



Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution

www.southerncampaign.org

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Seasons Greetings fellow Revolutionaries! This poem is your holiday gift from *Southern Campaigns* and poet Clarence Mahoney:

The Battle of Camden

by *Clarence Mahoney*

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In the war for Independence,
Five years past the first shot heard,
With Whigs and Tories in attendance,
Their fabric of allegiance rent,
In South Carolina there occurred
A battle lost, but now minds bent
Toward freedom's cause, clear and un-
blurred.

On one steamy August evening,
Moonlit, breezeless, quiet, eerie,
Up the Waxhaw Way from Camden,
Rode the fearsome British Legion.
Thirteen dozen loyal horsemen,
Led by ruthless green-coat Tarleton.

Four companies of foot were next,
With muskets and sharp bayonets.
Then Royal Fusiliers, and more.
Nineteen Cannoneers with wicks,
Fraser's highlanders, and six-score
Of loyal troops from Ninety-Six.

With his Volunteers of Ireland,
'Midst the line was Francis Rawdon,
And at the rear dragoons and wagons.
Royalists all, two thousand strong,
With abundant food and well-filled flagons,
Expected battle come the dawn.

Commanding all was Lord Cornwallis,
Confident and skilled in battle.
He had heard that gathered Rebels,
Further north, were southward moving
Toward Camden - and not with pebbles! -
To hit at times of their own choosing.

Fifteen miles or so from Camden,
Up that road at Rugeley's mills,
Patriot troops assembled, meeting
Here to fight, but not so eager.
Green corn and peaches they were eating
Because their rations were so meager.

General DeKalb was ever steady
All his men were trained and ready;
Continental of the Maryland Line,
And Delaware, nine-hundred all.

Armand's horsemen looked so fine
Sabers scabbar'd, riding tall.

North Carolinians under Caswell,
Virginian troopers led by Stevens,
Militia, brave but all untested,
Joined up under Gates' commission.
(By the British they'd be bested
And retreat without permission.)

Obeys hunger's strong demand
They ate the only food on hand.
Corn mush followed by molasses
Served for dinner on that eve.
Through the gut it quickly passes,
Causing bowels to relieve.

Gates sent them south at ten that evening
To reconnoiter, and believing
Recent letters sent from Sumter
Described small forces under Rawdon
Thought he'd take defensive posture
And cut the British supply cordon.

The road just north of Sanders creek
Rises slightly 'tween two swamps.
Thus forms a likely place for battle,
Where tactics and deployment matter.
Sandy soil, not fit for cattle
And open pines let forces scatter.

In the early predawn hours,
Silent but for nature's creatures,
Peering down the sand path gleaming
Through the shadows in the moonlight.
Hark! Is that a shadow moving?
Who would venture out in darkness?

Y'gad! It is the opposition!
Meeting headlong without warning!
Armand's horsemen, Tarleton's legion,
Pistols firing, sabers slashing.
Prisoners taken, unclear progress.
Pull back! The fighting to renew
Ere sunlight finds the morning dew.

In accord with British customs,
Honored and experienced forces,
Formed up on their line's right end.
This classic stance Gates should have
known,
But erred that day beyond a mend,

And seeds of his defeat were sown.

The Patriots strength was on Gates right,
All Continental Army troops,
Opposing lesser Tory forces.
To his left deployed militia,
And when the order came to fight
Courageousness became an issue.

In the center by the road
Artillerymen began to load
And on command their guns delivered
Cannon shot hurled headlong flaming.
Caused affliction, gore, and horror.
Shrieks and screams and hideous ruin

A mixture of dismay and pride
Swept the men on either side
As some were wounded, others died
Rolling in a gulf of blood.
Yet persist they must - it was their fate
To reap revenge for full-blown hate.

On and on the columns came,
Seasoned Redcoats, strong and ready,
Pausing now to fire a volley.
Then charging with "Huzza"s and whoops,
Fixed their bayonets, no folly,
And frightened the Virginian troops.

Sensing fear in Steven's corps,
The British right advanced in force
With bayonets and flying lead.
Amidst the terrible sights and sound,
Both North Carolina and Virginia fled,
Left unfired firearms on the ground.

Muskets roared with firm intent.
And soon the American line was bent
Like a door upon its hinge.
Then through that hinge crack open wide
British cavalry impinged,
Surrounds DeKalb on every side.

As Leonidas at Thermopylae,
Despite poor odds he had to try
Resisting forces or' whelming.
"Save the Baron" came the cry
Through the gun smoke cloud descending
On his troops who stood nearby.

But now DeKalb, unhorsed, on foot,

Led his troops despite his wounds.
Well outnumbered and outflanked,
Saw his forces torn asunder.
Better leader, under-ranked,
Suffered Gates strategic blunder.

Helmeted and filled with passion,
Through bullets, bayonets, and sabers,
He charged ahead without receding.
To conquer Rawdon's force intended.
Eleven wounds, alive but bleeding,
Alas, he fell. The battle ended.

Into the thicket, bog, and hollow
Where Tarleton's horsemen couldn't follow,
The beaten fighters backed away
In fear and with discouragement.
They'd live and fight another day

Renewing will, they'd not relent.

In the coming fourteen months,
Battles proved the lessons learned.
Cowpens, Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill:
Some won, some lost, but stronger still
Grew the indomitable will.
Until the British at Yorktown
Piped "The World Turned Upside Down".

In looking back at this we see
A stronger lesson could not be.
Camden's battle was consequence
Of when the leader over-reaches,
And acts without intelligence.
This lesson hard our history teaches.

Now when history goes unheeded,

(If thoughtless student be our role)
Repeats itself and then when needed,
Puts on our head the burning coal.
Let's not pretend we didn't care,
But study fore and aft in tandem
And of that knowledge be aware,
To remember always, Camden.

- The End -

Post-script:

This battle lost, remembered still
Helps guide the journey of mankind.
The tale relates mistakes absurd.
Of misread facts, and leaders spurned
But in the end, the final word,
This poem extols the glory earned.

ANNOTATIONS by Clarence Mahoney

The Battle of Camden, S.C. occurred in the early morning of August 16, 1780 approximately five years after the first shots were fired in April, 1775 in Massachusetts. After three years the War for American Independence had ground to a standstill. Under political pressure from parliament to get the war finished, British leaders developed a Southern Campaign strategy. Believing that most southern colonists were loyal to the crown, they reasoned that by showing force these loyalists (Tories) would join to put down the rebellion by the patriots (Whigs). Britain first took Savannah and invaded Georgia, then South Carolina by way of capturing Charleston, and intended to continue moving northward through the other colonies, all the while building up greater strength as more and more loyal colonists were expected to join the fight.

When this British strategy became apparent to the American Continental Congress, and to chief military leader Gen. George Washington, they sent an army southward under the command of Gen. Horatio Gates. Once Charleston fell to the British in May 1780, this American army under Gates was the only large organized military force that might counter the British strategy. [Note: For much more information see: www.battleofcamden.org]

Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton - a 25 year old red-headed, courageous, ambitious, action-oriented, arrogant, and ruthless leader of horse-mounted soldiers. Those who carried sabers and charged directly into battles were the cavalry. Those who carried muskets and dismounted to fight at battles were the dragoons. Soldiers who rode horses were organized into "companies of horse", while those who marched to battle were organized into "companies of foot". A unit combining the two types of horse-mounted fighters served under Tarleton as the "British Legion". They were nearly all American born, but loyal to the crown. The British Legion provincial troops wore green coat uniforms.

The Royal Welch Fusiliers - The 23rd Regiment of Foot fought at Camden under command of Lord Cornwallis, and is the oldest (1689) military unit from Wales. A fusil was an earlier lighter weight French musket. Today they have a museum at Caernarfon Castle, Gwynedd, Wales - see <http://www.rwfmuseum.org.uk>

Fraser's Highlanders - The 71st Regiment of Foot, known as "Fraser's Highlanders", was raised at Glasgow, Scotland, was named for Lt. General Simon Fraser - distinguished leader in the Seven Years War (the French and Indian War in America). They served under Cornwallis during the siege of Charleston, then at

Camden, a battalion surrendered to the Patriots at Cowpens and the second battalion finally surrendered at Yorktown.

Ninety Six, S.C. - One of five key towns held as strong points in the backcountry of South Carolina. Like Camden, it began in the 1760's, was a trading post located about 96 miles from the Cherokee town of Keowee, and was occupied by the British in June 1780. What the British army called Provincials - regular infantry units recruited from Loyalists - were stationed there.

Lt. Colonel Francis Rawdon (Lord Francis Rawdon-Hastings) - Commanding officer of the Camden garrison in 1780. He was an Anglo-Irish aristocrat who commanded a Provincial infantry regiment called the **Volunteers of Ireland** that had been recruited from Tories in the Philadelphia area many of whom were of Irish ancestry. Lord Rawdon had fought at Bunker Hill, and went on to distinguish himself as a military officer in subsequent battles and other wars.

Lt. General Charles Cornwallis (Lord Cornwallis, the Earl of Cornwallis) - Military Governor and representative of the crown in the Carolinas. He was second in command of all British Forces under General (Sir) Henry Clinton. Cornwallis came to Camden and assumed overall command when he heard that the American army under Maj. General Horatio Gates was advancing toward Camden. He was one of the most famous British leaders ever. He became a Marquis and served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, then as ambassador plenipotentiary to France. His last post was Governor General of India

Rugeley's Mills - An assembly of mills, inn, stores, etc. owned by "Tory Colonel" Henry Rugeley, located on the road to the Waxhaw settlement north of Camden. Like many other residents of the area, Col. Rugeley became ambivalent about whether to side with the British or with the Patriots.

Maj. General Johannes, "Baron" de Kalb - At age 55 he came with Lafayette to fight with the Americans. His physical stamina and endurance became legendary. As the senior leader in the American Southern Department, he led the Southern Continental Army from winter camp at Morristown, New Jersey, to North Carolina between April and July 1780. General Horatio Gates, seen by Congress as the "Hero of Saratoga", was given overall command of that army. DeKalb followed Gates' orders and became a national hero for his service in our Revolutionary War. He is buried in Camden, and is honored with a granite obelisk there, and also with a bronze statue at the first American capital in Annapolis, Maryland.

Colonel Charles Armand - a French nobleman volunteer who led "Armand's Legion". It was comprised of about 60 men on horse plus 60 on foot, many of whom were Europeans. Others had joined after the death of Patriot cavalry leader **Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski** at Savannah. Col. Armand is considered one of the founders of the American cavalry.

North Carolinians - embodied militia: about 1,800 men, many of whom were un-trained and poorly disciplined citizen-soldiers who served under the command of **North Carolina Patriot Militia General Richard Caswell**.

Virginian troops (not militia, but trained soldiers) - state professional troops under the command of **Brigadier General Edward Stevens**, who took his authority from the governor of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson. Most of his 700 men had never been in battle before.

Maj. General Horatio Gates - "the Hero of Saratoga", was in command of the American forces at the Battle of Camden where he proved himself to be less of a fighter and tactician than his reputation promised. His previous successes had been more in administration and politics. He had served in the British army and should have known how their forces would line up for battle with experienced, highly honored units on the right flank.

Brigadier General Thomas Sumter - leader of patriot forces in many battles, was not present at Camden. He had written a letter to DeKalb that overstated the number of militia that could be brought to battle, but even more misleading had estimated Rawdon's forces at Camden to number only 700. (This information had become outdated: British forces numbered over 2,000 in Camden for the battle).

"Leonidas at Thermopylae" - Leonidas, Spartan King, defended Greece from invasion by the Persian army in 480 BC at the pass of Thermopylae. His heroism, in the face of overwhelming enemy forces, has been used as the epitome of bravery throughout the history of Western civilization.

Clarence Mahoney of Camden, SC grew up in Mobile, Alabama, graduated from Auburn University with a degree in chemical engineering and was commissioned as a naval officer in 1964. After service, Clarence pursued an engineering career with the DuPont Company including assignments as scientist/engineer/inventor and manager in both R&D and manufacturing in the Carolinas and Virginia. Clarence retired in 2001 and recently lead the building committee for the new Westminster Hall at Bethesda Presbyterian Church in Camden, having served there as both deacon and elder. Bethesda is the final resting place of Patriot Gen. "Baron" Johannes deKalb.

Clarence loves to travel and experience history and became interested in American history as a result of studying genealogy. While researching his ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War, he read John Buchanan's *The Road to Guilford Courthouse* which inspired him to write the poem he has shared with us telling the story of the Battle of Camden. His first poem was read at the Camden Campaign Symposium in April, 2004, where Clarence pointed out the need for poetry to help popularize that battle in a manner similar to Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride" or Emerson's "Concord Hymn". Encouraged by the response of the symposium audience, Clarence is writing additional poems based on Camden's history. Clarence currently serves the City of Camden as chairman of its Historic Landmarks Commission.

Editor's Notes

Special thanks to Clarence Mahoney of Camden, SC for sharing his poem on the Continentals' gallant stand at Camden. Clarence first read this poem at the Camden Campaign Symposium in April of 2004. Here he also shares his annotations.

I had intended to publish in this edition of the newsletter the details of the Berkeley County, South Carolina Revolutionary War sites tour developed by David P. Reuwer of Camden, South Carolina and myself, but it is not quite ready for publication and much too long for this edition. We will visit Berkeley County, SC soon.

Camden, SC on November 6-7, 2004 enjoyed great fall weather and the Revolutionary War Field Days at Historic Camden (with a few Celebrate Freedom aircraft overhead). On Saturday, over 600 splendidly dressed, armed and drilled reenactors recreated the Patriots' defeat at the Battle of Camden and, on Sunday, Nathanael Greene's victory over the British at Eutaw Springs. More than 20 sutlers plied their wares and period demonstrators displayed their 18th Century crafts.

My hat's off to excellent work performed by Joanna Craig and her crew at Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site, John Thornton of the Royal North Carolina Regiment, Alexis Dekeyser of the Hesse-Kassel Jager Korps, Chuck Wallace of the 4th South Carolina Regiment, and Patrick O'Kelley of the 2nd North Carolina Regiment, who served as event historian and scripted the battles. Other re-enactors who helped with this event were Todd Dickerson in castramentation of the camps, and Trent Carter of the 7th Regiment and Adam Webber of Davies Partisans - Provost guards. The Historic Camden Housewifery Guild did a great job demonstrating hands-on activities such as candle dipping and they also ran the popular 18th fashion show. Bert Dunkerly's overview of the Revolution was attended by about 50 visitors. The roundtable discussion - "War Crimes, Were they?" was good, too. Many re-enactors and visitors attended Sunday morning 18th century church service with Rev. Joel Osborne of Fanning's Corps. Historic Camden's staff, Ginny Caraco, Karen Lindsay, Anita Palumbo, Patty Baker, and Michael Cook all did yeoman's service in making this a great event. The USAF Thunderbirds gave Saturday's attendees a special bonus air show performed simultaneously with the Battle of Camden - a counterpoint to the 18th century warfare on the ground! As one visitor said, "This has been the best eight dollars I've ever spent!"

My Field Days at Historic Camden pictures are posted at www.southerncampaign.org.

Thank you for all of your kind letters, offers, donations, and emails. Again I must reiterate that this is not Charles Baxley's newsletter; it is a shared open forum for all fellow cohorts - rebel or loyalist partisans alike. Your input, criticism, contribution, and assistance and your support are needed and appreciated.

Joanna Craig at Historic Camden, David Reuwer and I are planning a spring symposium (April 8-9-10, 2005) on the life of Patriot General Thomas Sumter. It will feature presenters on his interesting life and an extensive field trip to the sites of many of the battles he commanded. We will take you to Gen. Sumter's principal battlegrounds, from his 1780

victories at Cary's Fort on the Wateree River, Fish Dam Ford of the Broad River, and Blackstock's Plantation on the Tyger River to his utter defeats at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford) and Sumter's 1781 "Dog Days" of summer campaign to "thunder at the gates of Charles Town" which ended in his defeat at Quinby Bridge/Shubrick's Plantation. I know you will enjoy seeing these pristine sites and learning about this controversial leader. Thomas Sumter had even met his enemy King George III. Please send any suggestions for scholarship and other interesting presentations.

As the British renewed their initiatives to re-conquer their rebellious New World colonies in the Southern Department in December 1778, Southern Campaigns fans will be treated to many 225th anniversary events in the next two years. Reenactments, memorial services, scholarly conclaves, and tours are now being planned and scheduled. We will attempt to keep you informed with a list of events and contacts for which I need your help. Please submit your scheduled events and contact information. Southern campaigns sites at Charleston, SC and Lancaster County, SC for the Waxhaws (May 2005), Beckhamville, SC and Ramseur's Mill, NC (June 2005), Camden, SC (August 2005) and Kings Mountain, SC (October 2005) are already planning major 225th anniversary events.

In this edition David Reuver and I report on our Rev War road-trip to New York City and central New Jersey reconnoitering Mid-Atlantic Revolutionary War sites in October. We traveled to great New Jersey Revolutionary War parks and met many knowledgeable and friendly people. Fall in central New Jersey is stunning and I have reprogrammed many of my stereotypes of Yankeeland. Bruce E. Jones of the Sons of the Revolution and Nadya Williams, curator of the Fraunces Tavern Museum, Todd Braisted of the Bergen County Historical Society, Sue Shotte, curator of the Steuben House at New Bridge Landing, John K. Mills at the Princeton Battlefield State Park, Daniel M. Sivilich and the BRAVO group at Monmouth, the terrific interpreters working at Fort Lee, the Old Barracks Museum in Trenton, and New Jersey's Washington Crossing State Park are all great hosts.

If you do not want to be on our mailing list, just let me know. Your contributions of money and articles, and my "real" job may continue to allow a monthly publication schedule. As there is no subscription fee at this time, I solicit your voluntary contributions in proportion to your evaluation of the product. The third edition cost over \$1,000 to print and mail. I am glad to print and mail a copy to anybody without access to the Internet and a printer; however, electronic publication will allow me to use better color graphics and save printing and postage costs. Beginning with this issue, I will email folks on my email list a note when the new edition has been posted online; you may review or download and copy the newsletter from our website at www.southerncampaign.org. Let me know your email address and preferred medium. Better maps and graphics are desirable and a volunteer with layout experience would be great.

Please send me any names, addresses and email contacts of persons you know who are interested in sharing our study of the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution and I will add them to our list.

Joanna Craig taught me a new word: castrametation - the art or act of encamping; the making or laying out of a camp (from kitchens to officers' tents). In the late war Southern Campaigns by 1779, the standard Patriot camp layout was based on Chapter XVI of von Steuben's *Drill Manual*. The British standard military camp was based on Lewis Lochée's "Essay on Castrametation", first published in 1778. A copy of Lochée's monograph may be purchased from:
<http://www.kingspress.com/military.html>

John Rees' marvelous essay on Revolutionary War field shelters is republished on line at:
<http://www.revwar75.com/library/rees/shelter1.htm>

"We... got ourselves cleverly settled for the night..." Soldiers' Shelter on Campaign During the War for Independence: Tents in the Armies of the Revolution, Part I by John U. Rees (1997, 2002) as published in *Military Collector & Historian*, Vol. 49, No. 3 (Fall 1997), pp. 98-107.

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Battle of Camden Site Update

Great news! On December 9, 2004 the Board of the South Carolina Conservation Bank approved the application from the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF) for a \$341,000 grant to pay the purchase money loan owed on the 310 acres in the core of the battlefield purchased in 2002. In addition to removing debt and legal encumbrances resulting from PCF's bold protection activities, this grant will be the first of several phases to preserve and interpret the entire Battle of Camden National Historic Landmark in the future as PCF, the Katawba Valley Land Trust, and partner organizations continue their efforts. The leadership of SC State Senator Vincent Sheheen was especially essential in building strong partnerships with state agencies.

Southern Campaigns thank Sen. Vincent Sheheen for the time and strong support that he has given over the last six months. Also we must thank Gen. George Fields and the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, Lindsey Pettus and the Katawba Valley Land Trust, and the Battle of Camden Advisory Council members all of whom have given hundreds of hours to research, preserve and interpret this important Revolutionary War site. Our Webmaster John Robertson and the Documentary History Committee members have added greatly to our understanding in this important site. Please see: www.battleofcamden.org

225th Anniversary-The Yorktown Campaign Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route Association

***by Jacques Bossiere and Kim
Burdick***

What Is the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route ?

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route is the Yorktown Campaign trail followed by the allied forces of George Washington and French General Rochambeau in 1780-1783. The route begins in Newport, Rhode Island and ends in Yorktown, Virginia. The soldiers, camp followers and many animals walked, sailed, and came on baggage wagons more than 600 miles to defeat British General Cornwallis in the last definitive battle of the American Revolution.

What Is the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route Association (W3R-US)?

The National Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route Association is an all-volunteer, non-profit organization composed of representatives nine state plus Washington, DC and France. We are working hand in glove with the National Park Service (NPS) to celebrate the 225th Anniversary of the Yorktown Campaign. Our target market is families of 4th-10th grade students and scouts. The Board and honorary board is extremely interested in the global and multicultural aspects of the American Revolution.

What Projects Are Planned For 225th Anniversary?

(1) 9-volume set of Robert Selig's research completed, beautifully designed and bound, illustrated with David Wagner's illustrations, (2) Traveling exhibit including artifacts, maps, interactive exhibits, and David Wagner's illustrations (3) Traveling musical, "Billy Lee's George Washington", and (4) State and local commemorative activities, including Brigade of American Revolution and tall ships.

Who Is Involved In This Effort?

Kim Burdick, MA, MPA, of Delaware is W3R's National Vice Chairman and Project Coordinator. The National Founding Chairman is Jacques Bossiere, PhD, a retired Yale University professor and Episcopalian minister who lives in both Connecticut and in France. Mrs.

Burdick, a Cooperstown Graduate, specializes in strategic planning and public-private programming for small to mid-sized historical societies and museums. They work closely with the Washington-Rochambeau volunteers in each state and the National Park Service. The Boston Support Office of the NPS, (Larry Gall), and NPS Staff members in Philadelphia (Julie Bell, Rivers & Trails); DC (Gary Scott, Regional Historian); Yorktown (Karen Rehm, historian) offer technical assistance and advice. The National Park Service's scholar of choice for this project is Robert Selig, PhD, a resident of Holland, Michigan who speaks and reads German, French and English.

Washington-Rochambeau's managing board and honorary board are composed of representatives primarily from the 9 states along this more than 600-mile route as well as from Washington, DC and France. Board Members include scholars and museum professionals, military men and women, hereditary society officers and the honorary French consuls representing the nine states.

The Executive Committee is: Jacques Bossiere, PhD, (CT); Chairman; Kim Burdick, National Vice Chairman and Project Coordinator, (DE); Secretary; Ed Greenwald (PA); Treasurer, Carl Nittinger (NJ); Co-vic chairmen Col. James Johnson (NY); Caroline Lareuse (NJ) and Col. Serge Gabriel (CT). Our webmaster is Dominique de Roquefeuil of France.

Other active W3R-US members are Jim Rees, Executive Director of Mount Vernon; Philander Chase, Editor of the George Washington Papers at University of Virginia; Betty Jane Washington Gerber, Chairman of the Nation's Capitol Bicentennial; Rhonda Roberson, Black Patriots; Robert Reyes of Maryland, archivist of the United States Postal Service; James McCafferty, International W3R Chairman of Sons of the American Revolution; Eugenia Eleuthera duPont Carpenter Fiechter of Delaware; Win Carroll of Philadelphia; Admiral Robert J. Lunney; and State Representative Nicholas Gorham and his wife, Roseanna, of Rhode Island.

Who Are Some of the Partners?

National Park Services, US Army Center of Military History, Navy War College, State Historic Preservation Offices in all the states along the route, Library of Congress, greenways groups, many privately-run, city, county and state parks, historic sites and museums, local. City, county and state agencies including land use, preservation, and planning; hereditary

societies including Society of Cincinnati, DAR and SAR.

Where Does This Route Go?

The Yorktown Campaign Route follows the 18th century transportation corridor along the Atlantic coastline from Newport, Rhode Island to Yorktown, Virginia. Coincidentally, the East Coast Greenway also follows this route.

Federal Support and Coordination

HR 2237, the enabling legislation for the 225th anniversary celebration has passed Congress and awaits President Bush' signature. The companion bill, SB 108, passed the Senate in the Spring, 2004.

The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Heritage Act of 2000 (PL-106-473) directs the National Park Service, through the Secretary of Interior, to submit to Congress a study of the 600-mile route followed in 1781 and 1782 by the American Patriot and allied French armies under Generals Washington and Rochambeau.

The study is to be undertaken in consultation with state and local preservation groups, state historic preservation offices, national heritage organizations (primarily SAR and DAR); and public agencies on local, state and federal levels.

This legislation does not give any state nor the all-volunteer National Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary War Route Associations and related organizations any money.

The Commemoration Program will involve the participation of all National Park Service units and programs relevant to the American Revolution as well as other governmental and nongovernmental sites and facilities that are documented to be directly related to the American Revolution. The bill allows the NPS to link forces with local and regional sites and educators to expand the research base for Revolutionary War interpretation and education by seeking out and enhancing partnerships with privately run and locally supported historic structures and sites, routes, activities, community projects, exhibits and multimedia materials; and help improve and update National Park Service educational programs for scholars, educators and the general public.

Specifically, the bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to: produce and distribute educational materials relating to the 225th

anniversary; enter into agreements to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies, states, local governments, related private entities and partner with the governments of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Canada; assist in the protection of resources associated with the American Revolution; enhance communications, connections, and collaboration among the National Park Service units and programs relating to the American Revolution; expand the research base for interpretation of and education on the American Revolution; and adopt an official symbol or device for the theme "Lighting Freedom's Flame: American Revolution, 225th Anniversary."

This federal legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish a national program within the Park Service authorizing the additional resources and partnerships necessary to improve their stewardship of Revolutionary War sites and treasures through improved interpretation, education, outreach and protection. The \$500,000 in annual appropriation that the bill authorizes will provide the National Park Service with much needed funding to link 18th century historic structures and sites, routes, activities, community projects, exhibits and multimedia presentations for schools and libraries, and materials; improve and update educational programs and connections with local and regional educators; and expand the research base for Revolutionary War interpretation and education by seeking out and enhancing partnerships with scholars and educators.

In announcing the passage of the bill, Congressman Hinchey pointed out that "Every generation of American citizens should have an opportunity to understand and appreciate the continuing legacy of the American Revolution. The 225th anniversary is an opportunity to educate a new generation who may not be aware of the significance of the American Revolution and the Park Service's role as steward of this history.

The National Park Service (NPS) administers many battlefields, historical parks, and programs related to the Revolutionary War; however, due to a lack of resources, NPS faces many challenges administering these sites and programs. The legislation will authorize \$500,000 a year through fiscal year 2009 to assist NPS in improving their stewardship of Revolutionary War sites and treasures through improved interpretation, education, outreach and protection.

Funding made available after the President

signs the bill will permit all NPS Revolutionary War Parks to upgrade their information programs. The timing is especially helpful to the following which will celebrate 225th anniversaries between now and October 2006:

NPS Morristown - Wintering Over at Jockey Hollow	-	1779-80
Kings Mountain	-	October 1780
Cowpens	-	January 1781
Guilford Courthouse	-	March 1781
Yorktown	-	October 1781

When Is the 225th Anniversary?

The kick-off celebration will be held July 8-10, 2005 in Newport, Rhode Island. The Grand Finale will be held October 19-22, 2006 in Yorktown, Virginia. The states in between these anchor states are in the process of developing celebratory plans.

How Do Will These Goals be Accomplished?

Each state is individually contracting, usually through the SHPO's office, with Bob Selig, PhD, to carry out a detailed study of that state's archives, public and private records, plus 18th century French and German records. To date research reports have been released for Connecticut, New York, and Delaware. Dr. Selig began work in New Jersey on November 7, 2004. Rhode Island and Pennsylvania have funding in the pipeline. Each of the 9 states is developing a statewide IRC 501 c-3 not-for-profit organization to carry out the work and link, mostly via e-mail and telephone, with National Vice Chairman and Project Coordinator, Kim Burdick who is headquartered in Delaware. The all-volunteer group is one year old. The first 9-state meeting was held in Wilmington, DE in October 2003, followed by a second national meeting in Washington DC in April 2004.

Regional meetings were held in 2004 in Philadelphia, Wethersfield, Connecticut, and Richmond. The next national board meeting will be held in Wilmington, Delaware on April 21-23, 2005.

Professional staff is currently being appointed to National's education, publication, and celebrations committees. The first task force started work November 1st. Dr. Cate Monroe of Moon Mountain Publications in Rhode Island, was appointed to head W3R's National Educational Modules Committee. Col. James Johnson, formerly of West Point, will serve as the Board Advisor to that task force. For more information contact:

Kim Burdick

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Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution is dedicated to the study of the War for American Independence in the Southern Department from 1760 to 1789. We facilitate the exchange of information on the Southern Campaigns' Revolutionary War sites, their location, preservation, historic signage, interpretation, artifacts, and archaeology as well as the personalities, military tactics, units, logistics, strategy, and the political leadership of the state. We highlight professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation to encourage an active exchange of information. All are invited to submit articles, pictures, documents, events and suggestions. We feature battles and skirmishes, documents, maps, artifacts, Internet links, and other stories.

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BRAVO (Battlefield Restoration and Archaeological Volunteer Organization)

Charles B. Baxley

At the beautiful Monmouth Battlefield State Park in New Jersey, we were pleased to get the opportunity to meet with park historian Dr. Garry Wheeler Stone (gwstone@superlink.net) and Daniel Sivilich, President of BRAVO and several members of this great organization; BRAVO is a model battlefield archaeology volunteer research group demonstrating that professional historical site management can be fully compatible with volunteer researchers.

BRAVO is a nonprofit volunteer group that assists the state in exploring and interpreting state-owned and operated historic military sites through archaeological surveys; primary source research; cleaning, cataloging and analyzing artifacts; computer data analysis; survey and excavation; artifact analysis; and report preparation.

BRAVO members are interested in the preservation and correct interpretation of New Jersey's historical past. BRAVO volunteers have gained archaeological experience working besides professional archaeologist throughout New Jersey and the eastern United States, but their main focus is battlefield archaeology. Through the use of metal detectors, surface penetrating radar units, and standard archaeological excavations, they are uncovering clues to the nation's past and correcting misconceptions in written history.

BRAVO's ongoing project is an archaeological investigation into the Battle of Monmouth in Freehold, NJ, one of the most important battles of the Revolutionary War. Gen. George Washington's lengthy and bloody battle, it was at Monmouth that Washington relived Gen. Charles Lee of his field command. Letters between the two officers clearly illustrate the tension caused by Lee's judgment in that fateful battle on June 28, 1778. Monmouth is the battle at which the wife of a Patriot artilleryman, Mary Ludwig Hays McCauly, better known as "Molly Pitcher", brought water to the troops, and then manned her husband's post at the cannon when he was wounded in battle.

The BRAVO group has an artifact conservation lab at the Monmouth State Historical site and maintains a detailed computerized artifact GIS database. BRAVO members are often available on short notice to survey important New Jersey historical sites slated for development.

In addition to working at Monmouth Battlefield, BRAVO is also involved in contract archaeology under the supervision of project professionals. As all artifacts belong to the state or landowners, all BRAVO members subscribe to a strict code of ethics and help patrol important local sites to discourage unlicensed collectors.

BRAVO meets at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month at Old Scots Hall, at the beautiful historic Old Tennent Presbyterian Church, which is located in the Tennent section of Manalapan, New Jersey.

For additional information, contact BRAVO's President Dan Sivilich at (732) 780-1091 (evenings) or e-mail digbattles@optonline.net. Also, please see BRAVO's website at: http://bravo_nj.tripod.com.

THE BATTLE OF STONO FERRY - JUNE 20, 1779

C. Leon Harris

THE ROAD TO STONO FERRY

After the Patriots' victory at Saratoga in September of 1777 and their survival at Valley Forge in the following winter, the British began to think of a Southern Campaign. The number of Loyalists in the South, especially among Highland-Scotch immigrants and backcountry settlers with grievances against Lowcountry aristocracy, allowed the British to persuade themselves that they would be greeted with open arms rather than firearms. They hoped that capturing the South would regain the benefits of trade in tobacco, indigo, rice, and deerskins while denying desperately needed imports to the northern colonies. Most important, success in the Carolinas would provide the British with a new front for reclaiming Virginia, the largest and most strategically important colony. In the summer of 1776, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Major Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis had already tried to capture Charleston, a seaport second in importance only to Philadelphia, but their ships had been turned back by Gen. William Moultrie's artillery. When the Southern Campaign began late in 1778, therefore, the British aimed first at Savannah with the idea of later taking Charleston by a combined land and naval attack. British Lt. Col Archibald Campbell took Savannah on Dec. 29, 1778.

On April 23, 1779, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the Southern Division of the Continental Army, took about 3600 men toward Augusta. Before they had a chance to engage the British,

however, Gen. Augustine Prevost with 2400 redcoats took advantage of Lincoln's departure to advance against Charleston, driving Gen. Moultrie's SC Continentals before him. Prevost arrived at the Ashley River on May 11 and issued his demand that Moultrie surrender the city. Lincoln reluctantly abandoned his Georgia campaign on May 10 to join Moultrie in defense of the city. "Full of sprits" at the prospect of pinning Prevost's army against Moultrie's, the Patriots made a forced march back.

On the morning of May 12, 1779 Charlestonians anxiously awaiting the invasion by the British awoke to find them gone. Prevost, having intercepted a dispatch revealing Lincoln's plans, had slipped away in the night. By the middle of June, Prevost had withdrawn most of his army to James and Johns Islands on their way back to Savannah. Lincoln wished to pursue him soon, because the terms of Virginia and North Carolina militiamen were about to expire, South Carolina militiamen were deserting to protect their homes from Loyalists and Indians, and it would soon be too hot for battle. Lincoln and his 1200 Continentals and militia camped at Ferguson's Farm on the road to Jacksonboro about 8 miles west of the ferry across the Stono River from Johns Island. On the 19th of June he received intelligence about the British rearguard at the ferry landing. Some 800 Highlanders of the 71st Regiment, Hessians, and North and South Carolina Loyalists were securing the crucial ferry crossing and guarding the British withdrawal. They, along with commandeered slaves, had erected a barrier of felled trees with sharpened limbs, called an abatis, as well as three redoubts (Fig. 1). Carolina Loyalists, called Provincials by the British, manned the left and middle redoubts, which were square. The Hessians were on their left, and the Highlanders were on the right at a circular redoubt. After a council of war, Lincoln decided to attack as soon as possible, hoping to storm the redoubts with superior numbers.

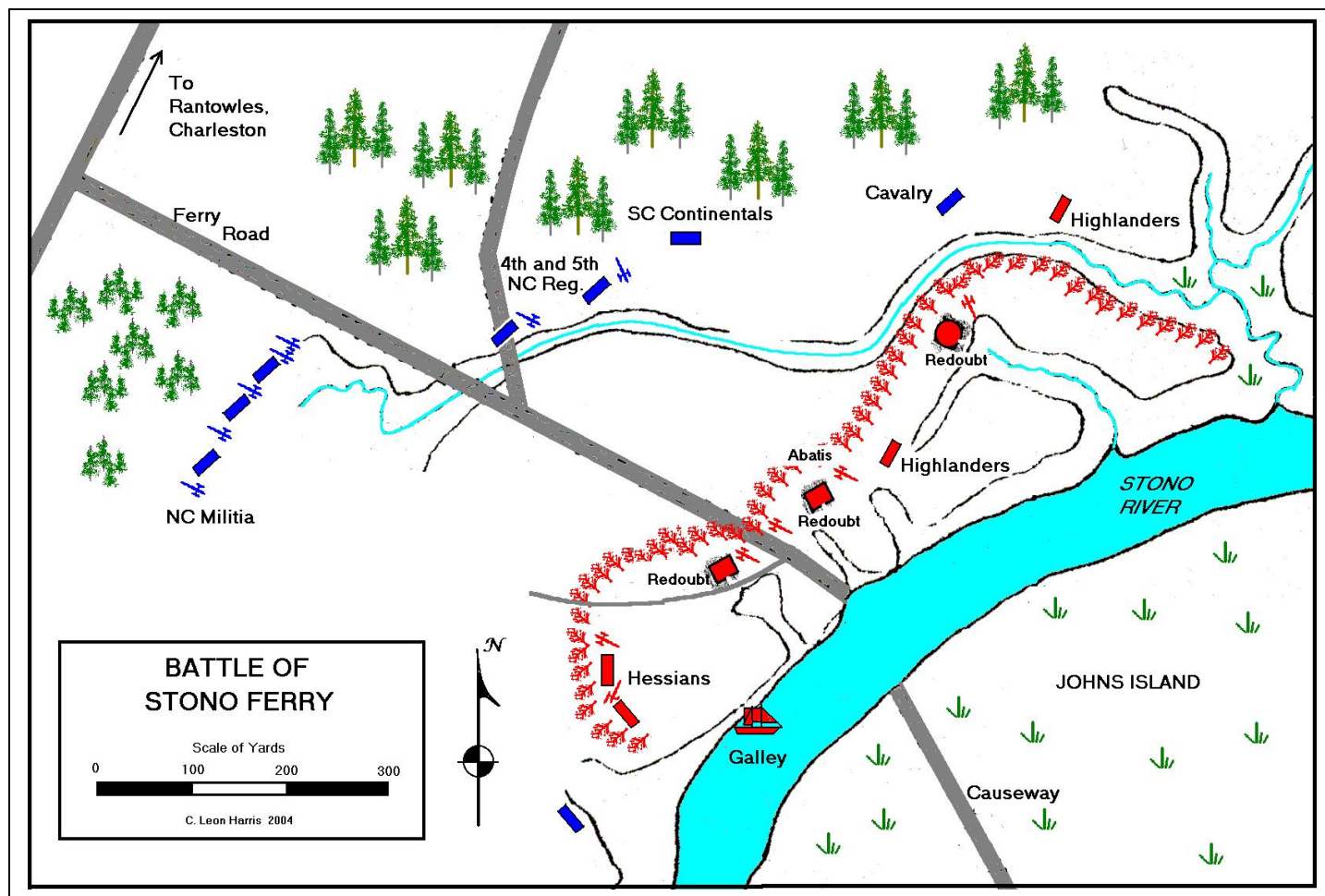


Figure 1. Plan of the Battle of Stono Ferry. Physical features and the redoubts are according to a survey map made seven years after the battle by the noted cartographer, Joseph Purcell. See the appendix for maps and information explaining how the site was located. Thick pines were on the Patriots' right side of the ferry road, and tall, open pines were on the left. The redoubts were near the middle of an old field that was clear for about a mile along the river. Troop positions are shown at the farthest Patriot advance, according to descriptions of the battle and a map sketched by a Hessian soldier within five days after the battle. The Carolina Loyalists are not shown on the map, but they were presumably at the square redoubts. Patriot regiments and cannons are in blue; British troops, cannons, and defenses in red.

THE BATTLE OF STONO FERRY

Shortly after midnight on June 20, Lincoln and most of his troops left camp, dragging several pieces of field artillery, probably three-pounders, nicknamed "grasshoppers" because of their recoil. Lincoln mistakenly formed the lines three-quarters of a mile away from the enemy with little knowledge of the land they would have to march through. He placed the North Carolina militia on the right, contrary to the usual practice of putting the most able men in the place of honor. (See the Order of Battle in the appendix.) In the middle were the 4th and 5th regiments of North Carolina Continentals, each with about 250 militiamen whose nine-months terms were about to expire. North Carolina regulars were probably with them. Gen. Jethro Sumner was in command of these North Carolinians, as well as North Carolina militia. The South Carolina Continentals under Gen. Isaac Huger were on the left. A reserve of cavalry and Virginia militiamen was behind. Gen. Moultrie was to cross from Charleston and James Island to divert the British there.

At about seven in the morning the Patriots started advancing, with the North Carolina militia on the right slowed by a pine thicket. Soon they joined light infantrymen, who had been harassing the British for several days. After engaging some Highlander pickets, the battle began in earnest on the Patriot right and quickly spread to the left, where about half the Highlanders were

killed. The Patriots were then stopped by an unexpected creek and marsh. In a letter to Moultrie written on the day of the battle, Lincoln noted that "it proved the bravery of our men, who marched to the very brink of the creek, and there remained exposed to the fire of the enemy, who were under cover, by their works." (Further description by Lincoln and others may be found in the appendix.) The Patriots on the right and left apparently got to within 60 yards of the abatis. The militia on the right came close to overrunning the Hessians until driven back by a large cannon on the galley. The Patriots' small cannons proved useless against the redoubts, from which the British could not be drawn out for open battle. Lincoln explained in his letter to Moultrie that he ordered retreat after seeing that "the causeway, which is three fourths of a mile long, and twenty-eight feet wide, leading from John's Island (and which you might clearly discern from our right), was completely covered, from the woods down to the river, with British reinforcements." When Highlanders pursued the retreating Patriots on their right, the cavalry beat them back.

The retreat was orderly, with the casualties being carried off the field. Gen. Moultrie had failed to arrive in time because of wind and a shortage of boats, he said, but others said it was because he partied too late the night before and missed the tide. In little under an hour more than 30 Patriot soldiers died, including Andrew Jackson's older brother, who succumbed to heat exhaustion.

Approximately 115 Patriot soldiers were wounded, and 155 were missing. In spite of the defeat, the survivors left the field in good spirits, convinced they would have been victorious had the British come out for open combat. Although the British were victorious on the field, they soon left Stono Ferry.

LOST AND FOUND

The battlefield has been all but lost to time and development. No roadside marker commemorates it, and a guidebook sends the curious three miles away. Fortunately long-time resident Anne Boone told me the general location and informed me that the probable remains of the round redoubt were still visible until 1989. Her brother, John L. Boone, described it as having a diameter about “30 ft or so and it had the geometry of a very small, low-profile volcano cone. It was extremely overgrown when [he] saw it in the 80s, with a number of trees growing within it and on its sides, so it was a very subtle feature in the undergrowth.” Dr. Anthony M. Moser, an experienced relic hunter, recognized it as not being a Civil-War redoubt, although there are Confederate earthworks nearby. He described it as less than 50 feet across, round, about 5 feet high, and within 130 yards of the river. The Ferry Road no longer exists, but the causeway on Johns Island is still visible in aerial photographs (see appendix), indicating the general location. In addition, David Reuver, an attorney and professor of historic preservation, provided me with a copy of a 1786 map that shows the location of the redoubts. The map, on which Figure 1 is based, is amazingly accurate compared with modern topographical maps, and it enables us to pinpoint the locations of the redoubts probably to within 50 feet. (These maps are included in the appendix.) Superposing the 1786 map onto the modern topo map enabled me to get the coordinates of the redoubts, which I then programmed into a GPS to find their locations on the field.

What might have become a premier Revolutionary War site was discovered too late. The two square redoubts were apparently destroyed during construction of a railroad. Their sites are now in a

gated community near the end of Boone Run in Hollywood (Fig. 2). The Patriots advanced parallel to present Boone Run and got to the still-visible bed of the creek before being ordered to retreat. The probable remains of the round redoubt were obliterated in 1989 to make way for the 12th fairway of the Stono Ferry Golf Course. Karl McMillan, then vice president of the development company, was quoted in one news article as saying it was bulldozed because no one could assure him that it was a redoubt, and in another article he explained that it was “right in the center of the fairway’s landing zone and would have been damaged by golfers” (Post and Courier [Charleston SC], April 2, 1989; News and Courier [Charleston], June 26, 1989). After its destruction was exposed by Dr. Moser, the state interrupted the development pending an archeological investigation, but that was apparently forgotten after Hurricane Hugo in September, 1989. Owners of the golf course built a ridiculously small replica of the redoubt 50 yards to the west and on top of it put a reproduction cannon aimed fratricidally toward Johns Island.

C. Leon Harris recently retired as professor of biological sciences at the State University of New York, and he now lives in Mount Pleasant, SC and in Vermont. He is a novelist and contributor to biology textbooks. He became interested in the Revolutionary War after reading the detailed pension application of his 4th great grandfather, Willoughby Blackard, a Patriot who fought at Stono Ferry and elsewhere. Leon is continuing his research on Stono Ferry and to raise awareness of this important Southern Campaigns battlefield. You may contact the author at: 1299 Gilead Road, Mount Pleasant SC 29466 or at: cleonharris@aol.com



Figure 2. The site of the Battle of Stono Ferry today. The Stono River and Johns Island from just east of the site of the middle redoubt. A tour boat plies the Stono River, which is now part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.



Figure 3. The view southeast along the 12th fairway of the Stono Ferry Golf Course toward the Stono River and Johns Island, just visible in the distance. Probable remains of the round redoubt were on the site of the fairway on the left until they were destroyed. The hump to the right of the cart path is a “replacement” with a sign referring to it as an original “bunker.”

APPENDIX I ORDER OF BATTLE

From Patrick J. O’Kelley *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter, Vol. 1*. Booklocker.com, 2004

American Patriot Forces

Commanding Officer Major General Benjamin Lincoln

Brigadier General Jethro Sumner (a)

- Right Wing
 - Continental
 - Sumner's North Carolina Brigade 759
 - Colonel James Armstrong
 - 4th North Carolina Regiment
 - Lieutenant Colonel James Thackston
 - Major John Armstrong
 - Captain John Campbell
 - Captain Benjamin Carter
 - Captain Samuel Chapman
 - Captain William Temple Coles
 - Captain George Doherty
 - Captain William Goodman
 - Captain Matthew Ramsay
 - Captain Joseph Thomas Rhodes
 - Captain William Lenoir
 - North Carolina Rangers
 - Colonel Thomas Clark
 - 5th North Carolina Regiment
 - Lieutenant Colonel Henry "Hal" Dixon (b)
 - Major Reading Blount
 - Captain James Campbell
 - Captain Thomas Donoho
 - Captain James Mills
 - Captain James Morehead
 - Captain John Slaughter
 - Captain John Wickly
 - 4th South Carolina Regiment (Artillery) 2 fieldpieces

Brigadier General John Butler (c)

- North Carolina Militia
 - Hillsborough District Militia 1,000
 - Captain Micajah Lewis
 - Surry County Militia
 - Colonel Charles McDowell
 - Burke County Militia Battalion
 - Captain John Davis
 - Colonel Jones Johnston

I am a real fan of Patrick O’Kelley’s Orders of Battle. The military experience and personal relationships of many of the officers can be traced with these command charts.

CBB

(a) Gen. Jethro Sumner of North Carolina commanded the North Carolina troops in the successful Patriot defense of Charles Town in 1776 and played an important role as a North Carolina Militia Commander.

(b) Dixon, participated in the successful Patriot defense of Charles Town in 1776 and commanded the battalion of North Carolina Militia at the Battle of Camden that anchored the Continental’s left flank and did not run with the Virginia and remainder of the North Carolina Militia.

(c) Gen. Butler commanded a brigade of North Carolina militia at the Battle of Camden and later commands Patriots at Cane Creek, NC.

(d) Gen. Huger of Rice Hope Plantation, Cooper River near Strawberry Landing and Childsbury, defeated at Moncks Corner in 1780, commanded Gen. Greene’s right wing at Hobkirk Hill and served as the first US Marshall in SC after the Revolutionary War.

Captain Speed
Captain Champlin

Brigadier General Isaac Huger (d)
 Left Wing
 Continentals
 Lieutenant Colonel William Henderson (e)
 6th South Carolina Regiment Unknown number
 Major Samuel Taylor
 Captain Richard Doggett
 Captain George Warley
 Captain Alexander Boyce
 Captain Wade Hampton (f)
 Captain John Buchanan
 Captain Jesse Baker
 Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Lytle
 Corps of Light Infantry 400
 Captain William Hixt
 Lieutenant William Fishburne
 Captain Uriah Goodwin
 3rd South Carolina (Ranger) Regiment
 Colonel John White
 2nd Georgia Battalion Unknown number
 Colonel Robert Rae March
 1st Georgia Regiment
 Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Roberts
 2nd Georgia Regiment
 Captain Littlebury Mosby
 Colonel John Stirk
 3rd Georgia Regiment
 Captain Gideon Booker
 Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Pannill
 4th Georgia Regiment
 Colonel Owen Roberts
 4th South Carolina Regiment (Artillery) 4 fieldpieces
 Lieutenant Daniel Stevens
 Charles Town Battalion of Artillery

Colonel James Williams (g)
 Brigade of North and South Carolina militia
 Unknown number
 South Carolina Militia
 Captain Samuel Hammond (h)
 Major George Ancrum
 Captain Joseph Hayes (i)
 Laurens District Militia
 Unknown commander
 St. Helena Volunteer Militia Company
 Colonel Joseph Kershaw (j)
 Camden District Militia
 Captain Luke Petty
 Lieutenant Colonel Robert McCreary
 Captain William Mulwee

Colonel Marquis Francis de Malmedy, Marquis of Bretagne (k)
 North Carolina Dragoons
 Major Cosmo de Medici
 Captain Samuel Ashe
 Captain Robert Council

Major Ephraim Mitchell
 4th South Carolina Regiment (Artillery) 4 fieldpieces

Brigadier General Count Kazimierz Pulaski (l)
 Reserve Force
 Pulaski's Legion of Horse and Foot 120
 Major Chevalier Pierre-François Vernier
 Cavalry
 Captain Jan Zielinski
 1st Troop Lancers
 Captain Paul Bentalou
 1st Troop Dragoons
 Captain Henry Bedkin
 2nd Troop Dragoons
 Major William Richardson Davie (m)
 Salisbury Cavalry
 Colonel Daniel Horry (n)
 South Carolina Dragoons
 Captain John Coulurier
 Captain Thomas Giles
 Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick de Bedaulx

(e) Col. William Henderson, Continental under Thomas Sumter in the successful Patriot defense of Charles Town in 1776 and at the attack on Savannah in 1779, he leads a Patriot Regiment under Marion and Sumter after fall of Charles Town in May, 1780. He succeeds Gen. Thomas Sumter as Commandant of the South Carolina State Troops and Militia in 1782.

(f) Will ride for Gens. Marion and Sumter in 1780, father of famous South Carolina family.

(g) Col. James Williams, a hero of Kings Mountain, highest ranking officer killed in this important Patriot victory in 1780, commandant of Little River Regiment. Col. William Hill reported, post mortem, that Williams and Gen. Thomas Sumter had a major squabble over command of the South Carolina backcountry militia after the fall of Charles Town in 1780.

(h) Two of three Hammond (LeRoy, Samuel and Charles) brothers, Samuel was at battles of Stono Ferry, Kings Mountain, Blackstock's Plantation. Charles was wounded in 1779 at Savannah. LeRoy served in the 1776 "Snow Campaign" against the Cherokees. The Hammond brothers were all leaders in the Revolution and thereafter.

(i) Hayes was later appointed Colonel of the Little River Patriot Militia Regiment, succeeding Col. James Williams (g) who was killed at Kings Mountain. Hayes was later killed at the "Hayes' Station Massacre" by Maj. William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham and his Loyalist.

(j) Col. Joseph Kershaw, trained as a merchant under Henry Laurens, started backcountry trading businesses at Camden, Granby (Cayce) and Cheraw, SC. Kershaw was sent to the backcountry by the Provincial Committee of Safety to recruit backcountry support for the Revolution in 1775. Kershaw was captured after the surrender of Charles Town in May 1780, paroled and then reimprisoned where he mortgaged his plantations to obtain supplies for the revolution.

(k) French nobleman will later abandon Haddrells Point on the Cooper River prematurely, sealing Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's last escape route to the backcountry in British Gen. Henry Clinton's Siege of Charles Town in May 1780.

Infantry

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Captain Jerome Le Brun de Bellecour | |
| Ist Company of Grenadiers | |
| Captain James de Segon | |
| 2nd Company of Infantry | |
| Captain Frederick Paschke | |
| 3rd Company of Infantry | |
| Lieutenant François Roth | |
| Company of Chasseurs | |
| Captain Joseph Baldesqui | |
| 4th Supernumerary Company | |
| Captain Samuel Boykin | |
| Boykin's Company of Catawba Indians | |
| Colonel LeRoy Hammond (see h) | |
| Brigade of Militia Light Horse | |
| Colonel LeRoy Hammond's Company | 57 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Roebuck (o) | |
| Lieutenant Colonel John Cishim | 95 |
| Major Zectariah Bullock | 69 |
| Colonel David Mason | |
| Virginia Militia | |
| Major William Hubbard | |
| Charlotte County Militia | |
| Captain William Morton | |
| Captain William Fitzgerald | |
| Amelia County Militia | |
| Virginia Militia Artillery | 2 fieldpieces |

Total American Forces engaged **1,200**

Casualties 34 killed, 113 wounded, 155 missing

British Forces

| | |
|---|---|
| Commanding Officer | Lieutenant Colonel John Maitland (p) |
| British Regulars | |
| Lieutenant Colonel John Maitland | |
| 71st Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders) | |
| 1st Battalion | 500 |
| Captain-Lieutenant John Fairlamb | |
| Royal Regiment of Artillery | |
| 4th Battalion | |
| Number 7 Company | |
| 1st Lieutenant George Wilson | |
| 6-pounder | 6 |
| Howitzer | 1 |
| Major James Moncrieff (q) | |
| Engineers | Unknown number |
| Unknown commander | |
| Armed Flatboat | Unknown guns |
| German Auxiliaries | |
| Major Johann Endemann | |
| Hesse-Kassel Grenadier Regiment von Trümbach | 200 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Fredrich von Porbeck | |
| Hesse-Kassel Garrison Regiment von Wissenbach | |
| Provincials | |
| Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton (r) | |
| Royal North Carolina Regiment | Unknown number |

Total British Forces engaged **800**

Casualties 26 killed, 93 wounded, 1 missing

Appendix II

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE

Transcriptions of documents in South Carolina Archives and from Henry B. Dawson, *Battles of the United States*, 1858.

From an unknown informant, in Gen. Lincoln's papers ("June 19th, 1779" in margin):

(l) Called the father of the Continental cavalry he was the highest ranking Pole volunteering to fight the British with the Patriots, he will be killed in Savannah in October 1779 leading a forlorn charge on the British held Spring Hill Redoubt, part of Gen. Augustine Prevost's successful defense of Savannah.

(m) Davie takes command of the Mecklenburg mounted Patriot militia after the May 1780 fall of Charles Town and makes a successful attack on the British and Provincials stationed at Hanging Rock on August 1, 1780; later he interdicts British supplies at Flat Rock and serves as Gen. Nathanael Greene's commissary during 1781 campaign. Davie is instrumental in North Carolina government after the war serving as a US Senator and founder of the University of North Carolina.

(n) One of two Horry Brothers, both of whom commanded mounted South Carolina militia regiments under Gen. Francis Marion. Commanded the SC cavalry at Gen. Sumter's ill-fated Battle of Quinby Bridge/Shubrick's Plantation.

(o) Fought at Cowpens and later served as Commandant of backcountry South Carolina Patriot Militia at the Battle of Mud Lick Creek.

(p) Col. Maitland was instrumental in capturing Savannah in 1778. In 1779 he captured Beaufort and Port Royal, SC and pushed his redcoats back to Savannah to aid British Gen. Prevost from the massed allied attack of September and October 1779; however he died of malaria shortly after the Patriot's unsuccessful attempt to re-capture Savannah.

<http://www.silverwhistle.co.uk/lobsters/maitland.html>

(q) Moncrieff was a professional military engineer who prepared Savannah for successful defense by British in the fall of 1779.

(r) John Hamilton was a refugee of North Carolina, fled Patriot rule and formed and lead a regiment of loyalist called the "Royal North Carolina", they fought at Savannah, Charleston, Camden, and at Hobkirk Hill.

CBB

June 8th at night left camp and after walking all night arrived at Stono ferry Thursday morning being escorted[?] by the officers guard to Colonl Provost [sic] the then commanding officer at the ferry was sent over on John's lland to head quarters about seven miles from the ferry to the general being very strictly examined of the state of our army was suspected for being a spie & induced by General Provost

not to leave Head Quarters on any pretence whatever and I continued there seven days and in my stay there I made all the observations possible provisions was very scarce I got but one meal pr day and as for them they had none untill the 15th—one small boat came from Savannah brought seven punchens[?] they had great humor in camp about General Mather's[?] a rival at North Carolina as to their army they are very sickly I was at the Hospital yesterday and a nigh as I could gess their was five hundred sick & wounded—their [word illegible] are as follows Colonn Metlin & the 2 Battallion of hilanders and two companys of Hessians & Colonn Mc[?] & Georgia Militia consisting of about six hundred men in all on this side of the ferry and three[?] field pieces & one [word illegible] the first battallion hilanders and Light Infantry at at [sic] Mr Gibbs a bout seven miles on the Iland at head quarters the Light Draggons [illegible] companys of Hessians at the Hospital two miles below

[crossed through] and as to from

Returned last night as to particulars I am able to inform you
June 19 1779

MOULTRIE TO LINCOLN

Charles Town June 20, 1779 6 of [?]

Dear Sir

I wrote you last night that I expected to go over upon James Island, but could not possibly get there on account of high wind and the want of boats. I am sending over the Troops as fast as possible and hope to have them all over upon James Island by 12 OClock; the boats not coming from Ashley ferry has retarded our movements very much —

I am Dear Sir

Your most humb Servt
Willm Moultrie

LINCOLN TO MOULTRIE

Near Stono, June 20, 1779

Dear Sir:—From various accounts of deserters, and others, which we were informed of by a person of character, who left the lines the evening before the last, I was led to believe that they were retreating; and by the same person, who spent a day in their lines at Stono Ferry, that the whole force there did not exceed six hundred men, we thought it our duty to attack them this morning. This resolution caused me to write you yesterday, requesting you would attempt to divert them on John's Island.

The attack was made, which lasted about fifty-six minutes. During that time we had some officers and men wounded, and some few men killed. Among the former was our brave and good friend Colonel Roberts, since dead of his wounds. The enemy did not chance to leave their lines, and being much better covered therein than expected, and having in the time of the action received a very considerable reinforcements, I was induced to withdraw our troops, after securing the wounded, wagons, and artillery, as I saw no prospect of continuing with any rational hope of success. In justice to the officers and men, I must say the behaved well in general. I wish the troops had been so broken to service as that they could have been brought to charge the enemy with fixed bayonets. The soldiers are in good spirits, and think that if they had had the enemy out of his lines, they could have flogged them easily—I think they would. It is said by many of the officers who saw the enemy's dead that their loss is very considerable. If your troops are on James' Island it will be well to keep them there (if it can be done with safety to the town), for probably you may aid thereby some future movements of ours. I yet think the enemy mean to leave their present post soon, and hope we shall have an opportunity of harassing their rear. After a little rest, I shall be able to give you a more particular state of matters, than I can

undertake at present, having been ten hours on horseback, without any sleep. I cannot get a list of wounded officers, none were left dead on the field. Major Anderson is dangerously wounded; Colonel Lamay and General Huger had each a slight wound.

There was a creek on the right of the enemy's works, which ran in front of the redoubts, and which was the real reason why our Continental troops did not storm the works, as was intended. We were wholly ignorant of there being such an obstruction in the advance of our troops, otherwise our order of attack would have been reversed. However, it proved the bravery of our men, who marched to the very brink of the creek, and there remained exposed to the fire of the enemy, who were under cover, by their works.

The order for retreat was not given until the causeway, which is three-fourths of a mile long, and twenty-eight feet wide, leading from John's Island (and which you might clearly discern from our right), was completely covered, from the woods down to the river, with the British reinforcements. The retreat was conducted in an orderly and regular manner, our platoons frequently facing about and firing by the word of command upon their pursuers, who, however, very soon gave over the chase.

I am, &c.,

B. Lincoln,

Gen. Moultrie

OFFICIAL REPORT, UNSIGNED, UNDATED; NOT IN LINCOLN'S HAND

Genl. Lincoln having received much intelligence of the intention, strength, and position of the Enemy, as render'd[?] it advisable to attack them at Stono Ferry, did so on the 20th instant about 7 oClock in the morning, with great vigor.—They were advantageously posted & covered by three strong redoubts, and a well-constructed Abbatis, supported by several pieces of Artillery. The Picquets having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was instantly continued through the lines as a large body of Highlanders sallied out on our left, but was soon driven with considerable slaughter, into their Redoubts.—the action continued without interruption, 56 minutes; when, as the General could not draw the Enemy out of their lines (which were so strongly constructed, that our light Field pieces could make no impression upon them) as the force of the Enemy was much greater than had been represented, obtained a large reinforcement from John's Island, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, & all our artillery & wounded brought off. [?] our loss is not considerable.—many of the wounded are already on duty, & most of the rest, (their wounds being slight) it is judg'd, will soon recover.—The Enemy's is supposed to be much greater; as a number of their dead were reckon'd on the Ground; and it was observ'd, that their field pieces were several times left without a man to work them,—upon the whole though we had not the wish'd for success, our people are convinc'd, that they would have beaten the Enemy, if they had quitted their lines. it is probable, from the Enemy sticking close to them, that they were of the same opinion. our men are in high spirits, & wish for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.

[A note found with this page is dated June 23 and refers to pirates from St. Augustine being captured by militia on the Santee River]
[Return of killed, wounded, missing follows.]

GEN. LINCOLN TO JOHN JAY, PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS, 21
JUNE 1779, REC'D AUG. 12

Head-Quarters, Stono, Near 13 Mile House
June 21st 1779

Sir

I had the honor of receiving your Excellency's favor of the 13th ulto on the 8th instant, covering two resolves of Congress, one permitting me to return Northward, the other appointing Genl. Moultrie to the command of the army in the two Southern States. This indulgence granted me by Congress and the very kind terms in which it was couched fill me with the warmest gratitude. On the receipt of your letter I intended soon to leave this department; but, by the desire of the Governor and Council, Genl. Moultrie & others, that I would not do it speedily, I have given up that idea, & think of remaining a little longer, if my health shall permit me to kee the field. I hope this determination will meet with the approbation of Congress.

From the reports of deserters & others, and from our own observation of the enemy's movements, we were induced to believe, that they were leaving John's Island and Stono Ferry, and that their force at the latter post was become inconsiderable. We thought it our duty to attack them in their detached state, while Genl. Moultrie, with a body from Charles-Town, should cross over to James Island, divert the attention of those on John's Island, and attack them, if a favorable opportunity should offer. We moved, yesterday morning, with the principal part of our troops, towards Stono-Ferry, began an attack on the enemy's left; by Colonel Malmedy's light corps and the militia of this State and North-Carolina; which was followed, by our Continental troops and Lt. Col. Henderson's light corps, on the enemy's right. On driving the enemy within their lines, we found, that their works were much stronger than they were represented, that our Artillery was quite too light to annoy them therein, and that the enemy were reinforced from John's Island; it therefore became necessary to withdraw our force; which was effected, with little interruption after sending off our wounded &c. There was no officer killed on the field, and but few men. Several officers were wounded; some of whom have since died; among them is the late brave Colonel Roberts of the Artillery; his loss cannot be too much regretted. The enemy who were at first out of their lines, on their flanks, suffered greatly.

I am of the opinion that the enemy mean soon to leave their present posts, perhaps, for Port Royal Island, or Savannah. It is said that they expect reinforcements.

I inclose a return of the killed, wounded, & missing in the action of the 20th.

And have the honor to
be sir with the greatest
esteem your willingly
most obedient servant
B. Lincoln

Return of killed, wounded, and missing attached; abstracted from the official report.

COL. GRIMKE TO J. KEAN

Camp at S[?], June 21, 1779

The enemy having established themselves at Stono Ferry, on the main, maintained a garrison in their works of about 5 or 600 men. It was of the utmost consequence that it should be in their possession, as it secured the navigation of the Stono River, and facilitated their retreat to Georgia, towards which place all their movements pointed. They had already withdrawn their cavalry to John's Island, where the main body of their army was encamped; their transports had arrived from Savannah; and the baggage was embarking. The season for action was almost exhausted, and the heat

of the weather, or the attendant disorders of our summers, would have shortly put an end to the contention of the two armies, and compelled them to retire into Summer quarters. The campaign had, as yet, for us been unfortunate, for after the retreat of the army out of Georgia, a feeble and fruitless attempt was made on the enemy's galleys, in the river Savannah; a detachment of Georgia Continental troops, and North Carolina militia, amounting to 7 or 800 men, had been surprised and totally routed at Brier Creek; and the march of Gen. Lincoln to Augusta, 120 miles from the town of Savannah, to cross the river there, into the State of Georgia, had left the State of South Carolina open to the irruptions of the enemy, who had appeared before and summoned Charleston to surrender, spreading ruin and devastation from he Savannah to the Ashley River. A proper and well-concerted attack upon the enemy at Wappoo, whilst they were divided in their force, was countermanded, almost at the very moment of the assault on their works, in consequence of which General Pulaski had withdrawn his legionary corps from the service, in disgust. Our army now encamped at Somners[?], mouldering away; the South Carolina militia, under Gen. Williamson, were retiring home privately and individually; and the time of the Virginia and North Carolina militia would expire in a few days. This was the situation of the two armies, when Gen. Lincoln called a Council of War, on the evening of the 19th of June, wherein it was determined to attack the enemy's post at Stono Ferry, on the next morning.

The army was in motion at midnight, and having joined the battalion of light-infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel Henderson, which had been advanced towards the enemy's works, we arrived about an hour after daybreak before the works. The front of the enemy was covered by two square redoubts, and a battery between them of three pieces of ordnances, which pointed down the road leading from the ferry, over Wallis bridge, to Charleston. Their front was secured by a marsh and deep creek, over which led a very narrow causeway that was defended by a round redoubt and one piece of artillery, posted on the outside of the last work. A small breastwork on the bank of, and at right angles with the river, sufficient to cover almost 80 or 100 with 2 field-pieces, protected the landing; and between this work and their left square redoubt, mentioned before, was almost equidistantly placed a small flank[?]. The river covered their rear, and an abatis surrounded the whole of their works.

Our flanks were covered by the two battalions of light-infantry; the left of our line was composed of Continental troops, under Gen. Huger, with four field-pieces; and the brigade of North and South Carolina militia, with two field-pieces, under General Sumner, formed our left [sic]. In the rear of this body was posted the Virginia militia, with the field-pieces in reserve; and the cavalry were posted on the right of the reserve, and rather more retired.

The position of the enemy was nearly in the centre of an old field (extending about a mile along the river), and advanced about 200 yards from its margin.

Unfortunately for us, by the misinformation of our guides, we formed our lines at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the enemy's works, which retarded the progress of the right of our army very much, as the ground over which they had to pass was very fully wooded with a vast number of pine saplings; the left advanced with more facility, as the ground over which they passed had never been cleared, and was wooded only with full-grown, tall, and stately pines. Our light troops soon drove in their pickets, who made little or no resistance; and the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Henderson, on the left, in endeavoring to gain his position, fell in with two companies of the 71st regiment, which had been posted in the woods, with a design of checking those daily attacks which our light troops had been accustomed to make upon them every morning. Lieut. Colonel Henderson, who was in column, when he first perceived the Highlanders, formed under their fire very deliberately and returned it; then, ordering a charge with bayonets, drove the enemy with great precipitation into their works, leaving nearly half of their men killed or wounded on the field.

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PREVOST TO LORD
GEORGE GERMAIN, SAVANNAH, AUG 4, 1779

....on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the post on the main at Stono Ferry, and to quit the island of St. John [sic], the enemy's whole force attacked the post with eight pieces of cannon and 5000 men. Their attack was at first spirited, but the good countenances of the troops and the fire of the armed ship that covered the left flank of our post, just as the troops were ferrying over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat. A favorable opportunity of pursuing them and giving them a severe check was lost for the want of the horses, which had been sent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground, the rebels had got too great a distance to expect to come up with them

with the foot. I have the honor of sending herewith a return of our loss on that day. Lieutenant-colonel Maitland, who commanded there, had with him the 1st battalion, 71st, then much reduced, a weak battalion of Hessians, and the refugees of North and South Carolina, amounting in the whole to about 800 men; they all behaved with coolness and bravery. The enemy lost a Colonel of Artillery, much esteemed amongst them, and about 25 officers of different ranks, and between 3 and 400 killed and wounded. They were enabled to carry off the latter, and many of the former, by having a number of empty wagons brought along with them for that purpose. The troops, after remaining three days longer on that ground, at last abandoned it, and began to move towards Port Royal Island, where the last arrived about the 12th ult.

APPENDIX III
LOCATED

MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH EXPLAINING HOW THE SITE WAS



Figure A. Mosaic aerial photograph taken 12 February 1989, coincidentally during early work on the Stono Ferry Golf Course. North is to the top, Highway 162 is in the top left corner, and Johns Island is in the bottom right. A post-Civil War railroad bed is visible running diagonally along the bank of the Stono River. The light streak through the marsh on Johns Island indicates the location of the causeway to the Stono Ferry landing, showing the general location of the Battle of Stono Ferry on the opposite bank.

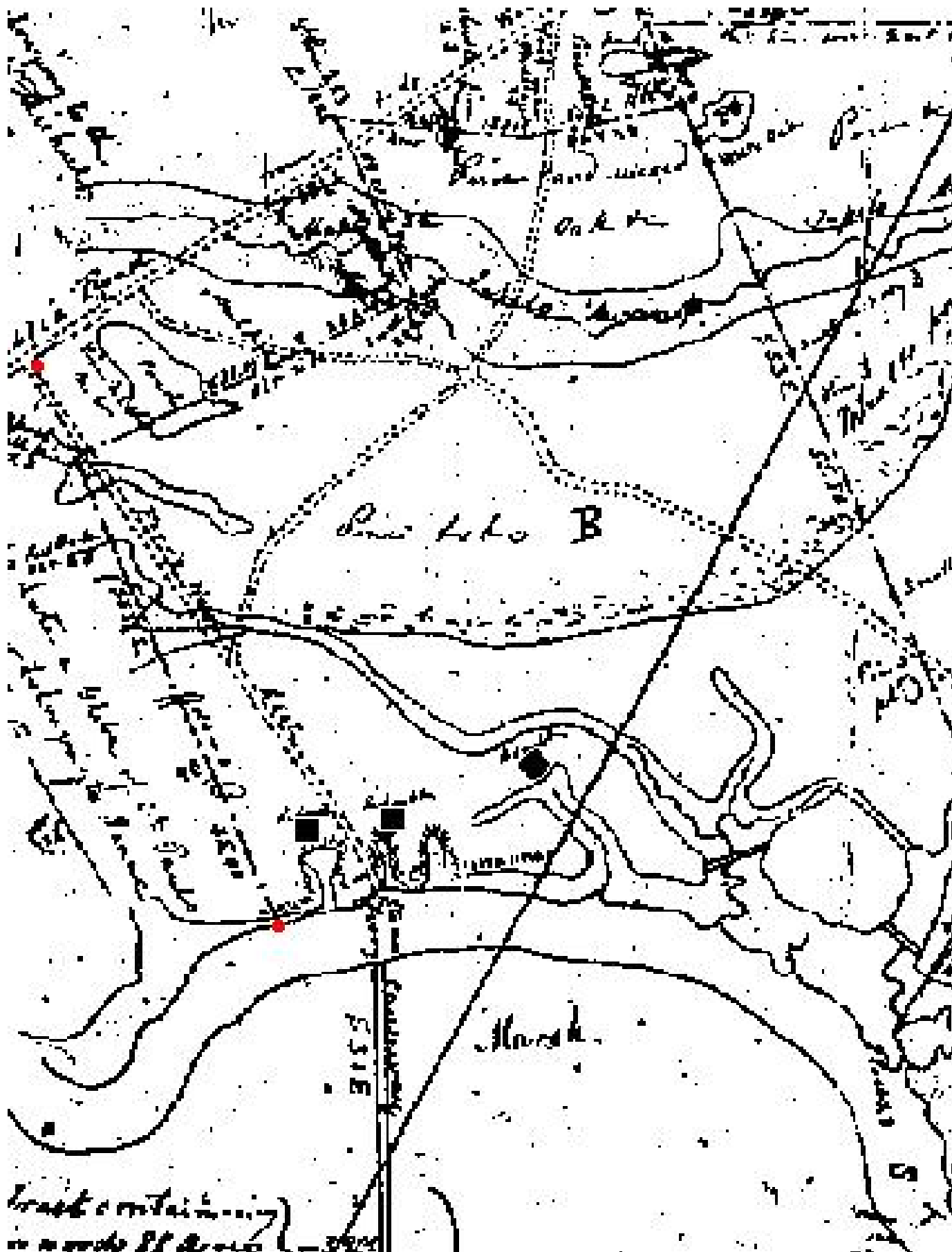


Figure B. Part of a survey map made by the noted cartographer Joseph Purcell in 1786. The dark diagonal is his north-south reference line. The causeway and three redoubts are clearly indicated. (The outlines of two redoubts have been sharpened.)

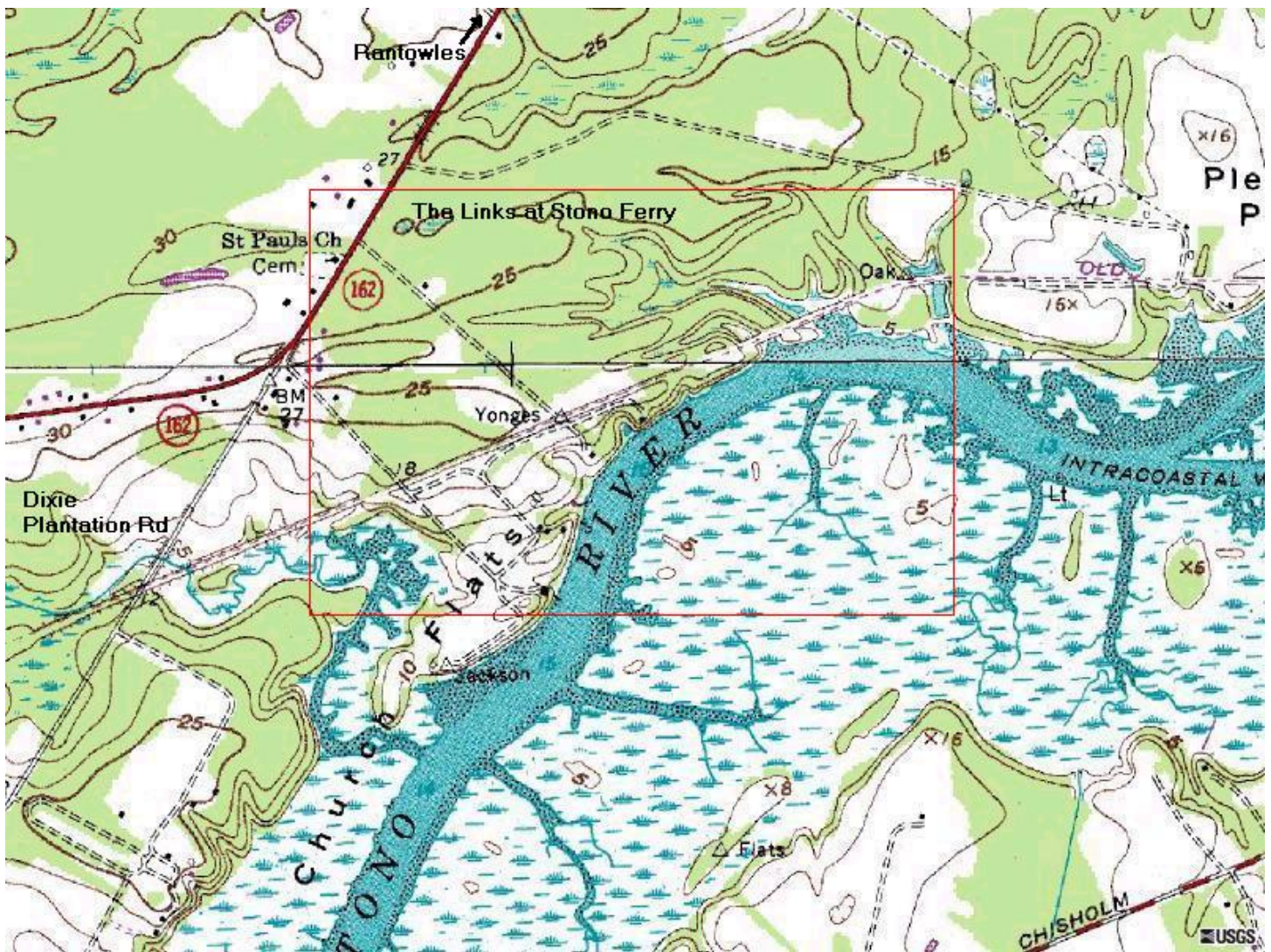


Figure C. Part of the USGS topographic map date 1 July 1971 showing a section of the Stono River, south of Charleston, SC with the area covered by the part of Purcell's map in Figure B enclosed in the red quadrangle. Note the route of the abandoned railroad grade, simply styled "old" on this excerpt.

The Royal North Carolina Regiment – Loyalist Defending the Crown at Stono Ferry

In 1777 an influential North Carolina Loyalist, John Hamilton, fled the province with a number of others in a chartered vessel and joined the British at New York. Hamilton set sail with the force to take Savannah, Georgia under Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell in late 1778. Hamilton was given rank of Captain and commanded some North Carolina refugees who met the British in Augusta. The following month he was promoted to Major.

More North Carolina refugees had joined the army in Georgia. On 22 February 1779 Lt. Col. Campbell organized these people into a corps of two companies, one of foot, and one of horse, by the name of "Royal Volunteers of North Carolina," commanded by Lt. Col. John Moore. At some point between February and October of 1779 the corps, by now known as the Royal North Carolina Regiment, consisted of two battalions. John Hamilton was lieutenant colonel of one or both of them, but it is unknown what John Moore was doing. The corps was consolidated into one battalion between the time of the Siege of Savannah in September-October 1779 and the May 1780 Siege of Charles Town. In a bit of bad timing, Hamilton and his servant were taken prisoner by the Patriots scouting Charles Town during the siege. The Royal North Carolina Regiment was a part of the British army that advanced to the siege from Georgia under the command of British General Paterson.

After their defense of Stono Ferry, the Royal North Carolina Regiment served in several bloody encounters, most notably Hanging Rock and the Battle of Camden. In 1781 they were a part of Lord Cornwallis' army that entered North Carolina, attracting more recruits to the unit. By this time the corps consisted of seven companies (including a light infantry company), with an eighth being raised later on the march to Virginia.

When Lord Cornwallis refitted his army at Wilmington, North Carolina he left the Royal North Carolina Regiment there, with the exception of their light company, augmented by men from the battalion companies. The eighth company, commanded by Captain William Chandler of New Jersey, was raised along the march to Virginia. These two companies were at the Siege of Yorktown and were taken prisoner there.

Based on Todd Braisted's excellent research posted at: royalprovincial.com

CBB



Figure D. The Purcell map, as well as a recent map showing approximate lot boundaries, superposed over the topographic map. Courtesy of John L. Boone. Coordinates of the redoubts were determined from this overlay, then programmed into a GPS to find the positions on the ground.

The Links at Stono Ferry golf course has an interesting webpage at <http://www.stonoferrygolf.com/history.html>. Be sure to double-check their facts.

Stono Ferry was visited again during the third and final British attempt to re-capture Charles Town. On February 4, 1780, British Commander, Lt. Gen. Henry Clinton, put a diversionary infantry force ashore near the British stronghold at Savannah, Georgia. The cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton and including Major Patrick Ferguson, also went ashore to “find” new mounts. During the voyage from New York most of the horses had to be put overboard because of serious injuries.

Gen. Clinton landed his main land forces about thirty miles south of Charleston on Simmons (now Kiawah) Island at the mouth of the North Edisto River to approach Charles Town overland while the Royal Navy attacked from the sea. The first British troops, English and Hessian Grenadiers and the 33rd Regiment of Foot, were landed on February 11, 1780. By February 14, these men set out for Stono Ferry, which was the crossing point to James Island. Later that day, they reached the Stono River, but the opposite bank was fortified and manned by the South Carolina militia. The British withdrew without taking fire from the Americans. The next day the British discovered that the Americans had withdrawn from their positions guarding Stono Ferry.

On February 24th, British fortifications were again completed at Stono Ferry and the British crossed over to James Island the next day; however there was a Continental presence on the island. French Chevalier Pierre-François Vernier commanded the Continental cavalry and Col. Francis Marion commanded the American infantry. They had been observing the British movements for several days. On February 26th, the Patriots attacked a returning British scavenging patrol as it passed down a narrow way. The German Jägers came to their rescue and drove off Vernier's troops.

CBB

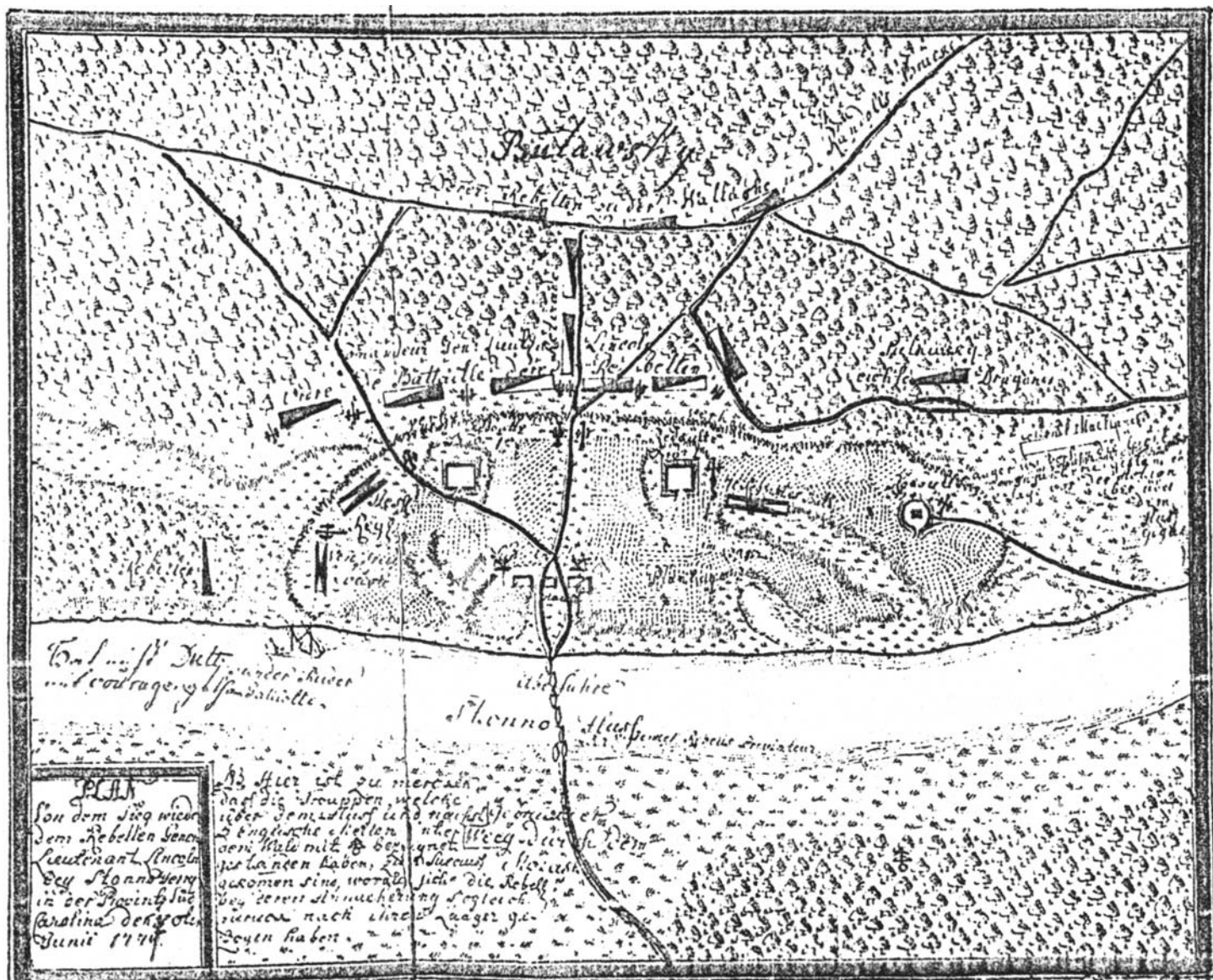


Figure E. A plan sketched by a Hessian soldier within five days after the battle, showing approximate positions at the height of the Patriot advance. The rendering is more accurate if one imagines the Stono River bent as shown in the previous maps. Terry W. Lipscomb and G. F. Jones. 1981. A Hessian map of the Stono battlefield. South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 82 (Oct. 1981): pp. 371-381.

To visit the Stono Ferry battleground, from Charleston take US 17 (Savannah Highway) south towards Savannah. At Rantowles take SC Highway 162 towards Hollywood, SC. Driving towards the southwest, pass the Stono Ferry golf course on your left and just beyond St. Paul Church on your right, turn left on Trexler Avenue. Please do not trespass on these farms; you must receive the landowner's permission. Most of the battlefield is located on private property and trespassing is illegal in South Carolina. The Patriots left flank and the British defenses are encompassed in the Links at Stono Ferry golf course; the signs found therein are inaccurate according to author, Dr. Leon Harris. The surviving 18th century redoubt was bulldozed in the late 1980s for the construction of the 12th fairway and a smaller replacement redoubt was reconstructed, complete with fake cannon. The original ferry road shown on these old maps that bisected the battlefield is no longer extant, but there is an extant 19th century lane, called Trexler Avenue (unpaved) which leads from SC Highway 162 to a gated compound, constructed very near the Stono Ferry landing and the center of the area fortified by the British. You can easily see the abandoned railroad grade that probably destroyed two of the redoubts. I have been told that there are also Civil War era breastworks in the area commanding the Stono River, but I have never seen them.

While you are exploring Rantowles area, I suggest that you also visit the tomb of Col. William Washington. From Charleston south on US 17, cross Rantowles Creek bridge, turn northwest on Waldon Road and drive about .25 mile north of US 17 (Savannah Highway), at the end of the lane and immediately next to a residence is the 18th century brick cemetery fencing containing the memorial to this dashing cavalry Patriot leader. It is open to the public.

Charles B. Baxley

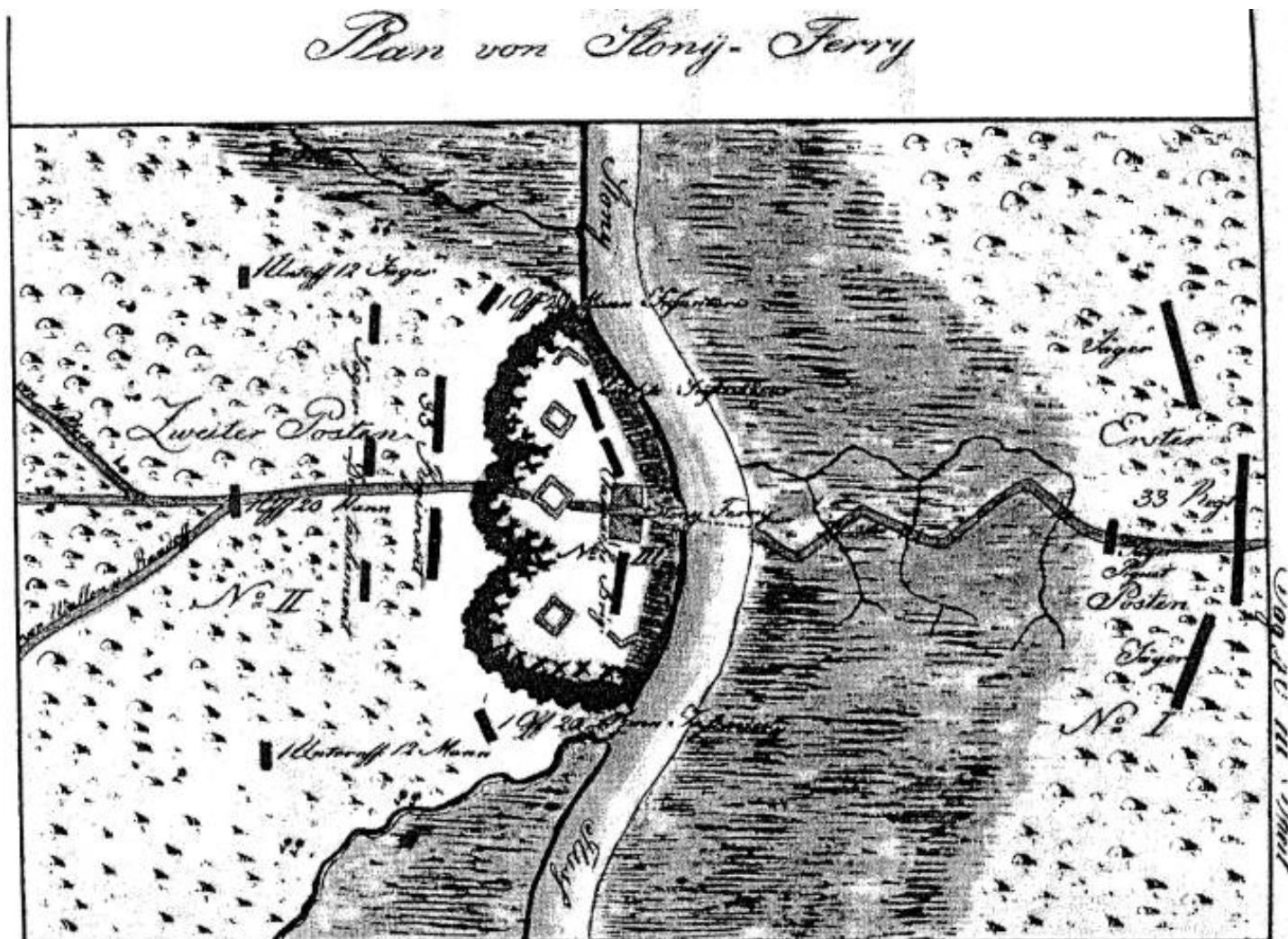


Figure F. Sketch by “Hessian” Capt. Johann Ewald showing Stono Ferry during the British invasion of the mainland prior to the siege of Charleston. North is toward the upper left. In spite of the evident inaccuracy (note especially the curvature of the river), the map indicates the general location of the redoubts relative to the ferry road and causeway. The map is from Ewald’s noted diary, translated and edited by J. P. Tustin (*Diary of the American War: A Hessian Journal*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979). Ewald commanded a detachment of jaegers (Hessian riflemen) assigned to the British 33rd Regiment of Foot. On February 14, 1780 a captured slave boy guided Ewald and the others to the edge of the marsh on Johns Island, represented on the right in the map as the “*Erster Posten*” (first post), where he pointed out the log-and-stone causeway. Upon reaching the edge of the river, the British and Hessians found themselves trapped within firing range of a detachment of Patriot Col. Daniel Horry’s South Carolina Dragoons. Apparently Horry’s men were equally shocked, for they did not fire as the British and jaegers turned and retreated. Soon the Hessians and British returned and crossed the ferry unchallenged, as shown on the left in the map as the “*Zweiter Posten*” (second post).

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I wish all of my friends, advisors, teachers and compatriots a very wonderful holiday season. I am deeply appreciative of every man and woman who has answered the country’s call and those who loyally supported their causes, both at home and abroad. To these we owe our great democracy and liberties. I have had a great 2004 and made so many new friends in my research and presentations. I thank you for the tremendous support and encouragement you have offered me, your willingness to share your hours of research and your enthusiasm for discovery, for preservation and mutual aide seeking understanding.

Charles B. Baxley, editor

Southern Campaigns' Library --- Book Reviews

William Washington, Cavalryman of the Revolution
by Stephen E. Haller (Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2001)

Charles B. Baxley

In working on the tours and articles on Laurens and Berkeley County, South Carolina, I took the time to re-read an old favorite biography on Col. William Washington and his 3d Continental Cavalry Regiment. Author, Stephen Haller engagingly describes William Washington's story from his aristocratic Tidewater Virginia birth, his extraordinary Revolutionary service, and life in adopted South Carolina after the Revolution. William was lauded by his commanders as the hero of Patriot Gen. Daniel Morgan's brilliant victory at Cowpens and Patriot Gen. Nathanael Greene's battles at Guilford Courthouse and Hobkirk Hill, and essential at Greene's victory at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. In independent command, William also won to decisive battles first without bloodshed at Rugeley's Fort and the bloody Battle of Hammond's Store.

Although William was taken prisoner at Eutaw Springs, he soon recovered from his wounds and married young rice heiress Jane Elliott. Haller details William's service to his state after the war.

Author, Stephen E. Haller was Manager of Archives & Records for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and is now employed by the Indiana Historical Society. He is a Certified Records Manager with over twenty-five years of archives and records management accomplishments in education, public and non-profit organizations. After serving in the U.S. Army in the Vietnam War, Haller received his B.A. (Phi Beta Kappa) and M.A. from Miami University in Ohio. He was an archivist for the Ohio Historical Society and later established and directed a nationally recognized archives and records management program in Montgomery County, Ohio. He has authored a number of historical and technical publications, including an article titled, "Officer's Button of an Unidentified 7th Regiment" in *The Web of Time* in 2000, and *Managing Records on Limited Resources* in 1991. He was the project coordinator for Colonial Williamsburg's commemorative booklet, *Colonial Williamsburg - The First 75 Years*. An avid student of the Revolutionary War, Haller also collects and paints military miniatures.

You may purchase a copy from:
www.heritagebooks.com

African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution

By Dr. Bobby G. Moss and Michael C. Scoggins

One of the most neglected areas of study in American history is the involvement of African-Americans in the Revolutionary War. During the Revolution, both free and enslaved African-Americans were faced with the difficult decision about which side to support—would they fight for American independence, or aid the British in putting down the rebellion? The York County Culture and Heritage Commission and Scotia-Hibernia Press are proud to announce two new books that will extensively document the African-American involvement in the Revolutionary War. This groundbreaking series focuses on the often-neglected Southern Campaign of the Revolution, and is a roster of both free and enslaved African-American men, women and children who served on both sides of this important conflict. The first volume of the series, *African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*, was published in December 2004 by Scotia-

Hibernia Press, and documents approximately 1000 African-Americans who supported the struggle for American independence. The second volume in the series, *African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*, will focus on the blacks who supported the British Army and Navy and will be published by Scotia-Hibernia Press in late 2005. This joint project is the result of many years of research by noted Revolutionary War scholar Dr. Bobby G. Moss and historian Michael C. Scoggins of the Culture and Heritage Museums of York County. Using primary and secondary sources from libraries and archives throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain, Dr. Moss and Mr. Scoggins have documented the experiences of African-Americans whose lives were caught up in the struggle for American independence. Individuals are listed alphabetically with biographical information and references for each person, in the same style as previous books by Dr. Moss such as *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*, *The Patriots at the Cowpens* and *The Patriots at Kings Mountain*. These books will be a tremendous resource for genealogists and historians who wish to learn more about the thousands of African-Americans who were involved in the Revolutionary War as it unfolded in the southern states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

You may purchase a copy from the Historic Brattonsville gift shop, either by mail or by calling them on the phone if you want to use a credit card. The price is \$29.95 plus tax, which comes to \$31.75, plus shipping. The phone number at Brattonsville is 803-684-2327 (ask for the Gift Shop and tell them you what you want to order). Mailing address is 1444 Brattonsville Road, McConnells, SC 29726.

RESEARCHING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE YORK COUNTY HISTORICAL CENTER

Michael C. Scoggins

The Historical Center of York County is a research center and archival facility located in the McCelvey Center at 212 East Jefferson Street, in the historic town of York, SC. McCelvey Center is one of the Culture & Heritage Museums managed by the York County Culture and Heritage Commission, along with Historic Brattonsville® and the Museum of York County. (A new museum site, the Museum of Life and the Environment, is currently in the planning stages on the Catawba River and I-77.) The Historical Center began in 1989 as a repository for early York County records and since then has become one of the largest genealogical and historical research facilities in the state. Among the collections available to researchers at the Historical Center are York County court records, microfilm reels of Federal censuses and local newspapers, county and state maps, church and cemetery indexes, family genealogical books, and thousands of reference books. Researchers from all over the United States visit the Historical Center in order to trace the genealogical background of ancestors who lived in York or surrounding counties during the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Historical Center currently has three full-time staff persons to assist historians and genealogists in their research.

One of the most important parts of the Historical Center is its collection of primary and secondary reference material on the Revolutionary War in the Carolinas. The Center's library and research room includes a large collection of books on the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution, as well as more general histories of the colonial and antebellum eras. Researchers wishing to learn more about a specific Revolutionary War soldier can take

advantage of the early county court and tax records, Federal censuses, church and cemetery records, and family histories, all of which provide valuable information on area families who lived here before, during and after the Revolution. Also available are the DAR "Patriot Index" books and supplements, and a large collection of periodicals published by local genealogical and historical societies which contain articles on the Revolutionary War. The Center is gradually acquiring a large collection of Revolutionary War pension applications and audited accounts, Loyalist memorials, Revolutionary War memoirs, regimental and company muster rolls and payrolls, and other primary source material, available in a variety of formats. This material will form part of the core for the projected Southern Revolutionary War Institute, a scholarly center for researching the American Revolution in the Southern states.

Another key feature of this Southern Revolutionary War Institute is the Bobby Moss Collection, an on-going acquisition from renowned Revolutionary War scholar Dr. Bobby G. Moss of Blacksburg, SC. This collection contains much of the reference material which Dr. Moss has used over the years as the basis for his acclaimed books on the Revolutionary War soldiers of South Carolina, which include *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (1983), *The Patriots at the Cowpens* (1985), *The Patriots at Kings Mountain* (1990), *Roster of the Patriots in the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge* (1992), *Roster of the Loyalists in the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge* (1992), *The Loyalists at King's Mountain* (1998), *The Loyalists in the Siege of Fort Ninety Six* (1999), *Uzal Johnson, Loyalist Surgeon: A Revolutionary War Diary* (2000), and *The Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney, Adjutant to Maj. Patrick Ferguson* (2002). The Historical Center library includes copies of all of Dr. Moss's books on South Carolina history and the Revolution. Dr. Moss and CHM historian Michael Scoggins have just completed work on *African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution* (2004), the first in-depth reference work on the thousands of African-Americans who fought for American independence in the Southern states. This will be followed in 2005 by *African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*, which will document the lives of the many African-Americans who remained loyal to the British Crown during the war. Work on this project has resulted in the accumulation of a great deal of primary and secondary reference material on African-American service in the Revolution, and we now have a very large (and still growing) database on black soldiers, sailors and civilians who actively participated in the war.

The portion of the Moss Collection currently housed at the Historical Center includes photocopies of Federal and state pension applications for Revolutionary War service, Loyalist claims for losses during the Revolution, and regimental records such as payrolls and muster rolls. More material will be coming in as Dr. Moss releases it to us, but at the moment much of the collection remains in his possession while he continues his research. One of our on-going projects at the Historical Center is the creation of a computerized index for the Moss Collection, and this index will provide an important research tool for scholars and students who wish to utilize the collection.

As we move forward with our plans for the Southern Revolutionary War Institute, we will be acquiring other important resources, including microfilm copies of the Lyman C. Draper Manuscript Collection, probably the single most valuable body of research ever collected on the Revolutionary War in the South; the Federal Revolutionary War pension applications and bounty land warrants (National Archives Microfilm Series M804); and the South Carolina audited accounts for claims growing out of Revolutionary War service. Along with the research facilities already in house, these resources will make the Southern Revolutionary War Institute one of the premier facilities for researching the American Revolution in the South.

If you would like more information on the Historical Center of York County, the McCelvey Center, Historic Brattonsville®, the Museum of York County or the planned Museum of Life and the Environment on the Catawba River, please visit our website at <http://www.chmuseums.org>. For a complete schedule of our upcoming events celebrating the 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Huck's Defeat – Williamson's Plantation and other Revolutionary War events in the South Carolina backcountry, please see our 225th Anniversary webpage at <http://www.chmuseums.org/HB225hucks.htm>.

Michael Charles Scoggins is a native of York County, South Carolina, and is employed as a research historian by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County. His ancestors were among the early settlers of York and Chester Counties, SC, and include Scotch-Irish, English and German farmers who migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia and finally to the South Carolina backcountry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He has an Associate of Science from the University of South Carolina, an Associate of Engineering Technology from York Technical College, and a Bachelor of Arts in History from Winthrop University. Michael is the co-author, along with Dr. Bobby G. Moss, of the recently published *African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*, which will be followed in 2005 by the companion volume, *African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*. He currently working on several other books related to the colonial and Revolutionary War history of upstate South Carolina, including a in-depth study of the Revolutionary War in the South Carolina backcountry in the summer of 1780, which will also be published in 2005.

Contact Mike at micscoggins@comporium.net

Calendar of Upcoming Events

Please submit items to post upcoming Southern Campaigns programs and events that may be of interest to Revolutionary War researchers and history buffs.

December 17, 2004 – 9 pm - The History Channel broadcast "Battlefield Detectives" will feature the Battle of Cowpens. <http://www.historychannel.com/global/listings/upcomingepisodes.jsp?ACatId=12191826&CaseId=12191825&EGrpId=8921208>

January 14, 2005 – South Carolina ETV will premier "Chasing the Swamp Fox" at 7 pm. It will be rebroadcast on January 16, 2005 at 2 pm.

January 29, 2005 - Hopewell Presbyterian Church on old Beattie's Ford Road in Mecklenburg County, NC. The annual celebration of the Battle at Cowan's Ford starts at 10:00 am and ends at 12:00 noon. Breakfast biscuits, hot chocolate and coffee are provided free of charge. This year's speaker is Rev. Dr. Robert K. Wise of Lincolnton, past Chairman of Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission.

February 12, 2005 – Kings Mountain National Military Park, SC - African American History program: presentation by Kitty Wilson-Evans on African Americans at Kings Mountain, Dr. Bobby Moss and Michael Scoggins will be signing their new book on African Americans in the southern campaign. <http://www.nps.gov/kimo/pphtml/events.html>

February 25, 2005 - Charleston, SC - The South Carolina Historical Society presents a day of lectures on 18th century South Carolina at the historic Dock Street Theatre. This program is a part of the Societies Sesquicentennial Celebration. Tickets are free, but register in advance with the South Carolina Historical Society, 100 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29401-2299.

February 25 - 27, 2005 – Charleston, SC - The Citadel will host the Society for Military History's Annual Conference. Brandeis University Professor David Hackett Fischer, author of *Washington's Crossing*, *Paul Revere's Ride* and *Albion's Seed*, will keynote SMH banquet. For program and registration information see:

http://citadel.edu/history_dept/News%20and%20Announcements/Societyformilhist/SMHInfopage.htm

March 5, 2005 – Kings Mountain National Military Park, SC - Women's History Day Re-enactors will demonstrate and discuss the role of women during the Revolution. Presentations will include medicine, cooking, spinning and weaving, clothing, and more.

<http://www.nps.gov/kimo/pphtml/events.html>

March 11-12, 2005 - Manning, SC – 3rd Francis Marion/Swamp Fox Symposium – “1780, The War is Changing, No Southern Hospitality for the British” 225th Anniversary of South Carolina Campaigns. 803-478-2645 Accommodations: Days Inn (803-473-2913), I-95, Exit 115 & US 301, Manning, SC.

www.francismarionsymposium.com

April 2-3, 2005 – Ninety Six, SC - Revolutionary War Days at the Ninety Six National Historic Site. Celebration of Gen. Greene's Siege of Ninety Six (May 22-June 18, 1781). www.nps.gov/nisi

April 8-9-10, 2005 - Camden, SC - the Kershaw County Historical Society, Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site, Joanna Craig, Charles B. Baxley, and David P. Reuwer co-hosts a symposium featuring South Carolina militia Gen. Thomas Sumter “The Gamecock” with extensive field trips to Gen. Sumter's battlegrounds; symposium details will be announced. www.southerncampaign.org

April 23 and 24th, 2005. Musgrove's Mill State Historic Site, Clinton, SC - 3rd Annual Living History Festival - Living History Camp with both military and civilian re-enactment units. Weapons and tactics demonstrations, grounds tours, and more. 864-938-0100 brobson@scprt.com

April 30, 2005 - Tullifinny Trot a foot race run in celebration of the 1779 Battle of Coosawhatchie. Sponsored by the Lowcountry Council of Government. www.lowcountryrevtrail.org

April 30-May 1, 2005 – Kings Mountain National Military Park, SC - Hesse-Kassel Jaeger Korps encampment where re-enactors, representing the German troops who fought in the Revolution, will be camped at the park. Soldiers will demonstrate the unique Jaeger rifle, used to combat the American long rifle in the Revolution.

<http://www.nps.gov/kimo/pphtml/events.html>

May 12, 2005 – Charleston, SC – The Charleston Museum hosts “THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1780” - LECTURE & BOOK SIGNING AT 6:30 p.m. Join the Museum's Assistant Director, Carl Borick, for a lecture and signing of his book published by USC Press. *A Gallant Defense* examines the reasons for the shift in British strategy to the rebellious southern colonies, the efforts of their army and navy to seize Charleston, and the myriad of problems they faced in

attempting to do so. The book analyzes the actions and decisions of some of the key figures in the war in South Carolina including Benjamin Lincoln, William Moultrie, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and Banastre Tarleton. In addition to covering the military aspects of the campaign around Charleston, the book also delves into the effect that it had on the civilians of the South Carolina Lowcountry, who were often caught up in the conflict by no choice of their own.

May 13-15, 2005 - Charleston, SC – celebrate the 225th Anniversary of the Siege of Charleston: Revolutionary War Days at Drayton Hall, Middleton and Magnolia Plantations. <http://www.revwarcharleston.com>

May 13, 2005 - Charleston, SC - Grand British Ball at Charleston's Old Exchange Building, from 7:15pm until midnight. Authentic 1780 Grand British Ball at Charleston's Old Exchange Building to celebrate the fall of Charleston to the British Crown Forces and toast King George III as part of the 225th Anniversary of the Siege & Fall of Charleston. Participants must be in period correct clothing for the 1780 time period in either British military dress or civilian attire. Continental army uniforms are inappropriate. Music will be provided by the Charleston Chamber Orchestra. Dance caller will be John Millar of Colonial Williamsburg. Hors d'oeuvre, finger foods, and non-alcoholic drinks are included. Ticket cost is \$35 per person and all net proceeds going towards educational programs on the American Revolution. Tickets limited to 180 persons. For more information: <http://www.charlestonball.org>

May 28-29, 2005 – Kings Mountain National Military Park, SC - “Military Through the Ages”. Soldiers representing each period of American history will discuss uniforms and demonstrate historic weapons. <http://www.nps.gov/kimo/pphtml/events.html>

May 27-29, 2005 – Lancaster, SC - 225th Anniversary of Col. Abraham Buford's defeat at the Battle of the Waxhaws (Buford's Massacre). Weekend educational and commemorative events planned.

June 4-5, 2005 - Beckhamville (Great Falls), SC - 225th Anniversary of the skirmish at Alexander's Old Field. <http://www.battleofbeckhamville.com/reenactment.html>

June, 11-12, 2005 – Lincolnton, NC - Battle of Ramseur's Mill 225th Anniversary event featuring free Bar-B-Que, and for campers, straw, wood, and water are available as well as choice camp sites. Events are still in planning stages including a real shooting match with the 1st prize being a custom made rifle by Todd Carpenter, gunsmith. Hosted by Locke's Militia and Davie's Partisan Rangers.

June 25-26, 2005 – Salem Crossroads, SC (near Winnsboro, SC) - The Battle of Mobley's Meetinghouse 225th Anniversary. A small band of Whig militia under Capt. John McClure, Maj. Richard Winn, and Col. William Bratton attacked and dispersed a gathering of local Tory militia in northwest Fairfield County, South Carolina near the Little River in early summer of 1780. The re-enactment will be held on the grounds of the historic Feasterville Female Academy and Boarding House, 7 miles north of Salem Crossroads on SC Highway 215 North. The public is invited to watch morning drills, an encampment, and a small re-enactment will bring this historic event to life. Contact: Fairfield County Museum, 231 South Congress Street, Winnsboro, SC 29180. Contact Pelham Lyles at 803-635-9811 or fairfieldmus@chestertel.com.

June 25, 2005 - Museum of York County, Rock Hill, SC: *Liberty or Death: Rebels and Loyalists in the Southern Piedmont*, an exhibition on the Revolutionary War in the Carolina backcountry between 1780-1782, opens at The Museum of York County, 4621 Mt. Gallant Road, Rock Hill, SC 29732.

June 27, 2005 – Charleston Museum - BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND 6:30 p.m. The particulars of the Battle of Sullivan's Island are familiar to South Carolinians. In school, students learned that Gen. William Moultrie bravely commanded the fort, Gen. Charles Lee doubted the fort would hold, and Sergeant William Jasper selflessly jumped upon the parapet to replant the flag. But, what happened to the main characters in the drama that was the Battle of Sullivan's Island once all the smoke cleared? Carl Borick, assistant museum director, will lecture on the interesting fates of the heroes and villains of the famous battle in commemoration of Carolina Day (June 28).

July 8, 2005 - McCelvey Center, York, SC, and Museum of York County, Rock Hill, SC: 8:00 AM—5:00 PM. "Huck's Defeat and the Revolution in the South Carolina Backcountry, May-July 1780," a symposium at the McCelvey Center, 212 East Jefferson Street, York, SC 29745. Presentations: "The British Strategy in the South in 1779 and 1780" by Dr. Rory Cornish, Associate Professor of History and History Department Chair, Winthrop University, Rock Hill, SC; "The Partisan Counteroffensive in the Carolina Backcountry in the Summer of 1780" by Dr. Walter Edgar, Claude Henry Neuffer Professor of Southern Studies and the George Washington Distinguished Professor of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC; "Loyalist Mobilization in the Carolina Backcountry in the Summer of 1780" by Dr. Carole Troxler, retired Professor of American History at Elon University, North Carolina; "Provincial Soldiers at the Battle of Huck's Defeat" by Todd Braisted, commander of the Brigade of the American Revolution and creator/editor of The Online Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies; "Rev. John Simpson, Presbyterian Minister and Rebel Leader" by Melissa Massey, research assistant at Kennesaw State University and curatorial assistant at the Root House Museum, Marietta, Ga.; "Whig and Tory Leaders at the Battle of Huck's Defeat" and "The Battle of Huck's Defeat" by Michael Scoggins, research historian, Culture & Heritage Museums, York, SC. Followed by a reception at the Museum of York County to highlight the opening of the *Liberty or Death* exhibition.

July 9-10, 2005 – Brattonsville, SC - Battle of Huck's Defeat at Williamson's Plantation. Historic Brattonsville hosts a 225th anniversary celebration of this backcountry Patriot victory. www.yorkcounty.org/brattonsville.htm

August 20-21, 2005 – Camden, SC - 225th Anniversary programs and reenactment of the patriot defeat at the Battle of Camden at the Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site. <http://www.historic-camden.net> and <http://camden225th.org/index.htm>

August 20, 2005 – Musgrove's Mill State Historic Site, Clinton, SC - 225th Anniversary celebration of the Patriot victory at the Battle of Musgrove's Mill. Guided tour of the battlefield followed by a memorial service at the battlefield. Space is limited, contact Brian L. Robson, Interpretive Ranger, Musgrove Mill State Historic Site 864-938-0100 brobson@scprt.com

Gen. Thomas Sumter "The Gamecock" Symposium and Field Trips -- April 8-9-10, 2005

Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site and the Kershaw County Historical Society announce their third symposium on the life and military campaigns of Patriot General Thomas Sumter, commander of the South Carolina militia after the fall of Charles Town in 1780. It features presenters on Sumter's interesting life beginning in Virginia, his service in the French and Indian War, his trip to London to meet King George III, his pre-war commercial interest, his Continental service, his backcountry militia command that earned him the name of "The Gamecock", and his post-war political and business activities. This symposium also features extensive field trips to the battlesites for on site presentations of these battles. Attendees will walk many of the battlesites where Sumter commanded from his 1780 victories at Cary's Fort on the Wateree River, Fish Dam Ford of the Broad River, and Blackstock's Plantation on the Tyger River to his utter defeats at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford) and Sumter's 1781 "Dog Days" of summer campaign to "thunder at the gates of Charles Town" which ended in his defeat at Quinby Bridge/Shubrick's Plantation. Most of these sites are unmarked and on private property. You will enjoy seeing these pristine historic sites and learning about this controversial leader.

Please reserve your seats early as attendance is limited by bus capacity. For more information call Joanna Craig at Historic Camden (803) 432-9841 or see the symposium postings on www.southerncampaign.org E-Mail: hiscamden@camden.net.