

## **GEORGE SALMON: SURVEYOR AND CITIZEN**

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George Salmon, a surveyor, is among those few people thus far identified who were instrumental in the development of early Greenville County. In addition to laying out - in the late 1700s and early 1800s - vast acreage for arriving settlers and probably some land speculators, he served in various public offices, helped to define the state's remaining, unsurveyed boundary with North Carolina, created the first known useful map of Greenville District, and even taught school. Although Salmon had been in the Greenville area for a short while in the early 1770s, his primary association came after early 1784, when he was selected a deputy land surveyor.

An examination of a few of Salmon's workdays is illustrative of activity taking place following the opening of the land office to survey the vacant lands within South Carolina's Ninety Six Judicial District boundary. He arose at dawn on 21 May 1784 to begin his newly appointed job and commenced work on the north side of the Saluda River. At a post oak near the Reedy River Falls he began a survey for Thomas Brandon. The 640 acre claim included Richard Pearis' improvements and lay on both sides of the Reedy River within the eventual boundary of Greenville County, South Carolina, and the site of the City of Greenville.<sup>1</sup> (In the early 1780s, Thomas Brandon had served in the Revolutionary War as a colonel under General Sumter; after resigning his position as colonel, he served as a company captain in several battles including the engagements at King's Mountain and the Cowpens.<sup>2</sup>)

A few days later on 24 May 1784, Salmon recorded four tracts of land surveyed totaling 1895 acres on the Middle Saluda River, near present day River Falls. These tracts were for four Spartan Regiment Revolutionary War veterans, namely John Brandon and the three McJunkin "boys," Samuel, Daniel and Joseph. Then, on the same day, he moved to the South Tyger River (a distance of

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more than 10 miles southeast in a straight line and a position near present day Tigerville, South Carolina) and laid off 205 acres for John Collins, another Spartan Regiment veteran.<sup>3</sup> The day's work concluded with 2010 acres of land having been surveyed.

Yet another typical day, according to Salmon's own recordation, might have been on the 19 June 1784, a Saturday, when he surveyed 1488 acres. He laid off five tracts above and below a part of the Middle Indian path, also known as the Toogooloo path (now that part of State Highway #414 between present-day Tyger Baptist Church and the intersection of Highways #101 and #414). These surveys on tributaries of the South Tyger River - Neal's Fork, now called Noe Creek, and on Pack's Creek - had been requested by Reuben Barrett, James Neal and the three Barton fellows, David, William and Thomas. Salmon next moved to the Middle Tyger River near present-day Pleasant Hill Road to survey for John McElhanny a tract of 200 acres. McElhanny, like three of the men named above, had served in the Spartan Regiment.<sup>4</sup> In fact, an examination of the first people for whom Salmon surveyed land in Greenville County indicates that a large portion of the early Greenville citizens, at least those in the upper part of the county, had served in the Spartan Regiment during the Revolutionary War. The State of South Carolina was greatly indebted to its citizens who gave war service. Having no money with which to pay these patriots, the State simply issued to them Indents, or IOUs, in lieu of other compensation. On 21 March 1784, the Legislature of South Carolina ratified an act to sell the vacant lands of the State and to allow patriots to use their Indents in payment.<sup>5</sup>

Although a number of grants in what became Union, Laurens, Newberry, and Spartanburg counties had been issued prior to the war by the colonial government of South Carolina and North Carolina, much vacant land remained in these areas. (Spartanburg at that time included about one-third of present-day Cherokee County as did Union.) In addition, all land in what became Greenville County was classed as vacant in early 1784 because it never before had been demarcated by surveyors representing the State. The initial surveys were described as being "vacant" on all sides. In other words, no one yet had claimed the adjacent property. All of Greenville earlier was

Indian territory until the Cherokees were forced to relinquish it in 1777. Thus some of the vacant land to be surveyed after early 1784 lay on the east side of the 1766 Indian Boundary line, and all land composing early Greenville County lay west of this line. Though a wilderness, the Greenville County area perhaps provided a home for a very few squatters and a small number of Cherokee families in 1784.

On 25 March 1784, a joint session of the General Assembly appointed John Thomas as Commissioner of Locations for the North side of the Saluda River.<sup>6</sup> Thomas, who served as a colonel of the Spartan Regiment of Militia during the Revolutionary War, selected a group of deputies to assist him in the task of surveying vacant land. This group initially included William Benson, Robert J. Hanna, Thomas Lewis, James Seaborn, Andrew Thomson, Jonathan Downs, David Hopkins, Philemon Waters, Bernard Glenn, John Bowie, Minor Winn and George Salmon.<sup>7</sup> Most of these men are known to have been Revolutionary War veterans, and John Bowie, Jonathan Downs, Thomas Lewis, and Philemon Waters had surveyed in the state before the War. James Seaborn and George Salmon seem to have been new to the established surveyors' group in South Carolina.<sup>8</sup> In the first full year after the Commissioner of Locations offices opened to survey and sell vacant land within the Ninety Six Judicial District boundary (21 May 1784 - 20 May 1785), Salmon laid off approximately 253 tracts of land. Of these, 132 lay east of the Ancient Indian Boundary Line in present-day Spartanburg, Cherokee, and Union counties. Other tracts were to the west of the Indian line: 8 lay in a part of the later Pendleton County area that is now present-day Pickens County, and 113 were in present-day Greenville County.<sup>9</sup> The Greenville tracts surveyed by Salmon represent approximately 37,579 acres of land or 58.72 square miles.<sup>10</sup>

Salmon would have traveled by horse and forded various branches, creeks and rivers. His baggage would have included his surveying equipment that probably consisted of a Gunter's chain, a compass, a fieldbook and pencil, an outkeeper to keep track of the number of times the chain was moved, an ax and possibly a theodolite. Spending nights away from home, most often sleeping "under the stars,"<sup>11</sup> Salmon laid off land in Greenville County as far

north as Vaughn's Creek of the North Pacolet River (now the site of Lake Lanier) for Samuel Fowler,<sup>12</sup> as far south as the mouth of Mountain Creek of the Saluda River for William Neel,<sup>13</sup> as far west as the South Saluda River for Thomas Rowland,<sup>14</sup> and as far east as Peters Creek for James Wyatt.<sup>15</sup>

Much of Salmon's field work likely was undertaken in those months when insects and snakes were least bothersome, the weather cool, and the trees partially defoliated. His constant companions in warm weather would have been such pests as chiggers, hornets, and yellow jackets. Beaver dams created vast barriers of marshland. Rain was his perpetual adversary, and it undoubtedly caused him personal discomfort. It presented a special danger when creeks and rivers had to be forded, sometimes repeatedly if a twisting stream wound through the acreage he was measuring. Unless his notes and instruments were protected in inclement weather, they could be damaged.<sup>16</sup>

To establish reference points for surveying uninhabited lands, surveyors depended upon unique and permanent rocks, the various creeks or rivers and their tributaries, and trees. Plats recorded by Salmon reveal he had a broad knowledge of the species in the Carolina mountains and foothills; he cited oaks of all varieties: post oak, chestnut oak, white oak, black oak, red oak, Spanish oak, blackjack oak and water oak. Also listed on his plats are pine, locust, sweetgum, blackgum, sourwood, hickory, poplar, ash, box elder, beech, maple, dogwood, chestnut, mulberry, persimmon, black walnut, and witchwood or mountain ash used to make witch hazel. An examination of other surveyors' recorded plats, for the same locale and time period, indicate they did not differentiate so much as did Salmon between the many types of oaks nor cite as extensive a variety of trees.<sup>17</sup>

Salmon seemingly had a knowledge (perhaps even a prior knowledge) of locations previously used by Indians in what is today Greenville County. The day following the opening of a land office in 1784, Salmon laid off for himself 640 acres on both sides of the Checkaroa, now known as the North Saluda River. The site earlier had been the site of a campground of an Indian named Ucety or Usetie.<sup>18</sup> Within the first two months of surveying vacant land, he

laid off ten tracts which included, or were very near, Indian or Indian related sites.<sup>19</sup> This information is revealed by Salmon's plats that include references to Indian trails or paths and campgrounds. Such sites were choice locations, having been used for thousands of years by Indians preceding the Cherokee culture. They were often at or near the easiest river crossing and along paths used for travel. The topography rendered them ideal camping locations.

With his early surveying efforts within the Ninety Six Judicial District boundary and the Greenville County area now generally described, it is instructive to learn more about Salmon before he reached the Greenville area and his varied activities thereafter. He was born in 1755 in Amelia County, Virginia, the son of a William Salmon of English descent.<sup>20</sup> As early as December 1773, George Salmon [Sammon] was in South Carolina's Ninety Six Judicial District area. Though he probably could be counted among the company with Richard Pearis, an Indian trader, it remains unknown if Salmon migrated south alone or came as a travel companion of Pearis, who also was from Virginia. Along with John Prince, James Beal, Abraham and James Hite, and Joshua Pettit, the nineteen-year-old Salmon witnessed a deed for 150,000 acres of present-day Greenville land from the Head Men of the Cherokee Nation to the half-Cherokee son of Pearis. This deed recorded in Charleston at a later date gives a full description as to metes and bounds of the land being transferred.<sup>21</sup> One is tempted to wonder if Salmon actually surveyed some portion of the 150,000 acres or at least wrote the deed description using his experience as a surveyor. These possibilities are suspect because of his age. Yet it must be remembered that George Washington was only seventeen years of age in 1749 when he was licensed as a surveyor by the College of William and Mary, the licensing institution for the State of Virginia.<sup>22</sup>

Details of Salmon's training in the craft of surveying are undiscovered. The College of William and Mary does not list him in their archives, nor do they have any record of Salmon being licensed as a surveyor by that institution. Unfortunately, all licensing records of the College are not extant.<sup>23</sup> It is probable, however, that he like many surveyors in the 1700's received little if any formal training. Many such men learned the craft by working as apprentices with an

experienced surveyor. If, indeed, Salmon signed as witness to the 1773 deed of George Pearis because he had surveyed the land or written the description, then it may be assumed he received his early training in Virginia.

During that colony's early history, surveyors most often were wealthy and influential men. "Surveying, like the law, was one of the respectable ladders to the top of Virginia's eighteenth-century society."<sup>24</sup> But, "the duties, workload, and income of a surveyor in the long-settled eastern portions of the colony bore little resemblance to those of men on the frontier by mid-century. Instead of a group of men who could easily meet together around a large table in Jamestown or Williamsburg, the profession encompassed about eighty practitioners serving as county surveyors and their assistants by the time the American Revolution began."<sup>25</sup> Settlement in Virginia had expanded into and beyond the Blue Ridge area before the Revolutionary War, and over 45,000 square miles of new territory had been demarcated.<sup>26</sup> Salmon may have been an assistant to one of these eighty county surveyors of Virginia, and he perhaps received some training before 1773 from Thomas Mumford, the county surveyor for Salmon's home county of Amelia.<sup>27</sup> As did others of the profession at that time, Salmon probably owned and studied *Geodaesia*, "the first surveying book used to any extent by American surveyors."<sup>28</sup> If he was not already skilled in surveying mountainous territory before leaving Virginia, Salmon later gained such experience demarcating land in the mountains of South Carolina.

Whatever career Salmon may have been embarking upon within the upper Ninety Six Judicial District area was disrupted by the Revolutionary War. He participated in the war, always as a volunteer and furnished service as part of the Spartan Regiment under the command of Colonel John Thomas. At various times he was a regular soldier or acted as a commissioner to furnish provisions. He was present at the first siege of Augusta. Later, as a prisoner of the Tories, Salmon was carried to Patrick Ferguson's Camp where he was released. He subsequently carried express to General Andrew Pickens, then commander at Augusta. On reentering South Carolina, Salmon was sent by General William Henderson north over the mountains with an express to Colonel Isaac

Shelby. After his return, he served as a quartermaster for Colonel Benjamin Roebuck.<sup>29</sup> Within nine months following the Treaty of Paris on 3 September 1783, Salmon would begin his occupation as a deputy surveyor under John Thomas, the Commissioner of Locations for land on the north side of the Saluda River.

Salmon eventually laid off for himself several other surveys adjacent to his original claimed square mile of 640 acres that had included Ucety's camp ground. These lands were often his compensation from the State of South Carolina for surveys which individuals never paid to have recorded. He purchased other nearby tracts and on this combined acreage established his home, a log house of hewn chestnut and oak.<sup>30</sup> On 18 April 1785, he had laid off a 340 acre survey adjacent to one of his own tracts on the Checkaroa River for a young lady named Elizabeth Young. She was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and had moved to the Cowpens area of South Carolina before the Revolution. Salmon married Miss Young and together they were the parents of at least seven children.<sup>31</sup>

In addition to his job as a surveyor, Salmon was involved in many community and local government activities. In response to a communication of 12 September 1787 from General Andrew Pickens to Governor Thomas Pinckney regarding a Creek Indian attack along the Tugaloo River, the Legislature gave assent for the formation of a company of men to protect settlers. In addition, Pickens was authorized to organize the militia in that area of the upcountry beyond the old Indian boundary.<sup>32</sup> Greenville County was to be divided into militia company districts "...& when so done the said Districts shall proceed to adopt the Mode practised [sic] & hitherto used by other Regiments in the State in chusing [sic] their officers to command them respectively...."<sup>33</sup> Salmon, as a captain, was among those first company officers in the newly established militia district of Greenville.<sup>34</sup> He was appointed in February 1790 to serve as one of the Justices of the Peace for Greenville County.<sup>35</sup> During the years 1792-1794 while representing Greenville in the Ninth and Tenth General Assembly of South Carolina, Salmon voted "Ay" on at least three issues: a resolution to urge the repeal of the duty on distilled spirits imported as well as distilled spirits produced in the United States; to forbid the importation of slaves into South Carolina from

within or from outside the United States; and to provide support for illegitimate children.<sup>36</sup>

From about 1800 until 1823, and while continuously serving during this time as a justice of the quorum for Greenville District, Salmon also sporadically held other positions. He again represented Greenville in the Legislature from 1816-1818 by serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly.<sup>37</sup> In 1813, he served as Commissioner of Free Schools for the Greenville District #4 and was responsible for four teachers, four schools and ninety-six pupils.<sup>38</sup> And he is known to have taught school himself in several locations at various times.<sup>39</sup>

Salmon's reputation as a surveyor was well established by the time most of the vacant land of Greenville County and its environs had been granted. In 1815, the states of South Carolina and North Carolina determined that a line to divide the two states needed to be ascertained between the northwest corner of Spartanburg County and the state of Georgia at the Chattooga River. A Commission representing each state was appointed, with Dr. David Blyth, James Blasingame and Henry Bradford serving for South Carolina. Salmon, selected as the surveyor to represent the State,<sup>40</sup> spent sixty days surveying and platting this portion of the North Carolina/South Carolina state line - wilderness indeed north of the headwaters of the Checkaroa, the Middle Saluda, the South Saluda Rivers of Greenville District and the headwaters of the Pendleton District rivers. He received \$240 or \$4 per day for his work. As helpers, he had two chain carriers, David Reed and Thomas Turner; two axemen, John Massey (his son-in-law) and William Carr; and six pilots with knowledge of the area: Henry Bradford from the Caesar's Head locality, Stephen Morgan from the Fall Creek of the Checkaroa area, along with Curtis Caldwell, Thomas Love, Daniel Moore and Charles McKinney.

The state of South Carolina purchased three stones for Salmon to erect as line markers - one stone each from Theron Earle in the Gowansville section, Thomas Hood who lived north of the present-day North Saluda reservoir area, and Micajah Smith.<sup>41</sup> One stone was placed four miles and ninety poles west of the stone marking the line separating Greenville County and Spartanburg



County (this line formerly being the 1767 Indian boundary line) at its intersection with the North Carolina line. After traveling south 25 degrees west to a ridge and following it to the Continental Divide, a second stone was placed there. A third stone was set where the Continental Divide intersected the Cherokee boundary line run in 1792.<sup>42</sup>

Governor Andrew Pickens, Jr., recognizing Salmon's surveying abilities, selected him in 1817 to perform a survey of Greenville District according to a mandate of the State Legislature. In 1825 this district map was incorporated in the *Atlas of South Carolina* published by Robert Mills. Salmon received \$800 for his work.<sup>43</sup> ("Mill's *Atlas* constitutes an extremely important record of early development within the state, one highly valued by historians statewide."<sup>44</sup>)

Despite his public accomplishments, Salmon was also a man of ordinary passions. On the evening of Tuesday, 21 June 1814, "at or near day light down" at Auston Almons' house near present day Tyger Baptist Church, George Salmon stabbed both Elisha Barton and Massey Arrowsmith with a knife. Four months later (October 1814) during the very first term of Greenville County Court of General Sessions following the incident, Salmon was tried, found guilty on both counts and fined.<sup>45</sup>

Near the close of a long and active public life, Salmon suffered financial difficulties. On the 23 November 1836, a Writ of *Fieri Facias* was issued by the Greenville District Court of Common Pleas for the homeplace of George Salmon to be seized and sold in order to satisfy an unpaid mortgage in the amount of \$5,200 plus interest to Jeremiah Cleveland. The mortgage was made only five months prior, and the collateral was the 1826 acres of land on which his home stood. At Sale Day on 10 August 1836 at Greenville County Court House, the property was sold by Sheriff James McDaniel. Fortunately, it was purchased by Salmon's youngest son Ezekiel J. Salmon, and the Salmon family continued to live in their home in upper Greenville County.<sup>46</sup> Almost one year later on 27 June 1837, George Salmon at age 82 was declared a lunatic,<sup>47</sup> and six weeks following, on 18 August 1837, he died and was buried on a hillside.<sup>48</sup> The gravesite overlooked his home and the property that

he had owned for over half a century.<sup>49</sup>

Salmon was in the field 138 days during the first year following the opening of the Commissioner of Location's office North of the Saluda River (21 May 1784 - 20 May 1785). On 56 of these days, he worked in the area that became Greenville County surveying 113 plats or 7.41% of present-day Greenville County land.<sup>50</sup> During forty years of surveying "virgin land" in the County, Salmon recorded approximately 259 plats representing 71,097 acres (111 square miles) or about 14% of all Greenville land. His nearest competitor and his former Revolutionary War captain, William Benson, recorded approximately 220 plats of present-day Greenville land, totaling 63,092 acres (99.5 square miles) or about 13% of the County.<sup>51</sup> Salmon undoubtedly acquired a vast knowledge of the varied physical aspects of the area in addition to being one of Greenville County's most notable and interesting early citizens.

## ENDNOTES

Abbreviation used: SCDAH for South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

<sup>1</sup> South Carolina, State Plats, vol. 1, p. 26, SCDAH.

<sup>2</sup> For Thomas Brandon, see Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1983), p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North of the Saluda, Plat Book A, pp. 57, 58, 70, 71, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, S.C. For John Brandon, Samuel McJunkin, Daniel McJunkin, Joseph McJunkin, and John Collins see Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1983), pp. 95, 631, 630, 630-31, 187-88. It would appear that this was the sequence in which Salmon worked, for the day before he had surveyed tracts on the South Saluda and North Saluda Rivers and could easily have moved to the Middle Saluda River area the following day.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book A, pp. 61, 64, 69. For Reuben Barrett, James Neal, David Barton, William Barton, and Thomas Barton see Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1983), pp. 49, 718, 51.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Cooper and David J. McCord, *Statutes at Large of South Carolina* (Columbia SC, 1836-1840), 4: 590-93.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North Side of Saluda River, Plat Book A, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, SC.

<sup>8</sup> For William Benson, Robert J. Hanna, Thomas Lewis, James Seaborn, Andrew Thomson, Jonathan Downs, David Hopkins, Philemon Waters, Bernard Glenn, John Bowie, Minor Winn, and George Salmon, respectively, see Combined Index prepared by SCDAH (MF at Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC).

<sup>9</sup> For George Salmon see State (SC) Plats Index, prepared by SCDAH (MF at Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC). Analyses and compilations by author.

<sup>10</sup> For this study of "present-day" Greenville County, those surveys made by Salmon in that portion of Laurens County that was annexed to Greenville County in 1792 are included. Excluded from the study are the appropriate portions of those surveys made by Salmon that extended into what is now North Carolina (e. g., two surveys for Baylis Earle on Colt Creek of Green River in Polk County, NC).

<sup>11</sup> Sarah S. Hughes, *Surveyors and Statesmen; Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., 1979), pp. 106-17.

<sup>12</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North of the Saluda, Plat Book A, p. 68, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, SC.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 56.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 107.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 119.

<sup>16</sup> Sarah S. Hughes, *Surveyors and Statesmen; Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., 1979), p. 114.

<sup>17</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North of the Saluda, Plat Books, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, SC.

<sup>18</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North of the Saluda, Plat Book A, p. 50, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, SC.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., pp. 1, 34, 50, 56, 57, 62, 71, 76, 100, 107.

<sup>20</sup> For George Salmon see Louise N. Bailey, ed., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives*, Vol. IV, 1791-1815 (Columbia, SC: USC Press, 1984), pp. 504-05.

<sup>21</sup> Charlestown District, SC, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book E-5, p. 502.

<sup>22</sup> J. T. Baldwin, Jr., "The History of Surveying in the United States, The College of William and Mary and Surveying in Early Virginia,"

*Surveying and Mapping* 17 (April-June 1958): 181.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid: 180; Personal communication 12 December 1995 from Sharon Garrison, Archives Assistant, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

<sup>24</sup> Sarah S. Hughes, *Surveyors and Statesmen; Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia* (Richmond: Virginia Association of Surveyors, Inc., 1979), p. 72.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 73.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, p. 170 (Table 4).

<sup>28</sup> *Geodaesia* was first published in London in 1688. "From the very beginning, the work was promoted for use by surveyors in America. Before writing this treatise, Love personally surveyed in Carolina...and found that in Carolina, that young men were often at a loss because they lacked the capability to lay out and divide lands." F. D. Bud Uzes, review of *Geodaesia* by John Love, in *P. O. B.*, (December 1995/January 1996): 51.

<sup>29</sup> For George Salmon see *Accounts Audited* (File No. 6720) of Claims Growing Out of the American Revolution, SCDAH (MF at Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC).

<sup>30</sup> See George Salmon House nomination for U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, SCDAH.

<sup>31</sup> After Salmon's death, Elizabeth at age 80 migrated with her youngest son Ezekiel and his family by wagon, river boat, and other forms of transportation to Versailles, Missouri, at the foot of the Ozarks. Elizabeth Salmon died in her 90th year in Missouri. While living there she often detailed the thrilling incident of hearing the famous Battle of the Cowpens and in telling of her relatives who participated in that struggle. Obituary of Elizabeth Salmon, *Greenville (SC) Mountaineer*, 28 December 1849, reprinted from the *St. Louis Watchman*.

<sup>32</sup> Michael E. Stevens, "Thomas Jefferson, Indians, and Missing Privy Council Journals," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 82 (1981): 177-80.

<sup>33</sup> Governor's Messages, No. 442, Journal of South Carolina Privy Council, 27 September 1787 quoted in Michael E. Stevens, "Thomas Jefferson, Indians, and Missing Privy Council Journals," *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 82 (1981): 181.

<sup>34</sup> Commissioner of Locations, Ninety-Six District, North Side of

Saluda River, Plat Book A, p. 334, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Greenville, SC.

<sup>35</sup> Michael E. Stevens, ed., *The State Records of South Carolina. Journals of the House of Representatives, 1789 - 1790* (Columbia, SC: USC Press, 1984), p. 367.

<sup>36</sup> Stevens, *State Records of South Carolina ... 1791*, (Columbia, SC: USC Press, 1985), p. 462; Stevens, *State Records of South Carolina ... 1792-1794* (Columbia, SC: USC Press, 1988), p. 588.

<sup>37</sup> For George Salmon see Louise N. Bailey, ed., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Vol. IV, 1791-1815*, (Columbia, SC: USC Press, 1984) pp. 504-05.

<sup>38</sup> South Carolina, General Assembly, "Free School Reports 1813," #1, SCDAH, Columbia, SC.

<sup>39</sup> South Carolina, Secretary of State, Miscellaneous Records, 7M, p. 654, SCDAH, Columbia, SC.

<sup>40</sup> A. S. Salley, *The Boundary Line between North Carolina and South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1959), pp. 35-36.

<sup>41</sup> South Carolina, General Assembly Papers, Committee Reports 1815, #6, SCDAH, Columbia, SC.

<sup>42</sup> A. S. Salley, *The Boundary Line between North Carolina and South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1959), pp. 36-37.

<sup>43</sup> Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, new facsimile ed. (Columbia, SC, Lucy Hampton Bostic and Fant H. Thornley, 1938), p. vii.

<sup>44</sup> See George Salmon House nomination for U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, SCDAH, Columbia, SC.

<sup>45</sup> Greenville County, SC, Court of General Sessions, Clerk of Court, Case #274, #275.

<sup>46</sup> Greenville County, SC, Deed Book O, Register of Mesne Conveyance, p.193.

<sup>47</sup> Greenville County, SC, Equity Court Record, Clerk of Court, Ex. Parte E. J. Salmon, 1836.

<sup>48</sup> This burial site is specifically described in a later deed issued by Salmon's son Ezekiel.

<sup>49</sup> The Salmon home was restored in 1984 by John N. and Patricia Carroll Walker. The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology uncovered a Conestee Indian village site nearby in one of the cultivated fields; the Institute is in the process of analyzing artifacts and other material found in exposed features.

<sup>50</sup> For George Salmon see State (SC) Plats Index, SCDAA. (MF at Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC). Analyses and compilations by author.

<sup>51</sup> For William Benson see State (SC) Plats Index, SCDAA. (MF at Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC). Analyses and compilations by the author.