

April 1981

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
PENDLETON CHAPTER

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Our Chapter has had an excellent start in 1981. Our programs for the first quarter were informative, interesting, descriptive and educational to say the least. We are indebted to Mrs. Carol McLean, Mr. Herbert Morgan and Mrs. Mary Ann Montgomery for their time, energy and contributions to our Chapter.

Attendance was exceptional at the January and February meetings despite the terrible weather both evenings.

Mrs. Julia Woodson and her committee are beginning work on completing the Pickens County cemetery records. The Pickens County files and records containing the jury lists from 1828 to 1850 have been sifted through and those found have been recorded. Our thanks go to Julia Woodson, Faith Clayton and Ed Vedder who gave of their time, energy and money to complete this part of the project. This was done to protect the jury lists from being lost and/or destroyed. Editor's note: Our President William T. Allgood is too modest to include his own name in the above list of workers.

Mrs. Margaret Goodman has volunteered to be in charge of our telephone reminder committee and Mrs. Judy Millar our Chapter's public relations representative. Thank you both for supporting your Chapter.

Mark your calenears now so you won't forget the spring meetings. Come and support your Chapter, enjoy the programs, share in the fellowship, and share your findings and experience with everyone.

Remember that there are no meetings in July or August. Have a good summer and a wonderful vacation. Travel with care.

William T. Allgood, President.

The meetings of the Chapter will all be held at the Home Savings and Loan building on Route 123 in Clemson, SC.

21 APRIL 1981

Speakers: Mrs. Douglas Fagan and Mr. William Payne - TOPIC - The Pickens Museum.

19 MAY 1981

Speaker: Mr. Jerry Alexander - TOPIC - Family Research

16 JUNE 1981

This is a show and tell program. Its success will depend on each of us. We have all had experiences that we have never told before in the Chapter. Every experience whether good or bad, successful or not is valuable to others. Come loaded with examples of things that were successful and equally important are things that did not work and may keep others from making the same error.

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SOCIETY DUES

Many have not yet sent in their dues for this year - \$8 for an individual, \$12 for a couple. If not received, this will be your last Newsletter. Mail to Mrs. Era Davis, Treasurer, Rte, 4, Cedar Rock Rd., Pickens, SC 29671.

THE EDITORS BULLETIN BOARD

ATLANTA CONFERENCE

You should all have received by now a brochure regarding the genealogical conference being held in Atlanta May 7, 8, and 9. It is being sponsored jointly by the National and Georgia Genealogical Societies. The program sounds as though there will be something for everyone.

PICKENS AREA FAMILY HISTORY BOOK

Anyone with information on people of this area should get in touch with Carolyn McCauley, The Pickens Sentinel, Box 95, Pickens, SC 29671 to have it included in the book.

UNION COUNTY HERITAGE COMMISSION

Anyone with information for a book being prepared by the commission should address it to them at P. O. Box 146, Union, SC 29379.

PENDLETON CHAPTER GAVEL

Mrs. John (Julia) Woodson presented a walnut gavel to President William T. Allgood for conducting our meetings. It was made from wood grown on the old Boggs place in Liberty, SC. Our thanks to Julia for this appropriate gift to the Chapter.

JURY LIST

In addition to President Allgood's comments in his message, there are a few additional ones on the completed search for jury lists. They are complete, except for a few that we missed or are non-existent, from 1828 to 1849 inclusive.

The jury lists have been copied on cards and alphabetized giving a total of about 1400 names. An introduction has been prepared and typing can begin when we decide how to publish.

If members wish to check the jury list, contact Edwin H. Vedder, 11 Riverpoint Villas, Clemson, SC 29631.

FUTURE NEWSLETTER MATERIAL

Many of you must have done valuable research which should be shared with fellow genealogists. Please write or phone me about what you have done. See my address above. (The Editor)

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CHAPTER OFFICERS FOR 1981

PRESIDENT - William T. Allgood, 604 Pine St., Seneca, SC 29678.  
SECRETARY - Mrs. Ruby Reel, 6 Edgewood Arms Apts, Clemson, SC 29631  
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Clemson, SC 29631  
TREASURER - Mrs. Era Davis, Rte. 4 Cedar Rock Rd., Pickens, SC 29671  
VICE PRESIDENT - Mrs. Julia Woodson, 326 Main St., Liberty, SC 29657

MORMON BRANCH LIBRARY, GREENVILLE, S.C.  
Genealogical Services Available

Our speaker on March 17, 1981 was Mrs. Mary Ann Montgomery, Librarian of the Greenville Branch of the main library maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. She gave a description of the church and the reasons for their interest in family history. The basic reason is that Mormons believe that an ancestor, who is known, can be converted to their faith.

Mrs. Montgomery then reviewed the genealogical services of the church and especially those facilities for research either in the Greenville Branch Library or through it to the main library in Salt Lake City. Those are listed below for our members together with location, addresses and phone numbers.

LIBRARY LOCATION - Farr's Bridge Rd. (Hwy. 183) at Whitehorse Rd. just before Hamricks. Phone 246-5044.

LIBRARY HOURS - 9:30-2:30 and 7:00-9:00PM on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

LIBRARY ADDRESS - Greenville, S.C. Branch Genealogical Library, Mary Ann Montgomery, Librarian, P.O. Box 129, Seneca, SC 29678.

LIBRARIAN'S HOME ADDRESS - Mary Ann Montgomery, Rte 3 Box 52, Seneca, SC 29678. Phone 882-3506.

MICROFILM CARD CATALOGUE of books and microfilm available at the main library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Books are not loaned to the Branch Libraries. Books can be requested to be put on microfilm but it takes six or eight months. Most of the films listed in the card catalogue are available to the Branch Libraries but not all of them.

GUIDE TO MICROFILM CARD CATALOGUE - It is divided into three categories: Locality, Surname and Subject. They also have a printed index to the subject films.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - A record of L.D.S. ordinance work, mostly since 1969. It may be ordered on a photoduplication order for a specific name or you can search the records yourself either at the Main Library or at most branches. These are microfilm records.

TEMPLE INDEX BUREAU - Temple ordinances for living and dead up to 1970. Restricted information. You must complete a request for each name. You will receive information on just that one person.

FAMILY GROUP RECORDS ARCHIVES - Records submitted for ordinance work from 1942-1970. Arranged by family group. Available for personal searching only at Main Library. Services of an accredited genealogist may be used.

REFERENCE QUESTIONNAIRE - A form used to ask for information that cannot be found from local sources. This is limited to questions about the Microfilm Card Catalogue and research questions that do not ask for personal research to be done.

THREE AND FOUR GENERATION PROGRAMS - Microfilms of the four generation program that were submitted in 1975 and 1976. These films may be ordered upon request and may also be put on indefinite loan.

PHOTODUPLICATION ORDER - To be used when requesting any copies of books or files from the Main Library. If you would like them to search any book for a name, the book must be indexed. They will check the index for the name and copy ANY pages that pertain to that person. Also, if you give film number and page, they will copy it. Also, use this form to have International Genealogical Index copied for a particular name.

## NORTHWEST SOUTH CAROLINA

by  
Riggs Goodman

Less than two centuries ago, Indians lived in and roamed the northwest corner of South Carolina; now Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties. According to data of Dr. J. Walter Daniel, noted historian on southern Indians, a group of Iroquois Indians came south from New York State and settled on the banks of the Keowee (Seneca) River around the early 1600s. The name "Sinebars" was given to the Iroquois by the Dutch traders of New York as a nickname. The Cherokees, who claimed this land, pronounced the name "Seneca", and so it remains to this day.

The Seneca settlement was located on both sides of the Seneca River, near the bridge that crosses Lake Hartwell on highway #93, near the Clemson Y.M.C.A. lake property. This became one of the largest villages in the area, running north and south on both sides of the river. The Indian village was called "Essenneca" - Seneca Old Town.

In 1776, South Carolina made every effort to remain at peace with the Cherokees. John Stuart, British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, had fled the country. His Deputy, Alexander Cammeron, was instructed to have the Cherokees attack the frontier. This was to be a diversion for the British fleet and troop arrival off Charleston. The Cherokees took up the "War Club".

On the first of July, 1776, the Cherokees struck up and down the frontier massacring, without regard to age or sex, all people who fell into their power. The son of Capt. Aaron Smith arrived at the residence of Francis Salvador on Cornacre Creek, Ninety-Six District with two of his fingers shot away. He told of his father's house at Little River being attacked by the savages. His father, mother, five children together with five slaves were butchered. Mr. Salvador mounted his horse and rode to Major Andrew Williamson's residence. There he found young Aaron Smith, another of Capt. Smith's sons who had escaped and had come to alert that settlement. On the same morning, a Mr. Stringer and three or four of the Gillaspys' family were also cut off.

The populace were alarmed but were almost destitute of arms and ammunition, having sold their rifles to the public for arming the Rifle Regiment and Rangers. For family safety, families were hastily brought together to the small stockade forts in the area.

Major Williamson sent out the alarm, calling for the assembly of the regiment. So great was the panic that only forty men were collected in two days. With these and accompanied by Salvador, he marched on the third of July to Capt. Smith's home and continued on to a point about six miles above Picken's Fort. The next day, forty more militia arrived. On the fifth, he mustered 110 men; on the eighth, his force numbered 222 men, when he camped at Holmes' Field on Hogskin Creek. He remained there until the 16th of July when, 450 strong, he advanced to Barkers Creek. This shows the panic among the people, when in 16 days, only 500 men could be raised. Capt. Felix Warley arrived with 100 Rangers, wagons, supplies and ammunition on the 20th.

On July 25th, the army moved to Hencoop Creek and on the 29th, advanced to Twenty-three Mile Creek. His strength had increased to 1151 men with the arrival of another company of Rangers, a detachment of Capt. Bowie's company and part of Williamson's Regiment from the upper part of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

Williamson sent out spies and scouts to gather intelligence. They returned with two white prisoners. The prisoners advised that the Indians had abandoned Essenneca on the Keowee. Williamson thought it advisable to

attack and destroy Essenecca. He moved forth August 1st, with 330 men on horseback hoping to surprise the enemy by daybreak. The Indians had stationed about 30 whites and 30 Indians at Essenecca - in the houses and along fence rows. The enemy allowed the advance guard and scouts to pass and then opened fire. Col. Williamson's horse was shot down. Lt. Farar of Capt. Pickens' Company dismounted and gave the Colonel his horse.

Francis Salvador was shot through the body and fell into the bushes, where he was scalped by the Indians.

Lt. Col. Hammond rallied 20 men, marched to the fences, fired, jumped over the fences and charged the enemy. The Indians gave way and took flight. In this affair, the enemy left one dead and three wounded. Col. Williamson lost three men and fourteen were badly wounded. The injured men were sent back to be treated by Doctors Delahowe and Russell.

Francis Salvador died within 45 minutes but retained his senses to the last. He asked if the enemy were beaten. After being told that they were, he rejoiced, shook hands with Col. Williamson and passed on. Capt. Salvador was a wealthy, well educated Englishman who came to this country in 1773. He lived with a Mr. Rapley at Coronaca, Ninety Six District. He had planned to bring his wife and children from London after he was settled. He was highly esteemed in this area.

After daylight, Col. Williamson burned the part of Essenecca on the east side of the river. Lt. Col. Hammond led troops across the river and destroyed the town on the west side.

Col. Williamson returned to his main camp and found vast numbers of his men had gone home. He granted furloughs with orders to reassemble at Essenecca on the 28th. of August. Approximately 600 men remained. A fort was constructed in the vicinity and named Fort Rutledge in honor of Governor Rutledge.

After the victory at Essenecca, Williamson's forces increased to 2,000 men. In late September, he left 300 men as a garrison for Fort Rutledge and marched toward Oconee Mountain and the middle Indian Settlements. On September 29th. Cheowee Town was destroyed; from September 29th. to October 3rd., all the Indian lower towns, middle settlements and valley towns were put to the torch. Williamson reached the Tugaloo River and arrived back at Fort Rutledge on October 7th. He posted Capt. Titt and 200 men in Fort Rutledge, with 100 men to range the frontier for the protection of the inhabitants. The army was disbanded and returned home. No further Indian uprisings occurred in South Carolina for the duration of the Revolution.

Not until November 28, 1785 was a treaty signed with the Indians. This was known as the "Treaty of Hopewell". Hopewell was the home of General Andrew Pickens who in July of 1785 was granted 573 acres of bounty land for the sum of 57 pounds 6 shillings. Here, 1000 Indians with 37 Chiefs arranged themselves in four camps according to tribe - Cherokee, Choctaws, Creeks and Chippewas. The government commissioners were General Pickens for South Carolina, Col. Benjamin Hawkins for North Carolina, Joseph Martin the Indian agent for Tennessee and Lachlan McIntosh for Georgia. The treaty was signed under a large red oak, since known as "Treaty Oak".

The treaty gave to the United States one third of Tennessee, North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, about one third of Georgia and the northwest corner of South Carolina comprising Greenville, Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties. In exchange, the Indians received blankets and plows. Thus, northwest South Carolina was opened for settlement.

In 1908, Treaty Oak site was marked by the Andrew Pickens Chapter of the D.A.R. The old tree continued to stand until the turn of the century but

was blown down during a wind storm. The site of Fort Rutledge was marked the same year by the Clemson Trustees at the request of the Andrew Pickens Chapter, D.A.R.

Censuses are available for the Pendleton District for 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820. In 1826, the district was divided into Anderson and Pickens Counties. In 1868, Oconee County was split off from Pickens.

Sources: Memories of the Revolution, Vol. II; South Carolina Historical Magazine; Newspaper articles.

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SASE

When writing to ask for information, include a stamped, self addressed envelope for reply. Many will not reply otherwise.

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