

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received **NOV 20 1984**date entered **DEC 20 1984**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone

and/or common North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone

2. Location

street & number Off U.S. Highway 521 approximately 6 miles north of
Lancaster, .6 mile east of the highway not for publication

city, town Lancaster *vic* vicinity of congressional district Fifth

state South Carolina code 045 county Lancaster code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<i>N/A</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Marker

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lancaster County Building (see continuation sheet)

street & number 116 West Dunlap Street

city, town Lancaster state South Carolina 29720

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places
in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located on the boundary between Lancaster County, South Carolina, and Union County, North Carolina, the North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone is an uneven, rectangular, upright stone marker, approximately two feet high. It was erected in 1813 by commissioners from North Carolina and South Carolina appointed to survey a section of the boundary between the two states. The stone is of the class metamorphosed igneous and is of local origin. The top part of the cornerstone, which contains the engraved notations, "N.C." and "S.C.," was broken off when the marker was hit by a car in 1977. On the portion of the stone remaining at the original site can be seen "A.D. 1813." As a result of vandalism, however, the three appears to be an eight, and without close examination the date appears to be 1818.

The top portion of the stone is currently located at the Lancaster County Highway Department. The late Mr. Joseph Croxton, local architect and historian, has devised a plan for repairing the marker.

Surroundings: The cornerstone sits in a grassy open space beside the dirt road leading to A.M.E. Zion Church.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1813 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone is located on the boundary between Lancaster County, South Carolina, and Union County, North Carolina. Disputes over the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina arose as early as 1730 and continued until 1815. The cornerstone was erected in 1813 by commissioners appointed by the two states to survey the boundary between the western termination of the boundary line which had been run in 1764 and the southeast corner of the Catawba lands. Confusion had long existed about this section of the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina, which is also a part of the present boundary of Lancaster County. As a result confusion over political jurisdiction had arisen. The North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone represents an important settlement in the lengthy boundary dispute between the two states.

Additional Information:

One of the first acts of the British Crown after acquiring Carolina in July 1729 was to officially divide it into two provinces: North Carolina, whose governor was Captain George Burrington; and South Carolina, whose governor was Colonel Robert Johnson. At a meeting in London with the Board of Trade in January 1730, Governors Johnson and Burrington agreed that the dividing line between the two colonies would begin at a point thirty miles southwest of the Cape Fear River and run parallel to the river at that distance for its entire course.¹

On 10 June 1730 at a meeting of His Majesty's Board of Trade a set of 124 instructions was issued to Governor Johnson, the 110th of which defined the boundary. This instruction stated that the line should be run beginning at a point thirty miles southwest of the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Then it should follow the course of the river at a distance of thirty miles until it reached the head. From this point the boundary line should be continued due west to the South Seas. Confusion arose, however, because the instruction also included the phrase, "But, if Waggamaw River lyes within 30 miles of Cape Fear River, then that River to be y^e Boundary"² Governor Johnson and Governor Burrington interpreted this instruction differently. Since the head of the Waccamaw River was within ten miles of the Cape Fear River, Governor Burrington contended that the Waccamaw River was the boundary. Governor Johnson argued that a mistake had been made in the wording of the instruction; it should have read, "unless the Mouth of the Wackamaw River, was within thirty Miles of Cape Fear River." The mouth of the Waccamaw was over fifty miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear. Governor Johnson requested that this matter be studied by the Board of Trade.³

In 1735 commissioners from both provinces reached a compromise. The line would begin at the sea, thirty miles southwest of the mouth of the Cape Fear River. From thence it would be run on a straight northwest course to the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude and from thence due west to the South Seas. It was also agreed that the line should be set off, if necessary, to include the Catawba Indians in South Carolina. When

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.000207

Quadrangle name Van Wyck

Quadrangle scale 1: 24000

UMT References

A

1	7	5	1	8	5	0	0	3	8	5	2	8	6	5
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone nomination begins at a point 2 feet 1 inch due northeast from the center of the marker, proceeds due south for 1 yard, turns due west for 1 yard, turns due north for 1 yard, and finally turns due east for 1 yard back to the point of origin.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state South Carolina code 045 county Lancaster code 057

state North Carolina code 037 county Union code 179

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson National Register Manager Linda Vanderbrock, Intern Catawba Regional Planning Council

organization S.C. Dept. of Archives and History date November 17, 1981

street & number P.O. Box 11,669, Capitol Station telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. *William S. Pinn* 10/31/84

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee (CFL) 1/29/82
title South Carolina SHPO date

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Entered in the National Register

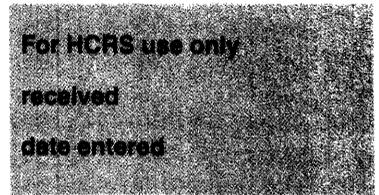
John S. ...
Keeper of the National Register date 12-20-84

Attest: _____ date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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Continuation sheet 1

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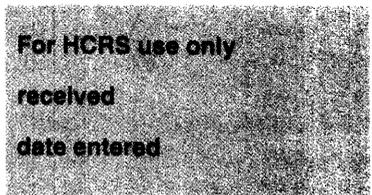
-
1. North Corner A.M.E. Zion Church
Route 1
Lancaster, South Carolina 29720

 2. South Pineville Farms, Inc.
% Melvin D. McKeown, Jr., Spratt, McKeown, and Spratt
P.O. Drawer 299, York, South Carolina 29745

 3. Wade Richardson
509 Memorial Park
Lancaster, South Carolina 29720

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Union County Courthouse
Monroe, North Carolina 28110

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the line was run in May, the commissioners stopped at the place where the Little River crossed the "Country Road" and agreed to meet again in September to continue the line. The South Carolina commissioners did not appear on the agreed date, and the North Carolina commissioners ran the line about seventy miles northwest. In 1737 the line was extended twenty miles northwest to a point believed to be the thirty-fifth parallel. (See Map A.) Nothing was done to complete the marking of the boundary line for almost thirty years.⁴

According to a statement by the Crown in 1763, the lack of a line between the western portions of the two provinces "had caused much mischief and confusion" on the frontiers. In 1764, at the instructions of the Crown, commissioners from South Carolina and North Carolina continued the line of jurisdiction between the two provinces due west from the stake at the termination of the survey of 1737, in accord with the agreement of 1735. The Crown had directed that the line stop at the eastern limits of the land claimed by the Catawba Indians. When it was run, however, the line fell south of the eastern boundary of the Catawba lands, and the commissioners stopped at the road from Charleston, South Carolina, to Salisbury, North Carolina.⁵ (See Map B.)

Soon uncertainty and disputes over jurisdiction arose in the area west of where the line stopped. North Carolina wanted the boundary to be extended along the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude. The province of South Carolina objected to continuing the boundary along this line because territory to the northwest of the Catawba lands which had been considered part of South Carolina would become part of North Carolina. Also, Lieutenant Governor Bull of South Carolina argued that the Catawbas had been protected by South Carolina and wished to remain under the influence of that province.⁶

In 1769 a committee of the council of South Carolina reported that the line of 1764 was eleven miles south of thirty-five degrees north latitude that the Crown had intended. (See Map C.) By this error the province had lost about 422,000 acres of land. If the line were continued west in the same direction, South Carolina would lose almost 600,000 more acres of valuable land.⁷

In 1771, contrary to the wishes of North Carolina, the Board of Trade instructed Governor Montagu,

Now it is Our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby authorized and required to appoint Commissioners to proceed jointly with Comm^{rs}. to be appointed by our Governor of North Carolina, in continuing the Boundary Line from the said Salisbury Road, where it now ends, along the said Road to where it enters the Catawba Lands, from thence along the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Boundary of the said Lands, to where the Catawba River enters the said Lands on the North; from thence to follow the middle Stream of that River northerly to the confluence of the Northern and Southern branches thereof, and from thence due West, until it reaches the Line agreed upon by the Cherokee Indians, as a Boundary between their Country and the Settlements of our Subjects,"

This line was drawn in 1772.⁸ (See Map D).

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In 1772 no survey was made of the boundary line from that point on the Charleston-Salisbury Road where the line of 1764 ended to the southeastern corner of the Catawba lands. The road was regarded as the boundary line. Because the road was winding, confusion over political jurisdiction arose. In 1808 commissioners from both states agreed that from the termination of the line of 1764 the permanent boundary line should be run in a direct course to the southeast corner of the Catawba lands instead of following the Salisbury Road. In 1813 the line was surveyed and the commissioners erected a stone by the side of the road at the end of the line of 1764 and engraved "N.C." on the north side and "S.C." on the south side. (See Map E.) The line was approved by the South Carolina General Assembly in December 1813.⁹ By this decision South Carolina gained considerable territory. The South Carolina legislature passed an act on 18 December 1813 incorporating this territory in the district of Lancaster. According to a survey done by the United States Coastal and Geodetic Commission in 1934, the North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone is indeed located at the corner of the two states.¹⁰

Between 1808 and 1815 North Carolina and South Carolina agreed upon the present boundary between the two states to the west of the line of 1772.¹¹ This marked the end of the long boundary dispute.

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Davis, Charles S. "The Journal of William Moultrie While a Commissioner on the North and South Carolina Boundary Survey, 1772." Journal of Southern History 8 (November 1942): 549-555.

Floyd, Viola C., ed. Historical Notes From Lancaster County, South Carolina. Lancaster, S.C.: Lancaster County Historical Commission, 1977.

Lancaster, S.C. Lancaster County Building. Lancaster County Clerk of Court, Deed Book Z-5.

Salley, A. S. The Boundary Line Between North Carolina and South Carolina. Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, no. 10. Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, 1929.

Skaggs, Marvin Lucian. North Carolina Boundary Disputes Involving Her Southern Line. James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, vol. 25, no. 1. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

North Carolina-South Carolina Cornerstone
Footnotes

¹A. S. Salley, The Boundary Line Between North Carolina and South Carolina, Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, no. 10 (Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, 1929), pp. 3-4; Marvin Lucian Skaggs, North Carolina Boundary Disputes Involving Her Southern Line, James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science, vol. 25, no. 1 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), pp. 30-31.

²Salley, p. 4; Skaggs, p. 31.

³Salley, pp. 4-6; Skaggs, pp. 33-35.

⁴Salley, pp. 6-17; Skaggs, pp. 35-44.

⁵Salley, pp. 17-20; Skaggs, pp. 46-57, 70-76.

⁶Salley, pp. 20-25; Skaggs, pp. 74-79.

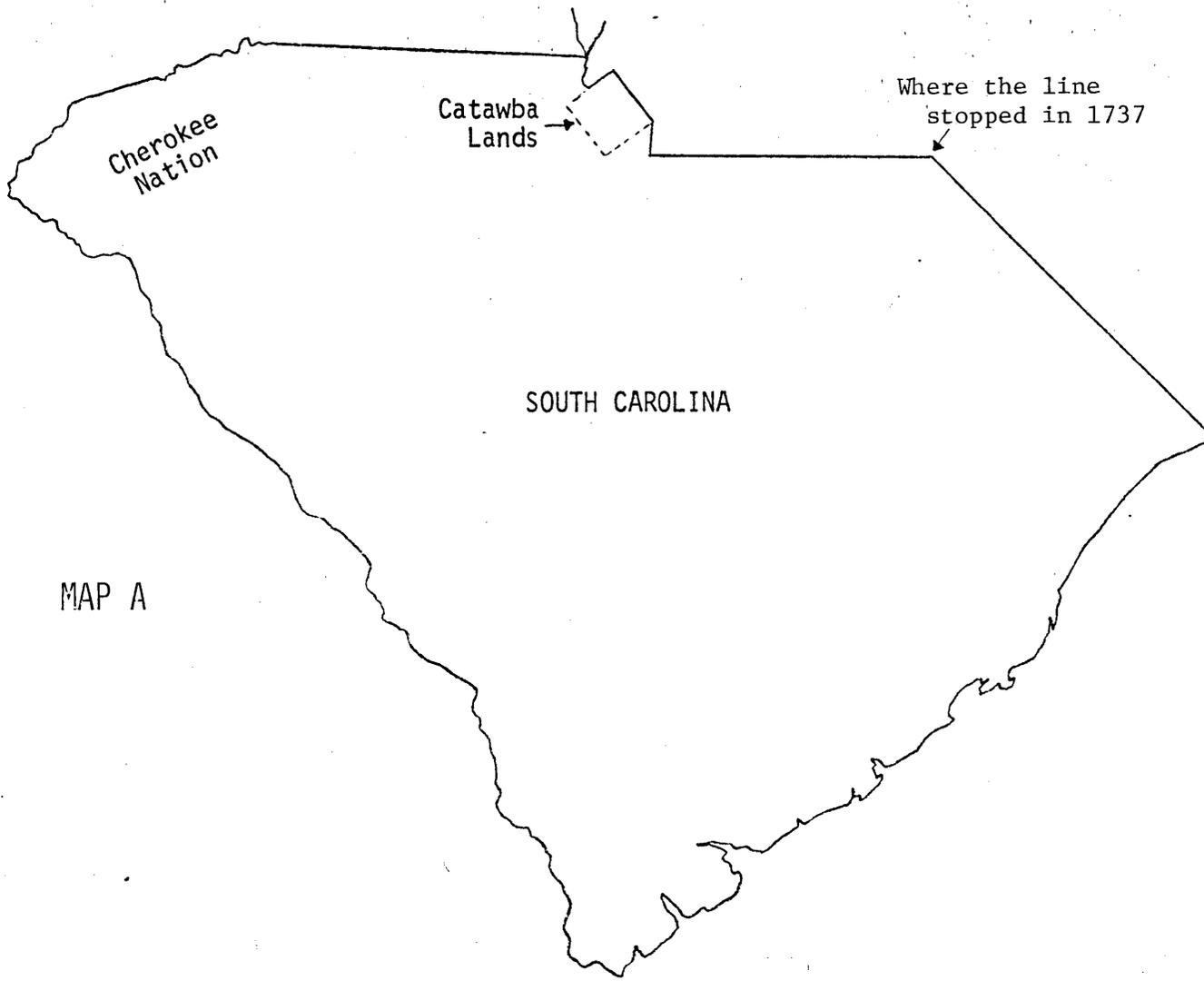
⁷Salley, pp. 23-25.

⁸Salley, pp. 29-30; Skaggs, pp. 83-87.

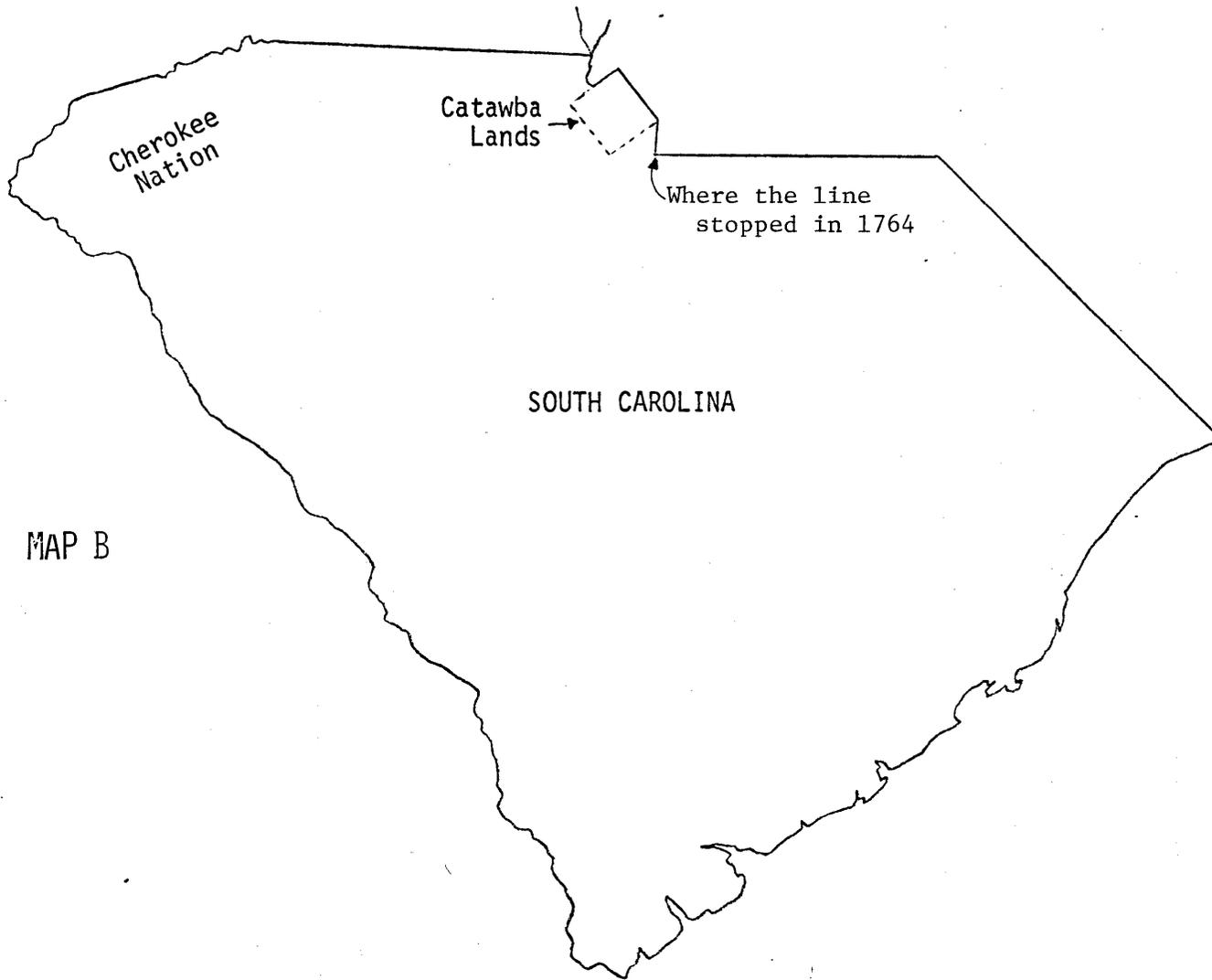
⁹Salley, p. 35; Skaggs, pp. 128-139; Viola C. Floyd, ed., Historical Notes From Lancaster County, South Carolina (Lancaster, S.C.: Lancaster County Historical Commission, 1977), p. 117.

¹⁰Lancaster County Deed Book Z-5, p. 2455, Clerk of Court, Lancaster County Building, Lancaster, S.C.

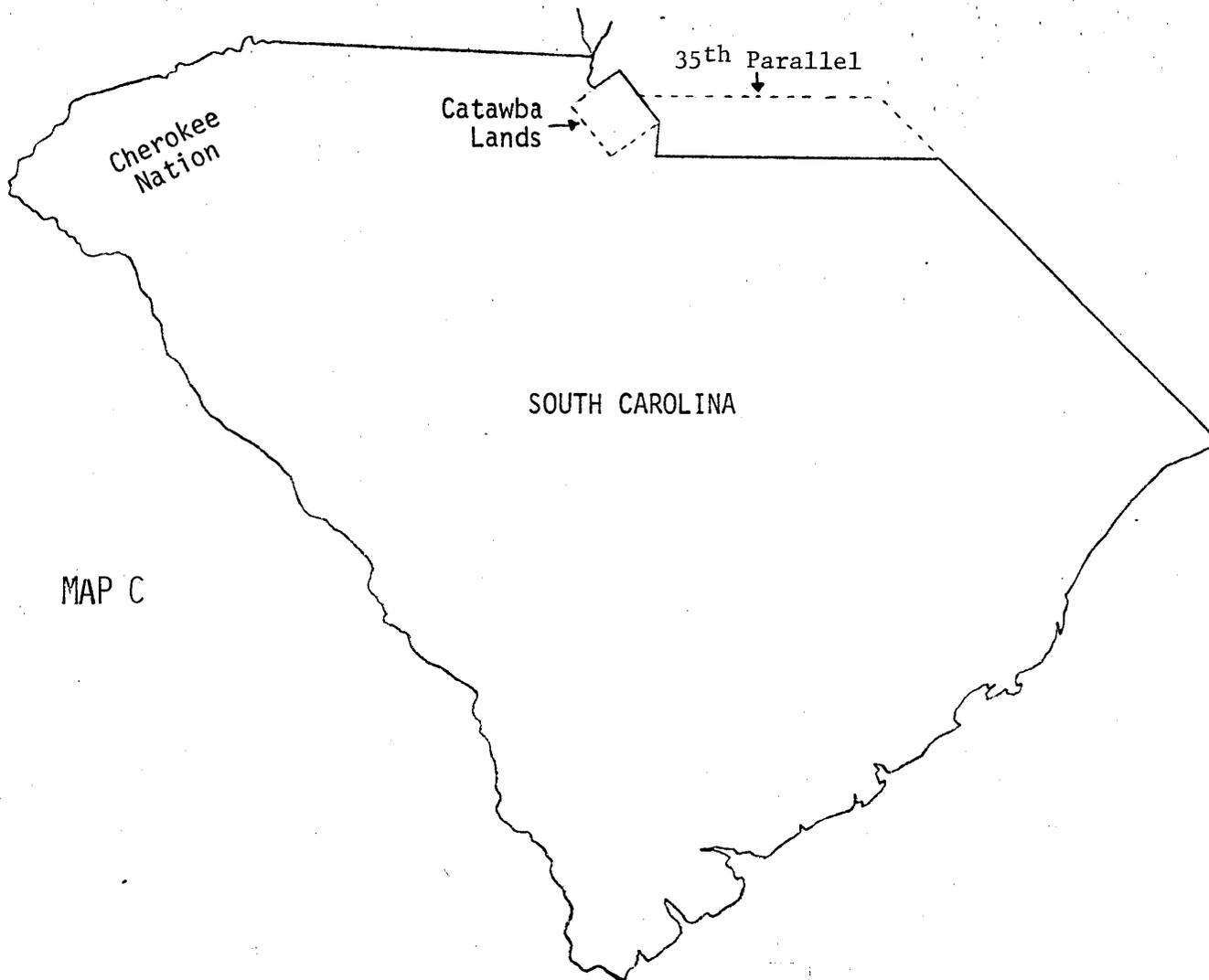
¹¹Salley, pp. 31-38.



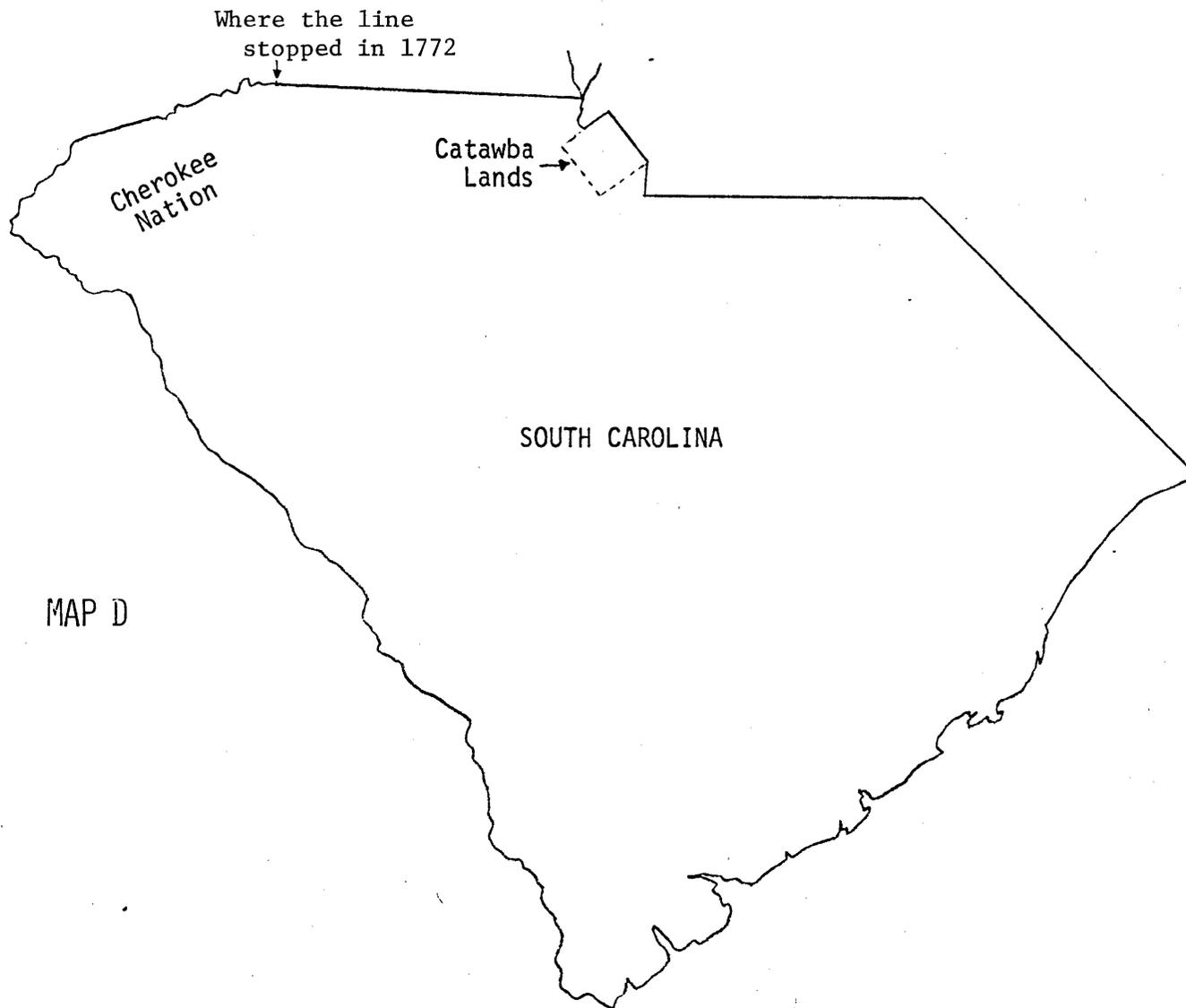
MAP A



MAP B



MAP C



MAP D

