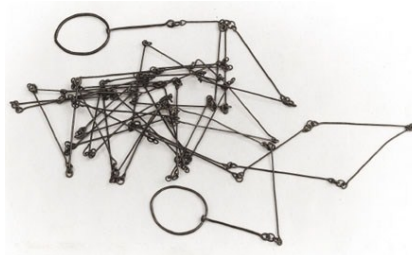

Hamilton's Great Survey of 1751

In 1749 William Livingston, of London, and his associates, were granted four 50,000 acre tracts of land in the upcountry of South Carolina by the British government. These tracts included part of what is now Ninety Six. Livingston then sold this land to John Hamilton who wanted to colonize it.

John Hamilton contracted George Hunter, General Surveyor, to survey his holdings in 1751. Hamilton's land measure about 18 miles to a side and ran from the Saluda River north to Long Cane Creek. The southern line of the survey ran northeast-southwest at an orientation of 45 degrees and crossed the Cherokee path at Ninety Six. Hamilton's plans for colonization fell through and the majority of the land was subsequently subdivided and sold.



Surveyor's chain,
Courtesy history.org

Visitors to Ninety Six National Historic Site can walk part of Hamilton's survey line. Located behind the Star Fort, the path is approximately 0.2 mile long.
