteenth-century meetinghouse-style church. Open to Christians of all denominations, it was the only operational church in a town that never had more than around 100 inhabitants. Beyond the rear of the church is a cemetery with over 200 marked graves. The church is now located just downstream from the Keowee Dam. This property, located on 6.7 acres, was listed in 1994 for its significance in local history, religion, and architecture. The period of significance is circa 1849-1851.

MORDECAI ZACHARY HOUSE (CASHIERS, NC, QUAD)

The Mordecai Zachary House, located in Jackson County, North Carolina, and identified as JK 207, was constructed in 1850-1852 by Mordecai Zachary, the 11th child of Col. John Alexander Zachary. In the early 1830s, John Zachary was one of the first white settlers to the area around Cashiers, North Carolina. The house is a vernacular Greek Revival, two-story frame house. A two-room frame kitchen was added in the 1920s, and was connected to the main part of the house by means of a breezeway (the original detached kitchen was burned). An adjacent barn was added around 1930, and is a non-contributing element to the National Register property.

This house, like others in the areas, often hosted guests from South Carolina who came to the mountains for the summer. Local legend has it that Wade Hampton himself stayed in the house and played a role in its financing and construction. The property was listed in 1998 for its significance in local history and architecture, with a period of significance from 1850 to the 1920s.

HIGH HAMPTON INN HISTORIC DISTRICT (CASHIERS, NC, QUAD)

The High Hampton Inn Historic District (JK 6) consists of the High Hampton Inn and a number of surrounding buildings. The present inn, designed by Erle (sic) Stillwell, was constructed in 1932-1933 to replace an earlier structure destroyed by fire. The other buildings adjacent to the inn date from 1922 and 1941. Most of these were built by lumber magnate Ernest Lyndon McKee from Sylva, North Carolina. At that time, the inn and the structures around it were a major focal point for the Cashiers area, a summer resort that has been popular since at least the 1840s when Wade Hampton II first popularized the area. One of the features of the district buildings is the use of chestnut bark as shingle material for both wall and roof. This district, which contains 55 acres, was listed in 1991 for its significance in architecture and history. The greatest period of significance was from the 1920s to the 1940s.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (CASHIERS, NC, QUAD)

The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (JK 8), with churchwardens and the vestry, has long been one of the religious centers of the High Hampton area of Cashiers, North Carolina. Dedicated in 1895, it is a good example of a Gothic Revival rural church. The graves in the adjacent cemetery date back to the 1880s. This property was listed in 1986 for its significance in architecture and religion, with the period of greatest significance from the 1880s to the 1890s.

PROPERTIES CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Within this same area, there were also eight institutional/commercial properties that have been deemed eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, but have not yet been listed to the National Register. These are discussed briefly below.

The majority of these eligible properties are located in/or near either Seneca or Walhalla, both of which have been surveyed. The following properties are considered eligible to the National Register:

- Seneca Depot, located on the railroad adjacent to Walnut Street, Seneca;
- Seneca Junior College Library, 298 S. Poplar St., Senaca;
- Charles McGee Byrd American Legion Post 120, 575 N. Fairplay St., Senaca;
- Mountain View Cemetery, 415 N. Fairplay St., Senaca;
- Shiloh School, Southeast of Seneca located on the southwest side of Shiloh Road;
- Oconee County Agricultural Building, 301 W. South Broad St., Walhalla;
- Keowee Courier Building, Short St. Walhalla; and
- Rock Building (Patriot's Hall), 13 Short St. (built by CCC, 1930s), Walhalla.

In North Carolina, there are a number of properties roughly seven to eight miles above Lake Jocassee that have been identified in the course of survey work, but not evaluated for their eligibility to the National Register. Most of these are house sites located near the crest of the Blue Ridge in Transylvania County. Among them are: the Van Powell House (TV 139), the Willy Reid House (TV 138), the Jack Whitmire House (TV 137), and the Thomas-Whitmire House (TV 136).

VII. SUMMARY

Presented in this report was a context history for the "Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project," located in Oconee and Pickens counties, South Carolina and Transylvania County, North Carolina. The Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project consists two hydroelectric developments, the Keowee Development and the Jocassee Development. The Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project's two reservoirs, Lake Keowee and Lake Jocassee, are located on the Keowee River and its tributaries. The Keowee River itself is a tributary of the Savannah River. This context report was done by New South Associates of Stone Mountain, Georgia on behalf of Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC, the licensee of the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project. The research was done in anticipation of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing effort for the Keowee-Toxaway Hydroelectric Project.

This report provides a context history of the Keowee River Valley from the Cherokee occupation and the first colonial expeditions to the influx of Euro-American settlers in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This wave of settlement was followed by an intensification of local land use, mainly farming and timber exploitation. There was also the spread of cotton mills, such as that found at Newry. In the Jocassee Valley, close to the headwaters of the Keowee drainage, this was supplemented by the development of a local tourist industry.

Much of this history is reflected in the historical and archaeological resources that have been recorded in the valley since the 1960s, beginning with the excavations carried out prior to inundation. This work began with the excavation of Fort Prince George and the historic Cherokee villages around it. It has continued since the inauguration of the lakes, with a number of shoreline surveys, as well as survey areas adjoining the lakes. These projects have been summarized in this report.

This review has also been extended to the historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Here, the area under examination basically covered the drainage area that serves the two reservoirs. There were 14 properties within this basin. Each of these is discussed in this report.

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British Headquarters Map of Old Cherokee Lands

c.1782 *British Headquarters Map of Old Cherokee Lands*, used in Revolutionary War by Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in North America. Original in William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Map No. 323. Copy on display, Oconee County Public Library, South Carolina Room.

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Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; Tribal Historic Preservation Office; 2877 Governor's Island Road; Bryson City, NC 28713 (mailing address: P.O. Box 455; Cherokee, NC 28719). Telephone (828) 554-6851. Contact: Tyler Howe (828) 554-6852; tylehowe@nc-cherokee.com.

Friends of Lake Keowee Society, Inc.; 4065 Keowee School Road; Seneca, SC 29672.

New South Associates; 1534 Leesburg Road; Columbia, SC 29209; telephone (803) 647-5983.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO); 515 N. Blount Street (after September 2007: 109 E. Jones Street); 4617 Mail Service Center; Raleigh, NC 27699-4617; telephone (919) 733-6547; Contact Ann Swallow, National Register Coordinator, (919) 733-6545, x 236.

Oconee County Public Library; Walhalla Branch; South Carolina Room; 501 West South Broad Street; Walhalla, SC 29691; telephone (864) 638-4133.

Oconee Heritage Center; 123 Brown's Square Drive; P.O. Box 395; Walhalla, South Carolina; telephone (864) 638-2224; Contact: Nicholas Gambrell.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History; 8301 Parklane Road; Columbia, SC 29223; telephone (803) 896-6104.

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South Caroliniana Library; 910 Sumter Street; Columbia, SC 29208; telephone (803) 777-3131

APPENDIX A. LIST OF PREVIOUSLY REMOVED BURIALS

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Albertson	Licena		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Albertson	W.R.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Alexander	Anne	(-1900)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Alexander	Annie	(-1900)	Alexander Cemetery	Old Pickens	FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.739 FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.753 Duke Archive List
Alexander	Arthur	(1872 - 1953)	Craig Family Cemetery	Old Pickens Church	FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741 FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.753 Duke Archive List
Alexander	Babe	(1870 - 1958)	Alexander Cemetery Craig Family Cemetery	Old Pickens Church	FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.739 FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.753 FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741 Duke Archive List
Alexander	Dessie	(1904 - 1958)	Alexander Cemetery		FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.739
					FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	E.B.	(1835-1878)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
			Alexander Cemetery		FD: 9350/ FN: 34-01-01.739
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	Elisha	(1871-1921)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	Flora V.	(1874-1877)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	L.O.	(1859-1901)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	Mary J.	(1858-1923)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Alexander	P.B.	(1861-1877)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Alexander	R.A.	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	Rutha Boon	(-1842)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Alexander	S.P.	(-)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Anderson	Captain	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Barron	Infant Daughter of W.I. and N.E. Barron	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Barron	W.F.	(1868-1913)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Beck	Jeffrey	(1752-1838)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
				Stamp Creek Bapt.	Duke Archive List
Becknell	Joseph	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Becknell	Margaret	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Black	Grace	(1946-1953)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Blades	Carlton Jenson	(1912-1995)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Bowens	Dorothy	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Brewer	Rosie	(-)	Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
Brewer	Rosie Dunn	(-)	Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
Bryson	David Lee	(1932-1962)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Burch	Lewis	(-)	Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Cannon	Infant	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Cannon	Infant	(-)	Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
Cannon	J.A.	(1854-1855)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Near King's Grove	Duke Archive List
Cannon	James	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Near King's Grove	Duke Archive List
Cannon	James B.	(1873-1855)	Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Cannon	John B.M.	(-)	Fairview Community Cemetery		FD: 9354/ FN: 34-01-01.743
Cannon	Mary D.	(-1857)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Near King's Grove	Duke Archive List
Cantrell	Anna	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Cantrell	Anna Fisher	(-)	Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
Cantrell	Benjamin H.	(1894-1964)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cantrell	Children (2)		Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
Cantrell	James Larry	(1935-1936)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cantrell	Oscar	(-)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
				New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Capehart	Elizabeth	(1809-1851)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Near King's Grove	Duke Archive List
Cash	Alice Crow		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	Flora	(1945-1946)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	Isaac Andrew	(1886-1929)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	John T.	(1893-1940)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	L.C.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	Lillian		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	Rena C.	(1897-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Cash	Sylvia	(1935-1937)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Chapman	Addie C.	(1890-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Chapman	Infant Son of Viola Chapman		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Chapman	Wayman M.	(1881-1963)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Chappell	Pamela Marie Miss	(1957-1957)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Craig	Arthur	(1794-1854)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
					FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Arthur R.	(1846-1902)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Bessie	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Craig	Catherine Wilson	(1767-1859)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Child of Arthur R. & Mary A. Craig		Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Children (2) of John B.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Craig	Children (3) of A.R. & M.A. Craig				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Craig	Easter	(1804-1804)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Estha M.	(1837-1897)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	George	(1918-1918)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Henry	(-1927)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Houston L.	(1885-1944)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Ida A.	(1884-1884)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Ida Amelia	(1884-1884)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Infant Children of John B. & Pearl B.		Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Infants		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Craig	Infants of John B.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Infants of T.E. & Sally Grant Craig		Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	John	(1843-1907)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	John B.	(1884-1949)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Josephine				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Josephine C.	(1849-1891)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	L. Houston				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	L.C.	(1827-1864)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Lawrence Cotesworth	(1827-1864)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Lora Jane	(1878-1926)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Lucinda	(1795-1875)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Mary Arminda R.	(1864-1927)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Mattie Belle	(1876-1934)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Pearl B.	(1896-1962)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Rachael				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Rachel M.	(1877-1877)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Rachel Speed	(1803-1882)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Robert	(1802-1876)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Sara E.	(1830-1874)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	Susan C.	(1859-1948)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Craig	Susan Robins	(-)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Craig	William S.	(1839-1907)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Crenshaw	Artie Collins	(1874-1945)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
Crenshaw	Celee Alexander	(1847-1922)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
Crenshaw	Cely Arlesey				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
Crenshaw	D.C.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
Crenshaw	Family				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Crenshaw	James A.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
Crenshaw	James Anderson	(-1917)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
Crenshaw	Rosa Fay		Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Crenshaw	Washington D.C.	(1910-1916)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
Crenshaw	William Earle	(1868-1963)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
		(1912-)			FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
				Oconee Memorial Park	Duke Archive List
Crowe	Infant Sons (2) of Sally L. & Lewis (Roy)		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Crowe	Jesse	(1910-1923)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Crowe	Louie A.	(1893-1953)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Crowe	Mary Louise	(1943-1944)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Crowe	Weldon A.	(1918-1943)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Crowe.	Minnie E.	(1893-1964)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
D.	J.M.	(-1861)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Dodgens					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Dodgens	Annie Crow				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Jocassee Cemetery		FD: 9355/ FN: 34-01-01.744
			Jocassee Cemetery	Tabor Meth	Duke Archive List
Dodgens	Billy				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
					FD: 9355/ FN: 34-01-01.744
			Jocassee Cemetery	Tabor Meth	Duke Archive List
Dodgens	Children (3)		Jocassee Cemetery		FD: 9355/ FN: 34-01-01.744
			Jocassee Cemetery	Tabor Meth	Duke Archive List
Dunn	John	(-)	Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
Dunn	Kizzie	(-)	Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
Ellenburg	Elzie L.	(1911-1955)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ellenburg.	Leona H.	(1917-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Farmer	Thomas D.	(1894-1960)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Finley	Joe (Mrs.)		Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
				New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Finley	Kate		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Finley,	Joe (Mrs.)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Fisher	Benjamin Mack		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Fisher	Benjamin W.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Fisher	Bettie E.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Fisher	James T.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Fisher	Winnie L. Dodgen				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Fortune	R.R.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Fountain	Richard				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Fountain	Richard (Mrs.)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Fricks	Lonzo	(1869-1904)	Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery		FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Gibson					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Gibson	(Mrs.)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Gibson	A.	(-)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Gibson	Fannie	(-)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Greer	Elmina		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Greer	Infant of Elmina Greer		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Grisham	John	(1761-1835)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Grisham	John (Mrs.)	(-)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Guinn	Adult				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Guinn	Davis				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Tomkins Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
			Hubbard Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
				Salem First Bapt.	Duke Archive List
Guinn	Son of Davis Guinn		Tompkins Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
			Hubbard Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
Haggerty	Daughter		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Haggerty	Heath		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Arrie	(1909-1912)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Bethany		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Doris Yvonne	(1934-1936)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Earley	(1896-1957)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Hamilton	Elias		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Elizabeth	(1931-1931)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hamilton	Stephen E.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Haynes	Daughter of Mr./Mrs. Luther Haynes		Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
Haynes	Girl				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hinkle	Silas	(1838-1918)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hinkle	Silas Dover	(1889-1946)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hinkle	Winnie Nicholson	(1859-1917)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Holcombe	Orzelie	(1873-1963)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Holcombe	W.O. (Billy)	(1871-1959)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hoon	H.D.	(1778-1827)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Hopkins	Adult		Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hopkins	Adults (2)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Hopkins	Family		Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Hopkins	Infant		Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hopkins	Infants (2)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Hopkins	S.A.	(1839-1871)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
					FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hubbard	Adults (3)		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Hubbard	Family				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Hubbard	Family		Hubbard Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
Hubbard	J.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hubbard	J. (Mrs.)	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hubbed	J.	(-1897)	Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery		FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
Hudgens	Jordan Thomas	(1879-1951)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hudgens	M.T.	(1849-1911)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Hunnicutt	A.C.	(-1847)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	E.C.	(-1855)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	E.W. "Billy"				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Hunnicutt	Elizabeth				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Stamp Creek	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	Elizabeth Young	(-)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Hunnicutt	Ezekeil William (Billy)	(-1853))			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Stamp Creek	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	Family		Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Hunnicutt	J.C.	(-1849)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	Lewis Y.	(1846-1849)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Hunnicutt	M.J.E.	(-1853)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Hunnicutt	S.A.	(-1843)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
J.	M.D.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Jenkins	Herlec	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Jess		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Jo Bennett	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Loucros	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Mack	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Nancy	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Phillip	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	Sameul	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Jenkins	W.B.	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Johnson	Jose	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Johnson	William	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Johnson	William L.	(-)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Keys	Milton	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Knox	Sally Craig				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Lewis	Joab	(1801-1884)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Lewis	Vylanta	(1812-1901)	Crenshaw Cemetery		FD: 9353/ FN: 34-01-01.742
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Littles	J.D.	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Littles	Mattie	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Littles	Ray	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Lusk	Margaret	(1914-1934)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Manley	A.E. Todd Fricks	(1871-1936)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
			Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery		FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
McDonald	Newton	(-)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
McDonald	Rosa				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
McGaha	Infant of Martha McGaha				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Mickens	Lee	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Mickens	Naserine	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Mill	Abney No. 1		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Mill	Abney No. 2		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Mill	Abney No. 3		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Mill	Abney No. 4		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750

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Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Moody	Mary	(1787-1858)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Moore	Florence Cox	(-)	Fairview Community Cemetery		FD: 9354/ FN: 34-01-01.743
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Return Bapt.	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Adult		Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
Morgan	Adult				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Ellis	(1882-1952)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Faye	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Infant				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Morgan	Infant		Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Jackson D.	(1941-1941)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Jimmie Q.	(1949-1949)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Melissa C.	(1822-1871)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Morgan Cemetery	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Ray	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Ruth	(1811-1889)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Terry H.	(1946-1946)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Morgan	Thomas D.	(1809-1870)	Morgan Cemetery		FD: 9357/ FN: 34-01-01.746
Morgan	Thos D.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morgan	Willie	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Morton					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Morton	Adaline				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morton	Adults		Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
Morton	Ben		Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Morton	Colenel Jackson	(-)	Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Morton	Cora Isabell	(-)	Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Morton	Elbert				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morton	Family		Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
Morton	Infant of Lucy Morton				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morton	Lucy Ann				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Morton	Mortan Family		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Morton	William				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Powell	Amanda Lowe	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Powell	Luther M.	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Powell	Maud	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Powell	Perley	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Price	D.A.	(-)	Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Price	D.A. (Mrs.)	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Price	Polly Craig				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Ramey	Bertha	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Bobby Franklin				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Fenney				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Fenney Coot	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Furman	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Ramey	Gertrude Morgan				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	James				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Jesse Lee	(1924-1940)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Ramey	Lambert	(-1930)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Ramey	Linda Roach	(1868-1923)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Ramey	Linda Roof				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Ramey	Otis	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Reece	Adult				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Reece	Family				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Reece	Peter	(-1830)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
			Abney Mill Property		FD: 9349/ FN: 34-01-01.738
					FD: 9349/ FN: 34-01-01.738
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Reid		(-)	Reid Cemetery		FD: 9365/ FN: 34-01-01.754
Reid	Joseph	(-)	Reid Cemetery		FD: 9365/ FN: 34-01-01.754
Reid	Mary Sanders	(1877-1940)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Reid	Roxie	(1850-1869)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
				Mt. View, Seneca	Duke Archive List
Reid	Thomas Clayton	(1869-1869)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
				Mt. View, Seneca	Duke Archive List
Rice	Cornelia				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horse Pasture	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Rice	Louis				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Horse Pasture	Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	Adults (5)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Robertson	D.N. Boone	(-)	Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	Family		Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
Robertson	Infants (5)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	James	(-)	Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	James (Mrs.)	(-)	Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	Martha				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	Martha Azella	(-)	Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
Robertson	Mary Lucille				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Sunrise, Pickens, SC	Duke Archive List
			Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
Robertson	Radcliff				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robertson	Radcliffe Boone	(-)	Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
Robertson	William Carlisle				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Upper Robertson Cemetery		FD: 9370/ FN: 34-01-01.759
Robinson	Carrie Lowe	(1891-1956)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Robinson	Ellie				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robinson	Ellie Boyd	(-)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
Robinson	J.A.	(1858-1862)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robinson	John W.	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Robinson	M.J.	(1849-)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robinson	S.B.	(-1858)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robinson	William	(-1858)	Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Robinson	William Augusta	(1881-1964)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Rockley	Jule S. Sadie	(-)	Stamp Creek Cemetery		FD: 9368/ FN: 34-01-01.757
Rogers	Lizzie	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Romoker	Courts	(1772-1860)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
		(1861-1862)	Cox Home Place		FD: 9351/ FN: 34-01-01.740
				New Hope Bapt.	Duke Archive List
Simpson	Edna	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Sligh		(1858-1880)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Sligh	David	(1869-1875)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
		(1869-1875)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				West View, Walhalla	Duke Archive List
Sligh	Houck Orr	(1858-1880)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				West View, Walhalla	Duke Archive List
Sligh	Infant				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				West View, Walhalla	Duke Archive List
Sligh	Infant of J.H. & S.C. Sligh		Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Sligh	Sarah Catherine	(1833-1871)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				West View, Walhalla	Duke Archive List
Smith	Christine	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Smith	George		Horsepasture Baptist Church		FD: 9358/ FN: 34-01-01.747
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Stamey	Carlee	(1922-1962)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Stephans	Mary	(-)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Stephens	Child of Mary E. Stephens		Craig Family Cemetery		FD: 9352/ FN: 34-01-01.741
Stribling	Infant Daughter of J.C. & V.E. Stribling		Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Stribling	Infant Daughter of J.C. Stribling				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Stribling	J.H.	(1831-1862)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Stribling	Mary D.	(1813-1867)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
				Mt. View, Seneca	Duke Archive List
Stribling	T.J.	(1839-1865)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Stribling	Thomas M.	(1806-1879)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Stribling	Thos M.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Mt. View, Seneca	Duke Archive List
Stribling	W.B.	(1837-1862)	Stribling Creek Cemetery		FD: 9369/ FN: 34-01-01.758
Talley	Virginia	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Thompson	Joseph				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Wolfstake	Duke Archive List
Todd	Catherine	(1834-1907)	Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery	Old Pickens Church	FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
					FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
					Duke Archive List
Todd	Family				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Todd	Family		Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
Todd	Harrison				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Todd	Hattie				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Todd	Infants (3)				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Todd	James E.				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Todd	T.J.	(-1901)	Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
		(1901-)	Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery		FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Todd	Will				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Tompkins	Joseph	(1828-1885)	Tompkins Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
Von Hollan	Catherine	(1861-1862)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
		(1772-1860)	Cox Home Place		FD: 9351/ FN: 34-01-01.740
				New Hope Bapt.	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	A.L.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Alice Reese	(1892-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Alson L. (HIG)		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Catherine				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	Daniel	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Emma	(-)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Emma Wigington		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Family		Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Fred Thomas	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Whitmire	Gladys				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Harry	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
Whitmire	Inez	(1934-1934)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	J.H.		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	John	(1810-1893)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	John Henry Jr.	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Lucy Jane Thomas		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Lucy Thomas	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Mary		Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Nancy Zachary	(-)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748

Previously Relocated Burials From Areas Affected by Duke Energy Construction

Last Name	First Name	Birth/Death	Original Cemetery	Re-Interred	Duke Archive Folder
Whitmire	Nansie	(1817-1896)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
					FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
				New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	Riley Jr.	(1955-1958)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Whitmire	Sallie				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Whitmire Family Cemetery	Martin Grove Wesleyan	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	Sallie Williams	(-)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Sarahann	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Thomas Jefferson	(-)	Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
Whitmire	Tillman	(1890-1897)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
			Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
				New Mt. Carmel	Duke Archive List
Whitmire	William Johnson	(-)	Whitmire Family Cemetery		FD: 9371/ FN: 34-01-01.760
			Mt. Carmel Cemetery		FD: 9359/ FN: 34-01-01.748
Williams		(1831-1897)			FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Tompkins Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
			Hubbard Family Cemetery		FD: 9356/ FN: 34-01-01.745
Wilson	Andy				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Wilson	Captain	(-)	Wilson-Todd Family Cemetery		FD: 9372/ FN: 34-01-01.761
Wilson	Julie				FD: 9364/ FN: 34-01-01.753
			Old Pickens Church Cemetery		FD: 9361/ FN: 34-01-01.750
				Old Pickens	Duke Archive List
Young	Lewis		Robinson-Hunnicutt Cemetery		FD: 9366/ FN: 34-01-01.755