1. Saluda Reservoir
   As part of the Greenville Water System, this 547-acre lake on the North Saluda River provides many Greenville County residents with fresh, clean drinking water.

2. Jones Gap State Park
   This is one of the headwaters of the Reedy River, and provides students and visitors with breathtaking views of the surrounding mountains. The park offers a learning center, natural camp sites and a paradise for trout anglers.

3. Table Rock Reservoir
   This lake on the South Saluda River was built in 1925 to provide drinking water to the Greenville Water System. Its protected watershed is an ecological treasure, with remnant old-growth forest and large populations of species that are rare elsewhere.

4. Saluda Lake
   This beautiful 475-acre lake was constructed by Duke Power in 1930 and offers a wide range of opportunities for aquatic recreation.

5. Furman Lake
   This centerpiece of the Furman University campus is one of the headwaters of the Reedy River, and provides students and visitors with breathtaking scenery and year-round recreation.

6. Reedy Falls
   Richard Pearis established a trading post and grist mill at the falls of the Reedy River in 1776. For over a century, the magnificent Falls Park and Liberty Bridge showcase one of the few natural urban waterfalls in North America.

15,000 years of history...

The rivers of the Saluda-Reedy watershed have been the focus of life in the region since the first humans arrived 15,000 years ago. The Paleo-Indians hunted giant mammals on their banks and fished their waters. Various Indian cultures thrived here for 2 millennia until the arrival of the European settlers, who eventually drove the Indians out.

In colonial South Carolina, farmers settled the floodplains in the upper reaches of the Saluda and introduced livestock, tobacco, and wheat as cash crops. After the Civil War, cotton became the premier crop, and in the last decades of the 1800s, plantations spread rapidly to supply the textile manufacturing industry. Railroads arrived to support the plantations, and towns formed along the rail lines.

Water power, cotton, low wages and rail transportation attracted more textile mills to the region around the turn of the century, many of which used water power for electricity. As the textile industry has declined since World War II, many former textile mills have been converted to other purposes. Economic development officials continue to attract industry from all over the world to the Upstate because of its high quality of life and its pro-business climate.

10. Cedar Falls
   In earlier years, these picturesque falls on the Reedy River were an important commercial asset to the region. This was the site of a grist mill, saw mill, dam and power generating plant that provided operating power for the textile mill at Ford Shoals. Now the falls is one of the most beautiful natural features on the lower Reedy River.