



# HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR THE GILKEY CREEK TRACT

Cherokee County, South Carolina

**Submitted to:**

United States Army Corps of Engineers  
Charleston District  
69 Hagood Ave, Charleston, SC 29412, South Carolina

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Garrett Silliman'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Signature of Principle Investigator

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## Abstract

This report documents the results of the historic property identification survey of the Gilkey Creek Tract Phase II in Cherokee County, South Carolina. This survey was conducted at the request of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SHPO) in consultation with the South Carolina Department of Transportation's project to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirement associated with the I-85 widening project from mile marker 98 to mile marker 106 in Cherokee County, South Carolina. The survey was conducted to identify and evaluate the eligibility, or potential eligibility, of historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. This work was conducted as a result of coordination with the SHPO associated with the Gilkey Creek Tract Phase II Permittee-Responsible Mitigation Plan to satisfy Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, CFR 36 800.

The historic property identification survey fieldwork was performed by Caitlin Hermstadt, Architectural Historian of JMT, and Garrett Silliman, Registered Professional Archaeologist of JMT with over 20 years of experience. Fieldwork was performed on January 9, 2018 and February 5, 2019 which completed the survey of the proposed project footprint. During the investigation, four historic resources, a historic cemetery, two historic cabins, and a capped well, were identified and documented. The historic cemetery and one of the cabins were previously identified during preliminary studies of the tract, but not formally documented. During a visit to the property in February 2019, two additional resources were identified. Based on fieldwork and historic research, the cemetery is associated with the Jefferies Family and the former Brick House Place estate. The cemetery is well-defined and contains a core area delineated by an earthen berm and ditch around its extent. To the east of the ditch and berm surrounding this core area is a section featuring unmarked graves. Based on their condition and location outside this demarcated core area, it presumably contains the remains of enslaved individuals, which are likely associated with the Jefferies Family and Brick House Place estate. The historic structures, located northeast of the cemetery, have been heavily modified since their construction, but based on core stylistic elements, the chimneys, and the use of Type 6 Cut Nails (1810-1847) throughout the central area of one of the structures, they likely date to ca. 1850-1880. A capped well was identified to the south of both structures. No additional resources were identified (Appendix B).

The cemetery is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D due to its distinctive design features and potential to yield information regarding antebellum cemeteries in South Carolina. Based on observations made during fieldwork, the cabins date to ca. 1850-1880. The northeast cabin (0271) is partially demolished. The northwest cabin (0278) appears to have been mostly or completely reconstructed. Both cabins lack material integrity and architectural distinction. As no ground disturbance in this portion of the property is anticipated, no formal archaeological evaluation of this was made; however, the capped well was assigned a state archaeological site number. The capped well (38CK204) is recommended as unevaluated for the NRHP. No specific information about either cabin or the well was uncovered during the research process. Therefore, 0271 and 0278 are recommended as not eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, and D. No additional historic resources were identified. After a site visit by SHPO on January 11, 2019, SHPO requested that all land north of Gilkey Creek within the tract be preserved. No ground disturbance is proposed or required on the north side of Gilkey Creek, where these resources are located. Based on the project plans for this action, no direct or indirect effect to these resources is anticipated. No additional survey is recommended in association with this undertaking. However, if ground disturbing activities are planned or do occur within the portion of the APE on the north



side of Gilkey Creek, SHPO will be consulted. Additionally, the property owner will adhere to SC Code, Section 27-43-310, regarding the access and upkeep of cemeteries on private property.



## Table of Contents

Abstract	1
Project Summary	4
Project Area	5
Project Objectives	7
Survey Methodology	7
Historical Overview	10
Cherokee County	10
Gilkey Creek Tract	11
National Register Listed Properties	13
Evaluation of Survey Data	13
Data Gaps	13
Recommendations	14
Cemetery (0270)	15
Northeast Cabin (0271)	16
Northwest Cabin (0278)	18
Capped Well (38CK204)	19
Compiled Inventory	20
References	23
Appendix A: Gilkey Family Cemetery Site Plan and Inventory	25
Appendix B: Photo Pages	29

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## Figures

Figure 1. Gilkey Creek Tract, Cherokee County, South Carolina	4
Figure 2. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing surveyed historic resources	6
Figure 3. Gilkey Creek Tract, 1947 USGS Aerial	13
Figure 4. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing cemetery location	14
Figure 5. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing wood cabins	14

## Table

Table 1. Evaluation of Survey Data	10
Table 2. Compiled Inventory of Surveyed Resources	12

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## Project Summary

This report documents the results of the architectural survey of the Gilkey Creek Tract in Cherokee County, South Carolina. This project was conducted at the request of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SHPO) to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirement associated with the I-85 widening project from mile marker 98 to mile marker 106 in Cherokee County, South Carolina. In association with the mitigation for this project, the SHPO recommended the historic property identification survey be conducted on the Gilkey Creek Tract. The survey was conducted to identify and evaluate the eligibility, of historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. The criteria established for significance or potential significance is established in 36 CFR 60.4. This survey and evaluation use these criteria as a basis for defining and understanding historic properties. Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted the field survey and submits this report for concurrence with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1972) and its implementing regulations, CFR 36 800.

The project area is located in Cherokee County south of Gaffney, South Carolina. More specifically, the subject property borders Corinth Road directly west of the intersection of Corinth and Lowrys Roads. Located in Cherokee County, South Carolina, the property is identified by parcel identification number 144-00-00-010.000. The property on which the mitigation site is located is  $\pm 289$  total acres; the mitigation is a  $\pm 77$ -acre easement located on  $\pm 148$  acres occurring within the western half of the property (Gilkey Creek Tract Phase II). For the purposes of the Section 106 evaluation of the project, the area of potential effect (APE) is considered to be the western half of the tract totaling  $\pm 148$  acres.

The historic property identification survey fieldwork was performed by Caitlin Hermstadt, Architectural Historian of JMT, and Garrett Silliman, Registered Professional Archaeologist of JMT with over 20 years of experience. Fieldwork was performed in two phases on January 9, 2018 and February 5, 2019 which completed the survey of the proposed project footprint. During the investigation, four historic resources, a historic cemetery (SHPO Site No. 0270), two historic cabins (SHPO Site Nos. 0271 and 0278), and a capped well (38CK204) were identified and documented. The historic cemetery and one of the structures (0271) were previously identified during preliminary studies of the tract, but not formally documented. During a visit to the property in February 2019, two additional resources (SHPO Site No. 0278 and 38CK204) were identified.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, the cemetery is associated with the Jefferies Family and the former Brick House Place estate. The cemetery is well-defined and contains a core area delineated by an earthen berm and ditch around its extent. To the east of the ditch and berm surrounding this core area is a section featuring unmarked graves. Based on their condition and location outside this demarcated core area, it presumably contains the remains of enslaved individuals, which are likely associated with the Jefferies Family and Brick House Place estate.

The historic structures, located northeast of the cemetery, have been heavily modified since their construction, but based on core stylistic elements, the use of fieldstone and hand-made brick in the chimneys, and the use of Type 6 Cut Nails (1810-1847) throughout the central area of structure 0271, they likely date to the mid-nineteenth century. A 1947 USGS aerial identified an additional above ground structure located south of Site Nos. 0271 and 0278. Fieldwork confirmed that the structure is no longer extant, however, what is presumed to be a capped well



(38CK204) was found in the area suggesting that a structure was previously located in the area (Appendix B). Additionally, it is possible that 38CK204 is part of a larger undocumented archeological site. No additional above-ground resources were identified.

## Project Area

The project area consists of the location as described above and shown in Figure 1. The architectural survey included the entire project footprint. The survey encompassed a total area of  $\pm 148$  acres, which includes the easement for the mitigation site ( $\pm 77$  acres, Figure 1).

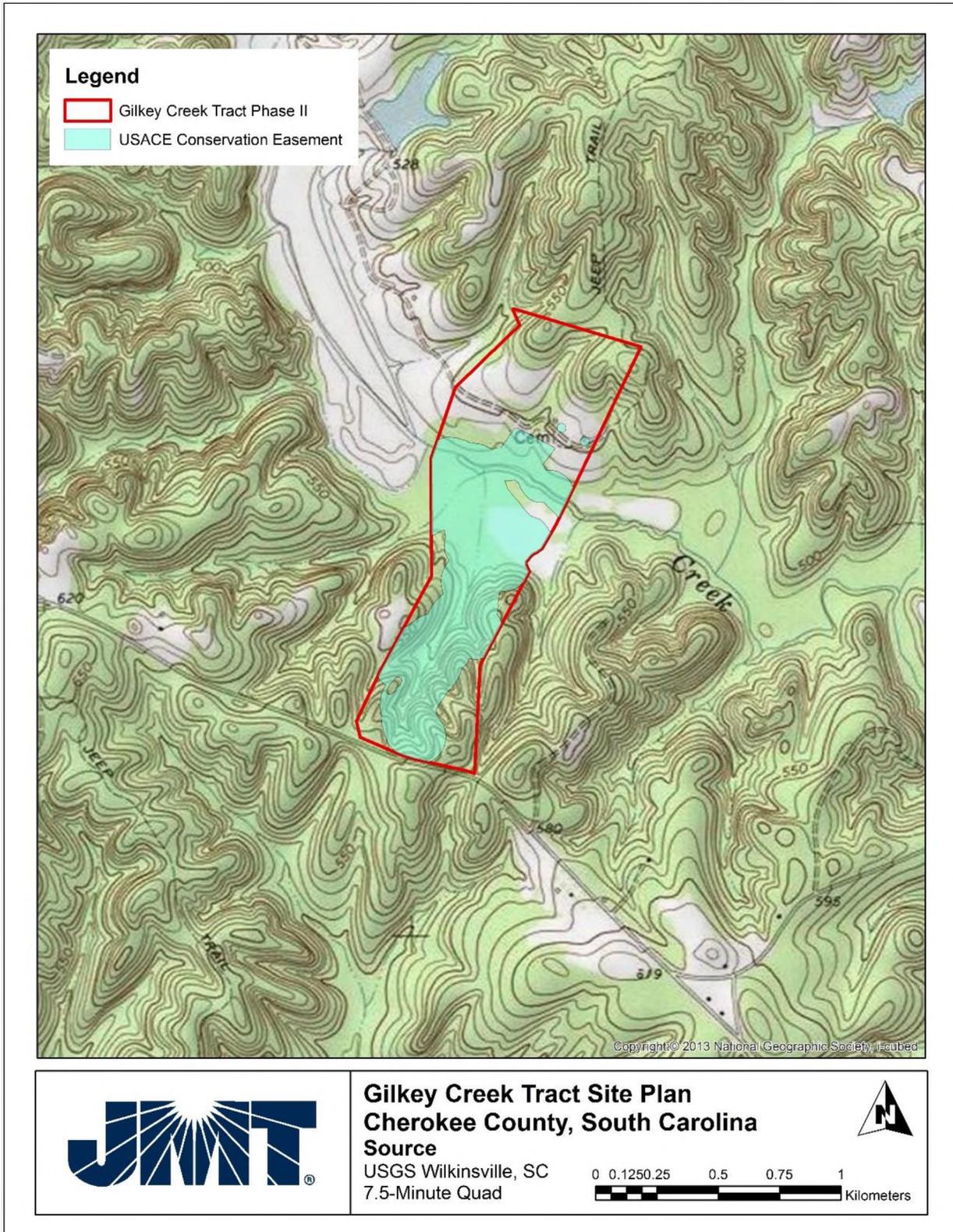


Figure 1. Gilkey Creek Tract, Cherokee County, South Carolina



## Project Objectives

As recommended in two letters sent to the US Army Corps of Engineers dated November 22, 2017 and January 18, 2019, by the South Carolina SHPO, the historic property identification survey was conducted on the Gilkey Creek Tract. The survey was recommended due to the presence of historic resources within the APE, including two architectural resources and a historic cemetery (Figure 2). The purpose of this survey is to identify and evaluate the eligibility, of historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations will be used to assess whether historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. The Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual was referenced for further guidance.

## Survey Methodology

The historic property identification survey of the proposed project area was performed to determine the presence of any historic resources. The survey included background research and field observations. The project area is located in a largely wooded, rural setting. Two historic resources, an architectural resource and a historic cemetery (see Figure 2), were identified by the Palustrine Group during a visit to the project area in 2017. No formal recording of the resources or recommendations of eligibility was made at that time. Two additional architectural resources were identified during a site visit in February 2019 (see Figure 2). ArchSite files disclosed no other previously recorded architectural or archaeological sites within the project area for direct effects or surrounding area.

The historic property identification survey was accomplished by walking and driving the survey area. Conditions were described in notes and photographed with a digital camera. The previously identified cemetery and cabins were documented and photographed. A 1947 USGS aerial identified an additional above ground structure located south of sites 0271 and 0278 (see Figure 3). Fieldwork confirmed that the structure is no longer extant, however a capped well (38CK204) was found in the area suggesting that a structure was previously located in the area. No other above-ground historic resources were identified. A portion of site 0270 is located within a stream buffer preservation area; however, there is no proposed land disturbance within this area. Based on project plans, the remaining resources (0271, 0278 and 38CK204) are not located in an area that will be affected by the activities associated with the current undertaking (see Figure 2).

Evaluations of the historical and architectural significance of properties in the survey area (including the cabins and cemetery) were made according to 36 CFR Part 60.4. Additionally, the evaluation of the cemetery's significance was made according to Criterion Consideration D which states "A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

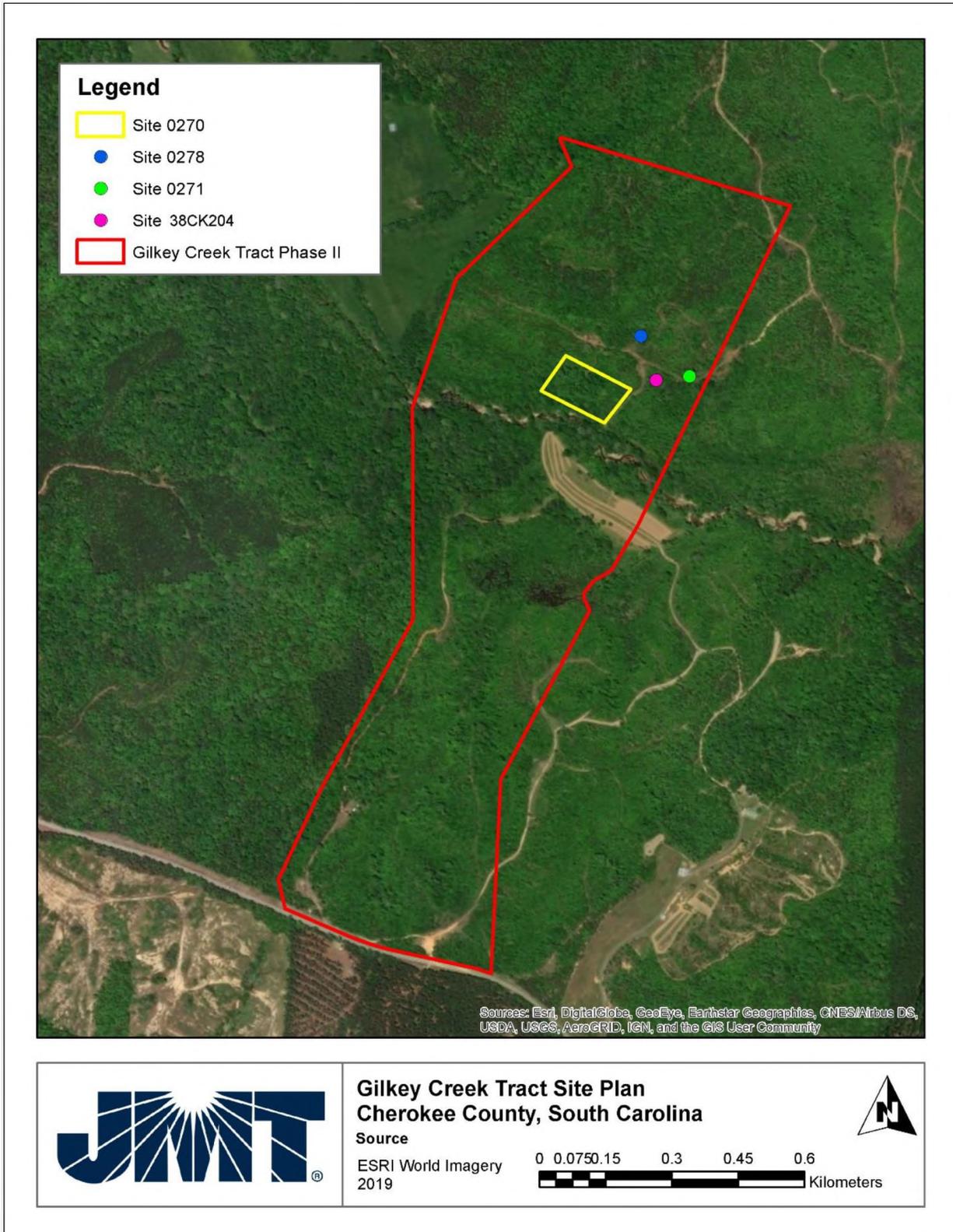
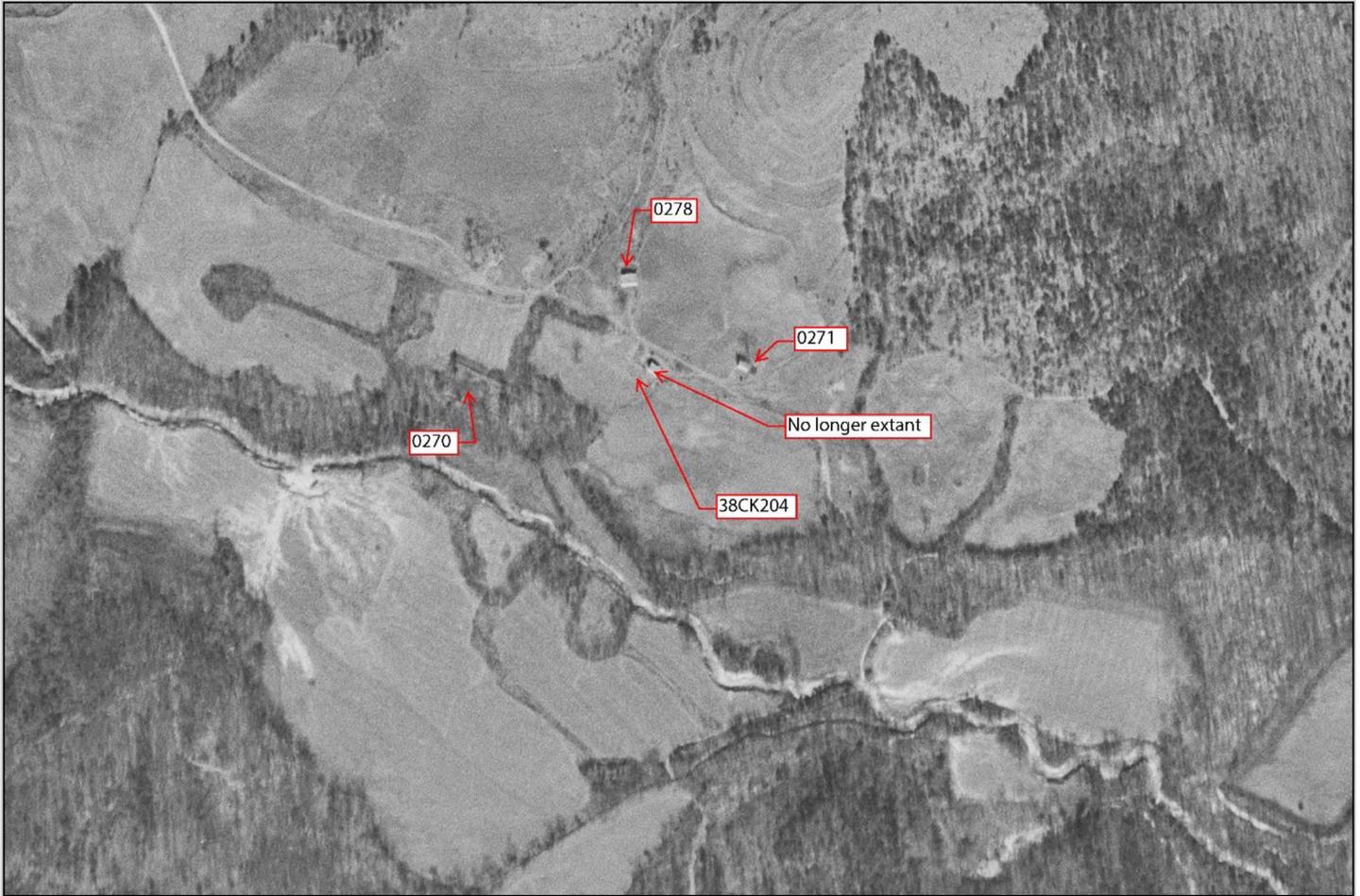


Figure 2. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing surveyed historic resources



**Figure 3. 1947 USGS Historic Aerial, showing surveyed historic resources**



## Historical Overview

Background research was performed to assess the historical context of the project location. Resources consulted include historic maps and aerial photography, deeds and census records, and historic newspaper articles. Consulted maps include the Wilkinsville USGS 7.5' Quadrangle (1973). Potential cultural resources in the property and mitigation site were identified using ArchSite, an online map and cultural resource information system sponsored by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. No architectural or archeological sites are shown within the property or mitigation site boundary, as depicted on the ArchSite map viewed in both Public View and Subscriber View.

### Cherokee County

The Gilkey Creek Tract is located outside of Gaffney, Cherokee County, South Carolina. Cherokee County is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, south of the North Carolina-South Carolina border. Comprised of 393 square miles, the population reached 55,342 residents in 2010. European settlers began to arrive in what is now Cherokee County in the mid-1700s. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Cherokee, Catawba, and Creek Indian tribes had used the land for hunting. As the Native Americans were driven away by the European settlers, more Europeans moved into the area (Cherokee County History Website). Two major Revolutionary War victories, Kings Mountain and Cowpens, were fought in the Spartan and York Districts that would become Cherokee County (Cherokee Historical and Preservation Society 2003; Towles 2016).

The county was created by the General Assembly in January 1897 after a successful secession movement and election in December 1896 led by the citizens of Gaffney, Blacksburg, and other townships in the area. The county is named for the Cherokee Indians and was created from portions of Spartanburg, Union, and York Counties (Towles 2016).

Between the 1700 and 1800s, the area that would later become Cherokee County was located at the heart of the “Old Iron District” (Towles 2016). European Settlers took advantage of rich deposits of magnetite and specular iron ore located near the Broad River. By the end of the eighteenth century, two iron works had been established in the area. The iron industry expanded rapidly during the antebellum period and by the mid-nineteenth century, eight furnaces had been constructed. Much of the industry was financially backed by wealthy planters with a desire to enter manufacturing. The Civil War only increased demands and production of iron. However, the industry declined rapidly once the conflict ended and many foundries eventually closed. Decreased demand was caused not only by the end of the war but the rise of anthracite furnaces located in other parts of the county. These furnaces were able to produce iron at a lower cost than the charcoal iron produced in Cherokee County. By the end of the nineteenth century, iron production had disappeared from the district and the state (Fore 2016).

With the decline of the iron industry, Cherokee County focused its attention on railroad construction. By 1880 the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line had established stations at Blacksburg and Gaffney. This, in turn, encouraged local construction of hotels, shops, and restaurants. Next to develop were textile mills, which required proximity to a source of transportation in order to receive raw materials and ship finished products. Mill work offered better wages than agriculture and provided improved living conditions for many local residents. However, many citizens living in the southern portion of the county felt bound to agriculture and refused to sacrifice this lifestyle for the “confinement of mill life” (Towles 2016). These farmers continued to produce cotton and grain until the drop in



the value of cotton in the 1880s forced them to diversify. Many began growing fruit, specifically apple and peaches. The mills provided increased employment opportunities during World War I and into the 1920s. New mills with modern technologies were constructed, but oversupply and decreased demand after World War I slowed production in the late 1920s, which was followed by the Great Depression. However, fruit growing (especially the peach) helped to somewhat shield Cherokee County from the Depression. In 1900, Cherokee County had 32,079 peach trees, and by 1940 the area had over 150,000 peach trees. The success of fruit growing continued, and by 1982, the county produced ten percent of South Carolina peaches, shipping nearly 35 million pounds out of state. The growth of the interstate system in the 1960s encouraged the county to further diversify its economy. The textile industry rebounded for a short time, and trucking, food processing, industrial metalwork, dairy farms, and woodcutting all grew in the area (Towles 2016).

The county's population grew slowly during the beginning of the twentieth century and was concentrated in the northern portion of the county. Cherokee's population in 1900 was 21,359 and had only increased to 27,570 residents by 1920. The county relied on its established agricultural economy and a developing textile industry, however, the growth of the latter was stagnated by the Great Depression and World War II. The population did not reach 40,000 people until the 1980s. Between 1990 and 2000 the county continued to add new industries and became a bedroom community for the nearby York and Spartanburg counties.

## Gilkey Creek Tract

Today the Gilkey Creek tract consists of open agricultural fields as well as areas of silviculture. It has remained largely unchanged since 1941. According to the report written by the Palustrine Group and submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:

*A qualitative assessment of historic land use within the property and mitigation site was primarily derived from an analysis of historic aerial photographs. Aerial photographs obtained for the years of 1941, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1959, 1961, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1981, 1999, 2006, and 2016 are included in Appendix B.*

*Land use practices have remained fairly consistent since 1941 and include open fields (presumably former or active agricultural fields) along Gilkey Creek as well as along ridge tops to the north of Gilkey Creek, silviculture and timber management, and recreation (food plots). Silvicultural activities appear to increase between 1971 and 1999 and appear to intensify even more between 1999 and 2006, at which time trees were harvested and a majority of the property and mitigation site was timbered. Based upon aerial photographs and site visits, it does not appear that timbered areas were re-planted following the timber harvest. The majority of the property and mitigation site (with the exception of the open field located adjacent to, and immediately south of, Gilkey Creek) have been allowed to naturally regenerate since 2006 and primarily consists of an early to mid-successional mixed hardwood-pine forest. Channelization of UT 1 is evident as far back as the 1941 historic aerial photograph.*

*The quality and scale of the aerial photographs prevents a detailed quantitative analysis of stream conditions and vegetative communities. However, based upon the aerial photographs, site visits, and field notes, onsite resources have been adversely affected by anthropogenic impacts. Land management practices have caused on-site streams to downcut and become incised and/or entrenched; on-site floodplain valleys have become filled with legacy sediment (Palustrine Group 2017: 11).*



Gilkey Creek and Gilkey Mountain were named for the Gilkey family, and land around the mountain was thought to be in the state of North Carolina until 1775 when boundary lines were firmly established thus putting the land in South Carolina (Gaffney Ledger 1980: 6B).

According to deeds and local newspaper articles, the cemetery located on the Gilkey Creek Tract is known as the Jefferies family burial ground. The cemetery was formerly part of Brick House Place, a large estate owned by the Jefferies Family. The Jefferies Cemetery is located two miles southwest of the Brick House on Gilkey Creek. Headstones date from the mid to late 1700's and 1800's. John Jefferies, Sr, who built the Brick House is interred in the cemetery.

Nathaniel Jefferies moved to South Carolina from Virginia in 1754 to obtain a patent from the King of England for lands located east of the Broad River at the mouth of Brown's Creek. He married Sarah Steen in 1758. In 1774, Nathaniel bought over 4,000 acres at the Upper Cane Brake on Gilkey's Creek.

Their son, John Jefferies, Sr, born in 1760, served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting at the age of 16. John and Nathaniel served together under Colonel James Steen, Sarah's brother. John also fought at the battle of Kings Mountain.

After the Revolutionary War, Nathaniel sold the Upper Cane Brake and all remaining property holdings to John. John and his family remained on a tract of 300 acres in a small wood house. He constructed the Brick House in 1807. Some stories suggest that John Jefferies constructed his house out of bricks purchased from England and shipped to Charleston. However, it is more likely that the bricks were made on site by enslaved workers (Moss 1985: 1B). John continued to purchase land surrounding the house until he owned approximately 6,533 acres. The home and surrounding land became known as the Brick House Place and John Jefferies earned the nickname "Brick House John" (Moss 1985: 1B)

During his lifetime, John Jefferies would add both land and slaves to his substantial holdings (Moss 1985: 1B). According to the 1790 United States Census, John owned 8 slaves. By the time of the 1840 United States Census Slave Schedule, he owned 102 enslaved individuals including 55 men and 47 women (United States Census 1840). John Jefferies, Sr, died in 1851 at the age of 91 and split his substantial holdings equally among his nine children (Moss 1985: 1B; Dept. of Archives and History. Archives and Publications Division 1851). An inventory of his estate completed by Union County listed slaves by name and grouped them into families, referred to in the document as "lots." The inventory recorded 157 slaves, (Dept. of Archives and History. Archives and Publications Division. 1851).

The above information illustrates the large number of enslaved individuals living and working at Brick House Place during John Jefferies, Sr's lifetime. It also explains the large number of unmarked graves found adjacent to the Jefferies Family Cemetery (0270). These graves likely hold the remains of some of the enslaved individuals once owned by John Jefferies, Sr and his family. Unfortunately, as is often the case with slavery at this time, there are no names associated with the unmarked graves, and no information (beyond some first names) about the enslaved individuals living and working at Brick House Place.

John Jefferies Sr.'s estate inventory notes that the "Graveyard" (4 ½ acres) and "Home tract" (971 acres) were both given to his son, Colonel James Jefferies (Dept. of Archives and History. Archives and Publications Division 1851). The "Graveyard" likely refers to the Jefferies Family Cemetery. Research of historic maps and parcel information did not uncover a specific description of the "Home tract." John S. Jefferies' son, Colonel James Jefferies, was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession in 1861. Colonel Jefferies financed a regiment



commanded by his son, Captain John R. Jefferies, who also fought in the Civil War (Gaffney Ledger 1936: 5) Today the Brick House is located on a separate tract from the cemetery and is privately owned. The cemetery (0270) and cabins (0271 and 0278) and capped well (38CK204) are located on the Gilkey Creek Tract owned by the Palustrine Group.

## National Register Listed Properties

No properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located within the survey area.

## Evaluation of Survey Data

Table 1. Evaluation of Survey Data

Site Number	Historic/Common Name	Criteria	Eligibility
0270	Jefferies Family Cemetery	A, C, D	Eligible
0271	Northeast Cabin	A, B, C, D	Not Eligible
0278	Northwest Cabin	A, B, C, D	Not Eligible
38CK204	Capped Well	A, B, C, D	Unassessed

## Data Gaps

Historic plats, land grants, wills, maps, and census data were consulted. Research was conducted online and at the South Carolina Archives. Historical research was unable to confirm the original use or exact construction date of the historic structures located on the Gilkey Creek Tract. However, it is clear that the Gilkey Creek Tract was once part of the large Brick House Place estate built and owned by John Jefferies, Sr and his descendants. Historic plats show that Jefferies increased his land holdings around Gilkey Creek throughout his lifetime. By 1849, he owned a total of 6,533 acres including the present-day Gilkey Creek Tract (Surveyor General's Office 1849).

Field observations suggest that the cabins were originally constructed ca. 1850-1880. This date range is based on the use of Type 6 Cut Nails in the core areas of 0271. Type 6 Nails, as defined by Wells (1998) have a manufacturing range of 1810-1847; based on the date ranges of the interments at the Jefferies cemetery (Appendix A, Table 3), the structures and the cemetery are potentially contemporaneous, although research did not confirm



this definitively. Both 0271 and 0278 employ the use of a combination of hand-molded brick and fieldstone in their chimneys. While more recent wire nails and machine-planed lumber were observed at 0278, the continuity of the chimney construction between the two structures may indicate some degree of contemporaneity, and it is possible 0278 was later rebuilt with wire nails and machined lumber around an older chimney. The cabins' proximity to the cemetery and former association with the Brick House Place suggest that they were constructed and owned by the Jefferies Family. Given the diminutive size of the core portion of the northeast cabin (0271), the northwest cabin's (0278) duplex plan, and presumed antebellum construction dates, it is possible that these structures may be re-purposed slave cabins, however research was unable to prove this definitively. Additionally, the identification of a capped well (Appendix B; 24, 25), between and to the south of 0271 and 0278, may indicate areas for additional investigation. Should ground disturbance occur in this area, archaeological investigations of this area may yield information concerning the property's history and occupation.

The discovery of unmarked graves distinct from the core area of the cemetery, physically separated by an earthen berm and ditch, may indicate additional significance for the Jefferies Cemetery. These unmarked graves likely hold the remains of some of the enslaved individuals once owned by John Jefferies, Sr and his family. Unfortunately, as is often the case with cemeteries of this type, there are no names associated with the unmarked graves, and no information (beyond some first names) about the enslaved individuals living and working at Brick House Place.

A 1947 USGS aerial identified an additional above ground structure located south of sites 0271 and 0278 (see Figure 3). Fieldwork confirmed that the structure is no longer extant, however a capped well (38CK204) was found in the area suggesting that a structure was previously located in the area. The well was identified by the approximate three feet of terra cotta pipe, approximately 18-inches in diameter, extending vertically from the ground. The pipe was surmounted by an iron cap or cover (Appendix B, Photos 24 and 25). As no formal archaeological investigation was conducted in this area, no additional information was identified concerning this feature beyond what was visible on the surface. If warranted, additional investigations of the property may identify other features or artifacts associated with 38CK204 as a larger archaeological property.

## Recommendations

The Jefferies Family cemetery was identified on the USGS map and was field located by the Palustrine Group (2017). Headstones date from the mid to late 1700's and 1800's. The cemetery (0270) is located on the Gilkey Creek Tract, and inside of the USACE Conservation Easement Area. It was surveyed and documented on January 9, 2018, and per the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties Survey Manual, an intensive survey form was completed. In addition, a wooden cabin (0271) was field located in August 2017 and surveyed on January 9, 2018. The other wooden cabin (0278) and capped well (38CK204) were surveyed on February 5, 2019. No ground disturbance is proposed in on the north side of Gilkey Creek where these resources are located. Therefore, no direct or indirect effect to these resources is anticipated, and no additional survey is recommended in association with this undertaking. However, if ground disturbing activities are planned or do occur in the tract north of Gilkey Creek, SHPO will be consulted. It is recommended that archaeological survey be conducted in the areas that may yield information concerning the land use and occupation of the property. At this time little is known of the archaeological potential for this portion of the landscape beyond a presumed association with the antebellum Jeffries plantation based on initial research and field observances.



Additionally, with respect to the known cemetery, the property owner will adhere to SC Code, Section 27-43-310 regarding cemeteries on private property and will allow ingress and egress to the cemetery by the following persons:

- (1) family members and descendants of deceased persons buried on the private property or an agent who has the written permission of family members or descendants;
- (2) a cemetery plot owner;
- (3) persons lawfully participating in a burial; or
- (4) a person engaging in genealogy research who has received the written permission of:
  - (a) family members or descendants of deceased persons buried on the private property; or
  - (b) the owner of record, an agent of the owner of record, or an occupant of the private property acting on behalf and with permission of the owner of record.

Please refer to SC Code, Section 27-43-310 for further information regarding cemetery access.

### Cemetery (0270)

Based on fieldwork and historic research, the cemetery (0270) is associated with the Jefferies Family and the former Brick House Place estate. The cemetery is well-defined and contains a core area delineated by an earthen berm and ditch around its extent (Figure 4). The ditch is reinforced in places by fieldstone. Although there are other palisaded cemeteries listed in the National Register in South Carolina, these resources use brick walls instead of an earthen berm and ditch. Locally significant individuals with ties to the Revolutionary and Civil wars are interred in the Jefferies Family Cemetery, including Nathaniel Jefferies, John Steen Jefferies, and Colonel James Jefferies. To the east of the ditch and berm surrounding this core area is a section featuring unmarked graves. Based on their condition and location outside this demarcated core area, it presumably contains the remains of enslaved individuals, which are likely associated with the Jefferies Family and Brick House Place estate.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, JMT recommends the cemetery (0270) **eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D. The evaluation of the cemetery's significance was made according to Criterion Consideration D which states "A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events" may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The resource maintains integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, and feeling, but lacks integrity of association. The cemetery remains in the original location, situated just north of Gilkey Creek. Regarding the integrity of design, the historic cemetery retains the original organization of space and massing as the boundaries do not appear to have been increased or decreased and remain inside of the earthen berm and ditch. The setting has not significantly changed and remains rural, since little development has occurred on the parcel or in the area since the cemetery's construction. The workmanship is preserved in the extant headstones. The cemetery retains the historic feeling of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery. The material integrity is preserved in the original headstones and stone rubble entrance as well as the earthen berm and ditch. The Brick House is located on a separate tract from the cemetery and cabins and is privately owned. This separation has diminished the cemetery's integrity of association since it is no longer located on the same tract as the Brick House.

The cemetery is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for its association with Black Ethnic Heritage. *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* The resource was once part of the larger Brick House Estate



owned John Jefferies Sr and his descendants, and many members of the Jefferies family, including John Jefferies Sr are interred in the cemetery. Additionally, the unmarked graves located just outside of the eastern boundary of the Jefferies Family Cemetery likely hold the remains of some of the enslaved individuals once owned by John Jefferies, Sr and his family. Unfortunately, as is often the case with slavery at this time, there are no names associated with the graves, and research uncovered no information (beyond some first names) about the enslaved individuals living and working at Brick House Place. However, due to this association with the enslaved individuals, the cemetery fulfills Criterion Consideration D and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A under Ethnic Heritage - Black.

The cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* Although locally significant individuals with ties to the Revolutionary and Civil Wars are interred in the Jefferies Family Cemetery, including Nathaniel Jefferies, John Steen Jefferies, and Colonel James Jefferies, these individuals are not considered persons of “transcendent importance.” It is for this reason that the cemetery (0270) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B.

The cemetery is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* The cemetery is well-defined and contains a core area delineated by an earthen berm and ditch around its extent. The ditch is reinforced in places by fieldstone. Although there are other palisaded cemeteries listed in the National Register in South Carolina, these resources largely use brick walls instead of an earthen berm and ditch, which is less commonly seen. It is for these distinctive design features that the cemetery (0270) fulfills Criterion Consideration D and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C.

The cemetery is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* To the east of the ditch and berm surrounding this core area is a section featuring unmarked graves. Based on their condition and location outside this demarcated core area, it presumably contains the remains of enslaved individuals, which are likely associated with the Jefferies Family and Brick House Place estate. This portion of the cemetery is likely to yield information important to the history of antebellum plantations in South Carolina. Therefore, the cemetery (0270) is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D.

### Northeast Cabin (0271)

The northeast cabin (0271), located northeast of the cemetery, is a modest, wood frame dwelling located on the former Brick House Place estate (Figure 5). The building has been heavily modified since its construction, however based on core stylistic elements and the use of Type 6 Cut Nails (1810-1847) throughout the central area of the structure, it likely dates to ca. 1850-1880 (Wells 1998). The dwelling features a partially demolished fieldstone and brick exterior end chimney located off the west elevation. Brick comprises the majority of the chimney, however, a smaller amount of fieldstone forms the base. The chimney features brick from multiple eras, including both hand-made and molded, which illustrates past efforts to patch or repair the chimney. The cabin also features a large sill cut from a single tree and featuring circular saw marks. According to Lanier and Herman (1997), circular saw marks suggest at least a mid-nineteenth-century construction date, because “lumber cut with a circular saw was not widely used until after about 1850” (Lanier and Herman



1997: 7). Based on the dates of both the sill and the nails, the cabin dates to ca. 1850-1880. Significant alterations to the cabin include replacement of some exterior and interior cladding with dimensional 20<sup>th</sup> century lumber, as well as the conversion of the cabin into hay storage. The cabin is partially demolished and lacks material integrity and architectural distinction. No specific information about the cabin including definitive construction date and original or interim uses was uncovered during the research process. No reference to the cabin was found in historic plats, land grants, wills, or maps. However, based on the structure's presumed age and potential association with antebellum activities of the area, the cabin and vicinity may have archaeological research potential. The following recommendations refer to the structure only.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, JMT recommends the historic structure (0271) **not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While the resource maintains integrity of location, design, and setting it does not maintain its integrity of materials, feeling, or association. The cabin remains in the original location, situated north of Gilkey Creek, the cemetery, and an old road. Regarding the integrity of design, the historic structure retains the original organization of space identified by the presence of the chimney; overall massing and proportion, since neither additions nor demolition appears to have taken place. The rural setting has not significantly changed, since little development has occurred on the parcel or in the area since the cabin's construction. The workmanship is partially preserved in the hand-made brick, the large sill cut from a single tree and featuring circular saw marks, and the Type 6 Cut Nails. The material integrity is significantly diminished as the cabin is partially demolished and features some modern replacement materials including dimensional lumber and wire-cut nails. These material alterations have also caused the cabin to lack the historic feeling of a mid-to-late-19<sup>th</sup>-century cabin. Additionally, it is uninhabited and was most recently used to store hay. The Brick House is located on a separate tract from the cemetery and cabins and is privately owned. This separation has diminished the cabin's integrity of association since it is no longer located on the same tract as the Brick House.

The historic structure (0271) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* No specific information about the cabin was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with a significant event therefore the historic structure (0271) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The historic structure (0271) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* No specific information about the individuals associated with the cabin was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past therefore the historic structure is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The historic structure (0271) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* Although the cabin dates to ca. 1850, multiple alterations have been made to the structure. Alterations to the cabin include replacement of some exterior and interior cladding with dimensional 20<sup>th</sup> century lumber, use of modern, wire cut nails, as well as the conversion of the cabin into hay storage. The cabin is partially demolished and lacks material integrity. Additionally, this simple wood cabin lacks the individual architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register. It is for these reasons that historic structure (0271) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.



The historic structure (0271) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* Although Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question, no archaeological survey was conducted, and no archaeological resources were recorded as part of this investigation. However, Criterion D can also apply to buildings and structures. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of important information. Historic structure (0271), was not the principal source of important information. Alterations made to the structure over the years have degraded its integrity and made it difficult to glean an original construction date or purpose. Therefore, the historic structure (0271) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

### Northwest Cabin (0278)

The northwest cabin (0278), located northwest of the cemetery, is a modest wood frame duplex dwelling located on the former Brick House Place estate (Figure 5). Based on similarities to the materials and construction of 0271's chimney, this structure's central fieldstone and hand-mold brick chimney potentially dates to ca. 1850-1880; however, the remainder of the structure has been heavily modified or possibly rebuilt since its construction. The chimney is comprised of a large fieldstone base and hand-molded brick firebox and flue. The dwelling is comprised of two main rooms, divided by the central chimney. Each room is accessed via its own exterior door located on the façade of the building; however, an interior door located adjacent to the chimney allows interior access between the main rooms. At the rear of each main room is small annex. Each annex features a rear door leading to the exterior. The building is situated on a combination of original stone and replacement vertical wood piers. The vertical wood piers appear structurally unsound. The fieldstone in the foundation appears to be original and implies that the building was once situated on a stone pier foundation. No Type 6 Cut Nails (1810-1847) were found in the exterior of the building, which appears to be constructed of dimensional lumber and wire nails. This suggests that large parts of the structure (or the entire building) were rebuilt sometime in the recent past potentially in the in the late 19th or 20th century. The cabin is structurally unsound and lacks material integrity and architectural distinction. No specific information about the cabin – including definitive construction date and original or interim uses – was uncovered during the research process. No reference to the cabin was found in historic plats, land grants, wills, or maps. However, based on the structure's presumed age and potential association with antebellum activities of the area, the cabin and vicinity may have archaeological research potential. The following recommendations refer to the structure only.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, JMT recommends the historic structure (0278) **not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. While the resource maintains integrity of location, design, and setting it does not maintain its integrity of materials, feeling, or association. The cabin remains in the original location, situated north of Gilkey Creek, the cemetery, and an old road. Regarding the integrity of design, the historic structure retains the original organization of space identified by the presence of the chimney; overall massing and proportion, since neither additions nor demolition appears to have taken place. The rural setting has not significantly changed, since little development has occurred on the parcel or in the area since the cabin's construction. The workmanship is partially preserved in the hand-made brick and fieldstone chimney. The material integrity is significantly diminished as the cabin appears to have been partially or completely rebuilt using modern replacement materials including dimensional lumber and wire nails. These material alterations have also caused the cabin to lack the historic feeling of a mid-to-late-19<sup>th</sup>-century cabin. Additionally, it is uninhabited



and was most recently used to store hay. The Brick House is located on a separate tract from the cemetery and cabins and is privately owned. This separation has diminished the cabin's integrity of association since it is no longer located on the same tract as the Brick House.

The historic structure (0278) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A, a resource must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.* No specific information about the cabin was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with a significant event therefore the historic structure (0278) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The historic structure (0278) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *To be eligible under Criterion B, a resource must be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.* No specific information about the individuals associated with the cabin was uncovered during the research process. The resource is not associated with the lives of significant persons in our past therefore the cabin is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B.

The historic structure (0278) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *To be eligible under Criterion C, a resource must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.* Although the cabin's chimney dates the site to ca. 1850, multiple alterations have been made to the structure and the foundation is structurally unsound. No Type 6 Cut Nails (1810-1847) were found in the exterior of the building, which appears to be constructed of dimensional lumber and wire nails. This suggests that large parts of the structure (or the entire building) were rebuilt sometime in the recent past. Additionally, this simple wood cabin lacks the individual architectural distinction necessary for listing in the National Register. It is for these reasons that historic structure (0278) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The historic structure (0278) is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *To be eligible under Criterion D, a resource must yield or be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.* Although Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question, no archaeological survey was conducted, and no archaeological resources were recorded as part of this investigation. However, Criterion D can also apply to buildings and structures. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of important information. Historic structure (0278), was not the principal source of important information. Alterations made to the structure over the years have degraded its integrity and made it difficult to glean an original construction date or purpose. Therefore, the historic structure (0278) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

### Capped Well (38CK204)

The capped well (38CK204) is located northeast of the cemetery (0270), southwest of the northeast cabin (0271), and southeast of the northwest cabin (0278). A 1947 USGS aerial identified an additional above ground structure located south of sites 0271 and 0278 (see Figure 3). Fieldwork confirmed that the structure is no longer extant, however a capped well (38CK204) was found in the vicinity suggesting that a structure was previously located in the area. The well was identified by the approximate three feet of terra cotta pipe, approximately 18-inches in



diameter, extending vertically from the ground. The pipe was surmounted by an iron cap or cover (Appendix B, Photos 24 and 25). Due to its proximity, the capped well was likely associated with the now demolished structure seen in the 1947 USGS aerial and would have been considered a secondary resource.

Based on fieldwork and historic research, JMT recommends site 38CK204 **unevaluated** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the location of the capped well, it was likely associated with the former structure identified on the 1947 USGS aerial. The well itself does not possess the individual distinction necessary for listing in the NRHP; however, it is possible that it is part of a larger archaeological property. Site 38CK204 would need to be evaluated for the NRHP should earth-disturbing activities extend north of Gilkey Creek.

No additional historic resources were identified during the survey. Based on the current project plans, no direct or indirect effect to the documented resources is anticipated. Therefore, no additional survey is recommended in association with this undertaking in the area of direct effects (see Figure 1). Based on preliminary field observations and background research, the area north of Gilkey Creek contains at least two areas with potential antebellum association. At this time, there is no planned ground disturbance in the USACE Conservation Easement north of Gilkey Creek. However, if ground disturbing activities are planned or do occur within the area of the tract north of Gilkey Creek, SHPO will be consulted.

## Compiled Inventory

Table 2. Compiled inventory of surveyed resources

Site Number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
0270	Gilkey Tract, Corinth Road	Jefferies Family Cemetery	Funerary	1780-1905 ca.	Eligible
0271	Gilkey Tract, Corinth Road	Cabin	Cabin	1850-1880 ca.	Not Eligible
0278	Gilkey Tract, Corinth Road	Cabin	Cabin	1850-1880 ca.	Not Eligible
38CK204	Gilkey Tract, Corinth Road	Capped Well	Well	Unknown	Unassessed



Figure 4. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing cemetery location



Figure 5. Gilkey Creek Tract, showing historic structures/archaeological sites



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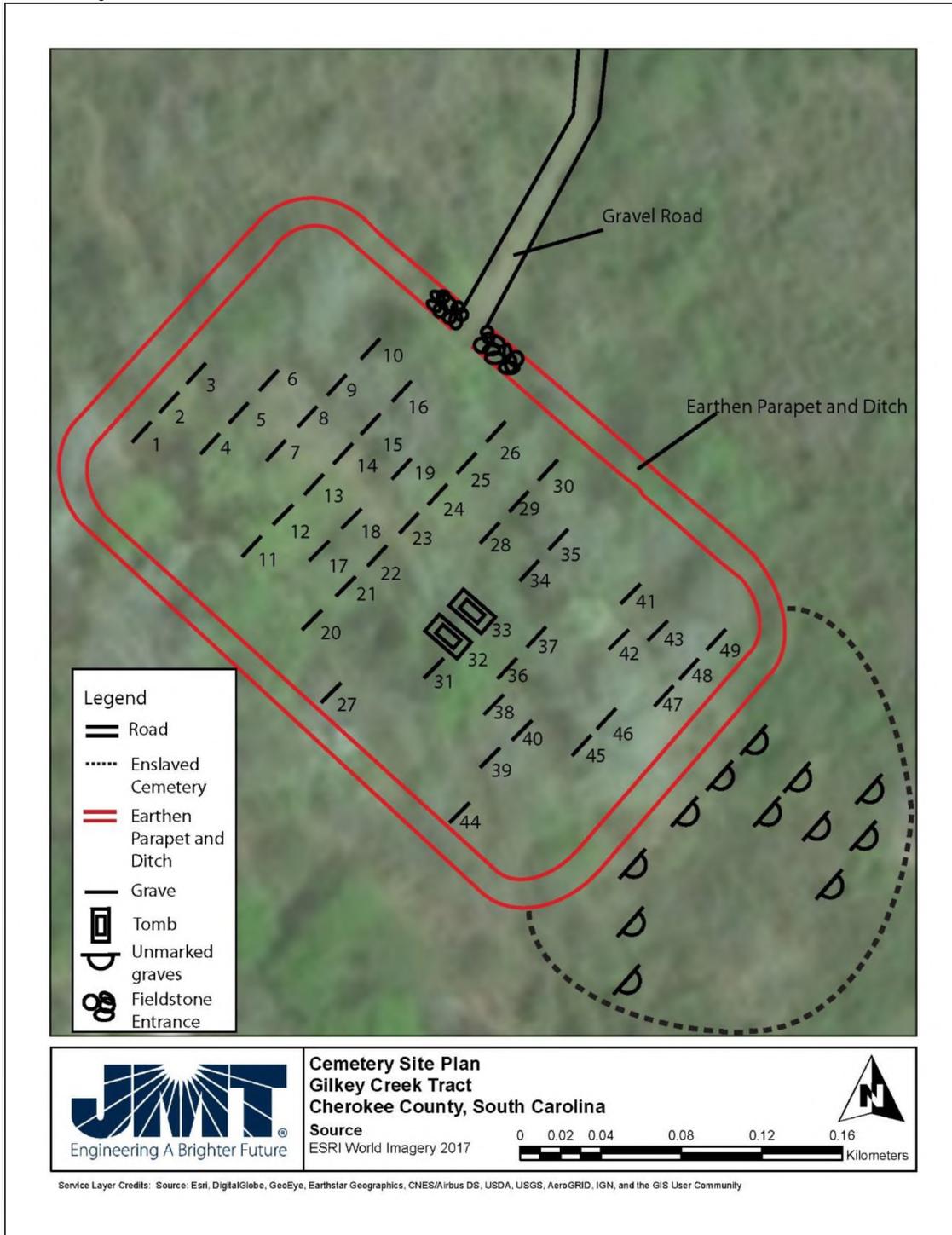
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# Appendix A: Gilkey Family Cemetery Site Plan and Inventory



Gilkey Creek Tract, cemetery site plan



**Cemetery Inventory**

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Birth Date</b>	<b>Death Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	James M. Jefferies	1859	1880	
2	Ellen E. Jefferies	1835	1884	
3	Hamlet Jefferies	1830	1878	
4	Aurelian	Oct. 12, 1876	Jan. 3, 1878	“Son of H. [Hamlet] and E. [Ellen] Jefferies”
5	Infant Son	Jan. 8, 1868	Jan. 21, 1868	“In Memoriam of infant son of Hamlet and Ellen Jefferies”
6	Weathered/Illegible	-	-	-
7	Mrs. Hannah Lipscomb	1780	1854	Wife of Abraham Green; Mother of Eliza and Louise Jefferies.
8	Eliza Green	1806	1854	Wife of James Jefferies
9	Colonel James Jefferies	1802	1866	
10	Rachel Penelope	1825	1854	Wife of John T. Camp; Daughter of Eliza and James Jefferies
11	Henry Tate	1801	1866	No footer; Aged 65 years 10 months
12	Henry Tate			
13	Margaret Steen	1808	1854	Wife of Zachariah Tate Sr.
14	Margaret V. Tate	1828	1904	
15	Stephen Neal	1762	1842	
16	Elizabeth Poe Neal	1765	1796	
17	Margaret Steen	1768	1846	Wife of John Steen
18	John Steen	1775	1847	



HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR THE GILKEY CREEK TRACT  
Cherokee County, South Carolina

19	Sarah R. P. Goodman	1837	1852	Daughter of Dr. Samuel A. and Pamela Goodman; 15th year
20	-	-	-	Headstone broken/missing
21	-	-	-	Headstone broken/missing
22	-	-	-	Weathered/not legible
23	Possibly Nathaniel Jefferies	-	-	Headstone leaning against tree; weathered/not legible
24	Frances Jefferies	1806	1842	
25	Agnes Susan	1832	1843	Daughter of Nathan and Frances
26	Nathaniel Jefferies Jr.	1825	1844	
27	Major John Lusk	1769	1844	
28	Mary E. Smith	1822	1852	Wife of James B. Smith, footer reads "M.E.S."
29	James B. Smith	1822	1868	
30	Charles Smith	1848	1869	
31	I.S.D.M.	1742	1817	Weathered
32	John Jefferies	1760	1851	
33	Rachel Barnett	1765	1830	
34	Fordice Jeter Gestfarr	1809	1835	
35	Elenor J. Gondeluck	1813	1849	
36	Henry Smith Esq.	1778	1830	
37	Ann Smith	1785	1874	
38	Frances Jefferies	1790	1837	Aged 47 years
39	Emily Crier			Age 2 yrs
40	Rebecca Jefferies	1828	1843	Aged 15 years, 5 months, 4 days.



HISTORIC PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FOR THE GILKEY CREEK TRACT  
Cherokee County, South Carolina

41	F.J.G.I.			
42	Abraham Jefferies	1828	1830	
43	-	-	-	Weathered/not legible
44	John Dusk	1789	1805	
45	-	-	-	Weathered/not legible;
46	_____ Jefferies	Not Legible	1817	Weathered/not legible; writing on the west side of headstone
47	William Jefferies	1830	1832	
48	Hannah Olivia (Jefferies)	1828	1831	
49	James Hamilton (Jefferies)	1839	1841	



## Appendix B: Photo Pages



**Photo 1. View of Jefferies Family Cemetery (0270), looking northeast.**



**Photo 2. View of east extent of Jefferies Family Cemetery (0270), showing ditch/parapet, looking west.**



Photo 3. Detail view of Col. James Jefferies' headstone, looking west.



**Photo 4. View of the tomb Rachel Barnet, looking east.**



Photo 5. View of the tomb John Jefferies, looking east.



**Photo 6. View of presumed slave cemetery (0270), looking west.**



**Photo 7. View of presumed slave burial.**



**Photo 8. View of northeast cabin (0271), looking north.**



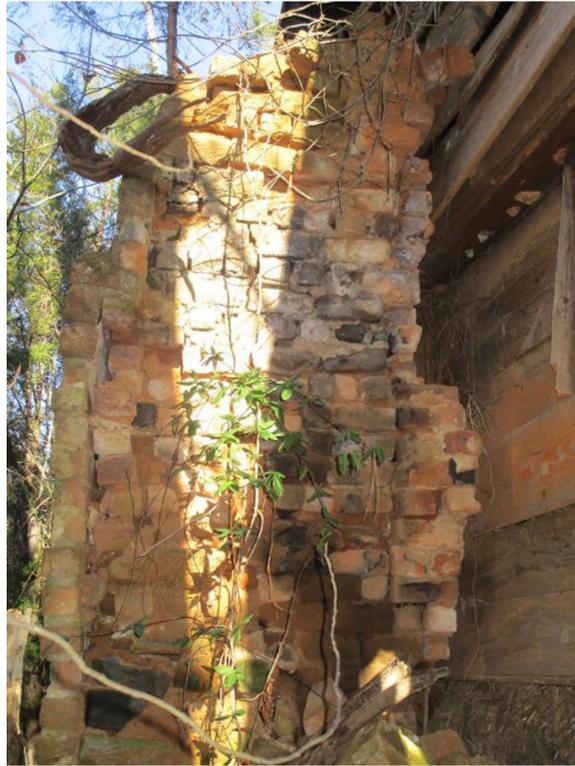
**Photo 9. Detail view of northeast cabin's (0271) metal roof.**



**Photo 10. View of west elevation of northeast cabin (0271), looking northeast.**



**Photo 11. Oblique view of northeast cabin (0271), looking southwest.**



**Photo 12. Detail view of chimney remains at northeast cabin (0271), looking north.**



**Photo 13. Detail view of northeast cabin's (0271) chimney base, looking northeast.**



**Photo 14. Detail view of the northeast cabin's sill (0271).**



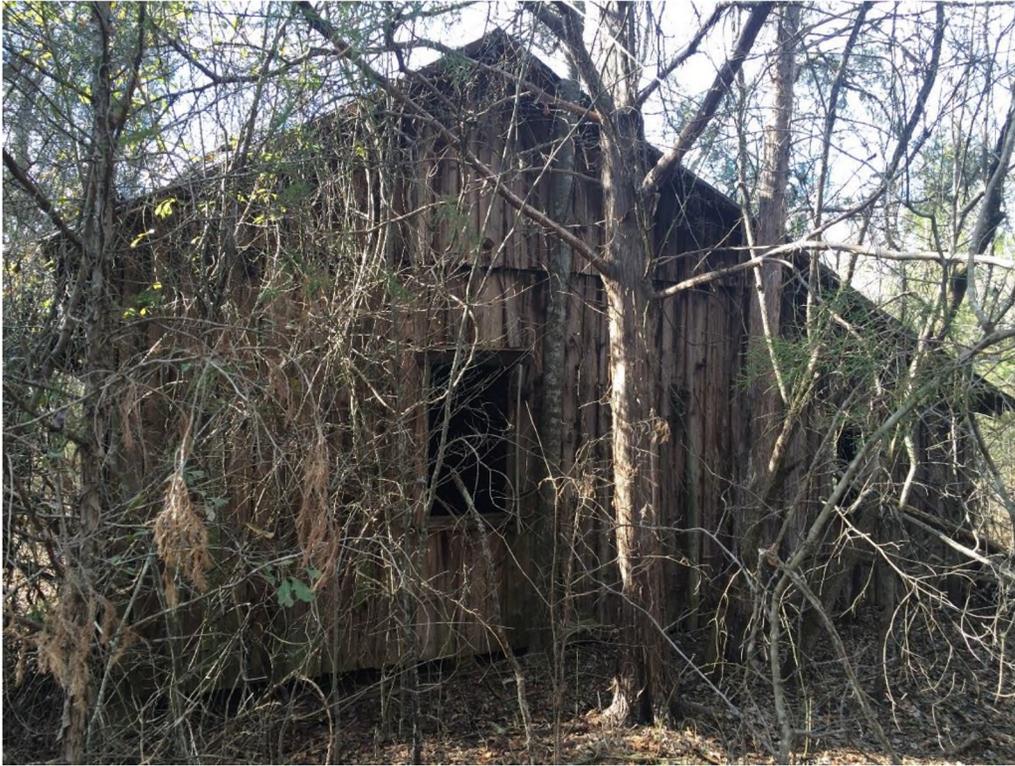
**Photo 15. Detail view of Type 6 square cut nail found at northeast cabin, dates to ca.1830s; this type of nail was used throughout the presumed original part of the cabin (0271).**



**Photo 16. View of south and west elevations of northwest cabin (0278), looking north.**



**Photo 17. View of northwest cabin (0278), looking northeast.**



**Photo 18. View of east elevation of northwest cabin (0278), looking west.**



**Photo 19. View of north elevation of northwest cabin (0278), looking south-southwest.**



**Photo 20. View of fireplace in east room of northwest cabin (0278), looking north.**



**Photo 21. View of base of chimney and stone foundation at northwest cabin (0278), looking east.**



**Photo 22. View of window shutter on northwest cabin (0278), looking north-northeast.**



**Photo 23. View of unstable foundation at northwest cabin (0278), looking north.**



Photo 24. View of capped well (38CK204), looking northwest.



Photo 25. View of capped well (38CK204), looking northwest.