

10-23
(June 1941)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

----- NATIONAL PARK

TAMASSEE, LAST HOME OF
GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS

FILE NO.

HISTORY DIVISION
SURVEY

"TAMASSEE"
LAST HOME OF
GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS
SOUTH CAROLINA

IMPORTANT

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

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NEWTON B. DRURY,
Director.

Mr. Brown
100532 *Mr. Chateaugay*
Mr. Lee
then file

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF PLANNING
EXTENSION DIVISION

*Transmitted by
letter of July 17
Copy also in 13 search
of Planning files*

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARKS & MONUMENTS

(Form of report from Regional Officers)
To be typed throughout.

*Heat File
"Proposed"*

Letter of transmittal: To be attached (summary and recommendation)

Name of Project: **Tamassee National Park.**

Location -(state, county, distance and direction from known city)

At Tamasee, in Oconee County, South Carolina, fourteen miles from Walhalla, the County Seat, and 63 miles west of Greenville, S. C.

Area - Total _____ Acres _____ Square Miles.

Boundaries - (description, reference to maps to be attached)

Proposed:

Recommended:

Accessibility:

Blue Ridge Railroad at Walhalla, 14 miles away.

Railway: Southern R.R. Goes through Westminster, 22 miles away.

Highway: (Hard surface county highway (Salem to Tamasee) is

Airline: three miles away. Not readily accessible, except

Waterway: via Walhalla. Approach on north, east, and west is

almost entirely by unimproved mountain roads.

Major characteristics - (Indicate those which are outstanding and attach additional information if necessary)

- 1. Scenic features - (topography, elevation, plant cover, water, etc.):

Rolling country close to the mountains. In the foothills of the Blue Ridge within the shadow of a mountain peak known as Tamasee Knob. It has considerable scenic beauty.

2. Historical or prehistoric features: Site of the last home of General Andrew Pickens, Revolutionary War hero, who died here in 1817. The old Pickens home was torn down long ago, perhaps as early as 1846. There are no known pictures or sketches of the original house, though there are tradi-

~~Geological features:~~
tional descriptions of it, which may be obtained from members of the local D.A.R. Chapters.

Tamasee has an interesting Indian Legend.

4. Recreational Possibilities (if compatible with project)

National:

Local:

Estimated population within a radius of 50 miles:	10,000
The area 200 miles to the east and northeast	100 " 60,000
is covered with small industrial towns.	200 " 150,000

5. Biological features:

Vegetative:

Pines, Cedars, some hard woods.

Wildlife:

Need for conservation:

Relative importance in comparison with areas of similar nature elsewhere:

Almost exactly analogous to the suggested National Park at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Virginia, though Patrick Henry who lived at Red Hill is much more widely known as a Revolutionary hero than General Andrew Pickens.

Possible development -

Recreational facilities (if compatible with project):

A stream near Tamassee furnishes bathing facilities for the Tamassee D.A.R. Industrial school for Mountain Girls. The Park might make use of this also.
Utilities -

Water supply:

Stream nearby. The D.A.R. School at Tamassee has a \$5000 water system.

Parking space, capacity:

Campground sites, capacity:

Light and power facilities:

Shoals on the D.A.R. School property would furnish power. The Industrial School at Tamassee uses a \$3,300 plant located on a nearby stream. There would be an "abundance of electrical power."

Sewerage disposal facilities:

Capacity for handling of visitors:

No hotels

Practicability of administration and protection:

Other land uses -

Mining resources:

Agricultural resources:

Cotton, corn, and general crops.
Soil poor--red clay hills.

Grazing:

Cultivated crops:

Cotton, Corn, General Farming.

Timber:

Pine, cedar, hard woods.

Hunting & Fishing uses:

Power Resources:

Local only.

Irrigation Resources:

100532

Ownership:

Railways: _____
 State: _____
 Municipalities: _____
 Private: _____

Total alienated lands _____

Mining claims: _____
 Grazing permits and withdrawals: _____
 Power permits: _____

Total permit acreage _____

National forest lands: _____
 Public domain: _____
 Reclamation projects: _____
 Indian lands: _____

Total public lands _____

Total acreage _____

Land Values: Assessed value \$2.00 to \$4.00 per acre.
 See attached sheet (summary and recommendation.)

History of project:

Local attitude:

Distinctly favorable to the project.

Persons interested: The local D.A.R. Chapters in Oconee and Pickens Counties;
 Ralph H. Cain, President of the D.A.R. Industrial School at Tamassee;
 Dr. and Mrs. Clay Doyle, of Seneca, S. C.
 Itinerary (Sheet to be attached)

Bibliography:

List of photographs, maps and printed information submitted:
 (Sheet to be attached)

Note: All maps which are specially prepared by the
 Regional Offices should conform to one of the
 following standard sizes:

Letter size - 18" x 24" - 24" x 36"

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STATE PARK DIVISION
THIRD REGIONAL OFFICE
2100 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

TAMASSEE, LAST HOME OF GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS

General Andrew Pickens was known all through upper South Carolina as a Revolutionary soldier and an Indian fighter. The people of his state have long continued to admire his piety and fearless bravery. Congress awarded him a sword for his part in the victory at Cowpens. He was also present at the siege of Ninety Six (1781) and was wounded in the drawn battle of Eutaw Springs (Sept. 8, 1781.) From 1793-95, he was a member of Congress. In later life, except for a brief interval during the War of 1812, he lived at Tamassee (sometimes spelled Tomassee) and there he died, August 11, 1817.

Tamassee, the site of the last home of General Pickens, is in Oconee County, South Carolina, fourteen miles from Walhalla, the County Seat. The nearest city of any size is Greenville, which lies 63 miles to the east. If a park is established at Tamassee, considerable road work will be necessary in order to make the place accessible to the public. At the present time the only practical approach is from the south via Walhalla. In order to reach Tamassee from the north, east, or west, one must travel almost entirely by unimproved mountain roads.

The house in which General Pickens lived during the latter part of his life, and in which he died, has long since disappeared. It was torn down perhaps as early as 1846. Two dilapidated buildings dating back to the nineteenth century stand in its place. Close by one of them is a small stone monument erected to General Pickens' memory by the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The setting of the original home was a beautiful one. It lay in grove on a hilltop overlooking a small valley, close to the Blue Ridge mountains and in the shadow of a mountain peak known as Tamassee Knob. Today this spot is quiet and peaceful. The red clay hills of open ground, the tree-covered hills and mountains make an attractive picture, unmarred by any barns or farmhouses. A large cone-shaped hill or mountain lies in front. Behind and beyond this, the Blue Ridge is plainly visible.

That the soil is very poor can be surmised from the red clay hills mentioned above. There are about fifty acres of cleared ground near the site of the old Pickens house; the rest is wooded with pine, cedar, and hard woods. The owner of the site is usually said to be Arthur Brown. Actually the property seems to be in the name of his wife Mrs. Grace P. Brown. It consists of 362 acres having an assessed value of \$660. The dilapidated buildings are assessed at \$150. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brown

live at Walhalla in a town house that is badly in need of repairs and paint. Authur Brown was not at home when I called but from the general aspect of the house and from the appearance of the members of the family that I did meet, I should say that he is in needy circumstances and could be persuaded to sell Tomassee at a reasonable price.

General Pickens' original tract was a large one. The D. A. R. Industrial School for Mountain Girls owns a small part of the grant. Other land owners in the neighborhood are Haynie Jones and Clarkson Jones. The assessed value of their property is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per acre.

Excavations, if carried on near the D.A.R. marker, might bring to light the foundations of General Pickens' house, though it is said to have been a frame building and it is doubtful if he would have put up a very pretentious home in what was in his day a wilderness. Mrs. Clay Doyle of Seneca has collected traditions and descriptive materials relating to the old Pickens homestead, and has done considerable research on Tamassee and its surroundings. The General has numerous descendants. Some of these may have valuable family papers. The records at the Oconee County Court House at Walhalla go back to the early eighteen hundreds. The eighteenth century records are at Anderson and Abbeville. The Oconee records are complete. I had no opportunity to inquire about the state of the records at the other two places named.

Tamassee is not only associated with the later years of General Pickens but it also possesses a rather picturesque Indian legend. Among the Cherokee Indians, long ago, there is said to have been a famous fire prophet, whose wisdom and skill in medicine were attributed to an unusually large ruby which he possessed. The influence of the prophet was mighty and far-reaching. His magic ruby became known as "The Sunlight of God." When he died he was buried with the precious stone clasped to his breast and the knoll where his grave lay came to be called "The Place of the Sunlight of God," or in the Indian language, "Tamassee."

The proposal to build a national park upon the site of General Pickens' house is somewhat analogous to the suggested National Memorial to Patrick Henry at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Virginia. In both cases the original house has disappeared. However, in the case of Red Hill, actual photographs of the interior and exterior of the old homestead are known to be extant; but with regard to the Pickens house we have only traditional descriptive materials. Moreover, the reputation of General Pickens as an Indian fighter and as a Revolutionary hero is largely local to South Carolina, while the fame of Patrick Henry is nation-wide. Of the two proposed sites, Red Hill would appear to have the better claim to serious consideration on the part of the National Park Service.

Since Tamassee possesses relatively little national significance, its chief claims will have to be based upon its scenic beauty, which would be considerable if properly developed and made available to the public by CCC Labor, which last could be usefully employed in building roads, cabins, dams etc. Such a park might be of real and permanent value both to the students at the D. A. R. Industrial school and to the inhabitants of the small industrial towns and cities which lie in the two hundred miles to the east and northeast of Tamassee. Much would depend upon the continued growth of the youthful industrial towns and cities just mentioned and which can be said to date from the close of the war between the states, or even from the latter part of the nineteenth century. If the small towns and cities grow into large urban centers, the proposed park at Tamassee would be perhaps of great service to future generations. However, it is possible that we have already reached the peak of our industrial development. Certainly our textile factories must face the problem of reduced foreign markets and increasing competition from abroad. In any case, the writer is inclined to think that Tamassee is a logical site for a State Park rather than a National Park, since the topography possesses nothing so outstanding as to give it national importance and since the reputation of General Pickens is also largely local. But inasmuch as the park would be in the extreme northwest corner of South Carolina, it might be made readily accessible to large groups of people in North Carolina and Georgia. Since Tamassee could be made to serve three states, the Federal Government has to that extent some real interest in this site of the last home of General Pickens.

Bibliographical note: The latest and most authentic account of the life of General Pickens is to be found in Malone, Dumas, Dictionary of American Biography (N. Y., 1934) XIV, 558-559.

Respectfully submitted by

Charles W. Porter

Charles W. Porter

Assistant Regional Historial, 3rd Region.



DILAPIDATED HOUSES AT TAMASSEE, S. C.
ON THE SITE OF THE
LAST HOME OF GENERAL PICKENS

Study File

HOME OF GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS

Pickens's life history is enshrouded in much doubt, if one considers the information available in other men of no greater importance. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1739, lived for a time near Staunton, Virginia, and moved from there to the Waxhaw settlements of South Carolina in 1752. His activities in the Revolution caused him to be associated with Sumter and Marion, with his most notable fights those of Kettle Creek and Cowpens.

Long a successful Indian fighter, he took part in one campaign in the region which later became his home, in Oconee County, against the Cherokees in 1779. The materials in which an accurate account of this fight might be found are not available, and little is known of what actually took place. The Indians, following their usual tactics, surrounded the whites whom they greatly outnumbered and were almost sure of victory when they were frightened by a ruse and caused to retire. The soldiers who were concealed in a cane brake set fire to the canes which, bursting, made sounds like the reports of muskets. By moving about and shouting they managed to create the illusion of the arrival of re-enforcements and saved the day. Only an advance guard of twenty-five men were engaged in this clash, and it is not definitely known that Andrew Pickens was present although a namesake appears to have been.

There is a possibility that this fight has been confused with another Indian engagement fought near Hopewell in 1776, a former home of Pickens.

The general lived, during the latter years of his life, at Tomassee,

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1. A. L. Pickens, Skyagunsta, Major-General Andrew Pickens. 53-54. Anne King Gregorie, "Andrew Pickens", Dictionary of American Biography

Oconee County, South Carolina, during which time he served in the legislature and in Congress, and was active in Indian affairs. The present condition of the home, if it still exists, is not known.

Submitted by:
Historical Division

J. Walter Coleman

J. Walter Coleman
Historical Assistant
May 6, 1935

Gen. Andrew Pickens

NY
Res - 369
Swamy
Tennessee

Foroward

It is not thought that a connected story of the life of Gen. Andrew Pickens of South Carolina in regular biographical form is desired at this time. It is supposed that the Historical Commission to which would be referred the Resolution to appropriate funds to erect an adequate memorial to Gen. Pickens, would make additional, and as far as possible, complete investigation of claims with respect to such memorial.

This brief is therefore designed to make such investigation comparatively easy and adequate. It does, however, furnish additional information which does not seem to have been available to any of those who have written heretofore on Gen. Pickens.

Inquiries concerning the material herewith presented will be willingly answered.

(Signed) W. H. Mills, Chairman Committee
Pendleton Farmers' Society
Clemson College
Clemson, South Carolina

approved:
Com. S. H. M. Bunter

David E. Burrees - Except - Prefer Memorial to be located in the town of Pendleton - D.E.B.

Outline of the Life of Gen. Andrew Pickens

- I. His family, birthplace, removals, boyhood, young manhood and marriage.
- II. His Sympathy with the Colonists and his First Adventures in Indian Warfare.
- III. His Services during the American Revolution.
- IV. His Services to State and Nation:
 - A. Activities in South Carolina; in Pendleton District and Pendleton Village:
 1. His connection with the Presbyterian Church, Hopewell (Keowee), (the Old Stone Church), Bethel Church.
 2. His membership in the Mt. Zion Society and in the Pendleton Farmers' Society.
 - B. As Commissioner to negotiate Treaties with the Indians.
- V. Marks of Esteem:
 1. His election as Congressman
 2. Again, a member of the Legislature of South Carolina
 3. Offered governorship of South Carolina in 1812
 4. Major-Generalship of the South Carolina Militia

He declines to accept these positions on account of his age.
- VI. His Residence at Tomassee, begun in 1794; death of his wife in 1814; his own sudden death in 1817.
- VII. A Summary of his Life and Character.

General Andrew Pickens

I. His family, birthplace, removals, boyhood, young manhood and marriage.

Born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1739.

W. S. Morrison, Address May 4, 1901

Brackett: "The Old Stone Church", p. 130

Paxton township, Pennsylvania.

Cowpens Centennial Committee, Charleston, S. C., 1896

Brackett, ib., p. 137

Family removes to Augusta County, Virginia.

Ib., p. 137

Family settles at Long Canes in Abbeville County, S. C., 1752.

Ib., p. 138

Description of Pickens as a boy.

Ib., p. 138

A Colonel at 21 years of age in Grant's expedition against the Cherokees in 1761.

Ib., p. 138

Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon, Gen. Andrew Pickens, THE STATE, Sunday, March 20, 1904 (refers this statement to Lossing but gives no page reference)

Acquires land on Long Canes Creek, Abbeville County, by grant from the King, August 18, 1763 for 250 acres.

Recorded in Book 11, p. 267, Office of Secretary of State, Columbia, South Carolina

Marries Rebecca Calhoun, daughter of Ezekiel Calhoun, March 19, 1765 at Long Canes. Description of wedding festivities.

Ib., p. 138

Rebecca Calhoun was born November 18, 1745; died December 19, 1814.

Ib., p. 144

She is buried in the family plat at the Old Stone Church cemetery.

She was first cousin to John C. Calhoun.

A description of their home life.

Ib., p. 139

See also: Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States, Vol. VI, p. 250-251

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XIV, p. 558-9

II. His Sympathy with the Colonists and his first Adventures in Indian Warfare

Ib., p. 139

Appears as Captain of a Volunteer company in the Long Canes section.

A. L. Pickens: "Life of Gen. Andrew Pickens," 1934, p. 7

Is one of the captains at Ninety-Six Fort, with two officers, three sergeants, and 37 privates in 1775.

Ib., p. 9

With Maj. Williamson, Maj. Mayson, and Mr. Bowie, engages in negotiations at Ninety-Six concerning cessation of hostilities with the Tories, November 1775.

Ib., p. 13

At the Battle of Essenecca, July 31 - August 1, 1776.

Ib., p. 21

In Battle on Little River.

Ib., pp. 24, 25

At Tomassee

Ib., p. 25

A senior officer, perhaps a major.

Ib., p. 27

Not present at the treaty signed at De Wett's Corner, May 1777.

Ib., p. 32

III. His Services during the American Revolution

Joins the Me Din Society for the Promotion of Education in 1778.

Present with 500 men on the Altamaha River in 1778.

Ib., p. 36

A Major

Ib., p. 37

His good conduct

Ib., p. 37

Promoted to Colonel in 1778

Ib., p. 38

Activities in Abbeville County and Northeast Georgia, 1779.

Ib., pp. 39-45

At Kettle Creek, Brier Creek, etc.

Ib., pp. 39-52

*The Mt Sion
Society.*

5

This organization seems to have been the first in South Carolina, other than for political or military effort, in which all the elements of the population joined. The education of the people was then, as now, of grave concern to thinking men. English Episcopalians of Charleston and the Coast, French Huguenots of the Santee and the rice plantations, German Lutherans of Orangeburg, and Scotch Presbyterians of the Upper Country, all cooperated in this undertaking. It must have made instant appeal to a man of Gen. Pickens' temperament. In the list of members, his name appears with the date, February 20, 1778. He was thus one of the earlier members. Perhaps he was the first to join whose residence was so remote from Charleston and the location of this proposed "public school in the District of Camden." Pickens was a little later in the spring of this year engaged in the campaign in Georgia, and it is quite possible that he came by Charleston on the way down, and turned aside from purely military duties ~~long enough~~ to add his name to the long list of his fellow-citizens who would "promote knowledge as the firmest cement of a state."

How well they builded the history of the State shows. The school founded at Winnsboro by the Mt. Sion Society became one of the principal academies in South Carolina and so continued for almost one hundred years.

THE MOUNT SION SOCIETY, 1777

The Act of Incorporation

An Act for Incorporating a Society, commonly called the Mount Sion Society.

"WHEREAS, several of the Inhabitants of this State have associated themselves together, under the Name of the Mount Sion Society, for the purpose of founding, endowing, and supporting a Public School in the District of Camden, for the Education and Instruction of Youth, and have made humble Application to the General Assembly of this State, to be incorporated as a Body Politic; and to be invested with such Power and Authorities as may be most conducive to answer and further the good Intentions of the said Association."

PREAMBLE

Isaiah, Chap. LX, ver. 1, and Chap. LXI, ver. 3

"Arise, shine, for thy Light is come, and the Glory of the Lord is risen upon thee,-----to appoint unto them that mourn in Sion, to give unto them Beauty for Ashes; the Oil of Joy for Mourning; the Garment of Praise, for the Spirit of Heaviness; that they might be called the Trees of Righteousness, the Planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified!

"When we cast our eyes around, and behold a rising generation, the greatest part thereof must live in ignorance, on account of there being no place of instruction near them, where they can be properly educated; Also when we behold the orphan left forlorn, and the children of indigent parents, growing up more like a race of savages than Christians, becoming thereby useless to their country, to society, and themselves; we cannot help being sensible of those tender feelings which the Divine Being hath impressed on our natures, as a spur to prompt us to lend a helping hand to succour and assist the destitute.

"If men will look into their own bosoms, and consider the generous ^S Seeds which are there planted, that might, if rightly cultivated, ennoble their lives, and make their virtue venerable to futurity, surely they cannot, without tears, reflect on the many fine geniuses, in the remote parts of this State, who are entirely buried in oblivion, through lack of education.

"Our country calls, nay the voice of reason cries aloud to us, to promote knowledge as the firmest cement of a state; and conscience insists, that it is our indispensable duty to instruct the ignorant in the Principles of Christianity: The more efficaciously to do which,

Q WE whose names are annexed hereunto, have cheerfully entered into a Society, at Charlestown, in South-Carolina, the Ninth Day of January, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven, and have agreed to the following Rules and Regulations for the good government of the Same."

In Georgia about Savannah
Ib., p. 55

Then the year 1780 and Despondency
Ib., pp. 57, 58

Pickens takes British protection, probably in the summer of 1780
Ib., p. 60

Efforts to get Pickens to take up arms
Ib., p. 61

The British and Tories plunder his plantation, so violating his parole
Ib., p. 62

Pickens goes to Ker to give notice that he will take up arms again
Ib., pp. 62-65

The Battle of Cowpens,
Ib., pp. 66-77

The Battle of Cowpens: "The distinguishing feature of the Battle of Cowpens upon the American side was undoubtedly the effective work of Pickens' marksmen. It was this, which in the very first commencement of the action, had carried terror into the hearts of Tarleton's dragoons and it was this which disorganized the British line to such an extent as to render it only a mob when the critical moment of the onslaught had arrived."

McCrary: "South Carolina in the Revolution", ~~1780-1781~~ ~~1775-1780~~
1780-1783, pp. 50, 51

Congress presents him with a sword
Ib., p. 55
Brackett, pp. 141-142

Other references to his services during the first part of the Revolution
South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780
McCrary, *ib.*, pp. 90, 337-338
Brackett, *ib.*, p. 140
Old Stone Church.

Defeats Col. Boyd
McCrary, *ib.*, p. 338
Brackett, *ib.*, pp. 103-104

Other services in the Revolution
McCrary, *ib.*, pp. ~~18-23~~, 345, 533, 834
McCrary, South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783, p. 18-23.

His many other activities
Ib., p. 91 and other page references

Letter accompanying the presentation of a sword by congress to
Pickens:

War Office of the United States
May 27th, 1786

"Sir:

"The United States in congress assembled were pleased by their
resolve of the 9th of March, 1781, to direct that a sword should be
presented to you as a testimony of your spirited conduct in the action
of the Cowpens

"I have the honor, sir, to transmit this invaluable memorial of
your merit and of the approbation of the sovereign authority of the
United States.

"This sword, while it perpetuates your fame, will operate as a
principle to advance the true interest of your country. The glory of
the reward will induce others to emulate your bravery and patriotism.

"I have the honor to be,

Sir,

with great respect,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

Knox.

Brigadier General Pickens.

Excerpt from an article written by Mrs. Rebecca
Pickens Bacon, in THE STATE, Sunday Morning, March 20, 1904.

Promoted to Brigadier-General

Ib., pp. 438-451

In command of all South Carolina troops. Is wounded at Eutaw Springs.

Ib., pp. 461-462

Is sent to put down an Indian rising

Ib., pp. 484, 624, 656

"A few days before January 1782, Gen. Pickens with 394 horsemen from South Carolina and Georgia attacked the Cherokee villages in the present Oconee County and Northeast Georgia, and in 14 days burned 13 towns, killed upwards of 40 Indians and took many prisoners, without having a soldier killed."

Wallace: "History of S. Carolina" Vol. II, p. 304

Moves into North Carolina on the Haw River and takes part in the defeat of Pyle.

Pickens: "Life of Gen. Andrew Pickens," pp. 82-88

At the Siege of Augusta

Ib., pp. 93-101

"Gen. Pickens is accused of brutalities by Brown, Lieut.-Col. of the British forces at Augusta in spring of 1781.

Wallace, ib., Vol. II, p. 274

See also: Winsor, "Narrative and Critical History of America," "The Border Warfare of the Revolution," pp. 677-679

See also: "The War in the Southern Department," p. 513

At the Siege of Ninety-Six

Pickens, ib., pp. 101-103

Follows Cruger toward Charleston

Ib., pp. 104-105

Pickens in command of all State troops

Ib., p. 106

At the Battle of Eutaw Springs; *is severely wounded.*

Ib., pp. 106-107

Was elected a member of the Jacksonborough Assembly

Pickens, ib., pp. 110-112

Probably took little part, on account of the Indian campaign

Ib., p. 110

Other references to his services

McCrady, *ib.,* pp. 725-738

South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783.

?

He was Captain of Militia, Major, Colonel, Brigadier-General, during the Revolution. Major-General after the Revolution (of South Carolina Militia). Fought in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. Was at Cowpens, Eutaw Springs.

No mention of rewards in land, or other honors.

Pickens, Pickens, p. 122.

Another expedition against the Cherokees and Tories.

Pickens, ib., pp. 116-122
Pickens

IV. S His Services to State and Nation *S. C.*

Brackett, *ib.*, pp. 130-132, 142, 143, 144

Pickens, *ib.*, pp. 122-124

Purchases land on the Keowee River, July 16, 1784 - 573 acres.

Recorded in Book 1, p. 490 for f57 6 shillings.

A little later moved up to this plantation which he named "Hopewell," *probably in 1787*
National Portrait Gallery, Vol. II, p. 7

Pickens, *ib.*, p. 122

Simpson, History of Pendleton, p. 190 (Taken from Pendleton Messenger, Aug 27, 1817)

Appointed one of the Commissioners to divide Ninety-Six District into counties, Act of Legislature, South Carolina, March 16, 1783.

Simpson: "History of Old Pendleton District," 1913, p. 11

Appointed a Commissioner to locate Court House for Pendleton County,

Acts of 1789, Vol. 5, p. 105

Simpson, *ib.*, p. 12

Appointed to purchase land and superintend building a Court House for Washington district

Acts of 1791, Vol. 7, p. 262

Simpson, *ib.*, p. 13

The Court House town of Washington District was located about half way between Pendleton and Greenville towns and was named Pickensville in honor of Gen. Pickens. It ^{was} just South of the present town of Easley.

Ib., p. 13

In 1826, Pendleton District was divided into Anderson and Pickens Counties. Pickens County was later divided into Oconee and Pickens. Pickens County was so named in honor of Gen. Pickens.

Gen. Pickens was the first representative elected to Congress from the Congressional district in the Northwest part of the State and served as a member of the Third Congress in 1793.

Pickens, Pickens, p. 143.
Brackett, S.C. p. 142-3.
Simpson, H. P. Dis p. 36.

Andrew Pickens

Payment for Supplies and Services
 Historical Commission, Columbia

//

Stub of Indent. No. 68 - Book K.

Army $\text{£}1013. 9. 11\frac{1}{4}$

Supplies $\text{£}180. 2. 4$

$\text{£}1193. 12. 3\frac{1}{4}$

Issued the twelfth September 1784, to the Honorable Andrew Pickens Esq.
 for one thousand one hundred and ninety three pounds, twelve shillings three pe
 pence farthing for sundries for militia use in 1779, 1780, and 1782, and for
 his pay as Colonel of the Upper Ninety-six district Regiment in 1780, 1781, 1781,
 1782, and 1783, as per two accounts audited.

x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

"For his services he apparently asked not a cent. He did not so much as
 file an expense account with the government, etc."

Pickens, Pickens, p. 123

This statement is wrong in both particulars. From the stub of the indent
 issued, he apparently did put in accounts, or at least, these two accounts for
 supplies furnished, and for his own pay as Colonel.

See also the certification on back of Deed of July 16, 1784, by Edward Blake,
 Treasury Office, dated Jan. 10, 1785, of the receipt of $\text{£}57\frac{5}{8}$ shill. on 573 acres
 of land by discount, Indent No. 60, Book K.

Deed of Land granted to Gen. Andrew Pickens by the State

of South Carolina

(Now in possession of Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Seneca, S.C.)

June 10, 1939

To: Brigadier-General Andrew Pickens

For: 573 acres, more or less, bounded on West by Keowee River and on all other sides by vacant land.

Consideration: Fifty-seven pounds six shillings.

Date: July 16th, 1784 in the 9th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(Signed) Benjamin Guerard, Governor

Plat dated May 24, 1784
Ephraim Mitchell, Surveyor

On Back of Deed - Treasury Office, Jan. the 10th, 1785.

Received from the Honb. Andrew Pickens the full consideration money on the within mentioned land by discount No. on Indent N. 60, Book K. £57. 6 sh.
Edward Blake

Written on parchment, and in good state of preservation. The price given was in sterling; it was about £401 paper money, or about \$2,000 or nearly \$3.50 per acre, American money.

This seems to have been the nucleus of the Hopewell tract. It was acquired a little over a year prior to the "Hopewell" treaties, and probably before the family moved up from Abbeville.

"The state gave him this land where he held the treaties and there he took up residence supposedly in 1787."

Pickens, A. L., Skygunsta, Maj. Gen. Andrew Pickens, 1934, p.129.

The State of South Carolina did not "give him this land." He bought it as the deed shows, more than a year before the Treaties of Hopewell. Gen. Pickens probably had some sort of house or "lodge" built there, but it is not likely that he had moved up from Abbeville by 1785.

The small sharp knob of the hill at the "Treaty Oak" does not appear to be a proper site from which to manage the affairs of a large plantation, and seems accessible on one side only -- the east side.

State of South-Carolina,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, "That for and in consideration of Fifty Seven Pounds Six Shillings Sterling Money paid by Brigadier General Andrew Pickens Esquire into the Treasury for the use of this State, We have granted and by these Presents do grant unto the said Andrew Pickens Esquire his Heirs and Assigns, a plantation or tract of land containing Five hundred and seventy three acres situated on Keewee River butting and bounding west on the said river and all other sides on vacant land.

"Having such shape, form and marks as are represented by a plat hereunto annexed, together with all woods, trees, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging, To have and to hold the said tract of five hundred and seventy three acres of land, and all and singular other the prmisses hereby granted unto the said Brigadier Genl. Andrew Pickens Esquire his Heirs and assigns, for-ever, in free and common soccage.

"GIVEN under the Great Seal of the State. WITNESS his Excellency Benjamin Guerard Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said State, at Charleston, this Sixteenth Day of July Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty four and in the Ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America."

(On back of deed)

Treasury Office January the 10th, 1785 Received from the Honb. Andrew Pickens the full consideration money on the within mentioned hand by discount on Indint N. 60 Book K, f 57..6

Edward Blake

Brigadier Genl. Andrew Pickens Grant for 573 acres.

Secretary's Office - Recorded in Grant Book AAAA, page 6, Examined by
John Vanderhorff, Secretary

(On the Plat)

State of South Carolina

"I have caused to be ad measured and laid out unto Brig. General Andrew Pickens, A Tract of Land containing Five hundred and Seventy Three Acres, situate on Keewee River, Butting and Bounding W. on the said River, and on all other sides on vacant land, and hath such farm and marks as the above plat represents.

Certified for the 21th day of May 1784.

Ben Crafton, D. S.
Ni.

Ephraim Mitchell
Surveyor General

Andrew Pickens

Grants of Land to, and Plats for Same

(In office, Secretary of State, Columbia)

Grant or Plat	Date	Acres	Location	Book	Page	Remarks
Grant	Aug. 18, 1763	250	Long Canes Creek	11	267	Grant by King. Home Place in Abbeville.
Plat of above	Dec. 2, 1762			7	369	(usual terms)
Grant	July 16, 1784	573	Keowee River	1	490	Sold to by State of S. C. for f57, 6 shillings.
Plat	May 21, 1784	573		152	167	Part of "Hopewell" paid by discount of *
Grant	Aug. 1, 1785	560	"	4	471	Sold to Andrew Pickens, Jr. by State of S. C. for f50, 12 shil. Adjoins above
Plat	June 24, 1793	385	Little River	32	311	On Indian Boundary Line.
Plat	June 24, 1793	350	Little River	32	289	A part of Tomassees
Grant	July 1, 1793	385	Little River	32	377	Vacant Land when granted.
Grant	July 1, 1793	350	Little River	32	379	

* Indent, No. 60 Book K.

of the U.S.

IV. a. His Services as Commissioner to Negotiate Treaties with the Indians

The principal authorities are: A. L. Pickens, Skyagunsta, The Border Wizard Owl; Maj. Gen. Andrew Pickens (1739-1817)
and Bibliography, p. 160-161

Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-1884

C. C. Royce, "The Cherokee Nation of Indians," p. 130-168, 184-188, with references therein to other public documents.

1. A treaty with the Cherokees at Long Swamp, Georgia, Oct. 17, 1782
2. A Treaty with the Creeks, October-November 1785
Unsuccessful
3. A Treaty with the Cherokees at Hopewell, November 28, 1785
4. A Treaty with the Choctaws at Hopewell, January 3, 1786
5. A Treaty with the Chickasaws at Hopewell, January 10, 1786
6. Again with the Creeks (unsuccessful) September 1789-90
7. Again with the Cherokees, August 10, 1792
8. Again with the Creeks, June 25, 1795-1796
9. Again to establish and mark the lines between the United States and the Indian nations South of the Ohio, February 2, 1797-August 1797
10. Again to negotiate treaties with Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws, July 1801-
Chickasaws-October 24, 1801
Choctaws---December 17, 1801
Creeks-----May-June 15, 1802

The territory comprised in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina (mountainous part), Mississippi (almost all), Alabama (almost all), and Georgia (Northern part). This work commanded a large part of his time for 17 years, from 1785 through 1802.

No other person contributed so much in time and effort toward the peaceful ceding of this vast area by the Indians to the United States and its opening to white settlers. Gen. Pickens' knowledge, firmness, justice and tact made him the ideal negotiator. Designing nothing for himself, he could mediate as no other could, between the desperate despairing Indian who saw his native land being wrenched from him, and the aggressive white man who wanted land, and always, more land. That "the hatchet" was "buried", that settlement proceeded upon the whole with little bloodshed, is due principally to Gen. Pickens. It constitutes his chief claim to be had in everlasting remembrance and to a worthy memorial at the scene of his labors.

The Original *Copy* *The Treaties at Hopewell* 22. *

"Articles of a Treaty concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin and Lachlan M'Intosh, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Head-Man and Warriors of all the Cherokees of the other."

"The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:"

Agreement to:

- Art. I. Restore all prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to entire liberty.
- Art. II. Restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians to the Head-Man and Warriors.
- Art. III. The said Indians for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America and of no other sovereign whosoever.
- Art. IV. Boundaries of the Cherokee hunting grounds.
From the South Carolina Indian Boundary and along the same, Southwest over the top of the Oconee Mountains, till it shall strike Tugalo river, xxx to the mouth of the Duck River on the Tennessee.
- Art. V. Settlement of whites in these hunting grounds forbidden.
- Art. VI. Indians to surrender those who commit capital crimes / on those who are citizens of the United States.
- Art. VII. Reciprocal agreement.
- Art. VIII. Punishment of innocent, ^{pronounced} unjust and not to be practiced.
- Art. IX. United States Congress to have exclusive right to regulate trade with the Indians.

* note, next page.

- Art. X. Traders have liberty to go to trade with Cherokees.
- Art. XI. Indians to give information of designs against the peace, trade, or interest of the United States.
- Art. XII. Indians given right to send deputy to Congress.
- Art. XIII. Hatchet forever buried, and the peace universal.

Signed at Hopewell on the Keowee, 28th Nov., 1785.

Choctaw Nation Treaty at Hopewell, on the Keowee,
near Seneca Old Town

Art. III. Boundary of the Choctaw Nation

At a point on the 31st degree of North Latitude, where "the Natches district shall touch ~~with~~ the same," thence East along said 31st degree "being the south boundary of the United States of America; and giving the Choctaws the same boundaries as they enjoyed" when they were

under the protection of the King of Great Britian." Jan. 3rd, 1786.

All other stipulations similar to those above, in the Treaty with the Cherokees, Nov 28, 1785

Chickasaw Treaty at Hopewell on the Keowee,
near Seneca Old Town

Art. III. Boundaries

From the mouth of Duck River on the Tennessee, thence westerly to the Ohio "thence down the southern banks thereof to the Mississippi, thence down the same to the Choctaw line or Natches district; thence eastwardly as far as the Chickasaw ^{was} claimed and lived and hunted on in 1782, thence east, the lands allotted to ^{the} Choctaws and Cherokees to live and hunt on, and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks," saving and reserving for "a trading post" a "tract or parcel of land to be laid out at the lower post of the Muscle Shoals, at the mouth of Ocochappo," in a circle, "of 5 miles on the river, to the use and under the government of the United States of America." Jan. 10th, 1786.

* Note: Acts Passed at the First Session of the Congress of the United States of America. Begun ^{and} Held at the city of New York in the year 1789. Acts of the Second Session of the Congress 1790, Vol. II, pp. 353, 359, 363.

Bureau of Ethnology Report

Cherokee Treaty of May 20, 1777, with South Carolina and Georgia - Most of Oconee, Greenville, Anderson, and Pickens counties, with the exception of the extreme northwest portions of Pickens and Oconee counties, ^{was} were ceded by the Indians to the State of South Carolina.

C. C. Royce: "The Cherokee Nation of Indians," pp. 149-150

Pickens apparently was not present at the making of this treaty, DeWetts Corner.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology
1883-1884, p. 152

"The contentions between the border settlers of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, as well as the authorities of those states, with the Cherokees and Creeks, concerning boundaries and the constantly recurring depredations and assaults upon each other's lives and property, prompted Congress, though still deriving its powers from the Articles of Confederation, to the active exercise of its treaty-making functions. It was, therefore, determined (by resolution of Congress, March 15, 1785) to appoint commissioners who should be empowered under their instructions, subject, of course, to ratification by Congress, to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokees, at which the boundaries of the lands claimed by them should be as accurately ascertained as might be, and the line of division carefully marked between them and the white settlements. This was deemed essential in order that authoritative proclamation might be made of the same, advising and warning settlers against further encroachments upon Indian territory."

THREE TREATIES OF HOPEWELL

Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America:

Benjamin Hawkins
Andrew Pickens
Joseph Martin
Lachlan M'Intosh*

*Commissioner only in treaty with Cherokees.

Hawkins, Benjamin (August 15, 1754 - June 6, 1818) ---- Was born in Warren County, North Carolina. "At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Benjamin was a member of the senior class of the College of New Jersey. At the time Gen. Washington had need of an interpreter to facilitate intercourse with his many French officers and, in some way learning of Hawkins' proficiency in the French language, attached him to his staff." He was a member of the Confederation and, upon the adoption of the new United States Constitution, was of the first two senators to represent North Carolina. He was a Federalist, "aristocratic, conservative, proud, and wealthy."

Hawkins was quite interested in Indian affairs and in 1785 he was appointed commissioner to treat with the Cherokees and other Southern Indians. In 1795 Pres. Washington appointed Hawkins and two others to treat with the Creek Confederacy, By negotiating the important treaty of Coleraine (1796) Hawkins received the appointment ^{as} ~~to~~ agent to the Creeks and general superintendent of all Indian tribes south of the Ohio. He spent the rest of his life, among the Indians, teaching them agriculture.

M'Intosh, Lachlan (March 1775 - February 20, 1806) ---- Was a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. A Scotch immigraht, he moved to Charleston, S. C. in 1748. He was successively colonel of a battalion of Georgia troops, a brigadier general, commander of the Western department, and commander of First and Fifth S. C. regiments at Savannah. He was taken prisoner at Savannah but was exchanged.

Pickens, Andrew (September 19, 1739 - August 11, 1817) ---- Of Scotch-Irish descent, he, in 1752 lived at Waxhaw Creek, S. C. He married a daughter of the brother of John C. Calhoun's father. At the opening of the Revolution, he was a farmer and a justice of the peace with a wife and four small children.

He was captain and later colonel in the militia. His defeat of Colonel Boyd at Kettle Creek was probably the severest blow, the Loyalists suffered in South Carolina or Georgia. His part at Cowpens brought him a sword from Congress and a brigadier's commission from the state. He was active in other revolution^{ary engagements} and Indian warfare. The South Carolina legislature elected him major-general of the militia. He was repeatedly appointed to deal with Indian relations. "For a number of years he lived at 'Hopewell', his plantation in Oconee, where he had a store." He later settled at Tomassee where he died.

Colonel Joseph Martin ---- the agent to the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

The Treaty of Hopewell was the first attempt of the United States Government to enter into diplomatic relations with the Cherokees. The ^CCommissioners said, "Congress is now the sovereign of all our country which we now point out to you on the map. They want none of your lands, nor anything else which belongs to you. ^{We} promise to enter into articles of a treaty perfectly equal and comfortable^m to what we now tell you." The chiefs complained bitterly about the white settlers who were in Indian territory; as one said, "Are congress, who conquered the King of Great Britain, unable to remove those people?" (This issue was the main cause of the trouble which the United States later had with the Cherokees, and led to the Treaty of 1791).

A notable speech in the council was that made by an old Cherokee woman, the "war woman of Chota". This woman brought a pipe and tobacco to the commissioners as a gesture of friendship. She expressed her hope that the treaty would bring lasting peace.

Treaties at Hopewell

Treaties deal with:

1. Cherokees ----- Nov. 28, 1785
2. Choctaws----- Jan. 3, 1786
3. Chickasaws----- Jan. 10, 1786

Agreements (general):

1. Indians agreed to acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States of America.
2. Hunting grounds were defined.
3. Prisoners on both sides were returned.
4. Whites were to be kept off Indian land, except for trading.
5. Provisions were made to promote peace and justice.

C. C. Royce, ib., pp. 152-158

Nine hundred and eighteen Cherokees were at the signing of the treaty and goods valued at \$1,311.10/90 were given as presents to them.

From ACTS (passed at the) First Session of United States Congress, March 1789, in New York,

1. Cherokees were represented by Head-men and Warriors (37 men signed)
2. Choctaw chiefs and prominent men (31 signed)
3. Chickasaw (3 men signed)
 - Piomingo ----- Head warrior and First Minister
 - Mingatushka---- A leading Chief
 - Latopola----- First beloved Man of the Nation

A Century of Dishonor

The Treaty of Hopewell was the first attempt of the U. S. Government to enter into diplomatic relations with the Cherokees.

Bureau of Ethnology Report, 1883-1884

p. 155

"During the pendency of negotiations (with the Cherokees at Hopewell), William Blount of North Carolina, and John King and Thomas Glasscock of Georgia, presented their commissions as the agents representing the interests of their respective States. They entered formal protests in the names of those States against the validity of the treaty, as containing several stipulations which infringed and violated the legislative rights thereof." The violation, it was claimed, was that the United States was assigning to *the* Indian lands that had previously (in the case of North Carolina) been given by the State to soldiers of the State who had served in the Revolution.

Diary of Edward Hooker

American Historical Association Report, 1896, Vol. I, pp. 901-902Account of his visit to Andrew Pickens, Jr., at the
"old family mansion."

Sunday, September 28th ---- (1806) -- Rode on to Pendleton Court House before breakfast, leaving Mr. P. behind, having promised to meet him again at church today and thence accompany him home: for he had invited me to spend two or three days with him. Pendleton village is pleasantly scattered over a cluster of little stony hills, and is laid out in four squares - has ten or twelve good houses (some of which are large and handsome) a strong stone goal, and an old Court House Mr. P. introduced me to his consort and accomplished young lady who is a step-daughter of the Rev. Mr. M'Elheny: - and agreeably to my engagement, I accompanied them home. They live in the old family mansion - the general his father having removed to a farm at the foot of the mountains 15 or 20 miles distant. The house stands on a high and prominent bank of the river Seneca, w^h after coming boldly up to the foot of the hill at the end of the house, turns suddenly back, and then circuiting round about half a mile in front of the house forms a large and beautiful tract of fertile low grounds in full view. It was on this spot of intervale, that the famous treaty of Hopewell was formerly made between Gen. Pickens on the part of the State, and the powerful tribe of Cherokee Indians,* - The house is two stories high - has an oldish appearance - furniture decent not elegant - table well furnished - Mr. P. asks a blessing at table (sitting) with much decency -- a practice more common than I feared it was for a considerable time after my coming into Carolina. I observe it in many families of respectability in the upper country - even in those where no particular pretensions to religion are made

Monday, September 29th ---- After breakfast Mrs. Pickens entertained me with a number of fine turns on her piano-forte, accompanied by her voice. It was a species of entertainment that I had little expected to find among the unrefined people of the upper country, and therefore the pleasure was doubly exquisite. Mrs. P. informs me there are two piano's besides her own, in Pendleton. After this, rode with Mr. P. into his low grounds, and saw a beautiful meadow of red grass and white clover which every year affords him a great quantity of hay. About ~~the~~ six acres of it. It is the only meadows I have seen in South Carolina. He is much like a New England farmer in having a large barn filled with hay and grain - in working oxen, in cultivating apple-trees, and he says he intends to get still more into that way, and to be less intent on cotton and other money-making crops....."

* Treaty of November 28, 1785, negotiated for the United States by Pickens and three others.

The Pendleton Farmers Society

26

In the last years of his life he probably joined the Pendleton Farmers' Society, organized in June, 1815. He must have known of the organization years before in August, 1785, of "The South Carolina Society for Promoting and Improving Agriculture and other Rural Concerns." Many of its members were men with whom he had been associated both on battle fields and in legislative halls. In particular, his friends the Pinckneys were among its officers, Gen. Thomas being its vice-president, and Gen. Charles Cotesworth on the Executive Committee. But it was too local and too far away from Hopewell or Tomassee for him to become an active member. When however a movement was set on foot to organize an agricultural society at Pendleton, he probably gave it at once his hearty approval. At any rate, we find "Andrew Pickens" the third name ^{*} on the list of the charter membership, the first name after those of the first president, Thomas Pinckney, Jr., and John L. North, who was probably Vice-President. The position of the name proves the esteem in which his neighbors held the family, whether the name indicates the old general or his son, Andrew Jr.

* Pendleton Farmers Society, 1908,
Resident Members, 1815, p. 125

Evidences of Esteem of Pickens by South Carolina and National Officials.

Letter from Governor Charles Pinckney of South Carolina to President Washington, January 8, 1792.

Pickens: "Life of Andrew Pickens," p. 140

"I know no man whom I ought to recommend to you so soon to be employed as General Pickens; a man at least as well qualified to manage a contest with the Indians as any in the union.***** We are acquainted with his influence among the Indians and his knowledge of their affairs and know that his modesty is so great, that he rather wishes to retire from the public view, than court its favors or employments. As he will therefore never solicit to offer himself, it is a duty for us who know his consequence among the southern Indians, to bring him forward to your view, should his services be necessary, which I hope will not be the case, etc."

Washington's reply:

"To this Washington replied that if it should occur that General Pickens' service should be required, he would not be unmindful of the recommendation, and in reference to General Pickens himself, from his talents, knowledge, and influence, should look for the best effects."

Ib., p. 140

From the Secretary of War to General Pickens, August 15, 1792.

Ib., p. 140

Governor Moultrie of South Carolina to President Washington, July 11, 1793.

Ib., pp. 142-143

"July 11, 1793, we find Moultrie writing from Charleston to President Washington, "Dear and Respected Sir: General Pickens will do me the honor to deliver you this." He continues that Pickens is a gentleman of great worth and integrity, and well acquainted with the situation as to these Southern states, particularly Indian affairs. Moultrie had had communication with Pickens respecting the Indians, and both were in agreement that the militia of the three Southern states to the number of four or five thousand should be matched into the Indian country. Such a force could be raised by October 1, which would be a good time to take the field. Moultrie recommends, "I know of no man who is so proper to conduct this business as General Pickens. He is well known and respected in these southern states and well acquainted with Indian warfare." With due foresight Moultrie suggests a special commission for Pickens against the Creeks to prevent other generals having any dispute with him."

"August 28, 1793, from Philadelphia he (President Washington) writes to Governor William Moultrie, "Having conceived an opinion highly favorable to General Pickens, I invited him to repair to this city, in order that I might obtain from him such facts and information as would be essential to an offensive expedition against the refractory part of the Creek nation, whenever Congress should decide that measure to be proper and necessary."..... The President continues, "I have just reason to be satisfied with the information of General Pickens; and if the time should arrive when an expedition shall be directed, I should be greatly gratified by his taking an eminent part therein."

Pickens removed probably in 1794 from "Hopewell" on the Keowee to Tomassee, on Little River, having acquired land there in 1793.

Pickens, Pickens, p. 143

"June 25, 1795, the national executive appointed General Pickens as a commissioner to hold a treaty with the Creeks, the very people that he and Moultrie had so earnestly desired to chastise with the arm of government. This probably prevented his serving as Major-General of the militia, to which position he was unanimously elected in 1795. He was selected as head of the first division, and to Lee he states, "My worthy friend Charles C. Pinckney was made head of the second division."

Ib., p. 144

Presidential elector; perhaps at election of both Washington and Adams

Ib., p. 145

Appointed February 2, 1797 with "Col. Benj. Hawkins and Gen. James Winchester, as commissioners for the United States to establish and mark the lines between the United States and the Indian nations south of the Ohio."

Ib., p. 145

President Jefferson appoints Pickens as boundary Commissioner, between Georgia and Tennessee, in 1802.

"Something of an authority on boundaries in the southern highlands, and especially along the thirty-fifth parallel as we have seen, the President appointed him boundary commissioner in connection with the line between Georgia and Tennessee. Years later, the scholarly Governor Swain of North Carolina, borrowed from the family Pickens' original commission on parchment and his notes, and these, the governor later reported saved the state of North Carolina possessions worth \$700,000."

"The fearless, wise, and patriotic agents, Benjamin Hawkins and Andrew Pickens were associated with General Wilkinson in all these treaties and with him travelled from the Chickasaw Bluff upon the Mississippi, backward and forward over this Indian world encouraging its dangers and sharing its mutual hardships." Thus Pickett of Alabama expresses it. And it was the love of the country, more than the love of adventure that spurred the old warrior on."

Ib., p. 154

Estimated of his Services written by himself to General Lee.

"I leave it to my country to say whether I have been a humble instrument in the hands of Providence to its advantage. But whatever the public sentiment may be, I have a witness within myself that my public life and conduct have been moved and actuated by an ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of my beloved country."

Pickens, Pickens, p. 156

"News of the War of 1812 broke the old veteran's tranquility! He watched its issues, keenly alive to its significance to the country. Without his knowledge his neighbors called him again to the Legislature. That body offered him unanimously the nomination for governor. Rarely was his modest worth better shown. He quietly declined the honor, stating simply that he thought the struggle should be left to more youthful hands."

Ib., p. 156

His Connection with the Presbyterian Church.

With others asks for Presbyterian preaching, October 13, 1789
Ib., p. 149

Assists in building Presbyterian church, Hopewell (Keowee)
Brackett: "Old Stone Church", p. 41-42

Gives pulpit and pews individually.
Ib., p. 42

Is elected an Elder.
Ib., p. 41

Assists in organization of Bethel Church, and is Elder there.
Pickens, ib., p. 105

His deep Piety, shown by his subscription to the first American printed Family Bible, and the daily reading and prayers.
Ib., pp. 150, 156

The death of Mrs. Pickens in 1814.
Ib., p. 157

* His Sudden death at Tomassee

"The quietness of Tomassee was disturbed in a welcome manner by the arrival of the mail. Sultry August days rendered it warm in the house, unpleasantly warm. He would read his mail on the lawn, or as he more likely expressed it, out in the yard.

"His chair was placed between two of a row of cedars, the favorite lawn shades for Virginia and Carolina homes of the time. Round the mound on which stood the house stretched the wide expanse of corn, green in the light of the sun, and covering the rich bottom land of the nearby streams."

.....
"Then came another message; silent, imperative, yet gentle.
.....

"A simple casket. No hearse. No gun carriage. The family gig was brought out, and bore its burden down the long twenty-five or thirty miles to Hopewell. There they deposited the body by that of the friend who had been his closest companion for nearly fifty years."

Brackett, p. 144
Pickens, ib., p. 158

His Obituary

"A simple tombstone in the Cemetery of the Old Stone Church, on the road between Pendleton and Fort Hill, bears this simple inscription: 'General Andrew Pickens was born 13th September, 1739, and died 11th August, 1817. He was a Christian, a Patriot, and Soldier. His character and actions are incorporated with the history of his country. Filial affection and respect raises this stone to his memory.'"

Brackett, ib., pp. 144-145
(From Cowpens Centennial, 1781-1881. Published by the Cowpens Centennial Committee, Charleston, S. C., 1896)

Will of Gen. Andrew Pickens

Exact copy of
Filed in Judge of Probate's Office,
Anderson County.

I, Andrew Pickens, Sen being of sound and perfect mind and Memory,
 and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, doe on this
 twenty second day of June, 1809, make and ordain this my last will and
 testament, in manner and form following, viz., I desire that my body be
 decently buried as conveniences may offer to those about me at the time,
 and that my funeral expenses be paid, with regard to my estate or worldly
 matters of which I may die possessed, I desire them to be disposed of in
 the following manner, that is to say; all my just debts to be paid, to my
 wife Rebecca, I leave and bequeath Five Hundred Dollars, with a negroe
 Girl named Lucy, with two Feather beds, with the furniture, and to live in
 and have the free use of the house I now live in, with the use of as much
 of the furniture in the house as may be necessary for her use during her
 residence here, and at all times while here to be supplied out of the
 produce of the plantation, with what provision is necessary for her comfortable
 support, with a horse and chair, kept for her, with anything else that my
 executors after named may think necessary for her comfort, and as my children
 which are gone from under my care, and have got the proportion of the property
 which God in his providence has given me, the remainder of the property which
 I now have, I leave and bequeath to my son Joseph Pickens, which consists of
 the tract of land I now live on, with the tracts adjoining, with the negroes
 which I now have, with the stock of horses, cattle, Hoogs and sheep, with all
 the money I may have, or which may be due me on bond, notes or otherwise,
 except as above to his mother, with the household furniture and the plantation
 utensils such as waggons, plows, hoes, axes and so forth and that their shall
 be held out of the part coming to my son, thirty-five dollars yearly; to the

support of the Gosple in this congregation, until he arrives at a ful age to act for himself, and that my wife Rebecca may be more freed from care and trouble I would recommend that a careful industrious man should be got as an overseer, that will be humain and careful, and have plenty raised or procured for the women to spend, that comfortable warm clothing may be had at all times for the negroes, as they have been a means under Providence to procure many of the comforts of life which myself and others have enjoyed, I request that they might be used with justice and humanity. I would recommend that all property which is thought unnecessary or unproductive that it should be sold as my executors may see proper, work horses sufficient for the plantation with two or three breeding mares, fifteen cows and calves, with a few young cattle, might be as many as would be profitable. my sword which was given me by congress, I give to my son Andrew, but if my son Joseph should die before he comes of age, or without making a will, before he is married without any legal heirs of his own, then and in that case, my negroes Dick, old Pompey with his wife Phillis, Jame and his wife Seala, Bob and his wife Clarase, July and Sambo to be free from slavery and that one hundred and fifty acres of land be reserved for them to live upon, and to cultivate for their support, the land laid off for them on the north east side of Little River beginning on the river at the indian boundary and along that boundary and down the river so as to include the cleared land and houses on that side of the river where Bob now lives, to live on during their lives, my executors are hereby directed to give them two young work horses with two plows with gears and tackling, each of them to be given a good weeding hoe, the men each an axe with a pair of iron wedges, the women each a cotton wheel and

cards; likewise to be given them five good young cows and calves, six head of sheep, and four breeding sows, and to be supplied with provition for themselves and creatures, out of the provition from the provition on the plantation, and likewise with three bushels of salt for the first year; and I do appoint and nominate William Beatty, John McWhorter, who lives near Mr. Beatty, and Alexander Kewn to be guardians for the above mentioned negroes and have justice done them and to give directions as to their work and conduct, but if Joseph(s) Mother should live longer than him then Jame and his wife Seala, to live with her to do what may be for her comfort or support, provided she lives at this place and at her death to live with the others as before directed, and have the same benefits of what they have got as the others, and all the other property not before reserved, with the land to be sold at the discretion of my executors and equally divided among my other children or their children.

And I do hereby constitute and appoint my sons Ezekiel¹ and Andrew Pickens,² George Bowie,³ Executors to execute this my last will and testament, in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Andrew Pickens

James Wood

Gideon Norton

Oliver Woods

1. Ezekiel, oldest son, named for Mrs Pickens' father, Ezekiel Calhoun.
2. Andrew, 2nd oldest son.
3. Dr. George Bowie husband of Margaret Pickens, the fourth daughter.

Simpson, History of Old Pendleton District
pp. 190-1

Will of Gen. Andrew Pickens *

37

I, Andrew Pickens, Sen^r being of sound and perfect mind and Memory, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, doe on this twenty-second day of June, 1809, make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, viz.:

I desire that my body be decently buried as conveniences may offer to those about me at the time, and that my funeral expenses be paid.

With regard to my estate or worldly matters of which I may die possessed, I desire them to be disposed of in the following manner, that is to say:

All my just debts to be paid:

To my wife, Rebecca, I leave and bequeath Five Hundred Dollars, with a negroe Girl named Lucy, with two Feather beds, with the furniture, and to live in and have the free use of the house I now live in, with the use of as much of the furniture in the house as may be necessary for her use during her residence here, and at all times while here to be supplied out of the produce of the plantation, with what provition is necessary for her comfortable support, with a horse and chair, kept for her, with anything else that my executors after named may think necessary for her comfort.

And as my children which are gone from under my care, and have got the proportion of the property which God in his providence has given me, the remainder of the property which I now have, I leave and bequeath to my son Joseph Pickens, which consists of the tract of land I now live on, with the tracts adjoining, with the negroes which I now have, with the stock of horses, cattle, Hoogs, and sheep, with all the money I may have, or which may be due me on bond, notes or otherwise, except as above to his Mother, with the household furniture and the plantation utensils such as waggons, plows, hoes, axes and so forth.

* Arranged in modern form, with paragraphing and punctuation, and insertion of notes 1, 2, 3, but with spelling and phrasing exactly followed.

June 12, 1939

W. H. Mills
Climson,
S. C.

And that their shall be held out of the part coming to my son, thirty-five dollars yearly; to the support of the Gosple in this congregation, until he arrives at a ful age to act for himself.

And that my wife Rebecca may be more freed from care and trouble, I would recommend that a careful industrious man should be got as an overseer, that will be humain and careful, and have plenty raised or procured for the women to spin, that comfortable warm clothing may be had at all times for the negroes.

As they have been a means under Providence to procure many of the comforts of life which myself and others have enjoyed,

I request that they might be used with justice and humanity.

I would recommend that all property which is thought unnecessary or unproductive that it should be sold as my executors may see proper.

Work horses sufficient for the plantation with two or three breeding mares, fifteen cows and calves, with a few young cattle, might be as many as would be profitable.

My sword which was given me by congress, I give to my son Andrew.

But if my son Joseph should die before he comes of age, or without making a will, before he is married without any legal heirs of his own, then and in that case, my negroes Dick, old Pompey with his wife Fillis, Jane and his wife Seala, Bob and his wife Clarase, July and Sambo to be free from slavery and that one hundred and fifty acres of land be reserved for them to live upon, and to cultivate for their support, the land laid off for them on the north east side of Little river, beginning on the river at the indian boundary and along that boundary and down the river so as to include the cleared land and houses on that side the river where Bob now lives, to live on during their lives.

My executors are hereby directed to give them two young work horses with two plows with gears and tackling, each of them to be given a good weeding hoe, the men each an axe with a pair of iron wedges, the women each a cotton wheel and cards; likewise to be given them five good young cows and calves, six head of sheep, and four breeding sows, and to be supplied with provition for themselves and creatures, out of the provition from the provition on the plantation; and likewise with three bushels of salt for the first year; and I do appoint and nominate William Beatty, John McWhorter, who lives near Mr. Beatty, and Alexander Kewn to be guardians for the above mentioned negroes and have justice done them and to give directions as to their work and conduct.

But if Joseph(s) Mother should live longer than him then Jame and his wife Seala, to live with her to do what may be for her comfort or support, provided she lives at this place, and at her death to live with the others as before directed, and have the same benefits of what they have got as the others,

And all the other property not before reserved, with the land to be sold at the discretion of my executors and equally divided amongst my other children or their children.

And I doe hereby constitute and appoint my sons Ezekiel¹ and Andrew Pickens,² George Bowie,³ Executors to execute this my last will and testament,--in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) Andrew Pickens

James Wood
Gideon Norton
Oliver Woods

1 Ezekiel, oldest son, named for Mrs. Pickens' father, Ezekiel Calhoun.
2 Andrew, 2nd oldest son.
3 Dr. George Bowie, husband of Margaret Pickens, the fourth daughter.

Tamassee passes out of the Family.

Deed Book 9, p. 355, p. 379.

J. 36

Clerk of Court's Office - Walhalla, S. C.

2) Joseph Pickens through his attorney-in-fact Andrew Pickens, sells
1,237 acres to Richard Lewis for \$3,800, December 14, 1820.

Deed Book 9, p. 355.

1) A Power of Attorney (irrevocable) from Joseph Pickens to Col. Andrew
Pickens to sell Tamassee (1200 acres, more or less) to Richard Lewis, dated
April 10, 1820.

Deed Book 9, p. 379.

Summary of Gen. Pickens' Character and Life

37

Very few men in public life in the United States have equalled Gen. Pickens in the singular purity of his character. Of contemporary South Carolinians, only the two Pinckneys are properly comparable with him. Washington alone in the arena of national affairs showed such courage and self-sacrifice.

They were willing to give all, even life itself, for their "beloved country." History records no braver act than Pickens' going alone to tell the British officer Ker that he was planning to take up arms again. Only a brave and magnanimous foe would have received that declaration and permitted Pickens to leave his presence not a prisoner-of-war, in immediate danger of hanging.

Among the officers of higher rank, in the several wars of the country, only "Stonewall" Jackson has left so eminent a reputation for sincere piety. Pickens and Jackson were great soldiers and great Christians too. In daily life, they walked with God.

Argument for a Suitable Memorial to Gen. Pickens

As the accompanying map shows, Pickens' home was about five miles almost directly west from Pendleton, on the Seneca-Keowee River. It was about three miles south from the home later owned and occupied for many years by John C. Calhoun. This home is now the center of Clemson Agricultural College, the A. & M. College of South Carolina. Here about 2000 students are annually enrolled. To "Fort Hill," the Calhoun home, come thousands of people, both of South Carolina and outside of the State, as on pilgrimage. The Stone Church still remains an interesting building, but its cemetery has many visitors who desire to see where some of their own family, as well as some of South Carolina's illustrious dead, lie. Between Fort Hill and Hopewell is the site of Essenecca where the first battle of the campaign against the Cherokees in 1776, was fought, in which Pickens participated. At Hopewell the well-known series of Indian treaties was made. No other place in all upper South Carolina, not even "Cowpens," or "King's Mountain," contains as much thrilling State and National history as this little tract of perhaps six square miles. Properly landscaped, a small park, to include the "Hopewell Treaty" site and the Pickens' home, would become a beauty-spot, to be visited each year by thousands who would draw there inspiration to the noblest patriotism.

The U. S. Government has ownership now through the C. C. L. U. Pro.* of all the land, and has recently restored "the old family mansion" and opened a convenient trail to the treaty-site.

A small fire-proof building there erected, could quickly become a great depository of valuable historical material and of Indian relics, to remind the nation of Andrew Pickens, ^{of} Benjamin Hawkins, and of all the Indians south of the Ohio River.

*Clemson College Land Utilization Project



To Laurens
 Laurens County
 West

to Atlanta
 (13)

(76) (13)
 Seneca

Pickens County North

Heavard

(72)

12-mile Road
 Clemson College
 J. Calhoun
 & wife
 Old Stone Church

(76)

Essence

Pickens
 Howell

Seneca River
 Anderson

Eighteen Mile Creek

Pendleton

old chertee trail

18-mile Road to Greenville
 (13)

23-mile Creek

Anderson County

Old chertee trail
 (76)
 South

Earley

E

TAMASEE--HOME OF GENERAL ANDREW PICKENS, SOUTH CAROLINA

FILE

TAMASSEE, Last Home of General Andrew Pickens.

General Andrew Pickens was known all through upper South Carolina as a Revolutionary soldier and an Indian fighter. The people of his State have long continued to admire his jilthy and fearless bravery. Congress awarded him a sword for his part in the victory at Cowpens. He was also present at the siege of Ninety Six (1781) and was wounded in the drawn battle of Eutaw Springs ^(Sept. 8, 1781) From 1793-95, he was a member of Congress. In later life, except for a brief interval during the War of 1812, he lived at TAMASSEE (sometimes spelled Tomassee) and there he died, August 11, 1819.

Tamassee, the site of the last home of General Pickens, is in Oconee County, South Carolina, fourteen miles from Walhalla, the County seat. The nearest city of any size is Greenville which lies 63 miles to the east. If a park is established ^{at Tamassee} _{AA}, considerable road work will be necessary in order to make the place accessible to the public. at the present time the only practical approach is from the south via Walhalla. In order to reach Tamassee from the north, east, or west one must travel almost entirely by unimproved mountain roads.

The house in which General Vickers lived during the latter part of his life and in which he died, has long since disappeared. It was torn down perhaps as early as 1846. Two dilapidated buildings, ^{dating back to the} ^{Nineteenth Century,} stand in its place. Close by one of one of them is a small stone monument erected to General Vickers' memory by the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The setting of the original home was a beautiful one. It lay in grove on a hilltop overlooking a small valley, close to the Blue Ridge mountains and in the shadow of a mountain peak known as Tamarack Knob. Today this spot is quiet and peaceful. The red clay hills of open ground, the tree covered hills and mountains make an attractive picture, unmarred by any barns or farmhouses. A large cone-shaped hill or mountain lies in front. Behind and beyond this, the Blue Ridge is plainly visible.

That the soil is very poor can be surmised from the red clay hills mentioned above. There are about fifty acres of cleared ground near the site of the old Vickers house, the rest is wooded with pine, cedar, and hard woods. The owner of the site is usually said to be Arthur Brown. Actually the property seems to be in the name of his wife, Mrs. Grace P. Brown. It consists of 262 acres having an assessed value of

\$660. The dilapidated buildings are assessed at \$150. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearson live at Walhalla in a town house that is badly in need of repairs and paint. Arthur Pearson was not at home when I called but from the general aspect of the house and from the appearance of the members of the family that I did meet, I should say that he is in needy circumstances and could be persuaded to sell Tamassee at a reasonable price.

General Pickens' original tract was a large one. The D. A. R. Industrial School for Mountain Girls owns ^{a small} part of the grant. Other land owners in the neighborhood are Haynie Jones and Clarkson Jones. The assessed value of their property is from \$3⁰⁰ to \$4⁰⁰ per acre.

Excavations, if carried on near the D. A. R. marker, might bring to light the foundations of General Pickens' house, though it is said to have been a frame building and it is doubtful if he would have put up a very pretentious home in what was in his day a wilderness. Mrs. Clay Doyle of Seneca has collected traditions and descriptive materials relating to the old Pickens homestead, and has done considerable research on Tamassee and its surroundings. The General has numerous descendants. Some of these may

have valuable family papers. The records at the Oconee county court house at Walhalla go back to the early eighteenth century. The Eighteenth Century records are at Anderson and Abbeville. The Oconee records are complete. I had no opportunity to inquire about the state of the records at the other two places named.

Tamascal is not only associated with the later years of General Pickens but it also possesses a rather picturesque Indian legend. Among the Cherokee Indians, long ago, there is said to have been a famous fire prophet, whose wisdom and skill in medicine were attributed to an unusually large ruby which he possessed. The influence of the prophet was mighty and far-reaching. His magic ruby became known as "The Sunlight of God." When he died he was buried with the precious stone clamped to his breast and the knoll where his grave lay came to be called "The Place of the Sunlight of God," or in the Indian language, "Tamascal."

The proposal to build a National Park upon the site of General Andrew Pickens' home is somewhat analogous to the suggested National Memorial to Patrick Henry at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Virginia. In both cases the original home

has disappeared. However, in the case of Red Hill, actual photographs of the interior and exterior of the old homestead are known to be extant, but with regard to the Pickens house we have only traditional descriptive materials. Moreover, the reputation of General Pickens as an Indian fighter and ^{as a} Revolutionary hero is largely local to South Carolina, while the fame of Patrick Henry is Nation wide. Of the two proposed sites, Red Hill would appear to have the better claim to serious consideration in the part of the National Park Service.

Since Tamance possesses relatively little national significance, its chief claims will have to be based upon its scenic beauty, which would be considerable if properly developed and made available to the public by CCC labor, which last could be usefully employed in building roads, cabins, dams etc. Such a park might be of real and permanent value ^{both to the students at the D.A.R. Industrial school and to the inhabitants of the} small industrial towns and cities which lie in the two hundred miles to the east and northeast of Tamance. Much would depend upon the continued growth of the youthful industrial towns and cities just mentioned and which can be said to date from the close of the War between the States, or even ^{from} the latter part of the Nineteenth

Century. If the small towns and cities grow into large urban centers, the proposed park at Tamasee would be perhaps of great service to future generations. However, it is possible that we have already reached the peak of our industrial development. Certainly our textile factories must face the problem of reduced foreign markets and increasing competition from abroad. In any case, the writer is inclined to think that Tamasee is a logical site for a State park rather than a National Park, since the topography possesses nothing so outstanding as to give it national importance and since the reputation of General Pickens is also largely local. But in as much as the park would be in the extreme northwest corner of South Carolina, it might be made readily accessible to large groups of people in North Carolina and Georgia. Since Tamasee could be made to serve three states, the Federal Government has to that extent some real interest in this site of the last home of General Pickens.

Bibliographical note. The latest and most authentic account of the life of General Pickens is to be found in MALONE, Dumas, Dictionary of American Biography (N.Y., 1934) XIV, 558-559.

Respectfully submitted by Chas. W. Porter, Assistant
Regional Historian, 3rd Reg.