

January, 1981

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PENDLETON CHAPTER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the honor and privilege to serve as your President for 1981.

To Mrs. Lucille Watson and Miss Alice Watson we are indebted for their interesting presentation on the French Eugenots of South Carolina.

In life, one must set goals and work toward them in order to achieve success. So it is with our Chapter; we have set goals such as Chapter growth, a comprehensive and authentic quarterly publication, a library, and to make our Chapter known far and wide. These goals and others can become our achievements but only if we work together. Working together is the key to our success.

Bring a guest to our meetings. Volunteer your ideas.

My family and I wish for each of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

William T. Allgood, President

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

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

20 JANUARY, 1981

Speaker: Mrs. Carol MacLean -TOPIC - The New world which Greeted the Pilgrims in 1607.

17 FEBRUARY, 1981

Speaker: Mr. Herbert Morgan - TOPIC - Horseshoe Robinson and the Pickens District.

17 MARCH, 1981

Speaker: Ms. Mary Ann Montgomery -TOPIC -Greenville Branch, Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

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MEMBERSHIP DUES

Your membership fee for 1981 is due January 1, 1981. The fee is still \$8.00 for a single membership and \$10 for a couple. Keep current to insure receiving the Chapter Newsletter and the Carolina Herald. The deadline is March 1, 1981.

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EDITORS BULLETIN BOARD

MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION

Your editor needs your input of genealogical data or articles. If you have gathered data not generally available to the public, why not share it? Each of you know what you have so come forth and send to me or discuss it with me in person. ADDRESS - Edwin H. Vedder, 11 Riverpoint Villas, Clemson, SC

DINNER AT TANGLEWOOD
Agnes A. Mansfield

Turning the clock back a lifetime-The Editor

When my great aunt, Elizabeth Porcher Ravenel, whom we called Izza, was invited to spend the day with the Sloans at Tanglewood in Pendleton in 1913, it really was an all day affair. At that time, Grandpa lived in Spartanburg and Izza presided over Seneca Plantation, two miles beyond Clemson College. The railway station for Clemson was called Calhoun. In order to go by horse and carriage the nine miles, eat dinner, rest, have tea and return before dark we had to leave the yard as soon as we washed the breakfast dishes, including last night's lamp chimneys. We then always filled the lamps with kerosene. When we got back and unhitched Flirt, we could be sure of a light. There were plain lamps for each bedroom and a lamp with a large white reflector for the dining-living room. We seldom used the parlor except for special company, for practicing piano and for someone with a migraine headache to lie on the yellow sofa downstairs after dinner while all the noisy householders rested upstairs in the heat of the afternoon.

On this occasion, only three of us were driving to the Sloans--Izza, her brother Mazyck, who was visiting from Missouri, and six years-old me, Agnes Adger Mansfield, grandpa Ravenel's oldest grandchild. We had the surrey with room for six, but as I was afraid to sit by myself or even on the outside going by Spooky Hollow, I sat between Uncle Mazyck and Izza.

We drove to the gate, opened it, and soon safely passed Spooky Hollow. Then, still on our place, we trotted by woods and cotton fields to the covered bridge. This marked the end of Seneca Plantation. The first Henry Edmund Ravenel, grandpa's father, had engaged a French architect to design the bridge. Originally it hadn't a nail in it; it was all put together with wooden pegs. In our time, the floor boards were nailed down when doing repairs. There was then no Hartwell Lake--only often-muddy Seneca River, banked by alders and willows. On our side of the river grew lovely silver maples. They always glistened in the breeze as the "silver" side of the leaves turned over.

We stopped by the Fertilizer Building in Clemson to get Miss Ida Calhoun to give us our mail. Then we passed the Experiment Station where peaches and ice cream were sold and drove the remaining five or six miles to Pendleton. The oak trees were young and not covered with bunches of mistletoe and this was long before Professor Carter Newman planted bamboo trees so that the Clemson cadets "would be able to cut plenty of fishing poles".

Instead of staying on South Mechanic Street, we turned where Pendleton's "red light" is today and went by Cousin Susie Adger's (Susan D.) to get some sunflower seed she had saved for Izza's Polly. We greeted Cousin Susie and her companion, Miss Daisy McDowell. The yellow house still standing across from the elementary school was where she lived, next to the McBrydes. Going back by Queen and Depot Streets, we looked into Tenus Winston's blacksmith shop (about where Bantam Chef is now). I always liked seeing the red hot irons and black anvil there. Flirt cut her eyes at the big farm horses standing waiting their turns to be shod.

That was the last stop; so Flirt trotted briskly on to the gate of Tanglewood. The groom and butler combined unhitched Flirt and put her out in the yard to graze.

The children of Mr. Earl Sloan and his wife, Alice Witte, were Elizabeth, Carla, Charlotte (Lottie) and Earl. Besides Sloans, in the summer usually many of Mr. Sloan's brothers and sisters were there visiting. Colonel John Bayliss Earl Sloan and his wife, Mollie Seaborn, had eight children; Earl, Louis, Joe, Vivian, Annie, Leila, Marguerite (Mag) and Helen. Some of the Sloans ran into the yard when we drove up and Earl urged us to come see his rabbit hutch in the back yard. He was about four at the time, a friendly little boy. When we entered the house, the grownups went somewhere to chat and Carla, Lottie, and Elizabeth took me into another room where we sat on the floor and they taught me how to play "stealing casino". It was the kind of card game where you have a nice set of three nines and another person gets the fourth nine and steals your set from in front of you! Soon dinner was announced and Mrs. Sloan had me seated between Lottie and Carla. I think there were fourteen at the table.

Closing my eyes I can still see that dinner table, with Mr. Sloan at the left end of the table and Mrs. Sloan at the right, six of us on each side. First came okra soup in a big tureen, and Mrs. Sloan had the soup plates in front of her and ladled out helpings. Then the dish of rice was passed for those who liked it in the soup, and my family did. A plate of cornbread was also passed with the soup course. After those dishes were removed, a roast turkey was set in front of Mr. Sloan. "Miss Alice" helped the plates to rice and gravy and they were passed to "Mr. Earl" for turkey and stuffing. On the table were dishes of sliced tomatoes, beets, apple sauce, cucumbers in salted water, artichoke pickle, and stewed cranberry sauce. Corn-on-the-cob was passed. We also had butterbeans, Irish potatoes, and macaroni pie. Then that course was cleared and we had lemon pie with meringue, which Mrs. Sloan served. It took three pies because there were so many of us.

We were relishing our dessert when all of a sudden Mrs. Sloan interrupted the conversation.

"Mr. Ravenel, let me give you another slice of pie. I see you have eaten all your meringue. You must like it." She nodded to the butler and Uncle Mazyck clutched his plate so that the butler couldn't remove it.

"Don't like it at all," he ungraciously replied. "Don't like it at all. Just ate it to get rid of it!" Then he proceeded to enjoy the delicious lemon filling, the part he liked.

When I couldn't recall the Sloan children's names except Lottie and Carla, I called Mrs. Hoke Sloan and she said she would look them up among Hoke's papers. Then she called back and said as she was eating supper she remembered all the other seven brothers and sisters of Earl Sloan and Earl and Elizabeth of his children.

When I asked Miss Annie Lee Boggs about the blacksmith shop that used to be near the railroad bridge, she said that Mr. Sitton had a blacksmith shop on Mechanic Street near where she lives now. The one we remember was run by Tenus Winston. It was near where the Bantam Chef is today.

Miss Annie Lee said "Yes, it used to be a long trip from out in

the country in the horse and buggy days" and gave an example of the Newton girls, Mrs. Decie Seawright and Mrs. Eva Greshaw, nee Newton. When they were ready for high school, Decie stayed with Miss Lucy McBryde from Monday until Friday afternoon when the carriage came for her. Earlier, Eva had spent the weekdays with her great aunt Mrs. Grice, who had been Isabelle Boggs.

Edith Mills Cooper reminded me where the Clemson Postoffice used to be before it was near the YMCA before it was on College Avenue.

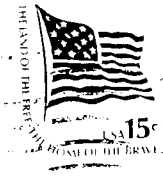
I shan't tell about going back that day, but after a tea of sponge cake and beaten biscuit, and hot tea with cream, we drove back to the plantation. It wasn't yet dark but we had really "spent the day" with the Sloans at Tanglewood. All that remains of that former estate is the four colonial columns..

CHAPTER PROJECTS

The jury list project has been slow this summer and fall. We expect to get it going full speed in January.

The publication of the Pickens County cemetery list has been long delayed for many reasons. It now has top priority and detailed plans will be announced soon. This means that you may be asked to help.

11 Riverpoint Villas
Clemson, SC 29631



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)

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
EDITOR & STATE REPRESENTATIVE - Edwin H. Vedder, 11 Riverpoint Villas,
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 Essenneca. 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 Essenneca - 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 Essenneca 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 Essenneca 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 Essenneca, 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.

SASE

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

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South Carolina Genealogical Society
Pendleton Chapter
11 Riverpoint Villas
Clemson, SC 29631



Mr. William T. Allgood
604 Pine St.
Clemson, SC. 29678
Van... ..

September 1981

SOUTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
PENDLETON CHAPTER

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

I do hope that each of you enjoyed a wonderful summer and that your research proved beneficial.

We are now entering our last quarter of this year with only three meetings left. Remember that we do not convene in December.

Please make every effort to be present for the remaining meetings and bring a guest. Election of 1981-82 officers will be held during the November meeting.

Serving as your President has been an exciting and learning experience for me and again I thank you for the opportunity to serve the Chapter. My thanks to the officers for their support and to everyone who contributed to the Chapter this year making it interesting and educational for all.

William Allgood, Pres.

MEETING SCHEDULE

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

15 SEPTEMBER 1981

ANDERSON COUNTY SKETCHES - Speaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Belser Fuller

20 OCTOBER 1981

LAND RECORDS - especially grants and precepts - Speaker, Mrs. Jo Hendrix

17 NOVEMBER 1981

Election of Officers, Program to be announced.

EDITORS BULLETIN BOARD

Surname Index

The South Carolina Genealogical Society Surname Index is now available. With it, you can determine what other Society members are researching the same surnames that you are. It includes members up to number 1212 with all surnames submitted to the Society prior to cut-off date for publication. Order by mail from Bruce Pruitt, 25 Heatherwood Apts., Greenville, SC 29607. The price is \$10 including postage. However, he will bring copies to the September meeting at a price of \$8 because of no postage. Make checks payable to SCGS.

WPA Cemetery Index

SCGS, in cooperation with the Charleston Historical Society, has completed putting on microfiche 90,000 index cards of the WPA gravestone readings throughout the state, made in the 1930s. Each Chapter of the Society will receive a full set of the microfiche cards. Our Chapter will have to decide where they should be located.

"The Humanities" Seminars

The Pendleton Historical and Recreational Commission is sponsoring a series of seminars on Politics, Persuasion(Religion), People and Progress. The first three have already occurred with the last to be October 27 at Farmers Hall, Pendleton. The one on People was directed primarily to Family History with a panel consisting of Donna Roper of the Commission staff, Dr. Eugene Sneary of the Greenville Chapter and your Editor. About 45 people attended the two hour meeting including several from our Chapter.

Continued on p.3

THE CRAIGHEAD FAMILY: Early American Ministers

by

Julia R. Hagg and Nancy V. Robertson

The Craigheads were ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Great Britain and later in the American colonies. The Rev. Robert Craighead, a Scot, was one of the thirteen ministers of the Presbytery of Lagan in Ireland where he gained prominence in the late 1650s and remained for thirty years. The Cromwellian revolution in England had overthrown King Charles I and given a greater degree of religious liberty to the Presbyterians. However, when Charles II ascended the throne and reestablished the Episcopal Church in Ireland, the Presbyterians were persecuted. A proclamation was issued forbidding all unlawful assemblies and directing the sheriffs to disperse them. This was intended to prevent the meetings of Congregations and Presbyteries. As a result, in Ulster alone, sixty one ministers were deposed and ejected from their parishes, and curates were sent to take possession of their churches. Among those ministers was the Rev. Robert Craighead, the ancestor of a number of American ministers. When Charles II was succeeded by James II, the new king attempted to restore the Catholic church in Ireland. Conditions became so difficult for a large number of the Presbyterians that they determined to emigrate to the American colonies.

The Rev. Robert Craighead's son Thomas was educated in Scotland as a physician and married a daughter of a Scottish laird. After practicing medicine for a time, he followed the call into the ministry. He was pastor for several years in Ireland, principally at Donegal. In consequence of the oppressions endured by the Presbyterians from the government and the established church, Thomas Craighead joined many of his people and emigrated to America. He came to New England in 1715, accompanied by the Rev. William Homes, who was married to Thomas Craighead's sister Catherine. Mr. Homes settled at Martha's Vineyard and is buried with his wife at Chismark. Their eldest son, Robert Homes, was a sea-captain who resided in Boston and married Mary, a sister of Benjamin Franklin.

The first public mention of Rev. Thomas Craighead in America was made by Cotton Mather who spoke of him as preaching at Freetown, about forty miles south of Boston. Craighead later was in "the Jerseys", in the spring of 1723. In 1724, he accepted a call from a church at White Clay, Delaware where he remained for several years. He removed to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1733 and ended his ministerial life at Hopewell, Pennsylvania, where he died in April of 1739. He had four sons and one daughter: Thomas, a farmer at White Clay Creek; John, who was a landholder in Pennsylvania; Jane, who married Rev. Adam Boyd; Andrew, who died unmarried at White Clay Creek, Del.; and Alexander, who was early introduced to the ministry and was installed over the church at Middle Octorara, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania in November 1735.

The Rev. Alexander Craighead was the son and grandson of Presbyterian ministers. So far as is known, he studied divinity under the direction of his father. With an ardent love of personal liberty and freedom of opinion, he was also far in advance of his ministerial brethren in his views of civil government and religious liberty. An event occurred during the period of his residence in Pennsylvania which exhibits the actions of his future years. He gave his views to the public in a pamphlet which attracted so much attention that in the year 1743, Thomas Cookson, one of His Majesty's justices for Lancaster Co., appeared and laid it, in the name of the Governor, before the Synod of Philadelphia. Though published anonymously, its authorship was generally attributed to Alexander Craighead. The Synod unanimously agreed that the pamphlet was "full of treason and sedition,"

and declared their abhorrence of "the paper", and with it, all principles and practices that tend to destroy the civil and religious rights of mankind, or to foment or encourage sedition or dissatisfaction with the civil government that we are now under, or rebellion, treason, or anything that is disloyal. If Mr. Alexander Craighead be the author, we know nothing of the matter." This was one of the chief causes of his leaving Pennsylvania and seeking a home where he could find greater freedom.

Alexander Craighead removed to Virginia in 1749 and settled in the Cowpasture River area. A settlement had been formed there earlier by farmers from Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. It was on the frontiers of the state and under repeated Indian attack. Craighead remained there until 1755 when he and most of his congregation moved to Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina, making his home at Sugar Creek. In this area, he had the opportunity he had so long desired, to fully express his sentiments respecting freedom of the individual conscience and political liberty. He died in March, 1766, having presented his ideas of political and religious freedom to the area. The members of the Convention at Charlotte, North Carolina, who framed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on 20 May 1775, and whom Alexander Craighead affected strongly, were all connected with the seven Presbyterian churches of the county. Although Mr. Craighead was not permitted to live to see those principles of civil and religious liberty, of which he had so long been a champion, embodied in the Mecklenburg Declaration, his congregation and countrymen were able to enjoy the freedom attained in later years.

Alexander Craighead was the father of eight children. Thomas, born 1750, married Elizabeth Brown. Robert, born 1751, married Hannah Clark. Nancy married first, Rev. William Richardson and later George Dunlap. Rachel married Rev. David Caldwell. Jane married Patrick Calhoun (who by his second wife was the father of John C. Calhoun). Margaret married James Carruth. Mary, 1730-1796 married Samuel Dunlap, one of the founders of the Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, and one of the early settlers of the South Carolina Piedmont area. Elizabeth married Alexander Crawford.

Sources: The Craighead Family, 1876 by James G. Craighead, unpublished files in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia and research in the Waxhaw region of South Carolina.

EDITORS BULLETIN BOARD (from p. 1)

Pickens Co. Cemeteries

The problem here is to get one typist to do the whole job or several using the same or identical typewriters. Any suggestions or volunteers will be appreciated. Contact our President or Mrs. Woodson.

SCGS Annual Meeting

The annual meeting will be held in Columbia in late October or early November. Election of officers for 1982, luncheon and speaker are scheduled. You will get details by mail.

Research in Scotland

I visited the General Registry Office for Scotland in 1975. While some changes may have been made, the following may be useful for those wishing to do research there in person or by applying by mail.

The General Registry houses all the vital statistics for all of Scotland consisting of Parish Registers from 1553 to 1854 and Civil Registers from 1855 as well as many other valuable sources of genealogical data.

The Civil Register is beautifully indexed separately for births, deaths and marriages. There are census records for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891. Later ones are not open for search unless opened since 1975. The Parish Registers, some 4000 books, have no general index. It is necessary to know the parish in which the person was located.

I have some information not included here which I will be glad to share with anyone interested.

The Registry staff will conduct certain limited searches for a fee. To obtain current information on this, write for Pamphlet RAN1 and ask for current prices for services. The pamphlet will include some independent researchers who will do more extensive work than the staff will undertake. Address to General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland

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