

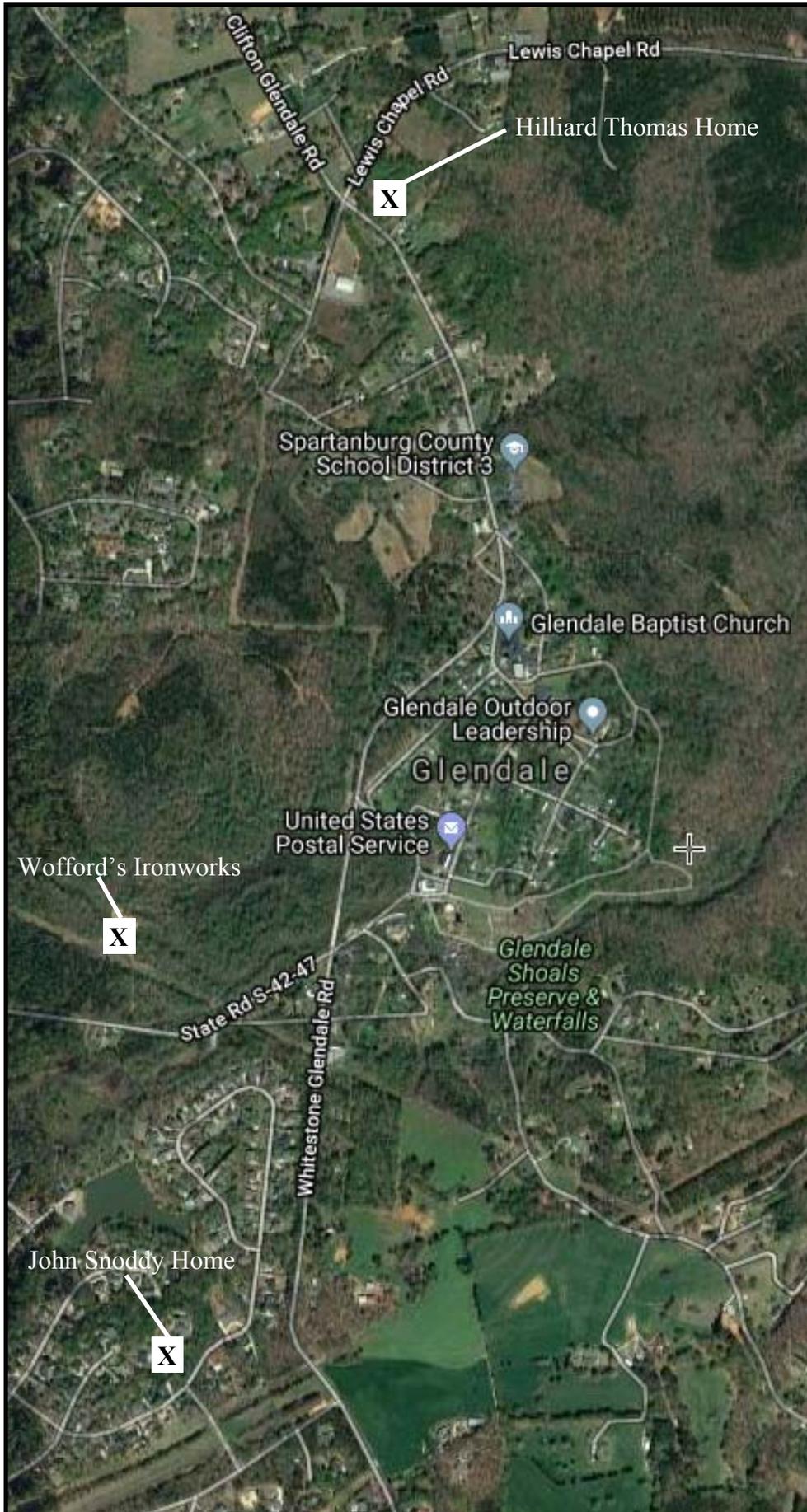
The Bloody Scout and Glendale

During the Revolutionary War era, the term “Scout” was used to describe a campaign or a long patrol to search out people or things. The “Bloody Scout” was a campaign of assassination and revenge that lasted several months in 1781. It was conducted by a Loyalist Regiment commanded by William Cunningham who was also known as “Bloody Bill”. This group committed massacres and murders throughout the state of South Carolina. The targets of these attacks were men who had been active in the Patriot cause. Two of these murders were right here in Glendale. The Raiders arrived in the Glendale area on the afternoon of November 21, 1781. They sought out the home of Hilliard Thomas. Mr. Thomas lived very near the intersection of what is now the Glendale-Clifton Road and Lewis Chapel Road (see maps). About sunset, they rode up to the house. Mr. Thomas came out and greeted Cunningham and in response, Cunningham shot and killed him. Another unidentified man in the house was able to escape.

After killing Mr. Thomas, Cunningham and his men rode the short distance down the hill to [Wofford’s Iron Works](#) (see maps) and camped there for the night. Before leaving the next morning, they set fire to all the buildings of the [Ironworks](#) basically destroying it.

They rode a very short distance to the home of John Snoddy and killed him also (see maps). This location is not far off the present Country Club Road. During the Revolution, both Hilliard Thomas and John Snoddy lived near what was known as [The Georgia Road](#). This was one of the main roads of the Upcountry. Riding through this peaceful landscape today it is very hard to imagine it being the site of two cold-blooded murders so long ago.

*(This information is from the book **Parker’s Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina**. This excellent book is written by John C Parker, Jr. and published by Infinity Publishing. This book is a wonderful resource for anyone interested in the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. It is available on Amazon.)*



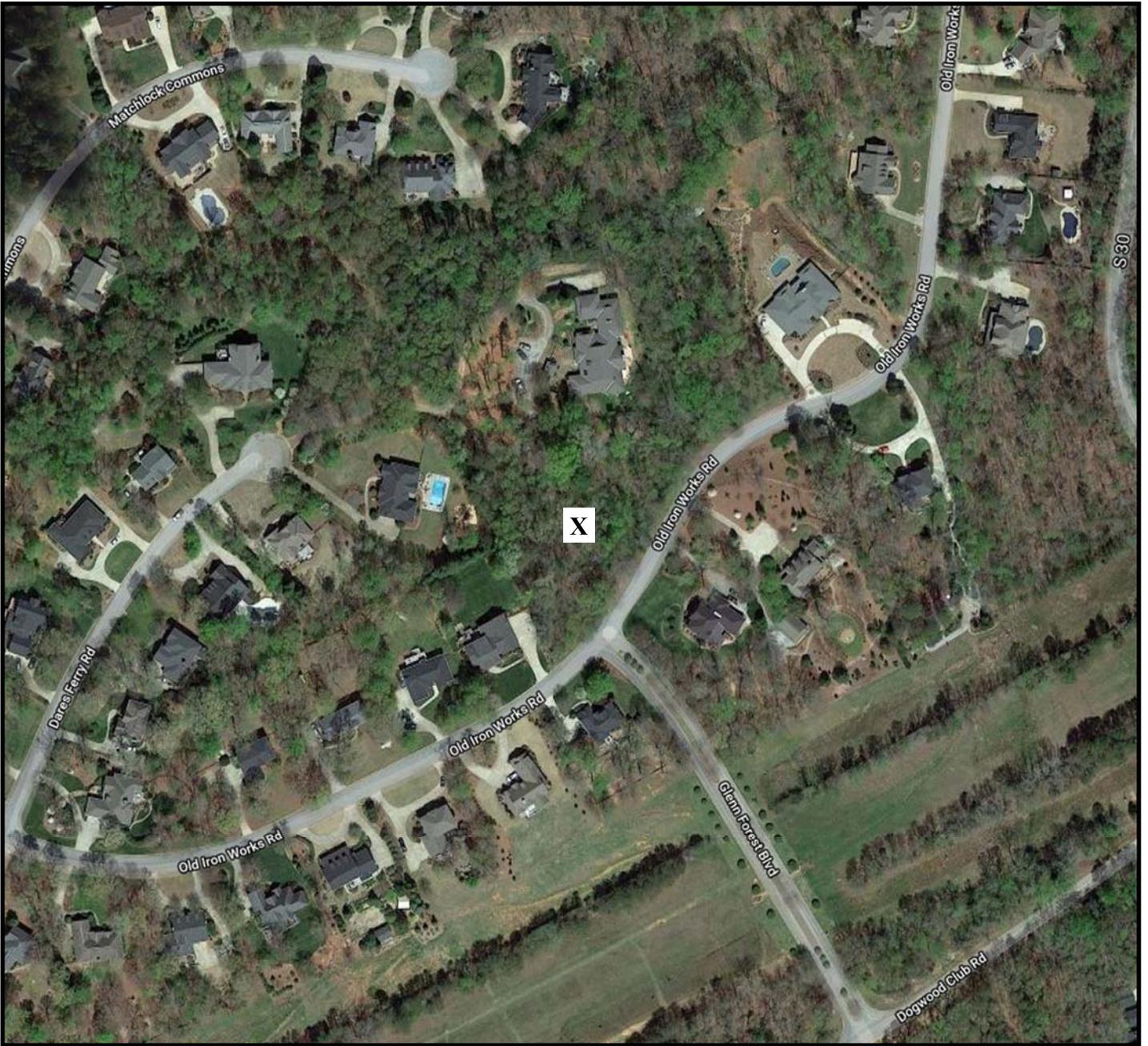
General Area of Glendale - See Close Up Maps.



Approximate Location of the home of Hilliard Thomas.



Location of Wofford's Iron Works.



Approximate Location of the home of John Snoddy.

*The following information has been found about John Snoddy and his family. It is from the book **History of Spartanburg County: Embracing an Account of Many Important Events** by John B.O. Landrum.*

THE **SNODDY** FAMILY.

The families of **Snoddy** in Spartanburg county, and those of the same name who have emigrated from said county to other States, are descendants of **John** and Jane **Snoddy**, who emigrated from Ireland, Antrim county, in 1773. They first landed in Charleston, S. C., but continued their journey to the up-country, and made settlement on Jimmies Creek, about midway between Welford and Nazareth church, in the present county of Spartanburg. According to the best information we can gather, **John** and Jane **Snoddy** had two sons, **John** and Isaac, both of whom will receive further notice in this article.

The remains of **John** and Jane **Snoddy**, whose maiden name was Cowen, lie buried in the cemetery of Nazareth church. The husband died in 1806, aged 76 years, and the wife in 1816, aged 96 years. Besides the two sons mentioned, it has been stated that an older brother served in the Revolution, but of this fact we can gather no definite information.

Near the close of the Revolution (November, 1781) **John**, one of the sons mentioned, was murdered by the Tories under "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, at Poole's Iron Works, an account of which we have given in another volume.* He had been an active partisan in the service of his country, and as such was an object of hatred by the Tories. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Riddle, but was known as "Aunt Betsy," and was remarkable for her energy and business judgment.

*See "Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina," p. 356.

After the sad death of her husband she would saddle her horse and oversee two plantations, and on Sundays drive twelve miles to Nazareth church, being a regular attendant of the same. Her children were small when her husband was murdered. She had five sons and three daughters, viz. :

Captain **John Snoddy**, whose homestead residence was four miles southwest of the city of Spartanburg, and who married Polly Daniel, daughter of Richard Daniel.

Isaac, second son, who married Elizabeth (Betsy) Vernon, daughter of James Vernon. By this marriage there were two children: James A. **Snoddy**, who met his death soon after the close of the civil war, and Mrs. Margaret Oeland, relict of Dr. **John C. Oeland** (see sketch), who resides at Spartanburg. Mrs. **Snoddy** married a second time to Richard Ballenger, by which marriage a son, Oscar P. Ballenger, near Welford, S. C., was born.

Two sons of **John Snoddy**, Andrew and Dr. Samuel, removed in early life to Alabama. The latter died while attending medical lectures at Lexington, Ky. Dr. Joseph Thompson, who will receive notice elsewhere, was attending lectures at the same time and place, and brought home with him his servant Aaron, and *Buck*, his favorite saddle horse.

Alexander, the youngest son of **John Snoddy**, married Mary Moore, daughter of Michael Moore of Rutherford county, N. C., and sister of Dr. A. L. Moore of Welford, S. C. Her mother's maiden name was Winnie Love, of Haywood county, a highly respected family. Alexander **Snoddy** died soon after his marriage, the only issue being Mrs. Edward L. Miller of Tuccapau, S. C. Mrs. **Snoddy**, her mother, subsequently became the wife of Dr. Pinckney Miller of Spartanburg county, a prominent physician and a highly respected citizen.