



Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution

www.southerncampaign.org

Vol. 2 No. 11.1

November 2005

Mischief is A'Brewing: Marion's Crossing



Marion Crossing the Peede by artist William Tylee Ranney, oil on canvas (1850), hangs in the Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas.

William T. Ranney's Masterpiece *Marion Crossing the Peede*

by Dr. Mark Thistlethwaite

In 1850 the *Bulletin of the American Art-Union* noted,

[William Ranney] is engaged on a large picture of *Marion crossing the Peede*, the drawing and composition of which are praised. We always thought that the War of the Revolution of the South, and particularly the incidents in the partisan operations there, afforded many excellent subjects for the artist.

The display of the nude, which the climate permitted, and the necessities of the troops required, the service of the blacks, and the half-sportsman, half-warrior character of the people engaged, suggest many picturesque combinations.

The American Art-Union exhibited the finished painting in 1851, and Charles Burt's engraving of it was distributed to the 14,000 Art-Union members. Possibly songwriter Stephen C. Foster read of Ranney's painting or knew the print, for originally he penned "Pedee," not "Swanee" for the river in "Old Folks at Home," which he copyrighted in late 1851. Foster, like Ranney, also may have been familiar with the Pee Dee River thought the minstrel song "Old Pee Dee," published in 1844. Ranney's painting itself was later adapted

by Currier and Ives and appeared as a sheet-music cover illustration. In 1851 a writer for the *Albion* praised the work, saying: “It shows an immense step forward on the part of this promising artist, being well imagined, brimful of local and personal characteristics, all harmonizing with the general effect. It almost equals Bryant’s fine song which [also] commemorates the deeds of Marion and his band.” The reference to William Cullen Bryant’s poem—“The Song of Marion’s Men” (1831)—is an index of the enduring and widespread popularity of the “Swamp Fox,” Francis Marion.

Marion led a small force that employed the tactics of guerilla warfare, wreaking havoc on the British in South Carolina in the Revolutionary War. With the damage he inflicted, Marion’s stealthiness frustrated the British tremendously; Col. Banastre Tarleton who vainly pursued Marion under direct orders from Lord Cornwallis, supposedly exclaimed; “Come, my boys! Let us go back...as for this d—d swamp fox, the devil himself could not catch him.” The success of Marion’s motley crew depended on its mobility, on changing camps constantly, and on fighting at night. During the 1820s through the 1850s, many books were published recounting Marion’s life and exploits, solidifying his position in the pantheon of revolutionary heroes. Beginning in 1835, [William Gilmore] Simms, himself a South Carolinian, penned several novels that treated the Revolutionary War by focusing on Marion and his men and in 1844 published a life of the Swamp Fox. Bryant’s repeatedly published “Song of Marion’s Men” fired its audience’s imagination with its exotic first stanza:

Our band is few, but true and tried,
Our leader frank and bold;
The British soldier trembles
When Marion’s name is told.
Our fortress is the good greenwood,
Our tent the cypress tree;
We know the forest round us,
As seamen know the sea.
We know the walls of thorny vines,
In glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands
Within the dark morass.

In an 1847 edition of Bryant’s poems, history painter Emanuel Leutze provided an illustration for “The Song of Marion’s Men.” Even earlier, another painter, John Blake White, had created a popular image of the hero: *General Marion in His Swamp Encampment Inviting a British Officer to Dinner* (1836; United States Capitol).



The famous sweet potato incident is depicted in *General Marion in His Swamp Encampment Inviting a British Officer to Dinner* – John B. White - (1836; United States Capitol).

White executed four versions of the subject, and his work attained even greater renown when in 1841 the Apollo Association (later the American Art-Union) issued it as the organization’s first print. The popular journal *Godey’s Lady’s Book* included a print after White’s painting in its April 1845 issue. When Ranney turned to this subject in 1850, Marion was well established as an American hero.

Ranney’s *Marion Crossing the Peede* depicts a large raft or flatboat (the 1852 American Art-Union catalogue refers to it as a “scow”) filled with men and horses moving slowly across the water and a second loaded raft indistinctly moving in the middle ground. A dense forest meets the river on both sides, but the river itself goes deep into the background. Attention is focused on the large raft, which teems with activity and nearly spills over with men and animals. Four mounted figures—two officers and two in civilian clothes—occupy the forward part of the boat. At first glance, the officer bathed in light who turns to speak to some men gathered by him seems to be Marion. In fact, he is not. Francis Marion is the other officer, the one sitting on the light reddish brown horse. Several factors lead to this identification. The figure is wrapped in a mantle, indicative of authority (the slightly fallen cloak reveals part of an epaulet). His is the only horse that someone else, an African American boy, attends, again indicating his exalted status. An elderly man mounted next to Marion points to the area toward which they are moving, a motif that generally recalls *Daniel Boone’s First View of Kentucky*, in which John Finley, who knew the territory, pointed it out to the hero. Finally, this mounted officer corresponds to the descriptions of Marion in the literature of the day. For instance, Simms’s *Life of Francis Marion* notes: “He had a countenance remarkably steady; his nose was aquiline, his chin projecting...and his eyes black and piercing.” Simms and others also record that Marion’s horse, named Ball after the loyalist captain from whom Marion took it, was a sorrel. The Swamp Fox does not stand out from the rest of the party.



***Daniel Boone’s First View of Kentucky* – William T. Ranney - (1849)**

As in *Daniel Boone’s First View of Kentucky*, Ranney deflates the concept of hero to present his protagonist as part of a group. Clearly, Marion is different—the aspects cited above confirm this—yet, he is “one of the boys.” In so depicting Marion, the artist emphasizes Marion’s connection to his men as historically understood, while simultaneously democratizing the hero and genrefying history painting. How different this is from the traditional ideals of history painting becomes clear when Ranney’s work is compared with

another contemporary image of a hero crossing a river: Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware*.



***Washington Crossing the Delaware* – Emanuel Leutze – (1851) Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.**

Emanuel Leutze's powerful composition of 1851 (based on an 1849 painting, which was damaged) has the grand scale traditionally associated with history painting. Measuring 12 by 18 feet, it is four times larger than Ranney's *Marion Crossing the Pee Dee*. Although Leutze included realistic detail, the picture's success derives mainly from its idealism. The hero there—and unlike Ranney's composition, no doubt exists as to who he is and where—is rendered in great detail in an idealized situation. Washington was many things, and fool was not one of them. He never would have stood up in a boat on an ice-choked river in the middle of the night. This pose makes for wonderfully dynamic and inspiring painting.

The drama, idealism, and dynamism that Leutze achieved were clearly no of concern to Ranney, and history itself partly justified Ranney's representation of Marion. Unlike Washington, whose leadership placed him above others, Marion, the guerilla leader, needed to be part of, not aloof from, his soldiers. In addition, Ranney's nonheroic rendering correctly conveys the sense that Marion and his men crossed the Pee Dee River (and others) many times. While there was, of course, a first crossing for Marion and his men, two or three days after he assumed command in August 1780, nineteenth century biographies of Marion unanimously treat this incident briefly, and as but one of many forays, and do not suggest a comparison with Washington's epic crossing of the Delaware. Whereas the passage of the Delaware definitively represents a unique and singular historical moment, the crossing of the Pee Dee displays an everyday quality. Ranney's interpretation of such an historical scene as genre painting is entirely warranted.

Compositionally, Ranney's picture resembles Leutze's. Both show the elevated leader near the front of the craft as movement occurs to the left. Ranney's decision to render Marion and his band moving slowly across the river is, however, somewhat curious. Accounts of Marion's men crossing rivers offer a different perspective, as William Dobein James's 1821 description exemplifies:

When it is said hereafter that Gen. Marion crossed a river, for instance, the Santee, it is not to be understood that he stopped, like Caesar at the Rhine, to build a bridge over it; or that he was provided with the convenient modern apparatus of pontoons, or oftentimes with a common flat; even the last would have been too slow for the usual rapidity of his motions. He seldom waited for more than a single canoe along side of which his sorrel horse Ball was usually led into the river, and he floated

like an amphibious animal. The rest of the horses soon learned to follow instinctively. When a canoe was not to be had, the general swam over frequently on the back of this uncommon horse. No leader, in ancient or modern times, ever passed rivers with more rapidity.

Other books relate essentially the same story: "There was no waiting for pontoons or boats. Had there been there would have been no surprise." And "Marion moved with equal secrecy and celerity." Writers stressed the remarkableness of Marion's crossing by pointing out that the hero could not swim.

If, as James and others asserted, no leader ever passed rivers with the rapidity of Marion, why did Ranney paint a scene that appears at odds with the hit-and-run strategy of the Swamp Fox? One possible reason might lie in a link between the Ranney and the Leutze paintings. Although Leutze's *Washington Crossing the Delaware* was not exhibited in this country until 1851, it received much discussion in contemporary art writing, particularly in the *Bulletin of the American Art-Union* beginning in October 1849, and Ranney may have decided to render his crossing in a somewhat similar manner. Intentionally or not, *Marion Crossing the Pee Dee* becomes a *Washington Crossing the Delaware* of the South. Interestingly, and perhaps not fortuitously, William H. Webb, who purchased the Ranney painting from the American Art-Union, also possessed a smaller version of the Leutze painting.

Some might argue that another possible reason Ranney chose to place Marion and his men in a boat is the influence of George Caleb Bingham's images of boatmen. The Missouri artist's *Jolly Flatboatmen* (1846) was offered by the American Art-Union in engraved form to its members in 1847, so Ranney undoubtedly knew the print, if not the painting. However, lateral positioning of the Ranney picture differs markedly from the frontal compositional arrangement of the Bingham work (as in most of his depictions of flatboatmen). Also, Bingham's paintings do not display the density of forms found on Marion's raft. Bingham's work does not appear to be of likely influence on *Marion Crossing the Pee Dee*.



***The Jolly Flatboatmen* – George Caleb Bingham (1846)**

Despite the reasons Ranney elected to depict Marion and his men crossing the river in a flatboat or raft, his highly colorful and skillfully delineated painting succeeds admirably in conveying realistically, if not historically accurately, the exotic exploits of the South Carolinian revolutionaries. Combining history and genre painting as he habitually did, Ranney portrays Marion less as hero and more as patriot.

The spelling of the Pee Dee River has varied over time. I have seen it variously written as PeDee, PeeDe, P.D., Pedee, and Peede. Ed

This article is by Dr. Mark Thistlethwaite of Texas Christian University. It was originally published in "William Tylee Ranney *East of the Mississippi*", a publication of The Brandywine River Museum, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania. Used by Permission.

Mark Thistlethwaite holds the Kay and Velma Kimbell Chair of Art History at Texas Christian University, where he has taught since 1977. He earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in art history from the University of California at Santa Barbara, and his Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania. Professor Thistlethwaite specializes in the art of the United States, while also teaching courses in modern and contemporary art and architecture, as well as the history of graphic design. As a teacher, he has received TCU's Chancellor's Award for Distinguished Teaching and the Honors Program's "Professor of the Year" Award. As a scholar, he has published books, numerous articles, and lectured widely on nineteenth-century and contemporary art, especially in regard to history painting. He serves on the Board of Trustees of the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, the Visiting Committee of the Amon Carter Museum, and he chairs the City of Fort Worth's Art Commission, which advises the City Council on the new public art program. Dr. Thistlethwaite has curated exhibitions for the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Brandywine River Museum, Contemporary Art Center of Fort Worth, TCU, and the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth at Sundance Square.

John F. McCabe is a Wealth Management Advisor in Columbia, South Carolina. John gathered these images, article, and permissions on artist William T. Ranney for our enjoyment.
john_mccabe@ml.com

Art, Rev. Saye, and Fiction

IN THIS EDITION:

Gen. Francis Marion Crossing the Pee Dee River.	1
Artist William T. Ranney.....	1
Editor's / Publisher's Notes.....	5
Calendar of Upcoming Events.....	7
BMW Conservation Award to Pettus.....	9
Kings Mountain 225 th Anniversary Celebration.....	10
Patrick O'Kelley's Fourth Volume Out.....	11
Gift to Blackstock's Battlefield Site.....	11
Book Review: <i>Colonial Spy</i>	11
The Battle of Great Cane Brake.....	13
Battle of Camden Bill Introduced in Congress (again)..	16
Interview with Hawkeye & Ann.....	17
Return to the Battle of Camden.....	21
Gen. Francis Marion Statue	24
Gen. Pulaski's Funeral in Savannah.....	25
Green Spring, Virginia Gets Partial Funding.....	25
Otterson Pension Statement Annotated.....	26
What Did Joseph McJunkin Really Say?.....	29

Biography of William Tylee Ranney (1813-1857)

Born in Middletown, Connecticut, William Tylee Ranney devoted his career to depicting the West. As a young man, he apprenticed to a tinsmith in Fayetteville, North Carolina, having abandoned his study of art in New York City after the death of his sea-captain father. To find adventure, he joined in 1836 the Texas army in its fight for independence against Mexico, and this period, very brief, was his only experience on the frontier. It is likely that he met trappers on this venture, as several of his most popular paintings including *The Trappers Last Shot*, were based on a rowdy rendezvous with trapper Joseph Meek in Yellowstone Park.

Following this period of western adventure, he returned to Brooklyn where he lived, working in and around New York City for the next ten years. In 1853, he moved his family to West Hoboken, New Jersey and built a studio large enough for animals including horses. The walls were decorated with western items such as saddles, guns and swords.

His paintings included portraits and romanticized Revolutionary War history paintings and focused on pioneers, trappers, and scouts, especially Daniel Boone, opening up the frontier. He also did numerous hunting scenes from the New Jersey marshes. He was popular among his fellow artists, and after his death his fellow members of the National Academy had a memorial show to raise funds for his widow.



Editor's Note: William Tylee Ranney's most famous historical work depicting the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution is *The Battle of Cowpens*, which hangs in the Senate Vestibule at the South Carolina State House in Columbia.

Sources:

Harold and Peggy Samuels, "Encyclopedia of Artists of the American West"
Peter Hassrick, "Drawn to Yellowstone" ★

The Marion County (SC) Museum owns a beautiful copy of Ranney's *Marion Crossing the Peeede* as does the Greenville County Museum of Art in Greenville, SC, so for those of us who cannot get to Fort Worth to see the original, a stop in Marion or Greenville should be planned.

Editor/ Publisher's Notes

This month's magazine features author Will Graves' research on the interesting Revolutionary War service documents of Joseph McJunkin. Luckily, during Will's research we have met Robert J. Stevens of Darlington, SC, an expert on Rev. James Saye, and look forward to the publication of his extensive scholarly work on Rev. Saye and Saye's famous grandfather-in-law, Maj. Joseph McJunkin. Bob's new book is called *The Legacy of Father James H. Saye (1808-1892): A Presbyterian Devine*.

It is exciting news that four flags, captured by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton in the War for American Independence, have been shipped to the United States to be offered for sale at the New York auction house Sotheby's. Two of the flags are believed to have been captured from Col. Abraham Buford's Virginia Continentals at the Battle of the Waxhaws. SCAR hopes these colors will find a home where they can be properly conserved, protected and displayed.

Searching for information

SCAR has future articles planned on the Battles of Kettle Creek, the second siege of Augusta, and Musgrove Mill.

In the next few months, SCAR wants to publish materials on the Battles of Blackstock's Plantation, Long Canes, 2d Cedar Springs-Thompson's Peach Orchard-Wofford's Ironworks-Clifton, Ramsour's Mill and Beattie's Mill. We are looking for reports, pension statements, private letters, maps, and archaeological finds to clearly explain the action and put these battles on the ground. If you will share information you have gathered on these battles, either privately or are willing to submit something for publication, it would be greatly appreciated. **A story unshared may become a site unspared.**

SCAR Corps of Discovery – Cool Weather Battlefielding Season

During the last few months, SCAR has conducted adventurers on informal (car pool) tours of Revolutionary War sites. Now that the first frosts are foreseeable, SCAR plans to, upon invitation of a host who will plan a trip and obtain landowner access permissions, publish a meeting date, time, and tentative Revolutionary War related sites to be visited and invite all interested to car pool, join the hike and enjoy informal on-the-site presentations of research and interpretation. A volunteer host/planner/guide is mandatory to plan the trip, to secure landowner permission for entry on private property in advance, to seek out local expertise, and to do some basic research on the sites. SCAR is ready to take suggestions of field trips and volunteers to lead the trips. Public sites can also be included to insure very knowledgeable guides are available to the group (i.e. if you have not toured the Cowpens battlefield with cartographer and part-time park interpretative ranger, John Robertson, you have not toured this National Historic site). SCAR will list the field trips in the regular column, "Calendar of Upcoming Events". These field trips are not professionally led, organized, or always presented by world-class scholars; however, they are free, (except small admission fees to parks), and you supply your meals, transportation and contribute to the exchange of information.

Tell us about your research and trips to discover our Revolutionary War heritage.

Charles B. Baxley.....editor-publisher
David P. Reuwer.....Conan the Grammarian
Werner Willis.....artist
B. Caroline Baxley.....webmaster

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. Please help us obtain site information from the dusty archive files, the archaeology departments, and knowledge base of local historians, property owners and artifact collectors. We feature battles and skirmishes, documents, maps, artifacts, Internet links, and other stories. We also facilitate the discovery, preservation, interpretation, and promotion of historic sites on the ground.

Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution magazine is published online by Woodward Corporation. All editions may be downloaded from the website below or obtained from a Kinko's or UPS Store, where you may purchase a color copy downloaded and printed. Color graphics really enhance the magazine. I claim no copyrights on reprinted articles, photographs, maps and excerpts contained in these materials. Copyrights are reserved to the authors for articles, maps, and images created by others and to myself on other original materials. I often edit old documents for easier reading and insert comments as to names, alternative dates, and modern punctuation and spelling. I also from time to time forget to appropriately reference my sources, to whom I offer my humblest apologies.

Please submit all proposed articles as a MS Word document.

Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution's letter and email publication policy: the author must sign all letters and emails and include a telephone number and return address for verification. We reserve the right to select those letters and emails that contribute to the cause, and to edit them for clarity and length. Letters and emails published may not reflect the opinion of your editor.

Please contact us at P. O. Box 10, Lugoff, South Carolina
29078-0010 or cbbaxlev@charter.net or (803) 438-1606 (h)
or (803) 438-4200 (w). www.southerncampaigns.org

Huzzah!

A SCAR's hat's off this month goes to the crew at **Kings Mountain National Park** for a first class 225th Anniversary Commemoration of this seminal militia victory.

SCAR also thoroughly enjoyed the reception on October 13th sponsored by the **Augusta Richmond County Historical Society and Eugene Hough - Heritage Guild Works** held at the beautiful **Augusta History Museum**. The reception was held to raise local awareness of Augusta's Revolutionary War history, assets, and support for 225th Anniversary activities in 2006. The Augusta History Museum and Historical Society are gearing up for a great 225th Anniversary celebration of the 2d siege of Augusta in June 2006.

Kudos to **Lindsay Pettus** of Lancaster, SC. SCAR friend Lindsay Pettus has been tapped for the prestigious 2005 BMW Conservation Award for his lifelong love of protecting the unique resources of the Catawba River valley including several Revolutionary War battlefields.

The "Restoring Our Revolutionary Heritage" seminar held in Spartanburg, SC was an outstanding success. **Jack Buchanan** is not only a great writer, but is also an engaging public speaker. All of the symposium presenters were superbly knowledgeable and the fellowship great fun. SCAR kudos go to Susan Turpin and Carolyn Creal at the Spartanburg County History Museum and Historical Association; George Fields, Nancy Stone-Cullum and Jean Crow at the Palmetto Conservation Foundation; the staff at the beautiful new Spartanburg County Public Library; and the other partners who made this event so special.

SCAR is delighted to congratulate SCAR contributor and new Camden, SC neighbor **Jim Piecuch** on being awarded his PhD in History from William & Mary. His dissertation, "**Three Peoples, One King: Loyalists, Indians, and Slaves in the Revolutionary Deep South**," is a study of the southern campaign from the perspective of the British and their American supporters. It examines the British "Southern Strategy" for retaking control of the South, and the roles that loyalists, Indians, and slaves were expected to play in the British plan. The dissertation then examines the actual contributions that all three groups made to the British cause, as well as the fierce opposition they encountered from the American revolutionaries. The study concludes that the British Southern Strategy was sound in its conception, since thousands of loyalists, Indians, and slaves came forward to assist British troops. However, the British plan failed in its execution, in part because British officials never managed to bring their supporters together to act in a coordinated manner, and in part because of the Americans' harsh response to their domestic opponents. The geographic scope of this study includes South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, and West Florida. Jim has presented at several symposia in Camden and will help out in April when we examine General Nathanael Greene. Huzzah!

Again, we thank the generous financial contributors who have helped defray some of the costs of publication and distribution of our magazine. Also, SCAR would not amount to much without the authors and researchers who generously share their labors of love. Please consider submitting news items, photos and short articles as well as scholarly theses. Remember, when you meet a SCAR contributor, please thank them for all of us.

Planning & Research

As announced in last month's column, SCAR is working on a new Battle of Hobkirk's Hill battlefield archaeology survey. We have conducted a metal detector survey of approximately a one-acre test plot at the base of Hobkirk's Hill west of North Broad Street in Camden, SC (the historic Great Waxhaws Road) that was on the Continentals' right flank. The finds indicate that significant 18th century metallic military artifacts are still on this over-built site in a residential neighborhood. From the fired musket balls recovered, it initially appears that Gen. Nathanael Greene's 2d Virginia Continentals took heavy musket fire from the British as they advanced with arms trailing down Hobkirk's Hill on April 25, 1781. We have selected a second lot, on the American right flank, for initial testing which is also under new home construction. The archaeological data on these lots will soon be lost as the new homes are constructed.

The plan is to collect data on 18th century military objects individuals have recovered from the battlefield starting with construction of

homes in the 19th century, an early 20th century golf course, home landscaping, and later the advent of hobbyists using metal detectors. We will use a modern GIS mapping system to create a database of all artifacts recovered in our survey as well those discovered in the past if we can identify the site of the find. Randy Russell is our GIS expert. We will use a GPS receiver, aerial photographs, GIS mapping, and individual lot site plans to accurately document the location of each find. Every artifact will be separately catalogued with a number, photographed, and where desired conserved. Every artifact recovered can help reveal the distribution pattern, and the type of artifact gives important data to locate and place tactical events on the battlefield. A similar comprehensive battlefield metallic artifact survey archaeology system is being utilized by the Palmetto Conservation Foundation – SCIAA - Battle of Camden project. It garners data over wide geographic area and recovers data points from areas disturbed by construction.

Second, we are organizing a comprehensive metal detection survey of lots on the battlefield as permitted by the landowners, using the amateur-professional model discussed in our September 2005 Editor's Notes. All artifacts recovered shall remain property of the landowners; they will be photographed and catalogued and returned to the landowners. The Camden Museum and Archives will accept donations or loans of artifacts and will develop a display of Battle of Hobkirk's Hill artifacts loaned or donated by the landowners.

Computer guru Mike Jones of Palmetto Technology Solutions, LLC of Columbia, SC has volunteered to be our webmaster. We will post the results of the work in progress on the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill website (www.hobkirkhill.org).

Professor Lawrence Babits of East Carolina University, distinguished archaeologist and military historian will serve as a project advisor. Archaeologist Bobby Southerlin, President of Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc., assisted by archaeology director, Teriq Ghaffar designed the battlefield survey methodology and will help guide daily work. The project will be done to professional archaeological standards. John Allison will coordinate the metal detection surveys.

Volunteers are needed to assist with the field survey, artifact curation, data collection and graphic presentation, and identification and interpretation of the artifacts. If you are interested in lending a hand, please contact SCAR. ★

Our friend, educator and historian, **Wes Hope** of Spartanburg, author of *The Spartanburg Area in the American Revolution*, died on November 2, 2005 after a long illness. His presentation at the Huck's Defeat Symposium in York and with the SCAR Corps of Exploration battlefielding in the Spartanburg area were some of his best times this year according to his mother Virginia. We shall sorely miss him.

Charles B. Baxley, Lugoff, SC

Hopefully Wes right now is full of strength and energy, touring battlefields with the actual participants!

Lee McGee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wes has now received that hope of reward from another quarter and here's that his work behind may yet "flourish eternally"! David Reuwer, Camden, SC ★

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. Before you go, always call ahead to confirm events and admission policies.

November 4 - 5, 2005 – Spartanburg, SC – Symposium “**Restoring Our Revolutionary Heritage**” and banquet with keynote presentation by John Buchanan, author of *The Road to Guilford Courthouse - The American Revolution in the Carolinas*. There will be presentations by Rory Cornish, Bill Gordon, Charles Lesser, Alexia Helsley, Walter Edgar, and Christine Swager on researching the Revolutionary Heritage in archives, genealogical records, and archaeology, and a session on preserving battlefields and other Revolutionary sites. Fees charged. Registration at www.palmettoconservation.org or by calling 864-948-9615. <http://www.palmettoconservation.org/index.php?action=website-view&WebSiteID=127&WebPageID=7530>

November 5 - 6, 2005 – Camden, SC – “**Camden 1774**”. 10 am to 5 p.m. daily featuring the Camden Grand Jury, Royal militias drill, military music, period fashion show and dancing, military roundtable discussion, 18th century church services, and kids’ activities. Colonial craftsmen and demonstrations and sutlers.

<http://www.historic-camden.net>

November 11, 2005 – Rock Hill, SC – **Museum of York County** – “Book Talk” featuring Revolutionary War authors Carl Borick, Michael Scoggins, and Robert Pelton. www.chmuseums.org

November 17, 2005 – New York City – **Fraunces Tavern Museum, 54 Pearl Street** – Program: “We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again.” The Campaigns of the American Revolution in the Carolinas (1780-1782) presented by SCAR Editors Charles B. Baxley and David P. Reuwer, 6:30 pm. Small admission.

November 17, 2005 – Augusta, Georgia – **Augusta State University** – Dr. Ron Hoffman of William & Mary will present a lecture “The American Revolution as a Civil War.” The presentation will be held in University Hall auditorium at 7:00 p.m. and is free to the public.

November 19 - 20, 2005 – Cross Anchor, SC - Battle of Blackstock’s Plantation 225th anniversary ceremony. The Blackstock’s program will be conducted on the battlefield. **Saturday, November 19th** - 10 am battlefield tour, 11:00 am State Historic Site dedication, 11:30 dramatic presentation by Howard Burnham; 12:30 pm re-enactors demonstrations. **Sunday, November 20th**: 3 pm - 225th anniversary celebration, DAR/SAR presentation and battlefield tour 3:30 pm. To find out more call Musgrove Mill State Historic Site at 864-938-0100.



December 3 and 4, 2005 - Chesapeake, Virginia – 11th Annual Battle of Great Bridge Reenactment from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. The encampment and battle reenactments are held on the actual site of the 1775 battle. The Battle of Great Bridge, occasionally called the “Bunker Hill of the South, with the exception that the Patriots won” was fought on December 9, 1775 and so destroyed the Royal Governor’s power in Virginia, that forces of the British Crown were shortly obliged to leave the colony for over four years. Reenactments of the Battle of Kemps Landing will be at 1:00 pm and the Battle of Great Bridge at 3:00 pm each day (Kemps Landing was a Crown Forces victory won in November 1775 in nearby Princess Anne County, now Virginia Beach). The site is located in “downtown” Great Bridge in Chesapeake, Virginia on the south-west side of the Inter-Coastal Waterway at the new Great Bridge bridge, off of Battlefield Blvd (Rt. 168 Business), on Callison Drive behind the old white Great Bridge firehouse, the actual site where Col. Woodford’s Patriot entrenchments were during the December 9, 1775 battle. For additional information, please call Ron Phelps, Event Coordinator at (757) 482-7348 or Josh Fisher at Chesapeake Parks and Recreation at (757) 382-6647 or e-mail Ron at ronphelps11@cox.net.

December 17, 2005 – Clinton, SC – **Musgrove Mill State Historical Site** – 10:00 am - Sam Fore (SCAR contributor) special collections librarian at the John D. Rockefeller Library of Williamsburg, Virginia will present a paper on South Carolina Patriot Lt. Col. James McCall of the Long Cane settlement, commander of the SC State Dragoons. McCall fought at Ninety Six in 1776, the Cherokee battles, Kettle Creek, Musgroves Mill, the siege of Augusta, Fish Dam Ford, Blackstock’s Plantation, Long Cane, and with Lt. Col. William Washington at the Battle of Hammond’s Store, Cowpens, Wetzel’s Mill, and at Beattie’s Mill. He died of small pox contracted during the campaign. Small admission. For additional information call Brian Robson at 864-938-0100 or email brobson@scprt.com

2006 Events

January 14 - 17, 2006 – Cowpens National Battlefield, Cherokee County, SC - **Battle of Cowpens 225th anniversary** – programs 9 am to 5:00 pm Saturday and Sunday. **January 16 - March to the Cowpens** - led by Revolutionary War re-enactors, march the Green River Road, route from Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River to Cowpens, following the route take by General Daniel Morgan. **January 17th** – 7:00 am - special tour of the battlefield at the hour of the battle. For details: <http://www.nps.gov/cowp/Cowp225events.htm> www.cowpens225.com or call (864) 461-2828.

January 17, 2006 – Spartanburg, SC - Re-dedication of the statue of General Daniel Morgan, Morgan Square in downtown Spartanburg, SC. www.palmettoconservation.org/index.php?action=website-view&WebSiteID=127&WebPageID=6527

January 21, 2006 – Rock Hill, SC – **Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Roundtable** – will meet at the auditorium at the Museum of York County, 4621 Mt. Gallant Road, Rock Hill, SC starting at 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. We will tour the “Liberty or Death” exhibition. We invite all to come and join in sharing short presentations on your research, artifacts, hobby, interest or request for help. Free. For more information contact Mike Scoggins at micscoggins@chmuseums.org or SCAR.

January 22, 2006 – Rock Hill, SC – **Corps of Discovery roadtrip**

February 11, 2006 – Washington, Georgia – The Battle of Kettle Creek anniversary commemoration. Battle of Kettle Creek film at the Mary Willis Library at 9:00 am. 10:00 am a memorial grave ceremony honoring those dozen or so graves that were transferred to

the battlefield in bygone years. Walking tour of the Kettle Creek battlefield at 11:00 am by Steven J. Rauch and Dr. Walt Andre from the US Army Signal Center, Fort Gordon, Ga. 2:00 pm commemorative wreath ceremony at the battlefield.

February 10-11, 2006 - Boyd's Ferry in South Boston, Va. - "Crossing of the Dan" 225th Anniversary. Living history, guest authors, Gen. Nathanael Greene interpretation, and period music. <http://www.prizery.com/Crossing/Celebration.htm>



I never saw such fighting since God made me. The Americans fought like demons.

Lt. Gen. Charles,
Earl Cornwallis.

March 7 - 19, 2006 – Greensboro, NC - 225th

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, NC - 225th Anniversary - The park will be holding an expanded version of its popular lecture series on four evenings, March 7 – 10. The anniversary of the battle will be observed the weekend of March 11 - 12 with an encampment. The park will also coordinate with the City of Greensboro and conduct a battle re-enactment in a city park adjacent to the NPS property that weekend. Contact [Guilford Courthouse National Military Park](http://www.march1781.org) for details or see www.march1781.org

April 21 - 23, 2006 – Camden, SC – 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill and Gen. Nathanael Greene Symposium. Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site and SCAR will host a symposium and battlefield tours on Gen. Nathanael Greene in conjunction with the celebration of the 225th anniversary of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. Scheduled speakers include Chief Editor of the Greene papers, Dennis Conrad; noted author John Buchanan; Professor Robert M. Calhoon; and Professor Larry Babits, all noted Nathanael Greene scholars, who will speak on their latest research and publications. You will also have an opportunity to walk the Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs battlefields with knowledgeable guides. Saturday evening entertainment will feature noted thespian Howard Burnham's portrait of Greene.

April 29-30, 2006 - Petersburg, Va. - 225th Anniversary Battle of Petersburg. www.petersburg-va.org/revwar

May 6 - 7, 2006 - Summerton, SC - 5th annual Victory at Fort Watson to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the 1781 campaigns; and to share life on the backcountry frontier of the Santee River 225 years ago. Costumed volunteers and re-enactors demonstrate living history with: re-enacting battles, gunsmithing, open-fire cooking and textile production on looms, woodworking, musket firing; play 18th century games and share camp life. Wildlife and nature expo includes guided nature walks/talks, wildlife exhibits and more. Open daily 10 am to 3 pm. **May 6th** at 2 pm the Francis Marion Swampfox Brigade Color Guard of the SCSSAR and the Scotts Branch High School JROTC will be on hand to commemorate the Patriots victory. If you would like to lay a wreath on behalf of your society, organization, or chapter, etc., please arrive 30 minutes early. For SCSSAR information and wreath laying contact Muriel K. Hanna at 803-478-4179 or website www.singletonchapter.org. Admission and parking are free, food is available. The weekend events are sponsored by Friends of Santee NW Refuge, The Col. Matthew Singleton Chapter, South Carolina Sons of the American Revolution, and Swamp Fox Murals Trail Society. The Santee National Wildlife Refuge is at I-95, Exit 102, US 15/301 6 miles

south of Summerton, SC. For more information about encampment, re-enactment or wildlife expo call George Summers at 803-478-2645 or visit website www.francismariontrail.com www.swampfoxtrail.com or www.clarendonmurals.com.

May 20 - 21, 2006 - Ninety Six, SC – Gen. Nathanael Greene's Siege of Ninety Six - The 225th anniversary celebration continues with an encampment of British, Loyalist and Patriot (Continental and militia) forces and will focus on the 28-day siege (the making of gabions/fascines and various components of siege warfare). The park, local community, SAR groups, and DAR groups will feature a wreath-laying ceremony featuring 18th century entertainment, including music. Contact [Ninety Six National Historic Site](http://www.ninety-six-national-historic-site.org) for details.

June 2 - 3, 2006 – Augusta, Georgia – 225th Anniversary of Liberation of Augusta from Loyalist control – A Symposium which will highlight the events and the American Revolution in Augusta and environs will be held at the Augusta Museum of History on **June 2, 2006**. Prominent historians such as Dr. Edward J. Cashin will speak at the symposium that will include: the operational situation in 1781; Loyalist Col. Thomas Brown; Georgia Patriot militia Col. Elijah Clarke, SC Militia Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Lt. Col. "Light Horse Harry" Lee who recaptured Augusta from its British/Loyalist occupiers. **On June 3d** a celebration of the 225th anniversary of the Battle of Augusta (siege of Ft. Cornwallis) presented by the City of Augusta and the Augusta Richmond County Historical Society. This event will include the re-enactors participating in the "Under the Crown" colonial events in North Augusta that weekend. 3 pm presentation at the Celtic cross behind Saint Paul's Church (6th and Reynolds) and a 4 pm battle re-enactment. http://www.colonialtimes.us/crown_event.html

June 3-4, 2006 - Columbia, Va. - 225th Anniversary Battle of Point of Fork. www.virginiacampaign.org/pointoffork

June 24-25, 2006 - Williamsburg, Va. - Under the Redcoat home.earthlink.net/~colscov/UTR.html

July 15 – 16, 2006 - Williamsburg, Va. - 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Green Spring. For more information contact Todd Post at todd.post2@verizon.net or www.battleofgreenspring.org

September 30-October 1, 2006 - Delaware - Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route event sponsored by the Brigade of the American Revolution.

October 18 - 22, 2006 – Yorktown, Va. – 225th Anniversary of the Siege of Yorktown - In a four day commemoration of this important event sponsored by the [Colonial National Historical Park](http://www.colonialnationalhistoricalpark.org), the [Brigade of the American Revolution](http://www.brigadeoftheamericanrevolution.org) will collaborate with [Endview Plantation](http://www.endviewplantation.org) as well as the [British Brigade](http://www.britishbrigade.org) and other living history organizations to mark the 225th anniversary of the British surrender, concluding a series of observances along the Washington-Rochambeau Trail stretching over seventeen months from Rhode Island to Virginia. Musket and artillery demonstrations. Civilian and medical programs. Military engineering, demonstrations at Colonial NHP and Endview Plantation. Recreations of the Allied assaults on Redoubts 9 and 10, defense of the Fusiliers' Redoubt, and Abercrombie's Sortie. For more information about the event, please contact info@siegeofyorktown.org and see www.siegeofyorktown.org

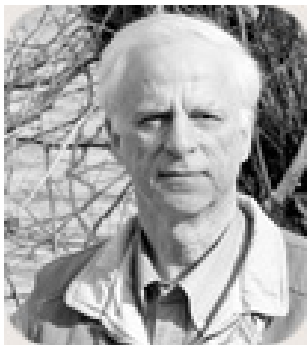
October 6-8, 2006 - Knoxville, Tennessee - "Warfare and Society in Colonial North America and the Caribbean" - Sponsored by the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of Tennessee Center for the Study of War and Society <http://www.wm.edu/oieahc/conferences/warfare.htm> ★



2005 BMW CONSERVATION AWARD

Lifelong Love – Protecting the Catawba River Valley has been Pettus’ passion for three decades Lancaster resident has done big deals, little things to earn 2005 BMW Conservation Award.

Lancaster, SC – Lindsay Pettus once told a newspaper writer that he tries to combine conservation, real estate and history every day of his life. We can only wonder what the Catawba River valley would look like without Pettus’ commitment. Pettus, a real estate broker in Lancaster and former county councilman, has been at the forefront of the conservation movement in South Carolina since the early 1970s. His tireless advocacy has won the praise of Presidents and helped protect 2,701 acres in four counties. For his work, Pettus has now earned the 2005 BMW Conservation Award.



BMW Manufacturing Co. and Palmetto Conservation Foundation present the award on an annual basis to individuals who have made lifetime contributions to protecting South Carolina’s natural, historic and cultural resources.

“More than 30 years ago, Lindsay looked at the natural assets of the Catawba River valley and saw the future,” said BMW spokesman Bobby Hitt. “He has preserved the

green infrastructure in an area that’s poised for explosive growth. Because of Lindsay, we can all enjoy the clear, deep waters of the Catawba, scenic riverfront forests and abundant Revolutionary War history. The Piedmont is a better place for his work.”

Pettus, the president of the Katawba Valley Land Trust (KVLT) (www.kvlt.org), has been involved in conservation since the 1970s and was a founding director of several South Carolina conservation groups. Pettus’ first great success came in 1984 when the Flat Creek Natural Area at Forty Acre Rock in Lancaster County was designated a National Nature Landmark.

Born in the Indian Land community of Lancaster County in 1940, Pettus has spent all his life in Lancaster County. His family owned a rural general store, Pettus Store, as well as Pettus Cotton Gin Co., a farm and peach orchards. Pettus attended the University of South Carolina and was elected to Lancaster County council in 1979, serving three terms: 1979-82 and 1985-1992. In recent years, Pettus’ drive to protect important natural areas in the Piedmont has accelerated dramatically. He founded the Katawba Valley Land Trust in 1995 and quickly set about purchasing property and negotiating conservation easements with numerous landowners in the Catawba River valley. By 2003, he had protected over 2,500 acres in 35 different land transactions.

Pettus’ efforts and contacts led to the KVLT’s acquisition of the original historic protection easement on the Battle of Camden

battlefield and the involvement of PCF in that preservation program. Pettus has organized and led the Battle of Camden Advisory Council and Steering Committee of 21 concerned governmental and non-governmental agencies intimately involved with the planning, fundraising and research on the battle of Camden site.

Since 2004, Pettus has focused on the Heritage Tract at Great Falls. The 1,700-acre mature hardwood forest with 16 miles of creek and river frontage along the Catawba is owned by Crescent Resources. Pettus has lobbied hard for more than \$6 million in federal and state grants and additional private donations. The Tract is one of the largest undeveloped parcels along the 225-mile Catawba River corridor. It includes land on both sides of the river, several eagle nests and 200-foot high bluffs overlooking the Cedar Creek and Great Falls reservoirs. Eventually, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources will own and manage the Heritage Tract.

“There is no other place like (the Heritage Tract) up and down the Catawba from a natural, geographical, cultural, and historical standpoint,” Pettus told The Charlotte Observer in November 2004. “This is a major piece of the liquid puzzle that is the Catawba.” Now, Pettus is involved in a planning task force to determine how several properties around Great Falls will be managed. It is possible that Duke Power will eventually re-open the historic nearby Great Falls to allow water flow. That would make the Heritage Tract an important recreational hub with potential for hiking, whitewater kayaking and wildlife viewing, while also encouraging economic activities to the area.

Pettus will discuss the future of this tract when the BMW Conservation Award is presented on Thursday, November 17 from 6 to 8 pm at USC Lancaster’s Carole Ray Dowling Health Services Center. The event is free but attendees must RSVP to Jean Crow at (864) 948-9615 or info@palmettoconservation.org.

About the 2005 BMW Conservation Award

BMW Manufacturing Co. and Palmetto Conservation Foundation present the BMW Conservation Award on an annual basis to individuals who have made lifetime contributions to protecting South Carolina’s natural, historic and cultural resources. ★



Reenactment on the Battle of Camden battlefield-Lindsay Pettus served as the key facilitator to obtain the important first historic preservation easement on this battlefield. This cultural resource is now permanently protected because of Pettus, Katawba Valley Land Trust and their many partners. (Photo by Dale Williams.)

Kings Mountain 225th Commemoration

by Bert Dunkerly

Kings Mountain National Military Park marked the 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain from October 6th - 9th. The weather looked ominous as the big weekend approached, and sure enough, "Ferguson's Revenge" struck hard, in the form of drenching rain.

The park had scheduled its annual Education Day with local schools for Thursday the 6th. The Backcountry Militia, the park's living history volunteer group, had prepared a hands-on program for the school children. While one school cancelled due to the weather, another group did come. Under canvas shelters, the reenactors were able to talk to the school group and give them in depth presentations on clothing, weapons, food, powder horns, medicine, and candle-making. The program closed with a volley from the militia, who were able to fire their weapons in a drizzling rain.

The rain continued through the evening and into Friday the 7th, the day of the battle. Various patriotic groups such as the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, and Colonial Dames arrived at the park that morning. Each year these organizations participate in ceremonies at the park, turnout was especially large for the 225th.



Wet crowd at Kings Mountain 225th Anniversary Victory Celebrations. (Photo by Katherine Lopez.)

A two-part ceremony was planned for the day: a 10:30 am wreath laying, followed at 3:00 pm by the arrival of the Overmountain Victory Trail Marchers. Each year the Overmountain Victory Trail Association recreates the march of the militia from Virginia and Tennessee down into North and South Carolina, arriving at the time the battle started, 3 pm.

"Ferguson's Revenge" intensified Friday morning as power was knocked out in the park, forcing staff and visitors to seek shelter in a dark building. Candles were brought out, giving the visitor

center an eighteenth century feel. Electricity was restored shortly before the 10:30 ceremony, and the rain slackened enough to hold the wreath laying at the monument as planned. Over ninety wreaths decorated the monument at the ceremony's end.

At noon park Superintendent Erin Broadbent officially cut the ribbon opening the park's new museum exhibits. Closed for three years, the new exhibits feature many never before seen artifacts. A highlight of the museum is a rare Ferguson Rifle, which has not been on display here in over twenty years. Many rifles, muskets, and swords used in the battle are now on display, as well as lead shot, gun parts, and other items found during recent archaeology surveys.

Rain returned, however, by the afternoon, forcing the 3:00 pm ceremony indoors for the first time in many years. The Overmountain Victory Trail marchers made their entrance, completing their three hundred mile journey to the battlefield. This year's keynote speaker was David K. Wilson, author of *The Southern Strategy*, an excellent new book on the war in the South up to 1780.

Friday evening British actor Howard Burnham gave a dramatic presentation as British General Sir Henry Clinton. Burnham spoke to a large audience about the reaction to the defeat and Ferguson's death at British headquarters. Visitors were given the unique opportunity to learn the British perspective of the battle.

Also that evening, reenactors arrived to set up for the weekend's living history activities. In the pouring rain and mud, the troops placed tents and struggled to start campfires. Total rain accumulation for Thursday and Friday was about eight inches.

Saturday dawned cool and sunny, "Ferguson's Revenge" apparently having played itself out. For the first time the park had Loyalist reenactors camped on the hilltop at the site of Ferguson's camp. American troops were set up at the bottom of the hill. Visitors were able to visit both camps and learn each perspective on the battle.



Reenactor Patriots forces attack on the actual Kings Mountain slope. (Photo by Katherine Lopez.)

Saturday and Sunday the reenactors performed a variety of activities, including weapons demonstrations, Ferguson Rifle demonstrations, and camp activities, including soap-making, woodworking, cooking, and military drill. The highlight each day was a battle tactical demonstration, in which the reenactors demonstrated the two different fighting styles used at Kings Mountain. Not a reenactment, the program was intended to allow the public to see the different fighting styles in action. Other special activities included a presentation on women in the battle, and a funeral ceremony for Major Ferguson.

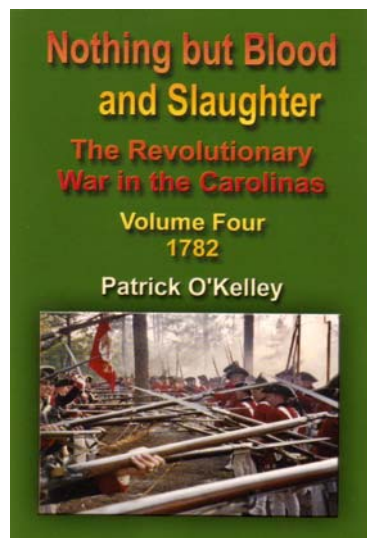
Michael Scoggins, author of *The Day It Rained Militia*, spoke on Saturday afternoon about the militia in the Southern Campaign. Both Friday and Saturday the Guilford Fife and Drum Corps entertained an enthusiastic audience with period music. Saturday evening visitors were treated to guided lantern tours of the

battlefield, where they met soldiers who were in the battle and learned of its aftermath. The weekend closed with a mourning-at-arms ceremony honoring those who fell in the battle.

The entire event drew an estimated 11,000+ visitors, putting it on par with the many large commemorations of the past like the 1815 anniversary, with 15,000 spectators. Visitors seemed to enjoy the new museum and all the outdoor activities.

Those who were not able to come for the weekend are encouraged to visit the park and take in the new exhibits, film, and trail markers. Planning is also underway for next year's schedule of special events. For more information on Kings Mountain NMP, call 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo. ★

"Nothing but Blood and Slaughter" The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Four, 1782 – Patrick O'Kelley



In 1782 the British realized that the war in America was costing too much money, too many lives and there was nothing to show for it except a few captured coastal cities. Though the British controlled these cities, they were besieged by Patriot forces and were not able to move freely. The British began to discuss a way to end the war with the Americans. As the war wound down the British conducted raids into the neighboring countryside, looking for food, forage and other supplies that would be needed when it came time to leave and fight the French.

These raids led to bloody little fights that left men wounded or dying in the Carolina fields. Seeing that the end of British dominance was near, bands of Loyalists struck against those who had tried to kill them for the last seven years. Not to be outdone, the Patriot guerillas struck a final blow against any Loyalists who had sided with the King.

This book is the last volume of four that attempts to list every single military action, no matter how small, in the Carolinas. Critics have called the series "the most complete history of the war in the Carolinas" and "a must have for any military history library of the American War of Independence." Included in this book are the biographies of some of the leaders who survived the war, telling the story of what happened to them afterwards. Also included in this book is a calendar of all seven years of the war in the Carolinas, illustrating the chaos and warfare on a day-to-day basis, allowing the reader to see the "big picture" of how each skirmish and battle fit the overall strategic plan.

The author, Patrick O'Kelley is retired from the US Army Special Forces. He is currently a Junior ROTC instructor and has been a Revolutionary War reenactor and living historian for over 25 years. "Nothing but Blood and Slaughter" The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Four, 1782 is available from the publisher's website, for \$16.95, plus shipping and handling, from the Booklocker.com website at:

<http://www.booklocker.com/books/2167.html>

Or, you can order an autographed copy for \$22.00 by check, from: Blue House Tavern Press 709 Kramer Road Lillington, NC 27546 Patrick O'Kelley (goober.com@juno.com) ★

Gift of Blackstock's Plantation Battlefield Creates New State Historic Site

To mark the 225th anniversary of the Patriot victory at Blackstock's Plantation and the creation of the state's newest historic site, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF) and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism (PRT) will hold a battlefield dedication ceremony on Saturday, November 19, 2005 at 11 am. The public is invited to tour the battlefield, examine artifacts that archaeologists have uncovered, enjoy a visit with General Thomas Sumter, and watch re-enactment demonstrations.

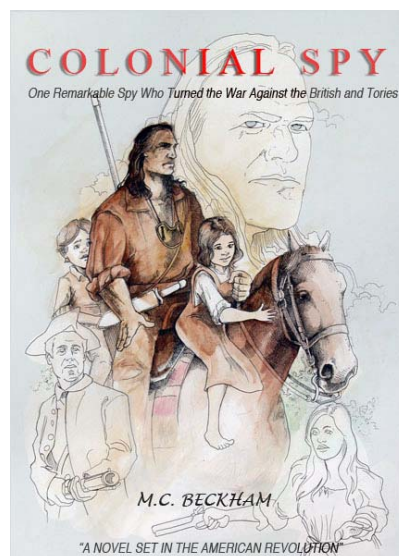
PCF bought 54 acres of the battlefield in 2001 and leased the other 53 acres to preserve the site where Gen. Thomas Sumter and 11 militia colonels from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina defeated the hated Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton and his British Legion. This large battle was important for lifting backcountry morale and for encouraging Gen. Nathanael Greene to dispatch Gen. Daniel Morgan's Continentals into the region, who two months later turned the tide of the Revolutionary War at Cowpens.

When the PCF leased property came up for sale early this year, PCF was able to convince Spartanburg businessman George Dean Johnson to buy the larger parcel and sell the battlefield acreage to PRT. PCF is transferring its property to PRT to create the Blackstock's State Historic Site. PCF has also raised money to provide for park planning and interpretation trails and signage. This beautiful property on the Tyger River in Union County is home to a four-mile segment of the Palmetto Trail and will provide tremendous recreation potential along the river.

The Blackstock's Plantation battlefield is open to the public year round. It is at the end of Monument Drive, near Cross Anchor, SC.

M. C. Beckham, *Colonial Spy: A Novel Set in the American Revolution*.

Colonial Spy: A Novel Set in the American Revolution is a

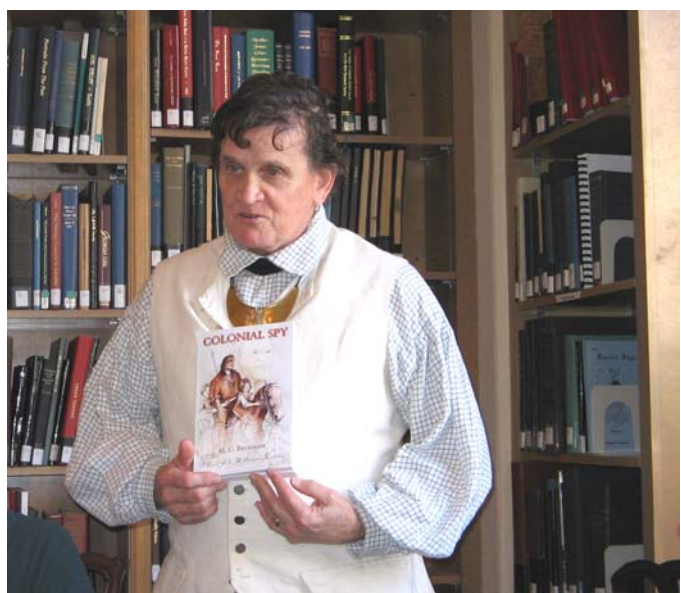


gripping account of the fratricidal struggle in the South during our nation's conflict with Great Britain. The author M. C. "Mickey" Beckham is a native South Carolinian who has had a long career in university administration. He has edited *Auctus Magazine* and *Legacy Magazine* and interviewed some of the most prominent doctors in the world, including Albert B. Sabin and Benjamin M. Spock. In addition Beckham is a Revolutionary War reenactor and organizer of the annual Battle of

Beckhamville reenactment sponsored by the town of Great Falls, S.C. This is his first novel.

Mickey Beckham has written a suspenseful novel recounting the daring deeds of his ancestor, John “Jack” Beckham (1736-1789), who lived near Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River in present-day Union County, S.C. Mentioned in the second volume of John H. Logan’s *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*. . . (1910) as well as other works, Jack was a relatively obscure farmer and horse breeder who was also “a most active Whig and fearless scout.”

As the story begins Jack embarks on a mission to spy on the British, who are besieging the city of Charleston. Upon his return he is assigned the task of killing the infamous Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton of the British Legion. Meanwhile, Jack must also contend with bringing the nefarious Loyalist Jadrow Eddards (what a great name for a villain!) to justice. Over the course of the story Jack participates in the battles at Alexander’s Old Field (June 6, 1780) and the Cowpens (January 17, 1781) and he has encounters with the likes of Wade Hampton, William Henderson, William Washington, and other historical figures. The climatic encounter between Beckham and Eddards is a masterpiece of suspense and intensity.



Author M. C. “Mickey” Beckham, in period dress, discusses his new novel at the South Carolina Historical Society’s library in Charleston.

A major theme of the novel is the protagonist’s dual sense of duty to his country and family. Jack is not only a firm Patriot but a devoted husband to his wife Elizabeth and a loving father to his eight children. His sense of mission, to rectify what he sees as great wrongs, is his primary motivation, and whatever the hardships, he is never deterred. In the blunt vernacular of the backcountry, Jack states: “I ain’t sworn to be kind to no Britisher” (p. 138).

The manner in which the author weaves the protagonist in and out of the historical record is a real attribute and demonstrates his creativity and flowing writing style. The dialogue of the characters is quite believable and far from stilted. The character development of Jack is another of the real strengths of this book. He is seen to be a man of quiet confidence, steady resolution, and lethal prowess. A legendary figure among the inhabitants of the backcountry, he is admired by his friends and feared by his enemies. Throughout the story, Jack frequently dispenses justice as he sees fit, an attribute many people secretly admire but dare not emulate. Overall, he is a volatile individual, someone not easily dismissed.

The author’s attention to detail sets this novel apart from others of its genre. His descriptions of the countryside along the Pacolet River and towns such as Charleston and Camden reveal his careful research. Moreover, he does not shy from discussing slaves or Indians and he makes them important elements of his narrative.

The trials and tribulations of Jack can be seen as a microcosm of the larger issues propelling the American rebellion. In the end the British lost the war not because of a lack of effort, but because of stalwart men like Jack Beckham. The average colonial had more invested in his family, livelihood, and sacred honor than in a tenuous allegiance to a king residing on a throne three thousand miles away. A true accomplishment of this work is that the author conveys to his readers what it was really like for the common person in the backcountry during “worried times” of uncertainty, shifting allegiances, rough justice, and sudden violence.

Colonial Spy is accompanied by a map of the South Carolina backcountry as well as an excellent appendix providing commentary on the Beckham family and its relationship with other key revolutionaries. The book is also illustrated with twelve drawings which add much flavor to the story.

Colonial Spy is simply a great story. As the nation celebrates the 225th anniversary of the American Revolution, Mickey Beckham has reminded us of the resolution, steadfastness, and courage needed to make independence a reality. One should read this book because it is historical fiction at its best.

Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., Ph.D.
Midlands Technical College, Columbia, S.C.

M. C. Beckham, *Colonial Spy: A Novel Set in the American Revolution*. Victoria, BC, Canada: Trafford Publishing, 2005. www.trafford.com/05-1207. Beckham, a professional fund raiser, lives in Rock Hill, South Carolina with his wife Betty. He has organized the Battle of Alexander’s Old Field at Beckhamville, SC reenactment and worked on preservation of the Beckhamville battlefield.



You may purchase *Colonial Spy* from **Amazon.com** or from the publisher at **Trafford.com**. In South Carolina, you may buy from the Furman University bookstore, Greenville, SC; The Bookworm at Winthrop University,

Rock Hill, SC; and at The Ravenous Reader on James Island, SC. You may also mail the author; he will sign the novel and ship it free. Total cost is \$25.00. List price is \$29.95 plus tax in bookstores. M. C. Beckham 748 Hawthorne Lane Rock Hill, SC 29730.

★

BATTLE OF THE GREAT CANE BRAKE OR ALL-AMERICAN SKIRMISH ON THE REEDY

**Presented by John B. McLeod
To the Greenville County Historical Society
October 9, 2005**

The year 1775 was an exciting one in the Thirteen Colonies. The battles of Lexington, Concord and Breed's Hill had been fought in Massachusetts and Boston was besieged by the colonists. In South Carolina, blood had not been shed but the political scene was quite volatile. A rather haughty Royal Governor had arrived who managed to alienate most of the local authorities who were inclining toward greater colonial autonomy and possibly independence; in about three months, the new Governor took refuge on a British warship in Charlestown harbor. The "gentlemen" of Charlestown were concerned that the settlers of the Back Country were at best lukewarm toward the patriot cause. A mission was sent into the Back Country which was unable to bring in many converts to the cause. Diplomacy having failed, the gentlemen resorted to the use of force to bring the settlers in line. On December 22, 1775, this campaign culminated in a brief and almost bloodless engagement on the banks of the Reedy River in present-day Greenville County that kept the Back Country quiet for four years.

Like many other colonists, South Carolinians were ambivalent about their relationship with the mother country. South Carolinians, in particular, were close to England since its planters and merchants enjoyed great prosperity under British protection; many of the upper crust spent time in London and their children were educated there. Nevertheless, the gentry of the colony resented the Crown's control over the colony's internal affairs, especially the appointment of Royal officials, including judges, with little or no understanding of the way things were done here. These men were described by a 19th century historian as having "an overweening pride of ancestry; a haughty defiance of all restraints not self-imposed; an innate hankering after power, and a self opinionated assumption of supremacy." A later historian had a kinder view of the Charlestown aristocracy: "Proud, cultivated, sensitive, they could not tolerate interference to accept the inferior status imposed on them by the British government."

Whatever their motivation, men like Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Christopher Gadsden and John Rutledge decided to take action. In January 1775, they created the Provincial Congress as a governing body in competition with the Royal Assembly. The Congress called for the raising and equipping of three regiments for the protection of the colony. A Provincial Association was created as a form of loyalty oath. Subscribers to the Association pledged themselves to the freedom and safety of their province and those who refused to sign were declared to be enemies. The colonists now faced the dilemma of choosing sides.

The patriot cause was not adhered to by a majority of the colonists in the summer of 1775, even in Charlestown. A number of the colonists felt a strong allegiance to the Crown and had no desire for independence or war. A conciliatory approach by the British government would have gone a long way to keeping South Carolina safe for the Crown. Instead, the Crown sent Lord William Campbell as South Carolina's last Royal Governor. Although married to a local girl, Sarah Izard, Lord Campbell was aloof and contemptuous of the proud Rice Kings who were his natural allies. In his first and only address to the Assembly, he refused to discuss any grievances. Instead, he stated to this body (composed mainly of men sympathetic to Britain) that "I warn you of the danger you are in; the violent measures adopted cannot fail of drawing down inevitable ruin on this flourishing colony." In response, the Council of Safety, consisting of 17 men led by Henry Laurens, was constituted.

Both sides spent the summer of 1775 competing for the allegiance of the inhabitants of the Back Country, both colonists and Indians. The British sent emissaries to the Indians and supplied them with arms and ammunition. The Indians were told that "if they would attach themselves to the king's interest, they should find plenty pouring in among them." An Indian agent had reservations about this strategy: "I pray God there may be no intention to involve the Cherokees in the dispute; for should the Indians be prompted to take up the hatchet against the colonies, they could not be restrained from committing the most inhuman barbarities on women and children."

The patriots concentrated their efforts on winning the hearts and minds of the settlers in the area between the Saluda and Broad Rivers as well as the Saxe Gotha Township. These were relative newcomers who had little in common with the aristocratic folks in Charlestown. Many were Germans who were fearful of eviction from their land grants if they supported the Patriots. These settlers mainly wanted no part of the dispute and remained neutral. The biggest problem was with those of Scots-Irish descent.

In an effort to convince these settlers of the righteousness of the patriot cause, the Council of Safety sent a mission on a speaking trip through the Back Country consisting of William Henry Drayton, the Reverends William Tennent and Oliver Hart, SC Patriot militia Colonels Richard Richardson and Joseph Kershaw, and several others. A number of meetings were held, some of a violent nature, but very few signed the Association which meant one favored the patriots. Drayton was countered in this mission by influential Loyalists such as Col. Thomas Fletchall, a prominent magistrate and militia leader on Fairforest Creek (who weighed 280 pounds and was described as "a grand and mighty nabob"), Moses Kirkland, Robert Cunningham and Patrick Cunningham. SC Patriot militia and later Continental Regiment commander, Colonel William "Danger" Thomson (of whom we shall hear more anon), thought that extreme measures were appropriate: "If they were Cherokee Chiefs or Leaders I would venture to lose my life or Send their Scalps to the Council of Safety." Drayton went the route of not-so-gentle persuasion. Drayton reports that he spent three hours cajoling Fletchall with no success. Fletchall stated that "he would never take up arms against the King, or his countrymen; and that the proceedings of the Congress at Philadelphia were impolitic, disrespectful, and irritating to the King."

The Patriots even enlisted the young, but highly-respected Baptist Reverend Richard Furman in support of the cause. Writing from the High Hills of Santee to the "Residents Between the Broad and Saluda Rivers" [the so called "Dutch Fork" area, heavily populated by German Lutherans], this divine set out the grievances of the colonists to the high-handed measures of Great Britain (in similar fashion as the Declaration of Independence) and then went on to warn these recalcitrants of the consequences of resistance: "Consider how, if [the Patriots] get to the height of exasperation, not only your blood may be shed, but also your innocent wives, and children may share in the unhappy fate." It is interesting to note that the Reverend Furman was very concerned that the British might establish a "Popish" religion in America.

Meanwhile, back in Charlestown, the Congress learned of Lord Campbell's attempts to incite the Indians against the patriots. After Congress almost had him arrested, the Governor found his quarters at 34 Meeting Street to be too confining and took refuge on HMS *Tamar* in the harbor. As a result, Lord Campbell was neutralized as a leader of the Loyalists in the Colony.

Drayton had been authorized to use force if reason failed. In September, Drayton called up about 1,000 Patriot militiamen. Apparently, Congress had instituted a draft and met with some resistance—not everybody wanted to leave their loved ones to fight their neighbors. Drayton was faced by about 1,200 Loyalists under Colonel Fletchall. He invited Fletchall to meet him at Ninety-Six Courthouse which, on September 16, resulted in the first Treaty of Ninety-Six. The Loyalists agreed not to support British troops and

the Patriots agreed to punish anyone who molested the Loyalists. The Cunninghams and other Loyalist leaders repudiated the agreement and one went so far as to report to the Governor that Fletchall “had such frequent Recourse to the Bottle as to soon render himself *non compos*.” Nevertheless, this little stroke of diplomacy calmed things down for a month or so. Drayton returned to Charlestown where he was elected President of the Provincial Congress.

This peaceful state of affairs ended abruptly with the arrest of Robert Cunningham for “seditious language.” Apparently, Robert’s speeches had been too effective in opposing the patriot cause. He was brought to Charlestown where he admitted his remarks but denied that he meant any offense. Drayton had him locked up which was part of the Congress’ plan to separate the Loyalists from their leaders. The plan backfired because the Loyalists took to the field in response to this outrage. After failing to rescue his brother, Patrick Cunningham and a number of followers hijacked a wagon of powder and lead being transported by some rangers from Fort Augusta to friendly Cherokees for trading purposes. The Loyalists attempted to use this incident to inflame the settlers against the patriots by claiming that the Patriots were using the powder and lead to arm the Cherokees to attack and massacre the Loyalists. This baseless claim was supported by an affidavit from Greenville’s own Richard Pearis who had gone over to the Loyalists after being passed over for an appointment.

In a matter of days, both sides had mobilized their forces. The Provincial Congress authorized Colonel Richard Richardson, a prominent individual with military experience from the Congarees, to raise the militia to recover the ammunition, arrest the rebellious leaders and to prevent any more insurrections. This was quite an assignment for a 71-year old man. In the meantime, Major Andrew Williamson brought about 560 Patriot militiamen to Ninety-Six where he erected a stockade that was then besieged by approximately 1,900 Loyalists. In the three days’ battle, the Patriots lost one killed and 12 wounded while the Loyalists suffered several killed and 20 wounded. Another treaty was arrived at whereby the Loyalists agreed to withdraw north of the Saluda, the fort was to be razed, both sides would submit their cases to their respective leaders in Charlestown and neither side would bother the other in the meantime.

Colonel Richardson and his men did not feel that they were bound by this agreement and he proceeded to suppress the loyalists,

most of whom had gone home after the treaty of Ninety-Six. His force grew to 2,500 and eventually to 4,000 to 5,000 with the addition of militia from various districts, including the New Acquisition Territory (York) and Colonel John Thomas’ (Sr.) Spartan Regiment, and even from North Carolina.

Col. Richard Richardson (Sr.) of Santee.



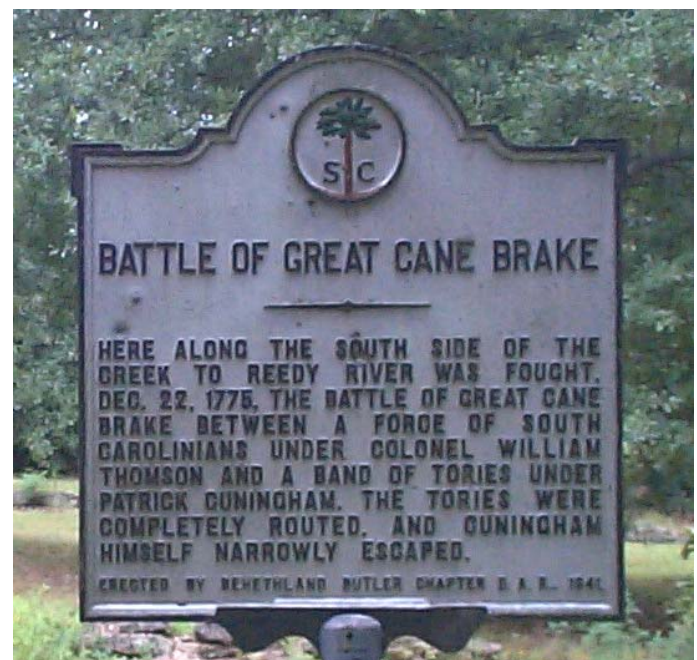
The main organized unit was the Third South Carolina Regiment of Rangers raised in Orangeburgh District and commanded by Colonel Thomson. Richardson’s adjutant was Captain Thomas Sumter, an in-law of his, later known as the “Gamecock”. Richardson continued the policy of isolating the Loyalists from their leaders by issuing a proclamation on December 8, 1775 to the effect that:

To satisfy public justice in the just punishment of all which crimes and offences, as far as the nature of the same will admit, I am now come into these parts, in the

name and the behalf of the Colonies to demand of all the inhabitants, the delivery up of the bodies of all the principal offenders herein, together with the said ammunition and the full restitution for the ravages committed, and also the arms and ammunition of all the aiders and abettors of these robbers, murderers, and disturbers of the peace and good order aforesaid; and, in case of refusal or neglect, for the space of five days, I shall be under a necessity of taking such steps as will be found disagreeable, but which I shall certainly put into execution for the public good.

Richardson’s proclamation had the desired effect on many of the Loyalists who offered little resistance but who were “hovering about” with never more than 400 “assembled in arms.” Obviously, Colonel Richardson was in a position to back up his proclamation with force. He started out with 1500 men when he crossed the Congaree. On December 2, he was at Evan McLaurin’s store, 15 miles from the Saluda, where his army grew to 2,500. He subsequently captured Colonel Fletchall (who was “unkennelled” from a large hollow sycamore), our founder (that is Greenville County, SC) Captain Richard Pearis and a number of other Loyalist leaders who were sent to prison in Charlestown. Richardson’s force, consisting of 4,000 to 5,000 men, stopped at Hollingsworth’s Mill on Raborn’s (Rabon) Creek, a branch of the Reedy River; this was at the end of the roads in northwestern South Carolina. He reported to the Council of Safety that the sheer size of his army “has a good effect, strikes terror, and shows what can be done on occasion—we have been successful in disarming most of this unhappy people; they are coming in with fear and trembling, giving up their arms, with a sensible contrition for the errors they have been guilty of.”

Patrick Cunningham was exempt from the amnesty part of the proclamation. He and his men, soon down to 200 in number, retreated from Richardson’s oncoming and ever-growing army. The Loyalists were on horseback and kept about 20 miles ahead of the patriots. They would not stand and fight (which was probably a sensible approach). According to Drayton, “at one time they would take heart, and threaten to stand and give battle, but, as soon as the army commenced to march upon them, cowardly councils and guilty consciences obliged them to turn and retreat.”



Roadside historic marker on South Harrison Bridge Road 3 miles west of Fountain Inn, SC. (photo by editor).

Finally, the loyalists could retreat no more. About 130 Loyalist, led by Major Joseph Robinson of Fish Dam Ford of the Broad River and Captain Patrick Cunningham, encamped on the



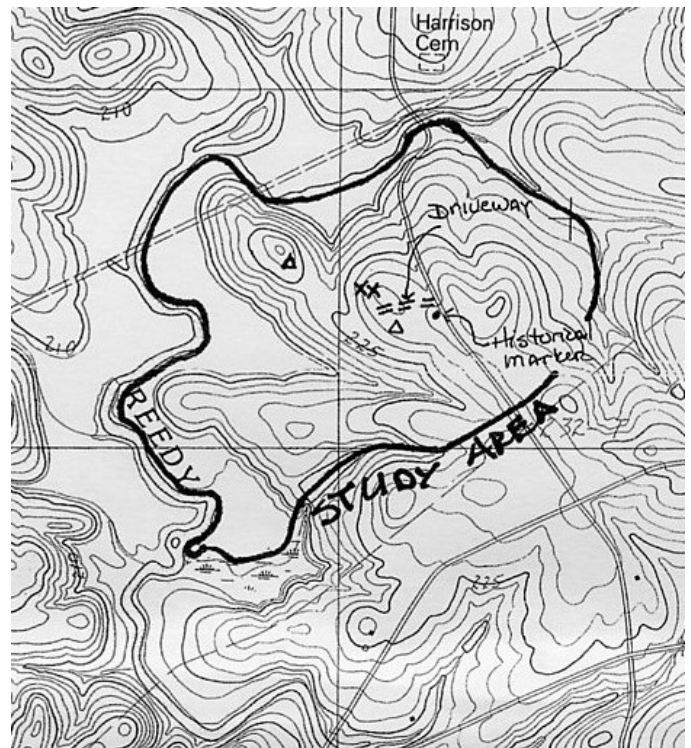
Colonel William Thomson from the History of Orangeburg County, South Carolina 1704 - 1782 by Alexander S. Salley, Jr.

banks of the Reedy River, near Fork Shoals, four miles inside the Indian Territory. This was at a place known as the "Great Cane Brake" — a high stand of bamboo was a sign of prosperity in those days. This "nest of sedition and turbulent spirits" had no entrenchments but may have been located at an Indian trading post. The loyalists were hopeful that the Cherokees would help them out but the local Indians had no quarrel with

the Patriots. When Colonel Richardson received word of this camp, he assembled a volunteer detachment of some 1300 infantry and cavalry under the command of Colonel Thomson; the unit also contained Colonels William Polk and Rutherford of North Carolina and SC Patriot militia Major Andrew Williamson of Ninety-Six fame.

Setting out on the evening of December 21, the detachment marched over 23 miles to within sight of the Loyalist camp. This was a remarkable achievement in itself; the column must have taken an Indian path through the woods along the banks of the Reedy River. At dawn, the patriots fanned out for a surprise attack. Unfortunately, the Loyalists were on the *qui vive* and the alarm was sounded before they were completely surrounded. Patrick Cunningham escaped bare-backed (some say bare-britches) on his horse shouting "every man shift for himself." The cordon of Patriots closed in, firing as they went. The Loyalists put up no resistance and quickly surrendered. One Patriot, Major William Polk of Maury County, North Carolina, son of Patriot militia Col. T. Polk, was wounded in the shoulder. Five or six Loyalists were killed and about 130 taken as prisoners—several may have been hanged on a nearby oak tree that was still standing years later. Colonel Thomson is credited with preventing further bloodshed.

Then came the hard part of what is now called the "Snow Campaign." On December 23, 1775, a snow began that lasted over 30 hours leaving two feet on the ground. The North Carolinians headed north to home while some of the South Carolina units went to various parts of the state. Colonel Richardson and the main part of his command, including the Rangers, began the long walk back to the Congarees. The Patriots suffered greatly on this march but it is not known if any perished. "Coming out as volunteers, suddenly, and without much preparation, they were thinly clad, and before the campaign was over, their shoes had worn out. They were without tents, and, for a week, in consequence of the snow, they never saw the earth, or set foot upon it, unless when they cleared away the incumbent ice, to find a place for sleep or to cook their scanty fare. A sleet storm which followed, completed their sufferings, and accompanied them back to their camp upon the Congarees, with the liveliest memories of a campaign, in which their smallest perils were those which had been threatened by their enemies."



Excerpt of USGS 7.5 minute topographic map Simpsonville quad on the Reedy River in Greenville County, SC, which shows a study area; however no definitive artifacts have proven this location. X represents a modern building and triangles represent a possible Tory Camp site. Anne K. McCuen, historic land expert of Greenville, SC, believes that there is some evidence the battle actually occurred on the northwest side of the Reedy River based on a reference to an "old fort" in a post Revolutionary War deed.

It is noteworthy that Colonel Richardson's force contained no units from Charlestown. The campaign was conducted by the Back Country men who were regarded with contempt by the "gentlemen" of the Holy City. (Ed. A South Carolina colloquialism for Charleston, SC.) The campaign did cost the Provincial Congress the sum of 460,000 pounds, an exorbitant sum in 1775.

What became of the Loyalists? The prisoners taken at the Great Cane Brake suffered through the long walk to Charlestown in the dead of winter. Most were released and joined the patriots. According to contemporary historian, Dr. David Ramsay, a number of those averse to fighting went "over the mountains" to be let alone. A number of the disaffected found their way to Florida but returned in 1780 after Charlestown fell.

The success of the campaign, aside from the military aspect, was grounded in the restraint of Colonels Richardson and Thomson. Richardson reported to Henry Laurens: "The lenient measures have had a good effect...On the reverse, had I burnt, plundered and destroyed and laid waste, seizing on private property, then thousands of women and children must have been left to perish—a thought shocking to humanity." Dr. David Duncan Wallace summed it up 160 years later:

A spirited, suspicious people, animated by loyalty to their King, against whom in their remote homes they cherished no wrongs, resentful of unlawful attempts to control them, were convinced of the overwhelming power of the Provincial Congress, of the humanity of its officers and of the falsity of the charges that the Revolutionists planned to subject them to Indian massacre.

SOURCES

Bancroft, George. *History of the United States of America, from the Discovery of the American Continent*. Reprint. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Buchanan, John. *The Road to Guilford Courthouse: The American Revolution in the Carolinas*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996.

Cook, Harvey T. *Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin, South Carolina*. Columbia, The State Company, 1926.

Drayton, Wm. Henry. *Memoirs of the American Revolution*. John Drayton, ed. Charleston, 1821.

Furman, Richard. "Address to the Residents Between the Broad and Saluda Rivers." Baptist Historical Collection, Furman University Library, Greenville, SC.

Gibbes, R.W. *Documentary History of the American Revolution: Chiefly in South Carolina, 1764-1782*. 3 vols. Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Co., 1972.

Minor, Benjamin Blake. "The Civil Warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia, during the Revolution." *Southern Literary Messenger* 382, July 12, 1847.

Jones, Lewis P. *The South Carolina Civil War of 1775*. Lexington, S.C.: The Sandlapper Store, Inc., 1975.

Ramsay, David. *History of the Revolution in South Carolina, from a British Province to an Independent State*. Trenton, N.J., 1785.

Ripley, Warren. *Battleground: South Carolina in the Revolution*. Charleston: Evening Post Publishing Co., 1983.

Salley, A.S. *The History of Orangeburg County South Carolina*. Orangeburg, 1898.

Wallace, David Duncan. *History of South Carolina*. 4 vols. New York: American Historical Society, Inc., 1934.

Col. William Thomson's Rangers, South Carolina Patriot militia, were enlisted into the Continental Line as the 3d South Carolina Regiment. Thompson, from his plantation Belleville, located near the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers which flow together to form the Santee River, commanded these 'backcountry men'. Thompson again proved his mettle as his troops would successfully stop Lord Cornwallis assault at Breech Inlet, the gap between Sullivan's Island and Long Island (now Isle of Palms) barrier islands, just north of the mouth of the Charleston harbor to save the unfinished sand and Palmetto log fort - Fort Sullivan - from the combined army and navy assault by the British in June 1776. The unsuccessful 1776 attack on Charles Town was led by British Gens. Henry Clinton and Lord Charles Cornwallis. They would return to try again in 1780, this time with success. The Palmetto log fort on Sullivan's Island absorbed the British naval bombardment was renamed for hero Gen. William Moultrie. Ed.

John Bowman McLeod, a native of Orangeburg, SC graduated from Wofford College, summa cum laude, in 1972 and Duke Law School, with distinction, in 1975. After serving as a law clerk for United States Circuit Judge Donald S. Russell, McLeod spent four years on active duty in the United States Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. A retired Greenville, SC attorney, John is the immediate past President of the University South Caroliniana Society and is first vice-president of the South Carolina Historical Society. Mr. McLeod was recently elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, an organization chartered by George III in 1783. **Dunvegan50@aol.com** ★

Battle of Camden Study Bill in Congress

There's a bill pending before Congress now, HR 3493. This bill is about the battlefield at Camden. It is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the site of the Battle of Camden in South Carolina, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes. This Act may be cited as the 'Battle of Camden Study Act'. On 8/8/2005 it was referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks, where it is now. (Go to <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c109:H.R.3493>: to read the whole text of the bill.) If the bill passes, it will allow the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site of the Battle of Camden and the site of Historic Camden, which is currently a National Park System Affiliated Area. The study is to evaluate the national significance of the sites and suitability and feasibility of designating the sites as a unit or as separate units of the National Park System.

If you are interested in showing support for this bill, you can see the names of members to contact who are members of the Subcommittee on National Parks at

<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/subcommittees/nprpl/members.htm>. To get contact info for each, and the entire Committee on Resources, go to:

<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/fullcommittee/members.htm>.

Any help will be appreciated!

John R. Maass, Department of History, The Ohio State University

The legislation was co-sponsored by all six SC Congressional Representatives and referred to the Committee on Resources. Our work now is to get committee approval of the bill for action by the House of Representatives. Representative Henry Brown (R-SC) was recently elected vice chair of the committee, and hopefully this will help. If you know any member of the committee, let them know of your support for the bill.

George Fields, Palmetto Conservation Foundation ★



British reenactors portraying the 23d and 33d Regiments of Foot, line up on the Camden Battlefield to assault the Continentals at the 225th Anniversary reenactment on the actual battlefield. Mature longleaf pines with open understory allowed for unimpeded cavalry, infantry and artillery operations on the sandy plane on August 16, 1780. (Photo by Charles B. Baxley.)

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRIMITIVE EXPERT HAWKEYE (AND HIS WIFE ANN)

by M. C. “Mickey” Beckham

Colonial Williamsburg is the most expensive restoration ever undertaken to make the American Revolution “real as life,” thanks to the Rockefeller family and the now Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. How many millions have been spent since it was opened for educational and vicarious reasons? All this to eat at taverns, listen to interpreters, visit nearby Colonial estates, walk on the town streets, buy some Chinese imported “stuff” and observe how it “really was.” We all know it is a very good imitation, but not as real as it “really was.”

How it “really is” can be found at the home of “Hawkeye”, aka Robert, and his wife Ann in an 18th century North Carolina home with surrounding acres. It is a working, authentic atmosphere, even as you read this article, and even as you go to rest tonight in your 20th or 21st century home.



Hawkeye and Ann before their great chimney.

They live in Rural Hill Farm, N.C. close to the Latta Plantation. They are renters/caretakers of a private residence and land, and if you know Hawkeye from area re-enactments, you already know he looks the part more than any re-enactor there. His ordinary life is walking down to the nearby Catawba River, almost on a daily basis in certain weather, stripping and swimming because he wants to. Not only does he look the part, he knows survival skills and primitive technology more than any re-enactor that might occasion the camp a few times a year.

Publisher Baxley and I spent a later afternoon into the evening with Hawkeye and spouse, along with our spouses that we wanted to

introduce to them and particularly to have them listen to colonial life and medicine. Hawkeye the husband and his wife are authorities on each. They met each other and eventually married while attending an Indian Pow Wow in Georgia. He was there to demonstrate his primitive skills, as was she, and it resulted in their union. Probably no other couple is as suited for each other, owing to their “graduate school” knowledge of colonial daily times.

When we arrived the 6 ft 4 inch and 200lb lean martial artist, Hawkeye, was doing what he often does, practicing some primitive skill without the watchful gaze of a single person. He was throwing hand made knives, with no handles of leather, just steel, into a giant tree stump. After some explanation of the knives, he practiced again. Standing 15 feet away, he threw the knives, making one revolution, and 10 out of 11 struck their mark with chilling accuracy. Chilling even more because Mr. Baxley and I could not pull the knives out, even with a backward tug of force. We could only “jiggle” them out...up and down. Hawkeye had just “killed” 10 men if they had been his adversary and the knife would have penetrated even further.

Because of our questions he explained everything in detail and in his language. He showed a lot of deer hides, too many to count, all in one stage or another of tanning. He talked about the mixture of hog brains and the deer’s brains mixture that makes the softening process, after he had scraped a stretched deer hide, which garlanded a rack in the large back woods of his colonial home. Hawkeye says you can complete the entire process in eight hours of hard work. But it sounds complicated to a 2005 year ear.

After the deer is killed it is important to field dress it, split it open and get rid of the guts to be specific. Then lift the deer up and tie it high over a limb preferably. At this point a five-gallon bucket is preferable to catch all the innards that just fall out. It’s important to examine the liver to see if it is healthy and therefore a healthy deer. Cutting the skin off underneath, making sure not to cut the meat by cutting a ring all around the deer follows. Then pull down the hide.



Hawkeye explains the art of brain tanning as he scrapes and stretches a deer hide.

“It is better if it is still warm.” Pull from the neck and “fist” it off. Get the hide off quarter and butcher the meat. It should “dress out” to be 75 to 100 pounds. It is now a “green hide”; you need to take flesh and fat off. You use a “draw knife” to scrape the fat and meat off that is remaining. Then it is onto the rack where 4-inch slits in the hide allow it to be stretched and laced. Hawkeye uses a clothesline in this century. In all this process is a danger of blood poisoning from an open wound or scratch. After a fire helps cure the hide and several other steps follow it becomes the cover for men and women and children written about so prominently by Rev War scholars. The hide

when completely finished is as soft as cotton and works like cotton. You can breathe through it.

We went later to the house and the gathered “wenches” and conducted this interview on the long front porch of, what would have to be described by present day land developers, as a “mansion.” And it is. A large Georgian, wood frame house with a huge front foyer and the rooms to the side as you enter and oversized fireplaces, which in their case are survival fireplaces in any cold and bitter day and night. Ann had company, including Laura Settle, an interpreter with the Schiele Museum in Gastonia, so in front of six guests, including us, we talked. And we genuinely went back in time to 1780.

SCAR: Hawkeye what is your background? Where were you born?

Hawkeye: “California, but my dad was a Marine and we moved back here after three years. I am a North Carolinian. This is where I have always lived. I went to Myers Park High and lived in a neighborhood and scared all the kids away because of my interest in primitive culture. I was tall then too and I was ‘different.’ I never went to college. Ann is from Georgia and we met there at a large Pow Wow which can be intense competition even including dancing.”

SCAR: You have a deep interest in re-enacting and all your clothes are made by you and you teach primitive skills. Who is the character you admire most from our culture?

Hawkeye: “Simon Kenton, a long hunter from Virginia. He actually saved Daniel Boone’s life but you hear little about him.”

(Author’s note: Kenton was born in 1755 in the Bull Run Mountains of Prince William County, Virginia, and is generally credited with helping Daniel Boone and others to open up the frontier of Kentucky.)

SCAR: What is your favorite gun?

Hawkeye: “The second model Brown Bess. Most pioneers had a smooth bore.”

SCAR: As a militiaman what would someone wear or have as weapons with them anticipating a conflict?

Hawkeye: “Militiamen carried whatever they could, including a pitchfork. The smooth bore gun was the gun of the common man. Rifles were very expensive to make or have made. So it was knives, guns and any farm tool that worked for him...as mentioned the pitchfork.”



Stone tools napped and polished by Hawkeye.

SCAR: How did they sharpen their knives during war?

Hawkeye: “Any smooth stone but preferably Arkansas black stones were very good, also slate or quartz stone.”

SCAR: Women did the work of men while they were away. Did this include making knives or hatchets... were women as adept at weaponry as men because they had to be?

Hawkeye: “Probably not...not with average women I would say. They had a harder life actually. Child birth was hard and infant mortality was high, so their job was first to make sure the family survived as a family, so war was not a first priority.”

SCAR: How about the accuracy of militiamen? We hear much or much has been rumored. Were they as accurate or more so than British?

Hawkeye: “Well, their tactics was hit and run...no way to stand toe to toe with British pikes and bayonets. So eventually our side had to find a way to fight and it was hit and run for militia.”

SCAR: Speaking of myths was Tarleton as big a carouser as reported?

Hawkeye: “In my opinion, yes.”

SCAR: Who is your favorite American soldier in the Revolution?

Hawkeye: “Nathaniel Greene. He was superior to others in so many ways.”

SCAR: And the biggest villain?

Hawkeye: “That would be Tarleton.”



Hawkeye and Ann consider questions on their front porch of their antebellum home.

SCAR: Hawkeye how did you get your name we all know you by?

Hawkeye: “I used to run and throw the tomahawk at targets. About 20 years ago I hit a stump and it bounced back and hit me in the face and my eye. A man who saw all this started calling me ‘Hawkeye’ and it stuck.”

SCAR: Ann, what is a usual day for you and Hawkeye on the weekends.

Ann: “Well, Hawkeye is first up and he banks up wood in the fireplaces. He makes the coffee and his breakfast is a healthy one with nuts and sometimes cereal. His day is tanning hides and splitting wood. My job is to clean and it is a big job. The hair from the deer hides, the cats shedding, the dust from the road. It is a big house and it requires cleaning.

Hawkeye makes a stew many times and people like to come and eat it. It is a crock-pot of sliced venison, onions, lot’s of them, potatoes, tomatoes and V-8 juice. Cook it overnight.”

Hawkeye: “I go to bed around 10:00 o’clock. I think our philosophy is to ‘waste not, want not.’ And that is how we live our days. I like to buy things at a thrift shop and I make sure they are good quality. I bring home things I think I can use including a punching bag to work out on for martial arts.”

SCAR: I would assume you have a good life but one not encumbered with other modern problems such as “debt.”

Hawkeye and Ann: “We both work. I (Ann) work downtown Charlotte for Waste Management for the County.”

Hawkeye: “I work for a door company but I much rather enjoy what I do here. So we have enough money to live on and spend and enjoy.

Ann: “We do not owe for things that society tell you that you can’t live without. I have one credit card and it is for business.”

SCAR: Ann, what about the medicine of herbs, plants and roots. You travel and lecture on them as well. And you have them here in your yard.

Ann: “I get paid sometimes for the lectures. I just got back from Michigan with Hawkeye where we talked for a week on the subject of medicine from plants and herbs.”

SCAR: I have often wondered what the “aspirin” of Colonial times was.



Ann explains how plants were used medicines in colonial times.

Ann: “First of all medicine was barbaric in those days by any standards. The women were considered to be the ‘family doctor’ unless you were fortunate enough to be in a village where there was one. Yarrow was the aspirin of the day. It prevented bleeding...it had a clotting effect. It came here from Europe. Our answer to yarrow was green persimmons and willow, dried or wet. But with yarrow and these two, persimmons and willow, we had some

medicine which sometimes made a difference. Salves would be made from yarrow. A poultice was generally only applied to the chest for congestion.”

SCAR: By the way you have a large hornets nest on the side of the house, as big as a man’s head.

Ann: “That’s right. It keeps the flies away. When Hawkeye is tanning the mixture of hog and deer brains attracts a lot of flies. With the hornets we may have had two flies in the whole house.”

(Editor’s Note: As this discussion is taking place a yellow jacket is lighting on Ann. She shoos it away and Hawkeye tries to kill it. “Don’t kill it she says, the scent of the dead yellow jacket will just attract other yellow jackets here.” Hawkeye vows that if it lights on him he will kill it. The yellow jacket lands on me and I ignore it. Being in their company I feel I can do this. It works.)

SCAR: What about scalping? It received some coverage in the last issue.

Ann: “A lot of people lived through scalping. Native Americans scalped but behind it basically, they were getting paid for scalps. Early Native Americans were also headhunters so it went back to their origins. Also scalping has been done for centuries...the Russians as we now know them, but all over Europe. And there were different ways to scalp but generally pull the hair back by a knot in the hair if you were scalping another Indian, then cut the scalp from the front to the sides, taking it off from the back.”

SCAR: Hawkeye, what do you think of the re-enactments and their value?

Hawkeye: “I think they serve well but maybe too much Continental. I get some obvious looks from the clothes I wear but I believe that many men wore skins and whatever they could get their hands on. I think I portray the early American and settler well, which is important. “



Hawkeye, a metalworker by trade, jokes and talks of living a simpler life. He is a martial arts expert and especially enjoys living history, working on primitive arts demonstrations and tanning.

SCAR: You wear a gorget, which I assume you “took it off an enemy who was wearing it?”

Hawkeye: (smiles) “That is right.”

SCAR: Getting back to the plants and herbs I understand animals have a sense about impending weather and you have cats. What is this winter going to be like in severity?

Ann (she gives a serious answer) “Global warming is real. I think our animals have been affected by global warming and they are confused as people think the weather is. I believe this winter will be mild.”

Hawkeye: “We have a cat that is psychic.”

(Editor’s Note: We walk out in the yard continuing the conversation and right on time the cat Hawkeye had mentioned shows up. He rubs everybody, “commenting” while he rubs and he makes a lot of cat sounds. He abruptly leaves.)

SCAR: Is that the cat?



Hawkeye pets his cat while he holds his favorite Brown Bess musket.

Hawkeye: “Yes...his name is “Fluster Masconi”. He is of Indian heritage.”

(Editor’s Note: Hawkeye may be smiling but I think he is serious.)

We leave about dark, leaving a place relaxed and quiet and without much stress, save visiting wasps. It is remarkable to my suburban mindset that the hornets do not even do what the visiting wasps do...visit. They must kill the thousands of flies with such stealth that the result of “no flies” is their only mark of being there.

One thing is for sure. You leave in a modern car, the gas for which costs almost \$3.00 a gallon knowing that this is somehow the “home” feelings of the likes of Jefferson, and South Carolinian’s Pickens, Rutledge and ancestors of the readers of this magazine. You get a glimpse of what it was like in 1780. It is the first time I have felt this genuine authenticity, but it is definitely there, making me appreciate many times more, Rutledge, Pickens and most Carolinian’s, those militiamen Hawkeye referred to, whose names we will not know.

Hawkeye and Ann are like those unknowns who preceded us. They are real.



Hornets keep flies in check from brain tanning at Hawkeye and Ann’s home.



Laura Settle, an interpreter with the Schiele Museum in Gastonia, NC, poses with Hawkeye and his favorite “Brown Bess” musket in his home. (Photos in this article by Charles B. Baxley.)

★

Return to Camden: the 225th Anniversary Event of the Battle of Camden

By S. L. Rinner

In May 2005 I began making plans (and saving up) for a trek down to Camden, SC for the 225th Anniversary event of the Battle of Camden. Bound and determined not to miss out on this event if the odds of a hurricane were high. I was praying to God constantly not to have a hurricane.

My parents had decided to come with me since they had never seen this type of re-enactment before, let alone one I attend within the "Northwest Territories". I could not complain. They had a shower and air conditioning as well as be my photographers for the weekend.

We left Iowa on a Wednesday afternoon, August 17th, driving through the night (unfavorable conditions through the mountains) until reaching Camden in the late morning hours on Thursday. Excited to be back in Camden since the area has a certain comforting appeal to me. History and horses!

After unpacking some items at the hotel, I showed my parents around this incredible town, giving them a personal tour (more than 3 hours, mind you!); showing them the historical area on the south tip of Camden where the Kershaw-Cornwallis house stood; through town where de Kalb's headstone sits in front of the old Bethesda Presbyterian Church; and north of town to the battlefield where we walked around as I explained to them the events. By this time, they were rather intrigued about the mystery surrounding Camden. They would learn more about it as the weekend continued.

Returning to the Historic Camden grounds, I registered, spoke to a few people before returning to the hotel to call it a night.

Friday I awoke early and got around. Breakfast was charming and delightful before making out way back to Camden (as we stayed at the Best Western in Lugoff) to the historic Bethesda Presbyterian Church for the de Kalb ceremony. The ceremony was rather somber. A grand turn out as it was to my understanding that more people than expected showed up.



DeKalb descendants from Germany hold memorial wreath with symbolic colors. (CBB)

Words in honor of de Kalb, by those of the present and spoken by those of the past namely Lafayette who was a comrade and perhaps a protege of de Kalb, on de Kalb's resolve and courage during the time of this fight for independence. Decendents of de Kalb were present and deliver quite fabulously words of honor and expression of

goodwill for attending the event. Veterans from the Foreign Wars and American Legion, Free Masons, re-enactors, the SAR and DAR, even a Color Guard from the US Army were present with many spectators. The Free Masons presenting a public appearance of the silver trowel that Lafayette used to lay the foundation stone for de Kalb's present gravestone. The Decendents placing a wreath as did the DAR and SAR, and another wreath laid by another party.

The ceremony I can say would have made de Kalb extremely proud. After the ceremony was a reception where I had the chance to talk to many a person including Mr. Baxley whom I was thrilled to see once again (having given me one of the first copies of the August edition of the SCAR. Stunned to see the articles I wrote on de Kalb). Alas, I had not gotten the chance to meet the Holtz- Family, descendants of de Kalb. But, I was determined that before the end of the event I would get that chance to meet and talk to them.

Late that afternoon, I had returned to the Historic Camden grounds to unpack my gear and set camp with the British Legion. Oh, how I was excited to be with the lot once more having been 3 years since last I saw a good majority of everyone or even having set foot inside the Kershaw-Cornwallis House.

That evening I slept overnight upon the grounds but not before enjoying some good comradery at the tavern in the south redoubt. ahhh, was that some good fun! Stories to be had and told, mind you, I saw not a soul incredibly drunk. I swear, re-enactors can handle spirits far better than any person around! And be ready for battle the next day! Tis amazing!

The moon was rather full and glowing that Friday night as I was told it was the same 225 years ago. Rather surreal. During this time the... well, Continentals had planned a 'sneak attack' upon the British camp. LOL, word got out as it was rumored they would attempt something. Once a shot had gone off, we yelled "Whigs in the wire!" as someone had recommended. An interesting sight. Yelling "Whigs in the wire!" as a flare was shot off and some of those stood upon the raised level of the redoubt just watching the proceedings with spirits in their hands as though they were watching a movie or a race. Never did it get too wild and rowdy. Just enough fun for everyone.

Saturday morning I awoke and dressed quickly. Enjoying breakfast! Oooh, one does not realize the importance of breakfast at a re-enactment! Usually being a Continental with Lee's Legion (Shhhhh, don't tell the British Legion!)... breakfast is not all that often had. Ahhh, how spoiled I felt! Kudos to the cook of the Legion! A fine faire of taste it was! During this time I had an interesting chat with a former member of the Northwest Territory Alliance (NWTa). Some interesting stories I had learned as well as good discussions.

After breakfast was a quick drill whilst Lord Cornwallis (Carter) walked around inspecting his troops. I tell ya, I was both scared and excited! I could understand the feeling some lowly private would have felt when in the presence of His Lordship.

For a brief moment, I was able to break away and head to sutler's row to purchase a couple necessary items then hurry back for Inspection. It was good to see the Dragoons there that is a major interest to learn at this time due to reasons of want of horses in the NWTa.

By this time the heat was making itself prominent as we marched out to the battlefield. By the time we all got there, we felt as though we could pass out! Thank God for the water and ice that were awaiting us there! Oh, what joy that was! After relaxing in the shade and enjoying the cool water and ice we were once again on the move. Time for battle!

Following the Brigade as we marched out upon the field heading towards the Continentals (that we were not suppose to see)... engaging them and forming our lines. Sending a couple volleys, moving forwards again and stopping. After I shot off a volley and the Continentals were decently close enough, I dropped "wounded". Oy, was that a minor mistake! Laying there was somewhat ok... except for my black boots! I swore that I was getting burns upon my legs (luckily, I didn't). But, I could not really tell how the battle went other than I know that after I fell, the British pushed forward and eventually were pushed back to where I lay, then pushed forward once more. The images my parents took were pretty interesting. Though, they overheard some in the crowd being rather confused since there was no one explaining to them over a PA system what was happening.

After the battle, the heat being incredible at this time, I made it as far as the arena where I crashed and took a nap... well, tried to since I had many a person come up to me and ask me if I was fine. Water and rest is all I need and I will be fine. Easy to get the water, hard to get that rest.

I had heard that some were kinda wavering after the battle and checked up to see if all were well (which they were) and so I retired to a hotel room to chill out so I can make it the rest of the weekend. I was bordering the effects of heat exhaustion so I rested the afternoon and unfortunately missed the afternoon battle.

I awoke again around 5 pm, and got myself around in a gold gown I made specifically for the Ball.

By sunset I was back out to the grounds in time for the Ball in which I had fun dancing in my new gown. Many compliments on it. After the Ball, I strode back to the Legion camp to let all know I was still alive. I must state I had an interesting and eerie feel and sensations whilst walking from the arena to the Kershaw-Cornwallis House.

Alas, I didn't make it to the Tavern again that night as I wished, but I went to join a few others in the basement of the Kershaw-Cornwallis House listening in on conversations and talking while enjoying the AC. I thought the event at Rockford, Illinois was incredible hot! Camden outbeat Rockford by 10 degrees! Again, I cheated as I returned to the hotel.

Sunday morning I awoke very early and dressed. Heading back out to the grounds in time to load upon the busses that took us north to the actual battlefield. I tell you, I was PSYCHED!

Many wonderful thank-you's to Joanna and Historic Camden for breakfast. The breakfast biscuit sandwiches filled many a belly and made many a man happy!

Leaving the grounds, I'm sure we were quite the sight... several busses heading north. Our drivers we appreciated deeply and enjoyed talking to.

Once there at the battlefield, we unloaded and each side slowly took their respectable places at the end of the field.

Whilst awaiting movement towards the Continentals, the cannons rang out. An interesting sound on a nice morning since the weather was cooperative making the morning was tolerable. I somewhat felt a little out of place being as I was the only one there from the Legion on foot. This single green coated person amongst all this red! I am sure I stuck out like a sore thumb. Oh, speaking of that... film crews! Yes, there were a couple there. Luckily, one had not decided to wander too close to me. But I was aware that they were there. Apparently from images taken by my parents, they were a little... out of place. Interesting sight.



On the actual positions of 225 years ago at the Battle of Camden, the Continentals align awaiting orders to open fire. (Photo by Dale Williams.)



Opening cannonade started by Capt. Singleton's battery. (Photo by Dale Williams.)

When the time came, the Brits marched north along the old historic road. I admit, I can not say I remember all that happened, as strange as this sounds, I almost felt like I was not myself that morning. It was mostly a blur and haze. So, I will tell what I can somewhat remember.

We came to a line as we (Brits) confronted the Continentals. I remember seeing those to the right of me had moved up farther to confront I would presume would have been the 1st Maryland after they had chased off the Militia. I saw the Dragoons having at it, an interesting sight. I was with the left Brit wing that would have originally been under Lord Rawdon, as we pushed forward, contesting land with the Continental Regulars who were representing the 2nd Maryland and Delaware regiments under De Kalb and Gist. Volley after volley of musketfire was shot, 'round about this time my carbine was misfiring until de Kalb (Blevins, I'm presuming) had rallied his troops again for a charge forward in which I took a pot shot at the Camden hero. I found it rather ironic really and personally begged for forgiveness with a smile, feeling a little odd for having done that since de Kalb is one of my favorite Revolutionary War heroes and my major interest during this time.



British volley and reload. (Photo by Dale Williams.)

The next I remember as I attempted to load my carbine was to my left the two sides were engaged in “hand to hand” combat. Before I knew it, I heard shouts and yells followed by men retreating as I heard a couple men shout “De Kalb! de Kalb! De Kalb!”

As the Continentals retreated and further contested ground, a couple of men were down, a couple played dead, and one was prisoner and too few to stand guard... I being the only Legionaire there, I fell back and stood guard over the prisoner and the two fallen men - one leaning against the tree as another was cradled by another Officer who was to be portraying duBuysson. At this time, I was rather beside myself feeling a most surreal excitement. As though I were witnessing the reality of the situation and feeling as though I were really there. The small group keeping the good spirits as a surgeon was called to attend to the mortally wounded de Kalb while victory of the field was proclaimed.

With the battle then over, I helped our poor de Kalb up as we appeared to snap out of our trance and return to the present reality, with smiles upon everyone’s faces from the grand enjoyment of this commemorative battle.

Soon after, it was ordered to line up again to do a bayonet charge since a film crew wanted one. Bayonet charge?! Oh, boy! I had no bayonet so... this would indeed be interesting.

First bayonet charge was fun, Continental line stayed put as the British line advanced. It was hard not to laugh or smile. That is how much fun it was!

I admit and have to say, we had a really good laugh over the little mini fogger that they were attempting to use. A tiny puff of smoke and it dissipated before you could say ready bayonets! So... both sides fired off a round, that gave a more than decent smoke screen. Now we had to attempt a second bayonet charge which was most exciting as well, since the first charge I had a bayonet pointed at me, I had no bayonet. The second time the gent opposite of me had no bayonet as well, but he acted as though he were going to club me! Oh, what a thrill that was! I did my best to react well enough to that. I tell you; with that bayonet charge I had a greater sense of understanding as to how a weapon is so very functional! One can feel NO fear until you are right upon that weapon’s edge! It humbles you greatly if you are the end of it, but if you have it upon your weapon you can easily feel invincible. An incredible weapon indeed!

Slowly, people loaded the buses after paying their respects to those who fought and died here, as well as some photos taken. It was a most surreal morning. After I looked at the pictures my parents took,

I was placed into a complete shock as the smoky haze that was captured upon film.... I don’t recall all that well upon the field! Again, it gave me a greater understanding how de Kalb could have not understood about the current events with the battle let alone at the same time not see. It was rather difficult to be paying attention to whatever was happening further away from you and easy to see what was before you. I gained a whole new understanding that morning as a re-enactor. An understanding for the better as it helped me to understand the Battle of Camden so much easier as well as other events during the war as well. A morning of enlightenment.

Heading back to camp was just fun on the bus I took as we found out it was a certain gentleman’s birthday! Wow! What a Birthday present to have been able to partake a re-enactment battle upon the actual battle site!

Back at camp, I had stopped at a sutler in Sutler’s Row to talk to Watson (with the Legion) and a couple other gents who were gracious enough to offer a fan for cooling off and a stool to relax upon. Further chatting revealed a fellow “pirate”. Not one, but two of them! It was good to meet other patriotic pirates.

After some good chattering, I returned to the camp (by which it was now only my tent as I am the “surviving” member of the Legion by now) where I changed into a black riding habit. Yes, I know I was insane to have worn black! But, it was for the Funeral. Instead of starting at the Kershaw-Cornwallis House like originally planned, the funeral procession started near the parking lot. As Mr. Callaham prepped all for the Funeral, everyone soon enough took respectable places. The wagon flanked by Continental Officers who were POWs, with Brit Officers behind the wagon, followed by Masons in turn who were followed by civilians, both re-enactors and the spectator public. Hot? Yes! But... it was very well worth it.



Honor guard at DeKalb’s Funeral procession on. (Photo by Dale Williams.)

I walked flanked by two kind gentlemen (impressed with the one tall gent to my left wearing black also) as we all proceeded across the street to the original gravesite.

The funeral itself was rather incredible. I find it hard to describe it as it was truly unique with the fallen hero given military and Masonic honors. Mr. Jay Callaham presented the funeral splendidly!

I wish I could say there was not a dry eye during the funeral, however, I don’t think anyone had tears to shed since the heat was becoming uncomfortable. I think most people were dehydrated. I know I was, as I felt the sadness but unable to shed a tear for this hero during this sad ceremony. But I was reminded over and over, he died serving liberty and a just cause for the freedom of other men as

he had told duBuysson at the hour of his death. Truly, what I felt most during that funeral was sadness. However, I also felt a great deal of pride for a man who was so very willing to give up his comfortable lifestyle with his beloved family in France just so he could endure hardships for something he believed in.

After the funeral I finally had a chance to talk to the descendents. What a thrill it was, too. Granted I did not know German all that well and they did not know English all that well... but we all still enjoyed some time talking as others joined in on conversations.

After the Funeral it was off to cool off while grabbing some lunch. Returning to the Historic Camden grounds, the camp had pretty much been struck all around, the heat of the day getting to a vast majority of people (how can one blame them!). So, I struck camp as well finally... having to pack up whilst dealing with the pesky fire ants (and yes, now I do sympathize for the lot of you in the south that have to put up with those devils!). After striking camp, I showed my parents around the Kershaw-Cornwallis House quickly and bought a litho of the Battle of Camden. Oh, what a prize it is! Especially since de Kalb is depicted in the painting.

Leaving the grounds, before returning to the hotel, my parents wanted to do some SC countryside exploring. So, off we went north to Hanging Rock and Waxhaws.

I was rather sad to be leaving Camden but swore I would be returning again. Be is soon or in a few more years. Perhaps, even to make Camden home in the future. I had a great time despite the intolerable heat & the terrible fire ants. But I tell you this.... that weekend, I gained an incredible understanding, a great enlightenment as to the reality of what happened 225 years ago after reading a couple books on de Kalb which had some of his letters he wrote home to his Wife on the hardships he endured here such as the intolerable heat, unpredictable weather and the nasty bugs.

I look forward to future re-enactments not only to convey what I have tolerated thus far but to gain more insight on other events and sufferings by many back then. Perhaps Valley Forge next? Now that will be interesting! ★

A call to art! Gen. Francis Marion

by David P. Reuwer

My neighbor, Robert G. Barinowski, has now risen in the ranks of the southern militia with skills ready to lift us all. Bob has recently created an original sculpture work of Patriot SC militia Gen. Francis Marion. He says it best in his own words:

“My first concern was that of attitude. That alone can speak volumes. I recalled the various representations of the Biblical David – one of Donatello, who showed a wisp of a young boy standing over the fallen Goliath. Then there is Michelangelo’s quiet David, a young giant poised for action. Finally, I considered Bernini’s David. It shows David, his face contorted in a controlled fury. His right hand holds the sling stretched taut by his left holding the rock ready to be unleashed with deadly force. There was the genesis of my Francis Marion!

The physical likeness was and still is elusive, as there is no extant portrait of him drawn from life. Many of the representations of Francis Marion are flawed in some respect: either the uniform is incorrect or the depiction of his physical appearance fails to match the written descriptions of the man or both! One in particular I recall shows him with his sword upraised and a look of utter surprise on his face! I decided to take what I could from the various interpretations,

with particular attention to the verbal descriptions of the man. From these evolved my view of Francis Marion as a man.



The manner of the representation also speaks to his apparel: civilian or military – the uniform that he wore. I decided on depicting the man in his role as regimental commander. This, I felt, was extremely important. To do this I have relied heavily on the advice and expertise from members of the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Continental Establishment, and particularly Ms. Athena Western, Herbert Puckett, III and his son 1st Sgt. Herbert Puckett, IV, USA. Without their generous support, I could not have accomplished my objectives in representing one of South Carolina’s greatest patriots.

The final figure shows Marion in the uniform of a colonel of the 2nd Regiment. As he reaches for his sword, he moves forward, his head held high, his demeanor is calm and resolute. At his feet are the palmetto fronds, sycamore and tall grass of his native Carolina soil. He is prepared to do battle.”



Bob has been making portraiture, figurative and relief sculpture for only four years. Before that he worked for Hughes Aircraft Company and traveled extensively in Asia, North Africa and the Middle East; before that he served 23 years in the US Air Force, after graduating from VMI. Bob is working with some fellow travelers to place a life size statue of the Swamp Fox in Marion Park in Washington, D.C. This statute would look great in Charleston, SC in Marion Square, on the State House grounds in Columbia, in Marion County, SC, at Francis Marion University in Florence, SC, and in the many towns and counties named for Revolutionary War hero Francis Marion across the United States. For information about Bob, to purchase Marion for yourself, or to commission your own favorite Revolutionary War character, contact Bob at (803) 432-6374 or at www.baronsstudio.com or at www.2EZPICS.net/barinowski. Bob is a good neighbor; he likes to talk. I just did not know how talented he is. ★

Gen. Casimir Pulaski, "the Father of American cavalry" gets hero's burial 226 years after death

Savannah, Ga. – Casimir Pulaski, the Polish nobleman regarded as the father of the American cavalry received a hero's funeral on the 226th anniversary of the attack on the Spring Hill Redoubt in which he was mortally wounded. However, the mystery continues over whether the remains buried Sunday are those of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. "Certainly from a historical standing it was overdue," said Francis X. Hayes, the Savannah businessman who organized the ceremonies. A beautiful monument was erected to Pulaski on Monterey Square and "his remains were sealed in the monument. This gave him the kind of ceremony he would have received had he been in Poland."



Named for the United States victory over Mexico at Monterey in 1847, in which Savannah militias participated, Monterey Square has as its centerpiece a memorial to Revolutionary War hero Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Carved in Carrara marble to the design of Robert Launitz, the monument's classical motifs reflect the style

of the times and of the great houses built around the square.

Chatham County, Ga. Coroner James C. Metts, Jr. exhumed the remains in 1996 when the Pulaski monument was dismantled for repairs. After eight years of trying, investigators failed to extract a complete DNA sequence to compare with a living Pulaski descendant. A draft report by Metts' team, made public in June, concluded "the mystery remains unsolved." It also concluded "strong circumstantial evidence does suggest that the remains are Casimir Pulaski."

After days of ceremonial displays and honors, more than 700 people filled the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist for a memorial Mass. A regiment of Polish cavalymen on horseback escorted the casket in a procession through the streets, followed by a riderless horse with empty boots in the stirrups. Polish Bishop Tadeusz Pwoski read funeral rites beneath the marble obelisk built to Pulaski in 1854, sprinkling the flag-draped casket with holy water and dirt from the gravesite. Janusz Reiter, Poland's ambassador to the United States represented Poland at the funeral.

Pulaski came to America in 1777, exiled from Poland after helping lead an uprising against Russian incursion. Recommended by George Washington, he took command of the Patriot cavalry. Detailed to the Southern Department, his legion of 600 troops helped fight off the British in their second attack on Charleston, SC. Pulaski then headed to Savannah for the ill-fated battle to reclaim the captured city. Leading the attack on the Spring Hill Redoubt, Pulaski fell mortally wounded by grapeshot from a British cannon on October 9, 1779.

Bones were entombed inside the marble monument in 1854 after they were discovered in an unmarked grave at the former family plantation of William P. Bowen. Bowen said his grandmother and aunt told him

the grave was Pulaski's. However, other historical accounts - from two officers who served under Pulaski - say the general was buried at sea after dying on a ship bound for Charleston. The fatal grapeshot, recovered from Pulaski, is on display at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah.

Metts, the coroner, said nine years after he exhumed the remains, he needed to see them returned to the grave. "I feel it'd be sacrilegious if I didn't," Metts said. "It would be sort of letting Pulaski down. It's time to put him to rest, with well-deserved honors."

[Based on AP article by Russ Bynum.]



Partial Funding of Agreement to Purchase 198 Acres -Portion of the Green Spring, Virginia Battlefield

Jamestown, VA - The Trust for Public Land (TPL), a national nonprofit land conservation organization, announced that it has reached an agreement to purchase the 198-acre Jamestown Campsites and Yacht Basin properties in Jamestown.

"The public acquisition of this strategically located property is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to not only protect and enhance existing internationally-recognized historic resource but also provide highly-desirable recreation and water access for generations to come," said Debi Osborne, senior project manager for TPL.

The property adjoins National Park Service, state-, and county-protected historical sites. The available land is highly developable, and funding to acquire the land this year is important to maintain the integrity of Historic Jamestowne, Jamestown Settlement, and the Jamestown 2007 commemoration being planned on and near the site for the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Under the terms of the agreement, TPL has until December 2005 to show substantial committed funds and demonstrate the ability to raise approximately \$12.5 million in public and private funds in order to purchase the 198 acres by December 2006. John Maass reports that TPL received an appropriation from the NOAA Coastal & Estuarine Land Protection Program for \$2 million to be used towards the purchase of 198-acres. In a very difficult budget year, this is quite an accomplishment and a critical step toward necessary \$12.5 million goal needed to complete the purchase by December 2006.

The Jamestown Campsites tract is a private campground with frontage on the James River. The site was part of the Revolutionary War Battle of Green Spring.

"This property plays an important part in our plans for commemorating America's Anniversary Weekend in May 2007. It will be the site of 'Anniversary Park,' the main venue for commemoration entertainment. Beyond 2007, this property will be an important legacy for the entire community," said Jeanne Zeidler, executive director for Jamestown 2007.

The Trust for Public Land is a national nonprofit land conservation organization that conserves land for people to enjoy as parks, gardens, and natural areas, ensuring livable communities for generations to come. Since 1972, TPL has helped protect more than two million acres of land in 46 states, including more than 16,000 acres in Virginia.



Pension Application of Samuel Otterson

Transcribed¹ & Annotated by Will Graves

Declaration of Maj. Samuel Otterson² in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832

State of Alabama
County of Greene

On the 20th day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty two personally appeared in open court before Madison Crenshaw Judge of the Circuit court of Greene County, State of Alabama now sitting Samuel Otterson a resident of the County of Greene & State of Alabama of the age of seventy eight years since the first day of April last part who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated (viz): He received the commission of first Lieutenant in Captain Daniel MacKee's³ Company in June 1776 under the hand & seal of his Excellency John Rutledge⁴ then Governor & commander in chief of the Colony of South Carolina which said commission he now hath but it is so mutilated that the day of the month cannot be ascertained. Said commission was countersigned "By his excellency's command Wm Nisbett D. Secy." He states that under said Captain MacKee as 1st Lieutenant he went to an expedition against the Cherokee Nation of Indians. The Regiment to which his company belonged was commanded by Colonel John Thomas Sr.⁵ & that regiment & a regiment commanded by Col. Neille⁶ left Prince's Fort⁷ as well as he recollects sometime in July or August after the date of his commission [in] 1776 for Keowee on the river Keowee or Seneca after passing several Indian Towns, viz. Eastatoe & Qualatchee & Toxaway which we burnt & demolished and on arrival at Keowee we met with General Williamson's⁸ Brigade to which our regiments belonged who commanded in person. We lay there sometime & Williamson with some 6 or 700 hundred of his men had an engagement called the Ring Fight in which this deponent was not [a participant].

From Keowee, we moved down the river to Seneca on the Seneca River & remained there some Time preparing to take a tour to the middle settlements & valleys. When we arrived to the middle settlements, we lay all night in sight of the North Carolina Army.⁹ On the next morning, we left for the valleys (of the Tennessee River) & after we had got about two miles from where we encamped & left the North Carolina Army we were attacked by the Indians & had a severe engagement in which this applicant was [a participant]. Many were killed on both sides but the Indians were defeated or dispersed. From thence we marched to the valley Towns on the Tennessee River & destroyed them & were met by a Detachment from the North Carolina Army. From thence we marched to an Indian Town called Tugaloo on the Tugaloo River where we stayed 2 or 3 days & marched thence back to Seneca after destroying the Town of Tugaloo & there were discharged. The whole time we were out was about 14 weeks.

During the Year 1777, this applicant does not recollect certainly to have been in the service. In 1778 as well as he recollects he was stationed at Story's Fort¹⁰ [where he remained about] one month under the commission aforesaid with a small force. [H]e does not recollect whether any higher officer commanded in the fort at this time. I was under the command & control of the same General & regimental officers as well as he recollects from this time until 1779. [H]e was a great portion of his time engaged in commanding scouting parties against the Tories. During these scouts, Capt MacKee was afflicted with rheumatism & the command of his company devolved on me & I was frequently joined by Capt. Gavin Gordon¹¹ & after the division of Col. Thomas's Regiment¹² which was as well as I recollect in the latter part of the Year 1778 or early in 1779, I was

frequently under Col. Thos. Brandon¹³ to whose regiment I then belonged [and engaged during this time] in Scouting parties. During one of these scouting parties, we intercepted & took 20 or upwards Tories who were on their way to St. Augustine to join the British Army. These we took to General Williamson's camp on Savannah River opposite to Augusta & he sent them to the jail at Ninety Six. Sometime after, I believe in the fall or winter of 1779, I was ordered out to Charleston but was stationed for two months ten days at the Ten Mile Branch within ten miles of Charleston under the command of Col. James Steen,¹⁴ the lieutenant Col. of the Regiment commanded at this time by Col. Brandon to which, since the division aforesaid, I belonged. [I]n Feby. 1780, Capt. MacKee resigned & on the 8th February 1780, I received the commission of Captain of a company of foot in Spartan Regiment of militia commanded by Col. Thomas Brandon of the 2nd Division which commission I now have bearing the date aforesaid by John Rutledge Governor & commander in chief as aforesaid countersigned "By his excellency's command Jno. Huger, Secretary." In 1780 this applicant with the exception of scouting parties does not recollect to have been in regular & constant service until the capture of Charleston some time in May 1780, after which the Whigs who would not take protection under the British both from Georgia & South Carolina took refuge in North Carolina where we rendezvoused on the river Catawba & elected Thos Sumpter¹⁵ our General. [T]his he thinks was in July from this circumstance (viz): "On the day after the election, we marched toward the house of a celebrated Tory by the name of Ramsour for the purpose of defeating some Tories who had encamped at Ramsour's mill,¹⁶ but before we arrived, the Militia from Rowan, N. Carolina had defeated the Tories & we turned our horses into a large field of oats belonging to Ramsour & the oats were just ripening. From thence we recrossed the Catawba & went down into the old Catawba nation of Indians & encamped some days. Thence we recrossed the Catawba & went to the British station at Rocky Mount & about the 28th July 1780 made an unsuccessful attempt to take the British & Tories. From thence we retreated across the Catawba & encamped at a Branch called Clem's Branch & about a week after our attempt on Rocky Mount, we attacked the British & Tories at a place called the Hanging Rock where I received a wound in my left arm which severed the bone between the elbow & shoulder about midway (on account of which wound I have been a pensioner since 1809—first on the list [of] S. Carolina & then transferred to the pension list of Alabama). [F]rom thence I was sent to Charlotte where I remained until I recovered of the wound which was in action in Novr. as well as I recollect when I resumed any command as Captain under General Sumpter & was in the engagement at Blackstocks on Tiger River where General Sumpter received a wound. [F]rom thence the army under Sumpter crossed Broad river & as well as I recollect divided out in scouting parties in one of which I got my arm rebroke in chase after a party of Tories under Brandon whom we killed with the exception of three whom we took prisoners. My arm being broken the last time by a fall of my horse soon got well & the next engagement I was in was the siege of Buckhead¹⁷ under General Greene¹⁸ & the day before that place surrendered, I was sent with my company under General Sumpter to Orangeburg which latter place surrendered after the fire of three field pieces on our part. One of the enemy was kill[ed] & none of our detachment were kill[ed] nor wounded except one or two who were struck by dead shells without any injury. The next engagement of any note that I was in was Ninety Six at the siege under General Greene. [T]he militia at this place was commanded by Brigadier General Henderson.¹⁹ After a siege of some weeks, the British General Lord Rawden²⁰ came to reinforce the garrison & General Greene raised the siege & retreated over Broad River pursued by the British as far as [the] Enoree [River]. This applicant states that he does not recollect of having been in any engagement of note after this period tho he continued in the service regularly until peace was declared which was some time after he was promoted to the office of Major which was the 5th day of September 1782 as appears from his commission bearing the date signed by John

Mathews²¹ Governor & commander in chief of South Carolina which commission I now have in my possession.

This applicant states that he omitted to name that he & the regiment commanded by Brandon to which he belonged was under the command of Col. Morgan²² at the Battle of the Cowpens²³ but that he with several others about thirty were sent out as spies some days before the engagement at the Cowpens & from some cause did not arrive until the Battle was over but in his attempt with the party under his command to regain Morgan's army, he learned the defeat & retreat of Tarleton²⁴ & his forces & pursued about a hundred of them in their retreat until night at which period all of his men had fallen off by their horses giving out except ten men when we overtook the enemy & kill[ed] one, took twenty two white prisoners & twenty seven negroes, sixty head of horses, 14 swords & 14 braces of pistols. Amongst the white prisoners was an officer with the rank of Captain whose name he does not now recollect. Shortly after we had taken them, the balance of our party met us and assisted in taking them back. On our return with them, we learned that Generals Morgan & Greene were gone off with the prisoners taken at the Cowpens & we pursued them a distance of upwards of a hundred miles before we overtook them to deliver over the prisoners.

In answer to various questions propounded by the Court, this applicant answers that he was born in the province or Colony of South Carolina in a County called at that time Bartly or Barkley²⁵ as well as he now recollects. Since the change in the government, it is called Union District & State of South Carolina. He was born on the 1st day of April 1754 & resided on the farm of his nativity on Tiger²⁶ River except when on service until 1824, when he removed to Greene County in the State of Alabama where he settled [at] a place near the head of Trunell's creek, being a branch of the Tombigbee River where he has resided ever since & now resides. He has record evidence of his age: that is, he copied the time of his birth from his father's Bible into his own. [T]his was done after the blank left in his big family Bible was filled up. From the commencement to the end of the war, I was a volunteer always except when disabled by wounds & the small pox; ready to march & execute any orders given to me from my superior officers. The preceding statement contains the names of some of the officers who commanded where he served some of the regiments that he recollects & some of the general circumstances of his service, the commissions he received & the names of the persons who signed them is stated above & they are all now on the Clerk's table here in open court tho the commission as 1st Lieutenant is so mutilated that the day of the month & some few other words are lost. He believes all in his neighborhood know he has been a pensioner for a long time & he believes they all suppose he was a revolutionary soldier & officer. Henry Story & Joseph Hughes knew that he was in the service & and officer commanding & they both served more or less with him each of them now live within seven or eight miles of him. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State except the State of South Carolina, the State of Alabama to which it was transferred from South Carolina.

S/ Sam. Otterson

Sworn to & Subscribed in open Court the 20th day of September 1832
Attest: S/ James Yeates, Clerk

¹ Editorial Note: Punctuation and capitalization of words was modified slightly to aid readability. Bracketed insertions were made by the annotator.

² Major Samuel Otterson was born April 1, 1754 in what was then Berkeley County, South Carolina and died September 11, 1837, in Greene County, Alabama. Mills' Statistics reported that Otterson's residence was on Tyger River in the vicinity of Hamilton's Ford.

³ Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore,

1994, 631 (hereinafter cited as Moss, *SC Patriots*). He is listed as "Daniel McKee" (also as "Daniel McKay") with the notice that he served as a captain in the militia under Col. Thomas Brandon before the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780.

⁴ John Rutledge (1739-1800) was the first Patriot president of South Carolina under the new constitution passed in 1776. He later served terms as the Governor of the South Carolina under the Constitution passed in 1778, U. S. Congressman, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and as the interim Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. See, David Paul Reuwer, "South Carolina's Supreme Court Nominee Rejected," *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, August 2005, Vol. 2, No. 8, posted at www.southerncampaign.org and James Haw, *John & Edward Rutledge of South Carolina*, The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1997.

⁵ John Thomas, Sr. (1720-c 1811) Colonel SC Patriot militia was the commander of the Spartan militia Regiment. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

⁶ Thomas Neel (Sr.) (1730-1779) Colonel SC Patriot militia was the commander officer of a militia regiment raised in the New Acquisition territory. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 719.

⁷ Prince's Fort was located just off of State Road 129 northeast of present day Wellford in Spartanburg County. The DAR erected a monument there that reads: "Site of Fort Prince. Built by the early settlers as a place of refuge during the Indian Wars 1756-1761. Occupied by the Whigs from Nov. 22, 1776 to March 17, 1777. The British under the command of Col. Innes were driven from the Fort by the Americans under Col. Edward Hampton, July 16, 1780. Amor Patriae. D. A. R."

⁸ Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) Brigadier General was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry Patriot militia from the inception of the war until the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. He led the South Carolina Patriot militia not only during the Cherokee Expedition in 1776 but also at Briar Creek, Stono Ferry, and other engagements before taking parole in June 1780. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1210. For a discussion of Williamson's campaign against the Cherokee Indians in the summer of 1776, see "Journal of the 1776 Cherokee Indian Campaign in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina" in October 2005 SCAR (hereinafter cited as "Journal").

⁹ This is a reference to the NC Patriot militia army from North Carolina under the command of Brigadier General Griffith Rutherford. The North and South Carolina militia units engaged in a coordinated assault on the Cherokees. See "Journal."

¹⁰ This is probably a reference to the fortified home of George Storey located in the Fairforest area of South Carolina.

<http://tfamstor.tripod.com/p1-22.htm>.

¹¹ Gavin Gordon (c.1749-1815) was a SC Patriot militia lieutenant under Capt. McKee (McKay) and Col. Thomas Brandon. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 372.

¹² In 1778, the SC Patriot militia Spartan Regiment was divided into two regiments with John Thomas, Sr. continuing in command of the north division regiment and Col. Thomas Brandon assuming command of the south division.

¹³ Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was the commander colonel of the second SC Patriot militia Spartan Regiment before the fall of Charleston. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and then under General Thomas Sumter at Blackstock's Plantation and various engagements. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 95.

¹⁴ James Steen (1734-1781) was a SC Patriot militia officer who served from the inception of the War until he was stabbed to death in Rowan County, North Carolina while trying to apprehend a Tory. He served as a lieutenant colonel under Thomas Brandon and James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and was probably with Brandon's command at Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 894.

¹⁵ Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) SC Patriot militia Brigadier General was first an officer in the South Carolina State Troops, then a Continental Line officer early in the Revolution. He resigned his

commission in 1778. He remained inactive until after the fall of Charleston in May 1780, at which time he rallied the refugee Whig militiamen from South Carolina and led his men in many engagements with the British and Tories throughout the remainder of the War including Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Fishing Creek, Fishdam Creek, and Blackstocks' Plantation. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 908.
¹⁶ The Battle of Ramseur's (also Ramsauer's and Ramsour's) Mill was fought of June 20, 1780 and resulted in a Whig victory over the Tories gathered there. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1994, (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*) 913-914.

¹⁷ This reference is probably to Fort Motte on Buck Head Creek in present day Calhoun County, South Carolina. Buck Head Creek is a tributary of the Congaree River.

¹⁸ Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) Major General was the commanding officer of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he assumed command from Gen. Horatio Gates in Charlotte, North Carolina, until the end of the War. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 453.

¹⁹ William Henderson (1748-1788) served in a number of roles in both the Continental Army and the SC Patriot militia of South Carolina during the Revolution. In the late spring and early summer of 1781 when Greene commanded at the siege of Ninety Six, Henderson was a lieutenant colonel in the First Regiment. He did not attain the rank of general until later in the War. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 436-7.

²⁰ Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) Col. was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 918-921.

²¹ John Mathews (1744-1802) was Patriot governor of South Carolina from 1782-1783.

²² Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) Brigadier General was a Continental Army officer who commanded the Whig forces at Cowpens. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 735-737.

²³ Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London, 1998.

²⁴ Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) Lt. Colonel was a British Army officer who commanded the British Legion. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1087-1089.

²⁵ Berkeley

²⁶ Tyger River

Ruth Otterson

It is also told that the wife of Major Samuel Otterson, Ruth Gordon Otterson, chanced to know the place where a barrel of powder was concealed in the woods close at hand. She received intelligence one night that a party of Tories would come for the treasure the next morning. Resolved that it should not fall into their hands, she prepared a train immediately and blew up the powder. In the morning came the enemy, and on their demand for it, were told by Mrs. Otterson what she had done. They refused to believe her, but cut off her dress at the waist and drove her before them to show the place of deposit. The evidence of its fate was conclusive when they reached the spot.

The Women of the American Revolution by Elizabeth F. Ellet, Third Edition, New York: Baker and Scribner, 1849.

Tinker Creek – Union County, SC

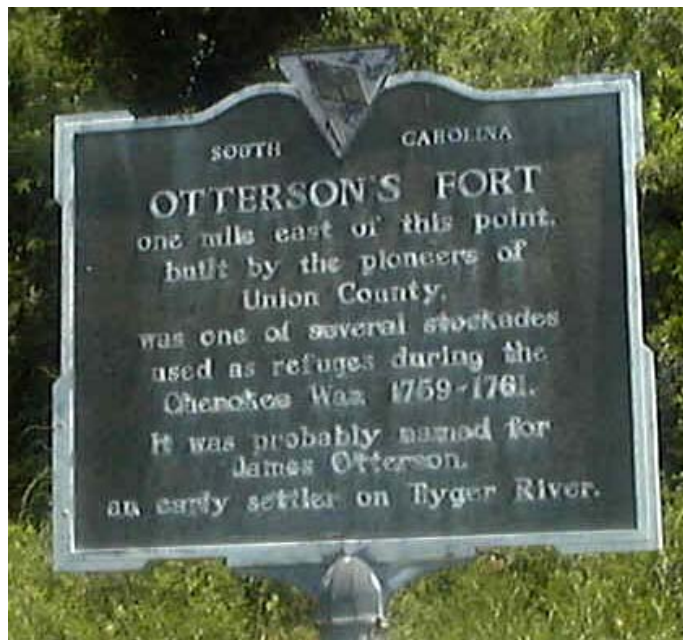
US Highway 176 crosses the Tyger River at Beatty Bridge, in the southern part of Union County SC. A few hundred yards downriver from this point, Tinker Creek empties into the Tyger.

This Tinker Creek - Tyger River area was first settled by Scotch-Irish immigrants who arrived in about the year 1755. Among these early immigrants were members of the McJunkin, Otterson, Bogan, Steen and Beatty families. Today the area is named after only

one of these families - the Beattys. Captain Robert Beatty (1764-1827), a son-in-law of Samuel McJunkin (1725-1808), was a large landowner in this area in the late 18th century and had a gristmill on Tyger River near where the bridge is now located.

Probably the most famous resident of this area, who fought in the Revolution, was **Major Joseph McJunkin** (1755-1846), eldest son of Samuel McJunkin. Joseph McJunkin, his wife Ann Thomas (d. 1826), and his son Samuel McJunkin (1759-1815), are all buried in the McJunkin Cemetery, located on a hill about four miles north of this site, where SR163 intersects with US Highway 176.

Another nearby site of historical significance is Otterson's Fort (photo of marker is shown below). This stone fortress was one of several posts built by the local settlers for protection during the many wars with the Cherokees fought before the Revolution. The fort was named for James Otterson, an early settler, and was located on Tyger River a few hundred yards downstream from Beatty's Bridge.



Tinker Creek article and photo from Philip C. Norfleet's website. It is reported by some that Otterson's Fort was made of stone; however historian Dr. Allan Charles of USC Union doubts its construction of stone and has visited the area and found no stone materials. Dr. Charles thinks it was likely gone prior to the Revolution.

www.angelfire.com/folk/scsites/beatty_bridge_area.htm

Samuel Otterson, son of James and Rebecca, was born in the backcountry of South Carolina on April 1, 1754. After the Revolutionary War, he served a term as sheriff of Union County, SC (1810-1815) and in about 1821 moved to Greene County, Alabama where he died on September 11, 1837.

To view Samuel Otterson's Last Will and Testament see <http://magnolia.cyriv.com/GreeneAlgenweb/Documents/Wills/OttersonSamuelWill1837.asp> ★

What Did Joseph McJunkin Really Say? Will Graves

Joseph McJunkin (1755-1846) was an officer in the South Carolina Whig militia from the Snow Campaign in late 1775 until the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783. He took an active role in a number of the skirmishes and battles that occurred in the Carolina backcountry during that war, and he left accounts of his activities and observations as a participant in those events. The exact form of the accounts he left, however, has been obscured by two publications which have been mistakenly labeled as his memoirs when in fact they were not written by him. In this article, the intent is to present annotated versions of the accounts that can be reasonably relied upon as having come solely from McJunkin and which therefore constitute primary sources.¹

The first of the articles to be mislabeled as McJunkin's memoirs appeared under the title "REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS: Memoir of Joseph M'Junkin, of Union." It was published in *The Magnolia or Southern Apalachian*, January, 1843, New Series-Vol. II. No author is listed in this publication itself. A review of the correspondence between Lyman C. Draper² and McJunkin's grandson-in-law, the Reverend James H. Saye³ reveals that this article was written by J. B. O'Neill.⁴ Judge O'Neill used a narrative (the "Narrative") dated July 17, 1837, that Saye took down during interviews with McJunkin. In a letter dated January 5, 1870, to Draper, Saye states that the Narrative was written down by him at the request of others and that in the Narrative he recorded statements made by McJunkin. McJunkin kept the Narrative until he gave it to Saye shortly after Saye moved to South Carolina in 1840. In June 1842 O'Neill applied to Saye for a copy of the Narrative and O'Neill used it in preparing his article for *The Magnolia*. Even O'Neill's labeling of his article as a "memoir," however, should not have misled any reader of that article as to its true nature since O'Neill liberally scattered statements in it that, on their face, could not have originated with McJunkin.⁵

The second article that has been mistakenly labeled as a memoir from McJunkin was published by Saye himself in serial form in the *Watchman and Observer*, Richmond, Virginia, during the years 1847 and 1848. Saye published this article under the title "Major McJunkin or An Original Sketch of the Revolutionary History of South Carolina." Saye did not offer this as a memoir of McJunkin. In fact, in his correspondence with Draper, Saye clearly states:

After the death of Major Joseph McJunkin, which occurred May 31st, 1846, I began the preparation of a sketch of his life & service. I had the original manuscript [the Narrative prepared by Saye based on his interviews with McJunkin and used by O'Neill] but it suggested many things about which I wished to inquire. I found the histories in my reach faulty & defective as regards details. I visited many of the old men of the country & took down their recollections of the main things of the revolution. [I] [w]rote some letters to friends at a distance. The result of my investigations were published in the "Watchman & Observer," Richmond, Va. in 1847 & 1848.⁶

The indefatigable Reverend Saye did in fact do a great deal of research by interviewing the living patriots who had participated in the important battles and skirmishes that occurred in the Carolina backcountry. Saye used the insights and facts gleaned from those interviews to expand the accounts left by McJunkin into a much fuller treatment of the backcountry war than was provided by McJunkin's accounts alone.

After Saye's death, his article was republished in 1898 in the *Piedmont Headlight*, a Spartanburg newspaper, under the misleading title "The Memoirs of Major Joseph McJunkin, Revolutionary Patriot." A pamphlet edition of the newspaper version under this same title was published by A Press, Inc., in 1977⁷ and is widely

available today. Because of the mislabeling of Saye's articles as a "memoir," some historians have mistakenly used it, along with Judge O'Neill's article, as primary sources.

This article contains annotated transcriptions of the three documents that can be directly attributed to McJunkin with reasonable certainty. Those documents are as follows:

(1) his pension application (the "Pension Application") taken from the National Archives;

(2) an undated statement (the "Statement") copied by Draper from the original which Draper notes was in McJunkin's own handwriting. As to this Statement, Draper notes that Saye supposed McJunkin wrote at the request of Professor H. J. Nott who contemplated writing a biography of McJunkin;⁸ and

(3) the Narrative.⁹

Unfortunately, the only versions of the Statement and the Narrative known to exist are the transcriptions made by Draper. The whereabouts of the originals of these documents is currently unknown. It may be that the originals were among the documents which Saye's widow gave to the Rev. J. D. Bailey¹⁰ who wrote and published biographical notes on a number of the backcountry Whig leaders of the Revolution.

By way of explanation of the transcriptions, the following is noted:

1. As noted above, the transcriptions of the Statement and the Narrative are from Draper's transcription of the documents found in Saye's personal files. Ideally, of course, transcripts should have been made from the originals, but since the whereabouts of those originals is currently unknown, transcripts from Draper's versions will have to do. From experience with the numerous transcriptions Draper made of similar documents for which the originals are available for comparison, however, it can be stated that Draper was a meticulous transcriber of unique documents then in private or semi-private collections such as McJunkin's accounts.¹¹

2. The latter portion of the Narrative has been italicized. The italics are intended to highlight the fact that this portion of the Narrative was noted by Draper as being in handwriting different than the preceding portion of the Narrative. Saye believed the italicized portion of the Narrative was in the handwriting of one of McJunkin's sons. Because the italicized portion of the Narrative is in handwriting other than Saye's, caution should be exercised in using it as a primary resource since Saye could not vouchsafe its having oriented with McJunkin as he could and did the portion of the Narrative in Saye's handwriting. The provenance of the italicized portion is uncertain, although it seems likely that McJunkin dictated it to one of his sons just like he dictated the preceding portion to Saye.

3. Because each of the three documents stands alone as a primary source, each has been annotated in full. Consequently, there is much duplication of the endnotes among the three documents.

¹ In preparing this article, I wish to thank Robert J. Stevens for his comments, suggestions and guidance. Mr. Stevens is the author of a forthcoming compilation of the genealogical and historical writings of Father James H. Saye dealing with Spartanburg, Union, Chester and adjacent counties in South Carolina. Mistakes and misstatements in this article and the transcriptions that follow, however, are my sole responsibility; Mr. Stevens has not undertaken to substantively review either this article or the transcriptions.

² Lyman C. Draper (1815-1891) for a fifty-year period, beginning in about 1836, traveled through the central, eastern and southern parts of the United States gathering information about the Revolutionary War and frontier life in the United States during the late 1700's. The materials he collected and copied were acquired by the Wisconsin Historical Society which has made the Draper materials widely available by putting them on microfilm. Lyman C. Draper Manuscript Collection, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Microfilm at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina (hereinafter cited as *Draper MSS*).

³ Rev. James H. Saye (1808-1892) was an ordained Presbyterian minister and the grandson-in-law of McJunkin. Saye was married to Rebecca McJunkin (1818-1904), the daughter of McJunkin's third eldest son, Abram (1787-1859) and his wife, Margaret Savage (1789-1845).

⁴ Judge John Belton O'Neill (1793-1863) was a noted jurist, legislator and militia officer born in Newberry County, South Carolina. <http://www.law.sc.edu/memory/o%60neall.htm>.

⁵ The letter from Saye to Draper is dated January 5, 1870, and appears in Draper MSS: Sumter Papers, 22VV 1-6.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The Saye version is also available on the Internet. Phil Norfleet has posted it at

http://www.sc_tories.tripod.com/sketch_of_josephmcjunkin.htm.

⁸ *Draper MSS*: Sumter Papers, 23VV203-212. The lead-in to this statement in the Draper Manuscripts reads as follows: "A Ms. [manuscript] Statement of Maj. McJunkin as noted in his own handwriting without date or address, but which Mr. Saye supposes was written for Prof. Nott—as he furnished him a statement—also got his Diary or Journal kept in the war." Henry Junius Nott (1797-1837) was an 1814 graduate of South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), editor of the South Carolina Law Reports, professor of Logic, the Elements of Criticism, & Philosophy of Languages from 1824 until his death at sea off the coast of North Carolina, and chairman of the faculty in 1834-35.

⁹ *Draper MSS*: Sumter Papers, 23VV154-203.

¹⁰ J. D. Bailey published two books dealing with the leaders of the Whig militia in the South Carolina backcountry: (1) *Commanders at Kings Mountain*, reprinted by A Press, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, 1980, with an index added; and (2) *Some Heroes of the American Revolution (In the South Carolina Up Country)*, Spartanburg, S.C., Band & White, Publishers, 1924; reprinted by Southern Historical Press, The Rev. S. Emmett Lucas, Jr., Easley, South Carolina, 1976.

¹¹ For documents such as pension applications that were in public repositories, Draper's transcriptions were often somewhat haphazard and he tended to omit the "boilerplate" portions of such documents.

McJunkin's Pension Application¹

State of South Carolina: Union District

On the 25th day of December 1833 personally appeared in Open Court before John I. Pratt Esqr. Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Union District Maj. Joseph McJunkin a resident of the District of Union in the Seventy ninth year of his age Since 22nd June last who first being duly Sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress the 7th June 1832.

Saith that he entered the Service of the United States as a volunteer the first of October 1775, against the Tories and Indians as a private Soldier under the Command of Capt. Thomas Brandon² in Col. Thomas³ Spartan Regiment and known by the name of the Snow Camps. Much snow fell on the 24th of December a short time before the attack, Governor Martin⁴ of North Carolina formed a Junction with Genl. Richardson⁵ and part of each of their forces were in the engagement. I continued until the last of January 1776. I again on the first of May 1776 entered the Service under Capt. Jolly⁶ in Col. Thomas' Regiment In the Indian Expedition. The Indians States being hostile on the 28th of June 1776, Broke into the White Settlements and did great mischief. We Buried the dead that the Indians had kill'd; and at a place Called Princes Fort⁷ We Celebrated the first American Jubilee. We then Pursued the Indians & retook some Prisoners; and destroyed those Towns as with the Enemy. We then marched to the Middle Settlement Towns, where We had another engagement at a place called the Horse Shoe or Black hole,⁸

where we defeated the Indians, & the next day we marched for the Valley Towns, on High & Low Wassa Rivers.⁹ We there Found the army under Genl. Rutherford about the first of October, a detachment of which forces was Commanded by Col. Thomas Sumpter¹⁰ was Sent to a place Called Frog Town where we burned & destroyed the Indian Towns; returned to the army at Chota then took up our march to Keowee old Towns on Torgalow [sic, Tugaloo] River¹¹; thence to the Seneca Towns on Seneca River and was discharged the first of November 1776.

I again went into Service the first of May 1777 as a Captain under Col. Thomas and by him ordered to the Indian line and performed a Tour of four months duty at a post Called Motley's on South Packollete (sic, Pacolet) River, this Tour of duty was done in conjunction with Capt. Bullock¹² & about this time the Spartan Regiment was divided and the Regiment under the Command of Col. Thos. Brandon was called the Second Spartan Regiment to which I was attached.

I again was out under the command of Col. Thos. Brandon on a Tour of Two Months & was ordered to Stono & marched as far as Bacons Bridge & was dismissed the last of June 1778.

I again in November 1778 was ordered to the time to a place Called Thomason Fort and performed another Tour of duty of four months Status as Capt. ending Feby. 1779.

Again in Nov. 1779 was ordered to Charleston & was placed at Ten Mile Spring by Gov. Rutledge under the Command of Co. Jas. Steen,¹³ and continued until Feby 1780, when we were dismissed having Served Four months as a Captain at this time.

And when Charleston fell on the 8th of May, 1780, shortly afterwards the Whigs Collected together under the Command of Col. Thos. Brandon was on the 8th or Tenth of June 1780, Surprised & defeated by the Tories.¹⁴ The British and Tories having now over run the Country, and from this date we were what we Call Refugees not Taking protection as many did but retreated from place to place and was continually on the Alert and having retreated over the Catawba River there meeting Genl. Rutherford¹⁵ and being determined to defend our Country, there We Elected Col. Thomas Sumpter our General he taking the Command led us to Ramsours. at which I did not get up until the close of the Battle in 20 June 1780, where He defeated the Tories.¹⁶ We then collected some Military Stores & marched again for So. Carolina & marched to Clems Branch, from there to Rocky Mount¹⁷ and then having no heavy artillery we were repulsed & marched to Hanging Rock¹⁸ at which place there were 400 British regulars & 1400 Tories which we attacked & defeated after marching all night when we were about 540 Strong. I then fell under the Command of Col. Williams¹⁹ & hearing at Smith's ford that the British & Tories were encamped at Musgrove's Mill on Enoree River marched 40 miles that night & attacked the Tories as day broke and defeated them on 20th August 1780, and at the Close of this action we received Word that both Sumpter & Gates were defeated, which Caused us to abandon the Idea of Crossing the River to attack the British; having passed Ferguson's on our right we retreated towards the mountains.²⁰

Soon after this Genl. Sumpter having recovered his forces & crossing Broad River, I fell in with my command under him & In November 1780, I accepted a Majors Commission; from May 1777 to this time I was a captain. We then marched to the battle of Blackstocks & being officer of this day, was attacked by the British Col. Tarleton, who was repulsed & defeated.²¹ We then retreated to York district. Then Genl. Morgan²² came with his forces to the Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River, where we Joined him under the Command of Col. Brandon. Soon after, I was nominated & appointed to pilot Col. Wm. Washington²³ with his Troop of horse to attack a body of Tories at Hammonds old Store, who was defeated.²⁴

At this time Genl. Pickens²⁵ was encamped between Fairforest & Tyger to watch the movements of Tarleton²⁶ & give information to Genl. Morgan. I was sent as an express to Gen. Morgan. Morgan then sent an Express to Col. Washington who marched to Wofford's Iron Works²⁷ & inform him of Tarleton's

approach & to meet him at Gentleman Thomasons. The next morning (the 19th of January 1781), Tarleton attacked Morgan at the Cowpens where Tarleton was defeated.²⁸ We then marched to the Island ford on Broad River. Lord Corn Waslace (sic, Cornwallis) pursuing to retake the prisoners.²⁹ Morgan Marched instead to the Catawba. We then directed our Caisson for the South Yadkin & crossed both Yadkins. Morgan directed the So. Carolina troops to return and defend their own State which we done & formed a Camp near Union Court House under Col. Brandon. It was at this time Genl Sumpter was making war down at his Country & ordered Col. Brandon to meet him on the East side of Congaree River, which Brandon attempted, I being one of his Majors. We marched to Granby³⁰ & finding a Superior force there, Col. Brandon thought proper to retreat. We then marched to assist Col. Roebuck³¹ on which Command I got my Right arm Brokin by a ball on the 3rd day of March 1781.³² (See my vouchers now filed in the War office). While lying with my wound & having the Small pox [I] was taken prisoner on the 9th of May 1781 by a party of the Bloody Scout³³ & carried to Wofford's Iron Works & condemned to be hanged for being a rebel in fifteen minutes, was respited in consequence of pursuers--was carried to 96 & put in Jail with prisoners of War. I was confined until a few days before Genl. Greene³⁴ besieged that place; was paroled—but meeting Greene near 96 & being anxious that he should capture that place returned with him to give my assistance as far as I was able in my crippled State, after the siege was raised I returned home and as Soon as I was able from my wounds I was out again and continued until peace was made and until the British left Charleston in December 1782 & after the British did leave Charleston The Tories at repeated times committed great depredations & I was out repeatedly.

I served as a private Soldier up to May 1777 and as a Capt. Up to Nov. 1780 & from then to the Close of the War as a Major.

I do hereby relinquish every Claim to a pension or annuity, except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension Role of any State, except that of So. Carolina at the rate of \$18.00/month; from the United States, & which I also relinquish on Condition that I obtain a pension by this application to the level of Capt's pay.

In answer to the Interrogatories propounded by the Court, I answer as follows:

- 1st The 22nd June 1755
- 2nd None but one left by my Father
- 3rd Removed to So. Carolina & resided in Union District ever since.
- 4th I was a Volunteer
- 5 I have set out in my declaration
- 6 I never rec'd any written discharge. I have my Captain's Commission now in possession. My Major's Commission I have lost or mislaid. My Captain Commission is by Col. John Thomas. My Major Commission was signed by Govr. John Rutledge³⁵ & countersigned by Col. Ths. Brandon.
- 7 I Refer to the Rev'd John Jennings & Major Thomas Young³⁶ to prove my Character for truth & moral deportment. I also refer to Maj. Thomas Young for the proof of my Services.

S/ Joseph McJunkin

Sworn to this day & year aforesaid before me.

J. I Pratt, Judge of the Court of Ordy

Mr. John Jennings a clergyman residing in Union District & Maj. Thomas Young, Resident in the same, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin who has Subscribed & sworn to the foregoing declaration, that we believe him to be Seventy Nine years of age that he is reputed & believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a Soldier of the Revolution & we concur in that Opinion.

S/ John Jennings

Sworn & Subscribed the day & year aforesaid
S/ Thomas Young
J. I. Pratt, Judge

And the said Court does hereby declare its opinion after the investigation of the matters & after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War department that the above named applicant was a revolutionary Soldier, and served as he States, the Court further certifies that John Jennings who has Signed the foregoing Certificate is a clergyman residing in Union District & that Majr. Thomas Young who has also Signed the same is a creditable person and entitled to every credit.

S/ J. I. Pratt, Judge
Of the Court of Ordy.

State of South Carolina
Union District

I John Rogers Clerk of the Court hereby Certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the Said Court in the matter of the application of Maj. Joseph McJunkin for a pension.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office this 7th day of June 1834.

S/ J. Rogers Clk

State of South Carolina
Union District

I Joseph Hughes Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Militia of South Carolina do hereby Certify that Major Joseph McJunkin was wounded on the second day of March 1781 under the Command of Colonel Thomas Brandon in the Arm (which has rendered it almost useless) in defense of his Country.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February 1807.

S/ Joseph Hughes, Lt. Colo.

Increase of Pension

It is hereby certified that Maj. Joseph McJunkin formerly an officer in the United States service and who, it appears by the accompanying certificate was placed on the pension roll at the rate of twelve dollars per month, on account, as he states, of having received a wound in the right arm by a ball fracturing the candyles (?) of the humeral bone which has left the Elbow in a state of ankylosis while in the line of his duty, and in the said service, on or about the 2nd day of March in the year 1781 at a place called Fletchers Mills in the state or territory of South Carolina, is not only still disabled in consequence of the said injury, but, in our opinions is entitled to Four dollars Sixty six & two thirds more than he already receives as a pensioner, being disabled to a degree amounting to Two Thirds of a total disability.

South Carolina
Union District

Personally came Dr. Saml. Otterson³⁶ & Dr. E. M. Bobo before Mr. L. B. Askers, J. P., who being sworn say the above is correct to the best of their knowledge—that the above named Physicians are creditable.

S/Saml. Otterson
S/ Edwd. M. Bobo
S/L. B. Askers, J. P.

South Carolina
Union District

I Richard Gantt, one of the Judges of the Court of general Sessions and Common Pleas, being a court of record and unlimited jurisdiction, do hereby certify that I have been satisfied that Dr. Saml. Otterson and Dr. E. M. Bobo who Signatures appear within are respectable in their profession and that their certificates are entitled to credit.

Given under my hand and Seal at Union C. H. this seventh day of March 1828.

S/ Richard Gantt, LS

Increase in Pension

It is hereby certified that Joseph McJunkin formerly a Major in the second Spartan Regiment of Col. Thos. Brandon, who, it appears by the accompanying certificate, was placed on the pension roll at the rate of Sixteen 66 2/3 dollars per month, on account, as he states, of having received a wound in the right arm by a Ball passing through the elbow joint & thereby producing a partial Anchylosis while in the line of duty, and in the said service, on or about the Second day of March in the year 1781 at a place called now Union District in the state or territory of South Carolina, is not only still disabled in consequence of the said injury, but, in our opinion, is entitled to two 8 1/3 /100 dollars more than he already receives as a pensioner, being disabled to a degree amounting to three fourths of a total disability.

S/ Joseph H. Dagan
S/ E. M. Bobo

I certify that I am acquainted with the Physicians who have signed the above certificate and they are reputable in their profession.

S/ Wm Skelton, J. P.

State of South Carolina
Union District

I John Rogers Clerk of the Court of Sessions & Common Pleas for Said District do certify that William Skelton Esq. whose Signature is Signed on the within Certificate is an acting Justice of the Peace & properly authorized to administer Oaths and his official acts as Such are entitled to full faith.

Given under my hand & Seal of Office at Union Court House this 11th Feby 1832.

S/ J. Rogers, Clk.

State of South Carolina
Union District

Personally appeared Maj. Thomas Young before me and depose that he was before & during the Revolution & ever since well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin, who was an active enterprising soldier that this deponent was in the Service of his Country while Maj. Joseph McJunkin held the Commissions of Capt. and that of Maj. That Said McJunkin did Serve (as this deponent believes) as Set out in his declaration as the deponent was at repeated times in Company together in the Service of their Country during the Revolutionary War and that Said McJunkin is and was during the war a respected and fine Soldier and has the esteem of his Country Since.

S/ Thos. Young

Sworn & Subscribed before me this 8th day of Jany. 1834.

S/ J. Rogers, Clk

State of South Carolina
Union District

Personally came Meshick Chandler Before me D. Wallace a Justice of the Peace in & for the Said District who being duly sworn on his Oath declares That He knew Samuel McJunkin, the Father of Maj. Joseph McJunkin, during the Revolutionary war. That he the Said Deponent was well acquainted with the said Samuel McJunkin until the End or Termination of the said War & that he the said Samuel McJunkin never did Bear any Military commission in the Said Revolutionary War.

S/ Meshick "M" Chandler, his mark

Sworn To & Subscribed Before me at Union Ct. House the 15th July 1834.

S/ D. Wallace, J. P.

State of So. Carolina
Union District

Personally came Major Thomas Young Before me D. Wallace, a Justice of the Peace in & for the Said District, who being duly sworn on his Oath Saith. That he knew Samuel McJunkin, the Father of Major Joseph McJunkin, during the Revolutionary War. That He also knew Samuel McJunkin Jnr., the Brother of Major Joseph McJunkin during the Revolutionary War & That neither of Them ever did bear a military commission during the Said War.

This Deponent also on oath states That the present Major Joseph McJunkin did Bear first the commission of Captain & then of Major during the said Revolutionary War & That no man by the name of Saml McJunkin did bear any military commission during the said War To the Knowledge of this deponent.

This deponent also positively swears That he Served under Major Joseph McJunkin after the fall of Charleston, & That he commanded as & held the Commission of Major in the United States Service at the Battle of Cowpens.

S/ Thomas Young

Sworn To & Subscribed Before me the 19th July 1834.

S/ D. Wallace, JP

So. Carolina
Union Dist.

Maj. Joseph McJunkin Personally appeared before me & depose that he was a Major in the Revolutionary war from Novr. 1780 to Decr. 1782 the time the British left Charleston at least two years—and long after until the Tories were entirely Subdued--& Claims 10 months as a private at the Commencement of the Revolutionary War. This deponent further States that his commission as Maj. under which he Served during the Revolutionary War is either lost or mislaid but the facts of the Cause is Set out in my declaration for a pension under Act of June 1832.

S/ Joseph McJunkin

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 16th June 1834.

S/ Hiram Gibbs, Q.M.

State of South Carolina
Union District

Drury Harrington³⁷ came personally before me John Rogers Clerk of the Court of Sessions & Common Pleas for Said District and depose that he [was] well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin during the Revolutionary War & ever Since, and During his Services in the Revolutionary War he the Said Joseph McJunkin did hold the office of Major for a considerable time & I did Service under him While he held the Said office of Major. I have heard the Declaration of Maj. Joseph McJunkin Read and believe the same to Contain facts great deal of which Service I Knew of my own knowledge.

S/ Drury Harrington

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 15th June 1834.

S/ J. Rogers, Clk.

State of So. Carolina
Union District

Personally appeared before me Sarah A. O'Keefe who being duly sworn saith that sometime during the year 1833 she saw among her father, Major Joseph McJunkin's papers a Majors Commission authorizing her father to act as Major in the Revolutionary War and that the said Commission was directed to her father granted by John Rutledge Governor of South Carolina and countersigned by Col. Thomas Brandon and that she does not recollect the date of said Commission and that it is lost or mislaid as she supposed to that it cannot be come at.

S/ Sarah A. O'Keefe

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of June 1833.
S/ Stephen Johnson, J. P.

¹ John Thomas, Sr. (1720-1811) was the commander in 1775-1776 of the Spartan Regiment of militia. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780 and held for 14 months. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

² Alexander Martin (c1740-c1807) was elected as governor of North Carolina twice. He served first from 1782-1784 and then again from 1789-1792. During the Revolution, he was a Continental Line officer. Charles D. Rodenbough, *Governor Alexander Martin: Biography of a North Carolina Revolutionary War Statesman* (McFarland & Company, Inc., Jefferson, North Carolina, 2004).

³ Col. (later Brigadier General) Richard Richardson (1704-1780), a veteran of the 1760-1761 Cherokee War, was a militia officer opposing the Tories at Ninety Six in 1775. He later commanded the State Militia at Purysburg in December 1778. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in May 1780 and died in September 1780. Moss, *Patriots*, p. 812.

⁴ Joseph Jolly (c 1718-1788) was a captain in the militia under Col. John Thomas in the Spartan Regiment. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 508. See also, <http://www.oursouthernancestors.com/jolly-001.html>.

⁵ Prince's Fort was erected near the property of John Prince 2 1/2 miles northeast of the present village Fair Forest on a commanding height of land beside Grays Creek, a branch of the Tyger River. J. B. O. Landrum, *Colonial and Revolutionary history of Upper South Carolina*, Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1959, pp. 31, 124.

⁶ Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume One: 1771-1779*, Booklocker.com, 2004, pp. 165-167. O'Kelley states that the Battle of Black Hole of the Coweecho River, North Carolina, occurred on September 19, 1776.

⁷ Presumably the reference to the "High Wassa" is to the Hiwassee River in North Carolina. No reference to a river named the Lowassee has been found.

⁸ Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) was a lieutenant colonel in the 2nd (later, 6th) Rifle Regiment of South Carolina state troops in the spring and summer of 1776. He and his regiment were later transferred to the Continental Line. He resigned his commission as a Continental officer on September 19, 1778 and remained inactive until after the fall of Charleston in May 1780. He was promoted by Governor John Rutledge to the rank of Brigadier General in October 1780 and thereafter was the ranking officer of the South Carolina militia until the end of the war. Robert D. Bass, *Gamecock: The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961); Anne King Gregorie, *Thomas Sumter* (R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1931).

⁹ The Tugaloo River is now part of Lake Hartwell in Georgia.

¹⁰ This may be a reference to Capt. Zechariah Bullock who served in the militia. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 121.

¹¹ James Steen (1734-c.1781) was a successful planter who, at the time of the Revolution, resided in the Thicketty Creek area of what was once the northern part of Union County (formed in 1785) and is now part of Cherokee County (formed 1897), South Carolina. He is believed to have been stabbed to death in Rowan County, North Carolina, while trying to arrest a Tory. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 894.

¹² This skirmish known as Brandon's Defeat occurred on June 8, 1780. At the time, Brandon was in command of the 2nd Spartan Regiment. The Tory forces were commanded by Capt. William Cunningham. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780*, (Booklocker.com, 2004)(hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*), pp. 163-165.

¹³ Griffith Rutherford (1731-c1800) was a militia commander from North Carolina. He played a significant role in the Cherokee War of 1776; he commanded the troops (but not himself present) that

defeated the Tories at Ramsour's Mill in June 1780; and he commanded a brigade at the Battle of Camden on August 16, 1780. He was captured at Charleston and held as a prisoner of war until he was exchanged in June 1781. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA., 1994, p. 953.

¹⁴ Actually, Sumter was not present at Ramseur's Mill. The Whig forces there were commanded by Col. Francis Locke of the North Carolina militia. The Battle of Ramsour's Mill occurred on June 20, 1780. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 180-187.

¹⁵ The skirmish at Rocky Mount occurred on July 30, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the Tories by Lt. Col. George Turnbull. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 211-216.

¹⁶ The Battle at Hanging Rock occurred on August 6, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the Tories by Major John Carden. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 221-233.

¹⁷ James Williams (1740-1780) was a South Carolina militia commander. He served as a captain under Maj. Andrew Williamson in the First Battle of Ninety Six and rose through the ranks to become the colonel in command of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia. After the fall of Charleston, he challenged Sumter for command of the South Carolina backcountry militia but died from wounds sustained at King's Mountain. His death prevented a showdown between Williams and Sumter to succeed Williamson as commander of the backcountry militia. William T. Graves, *James Williams: An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry*, Writers Club Press, San Jose, 2002.

¹⁸ The Battle of Musgrove's Mill occurred on August 19, 1780. The Whig forces were commanded by Cols. Williams, Isaac Shelby and Elijah Clarke. The Tories were commanded by Lt. Col. Alexander Innes. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 286-292.

¹⁹ The Battle of Blackstock's Plantation occurred on November 20, 1780. As McJunkin states, the Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the British by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 365-373.

²⁰ Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a noted American field commander of the Continental Line. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 735-737.

²¹ William Washington (1752-1810) was a Continental Line cavalry officer. He was a cousin of George Washington. Stephen E. Haller, *William Washington: Cavalryman of the Revolution*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2001.

²² The skirmish at Hammond's Old Store occurred on December 30, 1780. Hammond's old store was located in present day Laurens County, South Carolina. William Washington commanded the Continentals and Col. Thomas Waters of the Savannah militia commanded the Tories. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 393-394. Interestingly, Col. James Williams, who resided in the portion of Ninety Six District that later became Laurens and Newberry Counties, refers in his will to an old store located on a 150-acre tract he purchased from Col. Hammond. Is it possible that Williams owned the site on which this skirmish was fought? The skirmish continued the next day when forces detached by Washington under the command of Col. Joseph Hayes, Williams' successor as commander of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia, attacked fortifications on Williams' Little River plantation. The Tory militia had occupied these fortifications on at least three occasions during the summer, fall and winter of 1780 and, on the day of the skirmish, they were occupied by forces commanded by Williams' old nemesis, SC Loyalist Gen. Robert Cunningham. For a description of the skirmish at Williams' Fort, see O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, pp. 396-397. See note 19 above for more on Williams.

²³ Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) was active in the campaigns against the Cherokees as early as the expedition commanded by British Col. James Grant in 1761. He was commissioned a captain in the militia formed by Andrew Williamson in the Ninety Six District and remained active until the fall of Charleston in May 1780. Along with Williamson, LeRoy Hammond and others, he took parole in June

1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after the British or Tories burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt discharged from the terms of his parole by the burning of his plantation. He distinguished himself by the leadership demonstrated at Cowpens and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, Governor John Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General in the state militia. Wounded at Eutaw Springs, he recovered and led an expedition against the Cherokees in the final stages of the military operations in the South during the Revolution. The brutality of that expedition led to its being known as the "Punitive Expedition." Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 866-7.

²⁴ Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British cavalry officer much vilified for his allegedly excessively brutal tactics in fighting the Whigs. Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., *Brutal Virtue: The Myth and Reality of Banastre Tarleton*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2002. Tarleton left his own record of his activities in America during the Revolution and that record is still available in print. Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, Ayer Company Publishers, Inc, North Stratford, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, 1999.

²⁵ Wofford's Iron Works was located slightly upstream of where Clifton Glendale Road (S-42-30) crosses Lawson's Fork in the modern-day town of Glendale, South Carolina. Phil Norfleet has posted several photographs of the area on his website as well as given a general description of the events that occurred there. http://www.angelfire.com/folk/scsites/wofford's_iron_works.htm.

²⁶ The Battle of Cowpens was one of the most important battles of the Revolution. The battle was fought on January 17, 1781, between Continental and militia forces commanded by Gen. Daniel Morgan and British troops commanded by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. An excellent history of this battle has been written by Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998.

²⁷ Charles, second Earl and first Marquis, Cornwallis (1738-1805) was commander of the southern department of the British Army (under the overall command of Sir Henry Clinton) from June 1780 until his surrender at Yorktown in October 1781.

²⁸ Following the fall of Charleston in May 1780, one of the enclaves fortified by the British was Fort Granby located near present day Cayce, South Carolina.

²⁹ Benjamin Roebuck (c1755-1788) was an officer under Sumter. He commanded one of the units at King's Mountain. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 827. He had at least two brothers who fought in the Revolution and claimed pensions for their services: George Roebuck (S9467) and John Roebuck (R8917), Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 825.

³⁰ Moss states that McJunkin was wounded at the battle at Fletcher's Mill. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 631.

³¹ This was one of the nicknames of William Cunningham. Cunningham (1756-1787) was one of the most ardent of the backcountry Tory militiamen. He and the men under his command committed some of the most egregious acts of retribution perpetrated by either side during the bloody civil war that took place in the South Carolina backcountry from May 1780 until the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

³² Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he relieved Horatio Gates of that command in Charlotte until the end of the war. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 453-456.

³³ John Rutledge (1739-1800) was the first president of South Carolina under the new constitution passed in 1776. He later served terms as the Governor of the South Carolina under the Constitution passed in 1778, U. S. Congressman, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and as the interim Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. See, David Paul Reuver, "South Carolina's Supreme Court Nominee Rejected," *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, August 2005, Vol. 2, No. 8, posted at

www.southerncampaign.org and James Haw, *John & Edward Rutledge of South Carolina*, The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1997.

³⁴ Thomas Young (1764-1848) was a militiaman who served under Col. James Williams, Col. Thomas Brandon (his uncle), General Andrew Pickens and others. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 1021. Young wrote a memoir covering his Revolutionary War experiences. This memoir was printed in Joseph Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South*, Walker & James, Charleston, The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1972). Phil Norfleet also has posted the memoir in full at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_young.htm.

³⁵ It is probable that Dr. Samuel Otterson was a descendant (perhaps the son of that name born circa 1793) of Major Samuel Otterson. Major Otterson was born April 1, 1754 in what was then Berkeley County, South Carolina and died September 11, 1837, in Greene County, Alabama. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the Spartan Regiment of militia under Capt. Daniel McKee and Col. John Thomas, Sr. in June 1776. Thereafter he participated in the Cherokee Campaign of 1776. In 1780, he served as a captain under Col. Thomas Brandon and fought at the battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock and Blackstock's Plantation. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 744.

³⁶ Drury Harrington served under Col. Thomas Brandon. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 418.

McJunkin's Statement: Draper MSS, Sumter Papers 23VV203-212

Sir: In order to have some connection—on the 4th June, 1780, Col. Brandon,¹ Col. Thomas² & Col. Liles³ made a secret appointment to concentrate their force on Fairforest Creek, about six miles below where Union Court House now stands—in order to defend the country against the Tories as well as they could. Brandon being the nearest, he got to the place the first. The Little River Tories getting information by Col. Fletcher [sic, Fletchall],⁴ collected in force under William Cunningham,⁵ made a forced march, & Brandon having taken a pet Tory by the name of Adam Stidam, who made his escape from Brandon's camp on the night of the 9th & met his friends & informed them where & how Brandon was camped, & surprised him killing some & dispersing some, & wounding others—amongst the last, one of my brothers [thought to be mortally], & killing one of my cousins. Amongst the missing was Robert Lusk,⁶ whom the Tories threatened to Kill if he would not disclose where the magazine was that Col. Brandon had. The old man to save his life, disclosed where it was, but Providence who superintends the affairs of men had ordered matters so that the Enemy was disappointed—which thing fell thus: Col. Brandon had selected Jos. Hughes,⁷ William Sharp,⁸ John Savage,⁹ Aquilla Hollingsworth,¹⁰ Samuel Otterson,¹¹ Benj. Jolly,¹² & Joseph McJunkin to secrete the powder & ball, which they did by carrying it to some distance & hiding it, a cask in a place, in hollow logs—which powder & lead were of great service to us afterwards through the summer of 1780. Col. Thomas & Col. Liles being informed of Col. Brandon's disaster,¹³ provided for the safety of their men as well as the nature of circumstances permitted. Us powder men not being in the defeat, & getting timely notice fell in with our scattered friends & my father, & passed over Broad River on the said 11th day, & on the 12th passed on the Bullock's Creek Meeting House, & there rendezvoused a few hours to give time to collect some of our own regiment, & there fell in with some of Liles' men, & Capt. John Thomas¹⁴ with some of Col. Thomas' men. There it was put to vote whether should we go back & take protection, or go on towards North Carolina to seek shelter there—for it was a stubborn fact that wherever a Presbyterian settlement was, the people were Whigs. The matter was decided by cheers, shouts & a cry by every man—that surrender they would not; but that they would see their country free or die—death or liberty. Some having parents,

some loving wife & children, our State being then over-run by the British & Tories, save York District—then according to our declaration we made the best of our way to the Tuckaseegee Ford on the Catawba river, & crossed over, & beat about on the East side of the river for sometime, & fell in with Sundry with [of] our vanquished friends from the South, & a few from Georgia--& amongst them our much beloved Col. Thomas Sumter.¹⁵ Just at that time we were informed that the Tories were collecting in a large body at Ramsour's Mill,¹⁶ in North Carolina, & also that Genl. Rutherford¹⁷ was collecting a force to disperse them. We being all in fire for the cause of our beloved country, we unanimously chose Col. Thos. Sumter to be our leader or General, to lead us to face the Enemy, & the first was Sumter joined Rutherford that day, & Sumter & us, & some of the men & officers of Rutherford, could hardly be constrained from proceeding that evening to attack the above Tories; but Rutherford would not consent for him to start until next morning, him & men, all anxious to meet the Enemy, started by time, & posted on with all possible speed, but the distance being too great, our hero & his party did not get to the place of action until it was over. That battle fought by Capt. Qualls¹⁸ & Capt. Armstrong¹⁹ & that neighborhood who totally defeated those loyal Tories, but Quall fell & Capt. Armstrong was mortally wounded. General Sumter encamped there that night & the next day, & procured some provisions & some wagons & horses, aided & assisted by Genl. Rutherford. He then entered on his expedition—the plan of which was to aid his own State; he therefore marched from Ramsour's towards the nearest post of the Enemy, which post was at Rocky Mount, & on his march, where camped one night, he summoned all of his commissioners to attend at his marquee, which was composed of a wagon cloth & the broad canopy of heaven—under whose auspices we were certainly then, to hold a court martial—the subject of which was to fall on a method of the then opening campaign, the General being president. One of the officers allowed that as soon as we got in proper order of defense, that the Enemy would fly away; other officers held that as the British backed the Tories, that they would fight hard. Gen. Sumter said—"Gentlemen: You may depend upon it, that in order to regain our country, we must expect to fight hard, & that force must repel force, or otherwise we need not attempt to regain our beloved country." The conclusion was to gain our point, or die in the attempt. The next day we marched towards the Catawba old Town,²⁰ the place designed to concentrate his force, & to collect some provisions, which place we got to, & on or about the first of July. The great difficulty to obtain provision, & the meanness of it, caused the men to give it the name of Starved Valley or Poor Hill, it being one of the Catawba Indian old fields where we camped—at which we were—or at Clem's Branch,²¹ all July—poor, moneyless, or at least money that would do us nay good. It must be remembered that Sumter & party frequently crossing & recrossing the Catawba, that there were frequent skirmishes between his men & the Enemy.

A Capt. Hook,²² of the British, who had the command of a troop of horse was sent by Col. Turnbull²³ from Rocky Mount up into York District, to punish the Presbyterian inhabitants of that place, which he did with a barbarous hand, by killing men, burning churches, & driving off the ministers of the gospel to seek shelter amongst strangers. And his intention was to collect the dirty Tories. He, this mighty Hook, defied all the rebels (as he called the Americans) saying that if they were as numerous as the trees of the forest, & if Jesus Christ was to come down & head them, that he could destroy them, which so angered the inhabitants, & God being on their side, that they watched his movements surprised him--& a little David by the name of John Carroll,²⁴ of York, slew him by drawing a bow at a venture, while he was harassing his men, & placed two leaden arrows in his head so fatal that this mighty man fell with his face across the threshold of liberty, & like ? broke in pieces.

About this time, or a little after in July, some of us refugees as we were of South Carolina & Georgia were called, went from Sumter's to attack a collection of Tories that had made a stand at a

man's by the name of Stallion,²⁵ of York, together with some of the neighbors. The attack was made, & the Tory party defeated & dispersed, with some being Killed & wounded on both sides. Old Squire Kennedy's son²⁶ of our District was wounded here. Stallion being a Tory, but his wife a Whig, when the house was laid beset, & being afraid her husband would be slain, she to save him placed herself in the door as being generally known, she supposed there, by her friends, would desist or cease from the attack, but unfortunately a ball struck her, & ended her days. It was a pity. She was of a respectable family—the Love's.²⁷

About this time, or in this month, the Enemy had burned Hill's Iron Works.²⁸ About this period there were some doubts respecting the soundness of the principles of Col. Edward Lacey's,²⁹ fearing he would join the Enemy; but Sumter sent an armed party & brought him into camp—he was detained some time a prisoner in camp; & then declared himself on the side of the American cause, & he was set at liberty & joined Sumter, & proved ever after a good soldier & a good officer & was reinstated in his command.

At this time there were still some of our friends coming in & joined camp, & General Sumter was all this time very busy both in collecting his friends gathering thereby all possible intelligence of the State & standing of the Enemy who at this time had over-run South Carolina & Georgia, & also trying to gain assistance from the head officers of South Carolina,³⁰ which object in some degree he obtained. He then was acting in concert with Genl. Marion, who did all he could with his band of veterans in the lower part of the State to disturb & annoy the Enemy in that quarter—while he, General Sumter, was in this situation doing all he could to annoy this strong & intrepid foe the British approaching in all their great, grand & martial appearance—their captains great of flash—their soldiers lusty for blood & straining to overcome virtue. The faithless & treacherous Tories flocking to the British daily, Killing the rebels as they called the friends of America—burning, plundering & distressing women & children. The State being thus over-run, now nothing but military law or the oppressive deeds of rapine & destruction, but at this time the head of innocence droops its head & hand—it must arise in triumph.

¹ Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was the commander colonel of the second Spartan Regiment before the fall of Charleston. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and then under General Thomas Sumter at Blackstock's Plantation and various engagements. Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*, (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1994) (hereinafter cited as Moss, *SC Patriots*) 95.

² John Thomas, Jr. was the son of Col. John Thomas, Sr. and assumed command of the Spartan Regiment from his father on October 23, 1778. Following the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. Benjamin Roebuck and General Thomas Sumter. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

³ John Lisle (also spelled Liles, Lyles) was a lieutenant colonel in the militia in 1775. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 572.

⁴ Col. Thomas Fletchall (1725-1789) was a prominent Tory and militia commander who lived in the Fair Forest Creek area of what is now Union County, South Carolina. He and his militia unit were the primary targets of the efforts of the Drayton-Tennent-Hart mission because of their avowed loyalty to the Crown. The Council of Safety sent Fletchall a copy of the Association adopted by it with the request that he assemble his militia regiment and obtain the signatures of his officers and men on the Association. Phil Norfleet has a biographical note covering Fletchall posted on the Internet at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_fletchall.htm.

⁵ William Cunningham (1756-1787) was one of the most ardent of the backcountry Tory militiamen. He and the men under his command committed some of the most egregious acts of retribution perpetrated by either side during the bloody civil war that took place

in the South Carolina backcountry from May 1780 until the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

⁶ Robert Lusk, Sr. is listed in Moss, *SC Patriots*, 587, as having served under Thomas Brandon following the fall of Charleston.

⁷ Joseph Hughes (c 1760-1834) was a nephew of Capt. Joseph Jolly and served under his uncle and Thomas Brandon following the fall of Charleston. He claimed to have participated in the battles at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Musgrove's Mill, King's Mountain, Hammond's Old Store and Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 472.

⁸ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 857.

⁹ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 846.

¹⁰ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 456.

¹¹ Major Samuel Otterson was born April 1, 1754 in what was then Berkeley County, South Carolina and died September 11, 1837, in Greene County, Alabama. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the Spartan Regiment of militia under Capt. Daniel McKee and Col. John Thomas, Sr. in June 1776. Thereafter he participated in the Cherokee Campaign of 1776. In 1780, he served as a captain under Col. Thomas Brandon and fought at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock and Blackstock's Plantation. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 744.

¹² Benjamin Jolly served as a lieutenant and captain under Capt. Palmer and Col. Thomas Brandon in 1779-1781. Promoted to major in early 1781, he fought under Col. William Farr at Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 508.

¹³ Brandon's Defeat occurred on June 8, 1780. At the time, Brandon was in command of the 2nd Spartan Regiment. The Tory forces were commanded by Capt. William Cunningham. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780*, (Booklocker.com, 2004) (hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*), 163-165.

¹⁴ John Thomas, Jr. was the son of Col. John Thomas, Sr. and assumed command of the Spartan Regiment from his father on October 23, 1778. Following the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. Benjamin Roebuck and General Thomas Sumter. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

¹⁵ Thomas Sumter, 1734-1832, was a lieutenant colonel in the 2nd (later, 6th) Rifle Regiment of South Carolina state troops in the spring and summer of 1776. He and his regiment were later transferred to the Continental Line. He resigned his commission as a Continental officer on September 19, 1778 and remained inactive until after the fall of Charleston in May 1780. He was promoted by Governor John Rutledge to the rank of Brigadier General in October 1780 and thereafter was the ranking officer of the South Carolina militia until the end of the war. Robert D. Bass, *Gamecock: The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961); Anne King Gregorie, *Thomas Sumter* (R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1931).

¹⁶ The Battle of Ramsour's (also Ramsauer's and Ramsour's) Mill was fought of June 20, 1780 and resulted in a Whig victory over the Tories gathered there. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1994, (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*) 913-914.

¹⁷ Griffith Rutherford (1731-c.1800) was commissioned as a brigadier general of the North Carolina state troops on June 26, 1776. He participated not only in the 1776 Cherokee Expedition but also in the battles at Ramsour's Mill and Camden. Wounded and captured at the latter engagement, he was held as a prisoner in Charleston and St. Augustine until November 1781 when he was exchanged and returned to the field to command the North Carolina forces at Wilmington. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 953.

¹⁸ This is probably an erroneous reference to Captain Galbraith Falls who commanded the 40-member North Carolina Partisan Rangers at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill. Falls was mortally wounded at the battle. O'Kelly, *Slaughter 2*, 181-187 and fns. 304, 309.

¹⁹ William Armstrong was a captain in the 1st Rowan (North Carolina Patriot) Militia Regiment and died from wounds suffered at Ramsour's Mill. Ibid.

²⁰ This is probably a reference to the Catawba Indian town shown as being located near Kings Creek on the 1764 map of the Catawba Indian Reservation made by Samuel Wyly. Archaeological excavation of the possible site of the town is currently being conducted by the University of North Carolina Charlotte. See, <http://rla.unc.edu/Catawba/SoC634>.

²¹ Mills depicts Clem's Branch as being a tributary of Big Sugar Creek, itself a tributary of the Catawba River. Big Sugar Creek marks the dividing line between York and Lancaster Counties, South Carolina. Robert Mills, *Mills Atlas: Atlas of the State of South Carolina: 1825* (Southern Historical Press, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, 1980).

²² Captain Christian Huck (c 1748-1780) was an American Tory officer in the British Legion under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. For an excellent treatment of the Battle of Huck's Defeat (a/k/a, Williamson's Plantation and the Battle of Brattonsville), see Michael C. Scoggins, *The Day it Rained Militia: Huck's Defeat and the Revolution in the South Carolina Backcountry: May-July 1780* (History Press, Charleston, 2005).

²³ Lt. Col. George Turnbull was a Tory militia officer who commanded a battalion of De Lancey's New York Volunteers. Turnbull was in command of the forces that successfully defended Rocky Mount from the attack mounted by Thomas Sumter on August 1, 1780. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1129.

²⁴ This is probably the man identified as John Carroll in Moss, *SC Patriots*, 150. However, Moss does not credit him with killing Huck or even with participating in the Battle of Huck's Defeat. Moss does credit Joseph Carroll with serving at Huck's Defeat. Ibid.

²⁵ For a discussion of the skirmish at Stallion's Plantation, see O'Kelly, *Slaughter 2*, 198-199.

²⁶ Thomas Young in his memoir states that William Kennedy was wounded at Stallion's Plantation. Young's memoir was printed in Joseph Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South*, (Walker & James, Charleston, The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1972). Phil Norfleet also has posted the memoir in full at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_young.htm. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 529, does not mention Kennedy's sustaining a wound at Stallion's.

²⁷ Mrs. Stallion's brother, Captain Andrew Love, was a Whig and was part of Brandon's force at the skirmish at Stallion's Plantation. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 2*, 198.

²⁸ Col. William Hill, in partnership with Col. Isaac Hayne, owned and operated an important iron works on Allison Creek in what is today York County, South Carolina. Until its destruction, the iron works cast artillery and shot for the Whigs. The site of the iron works is probably covered by Lake Wylie now.

²⁹ Edward Lacey (1742-1813) was a South Carolina militia officer under the command of Thomas Sumter. M. A. Moore, Sr., *Life of General Edward Lacey* (A Press, Inc., Greenville, South Carolina, 1981, reprint from 1859 edition).

³⁰ After the fall of Charleston, SC Patriot Governor John Rutledge was forced to flee the state. He took refuge in Hillsborough, North Carolina, where he exercised the almost dictatorial powers granted him by the state legislature in Charleston immediately before its fall. Rutledge was vested by the legislature with the power to conduct all legislative and executive business for the state, excluding only the power to impose the death penalty in enforce of his decrees.

Lyman C. Draper's assessment of the individuals involved in the Southern Campaigns cannot always be taken at face value. As one writer has pointed out, Draper was not only a "hero-worshiper," he was also "a maker of heroes." In other words, Draper portrayed the individuals he admired in the most favorable light, while he was all too willing to unfavorably describe those he did not like. Too many subsequent historians have accepted Draper's work without careful analysis, and he has therefore been responsible for creating reputations, good or bad, for many participants in the Southern Campaigns. For a detailed look at the strengths and weaknesses of Draper's work, see William B. Hesseltine, "Lyman Draper and the South," *Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 19, No. 1, February, 1953.

Jim Piccuch

McJunkin's Narrative: Draper MSS, Sumter Papers 23VV153-203

Copy of a notable dream, dreamed 3rd April 1775. I saw a great collection of people approaching much agitated, they were at a house & in the yard was a beautiful tree with many branches. A great storm arose with the appearance of the blackness of darkness and raged so that everything appeared likely to be torn to pieces. Finally, the tree was split to pieces, which greatly distressed the people, who, after the storm had abated, raised the pieces from the ground, and fastened them together again and flourished. At the same time there was this uncommon appearance. A sun arose in the West at the clearing up of the storm—the common Sun shining at the same time; but the little sun which arose in the West shone with such brilliancy as to obscure the common luminary of days.

About Sept. 1775, the Provincial Congress had some dealing with the Cherokee Indians so as to quiet them & gave them ammunition, which the Tories supposed had been given to accomplish their destruction, & they raised a party, took the ammunition from the Indians, which so exasperated them that they immediately attacked the white settlements. The Tories were headed in this enterprise by one Cunningham.¹

About this time the Provincial Congress appointed the Rev. Josiah [sic, Oliver] Hart,² of the Baptist order, Rev. Wm. Tennant,³ a Presbyterian, & John [sic, William Henry] Drayton,⁴ a private gentleman, to visit various parts of the State for the purpose of imparting information to the people in general as to the principles involved in the controversy, and the Evils of non-resistance.

The writer of this accompanied them through various parts of Ninety Six, now called Union, Laurens, Spartanburg, Chester, &c. They called public meetings & addressed the people principally upon the following topics: 1. the constitution of a Roman Catholic Colony in Canada by the British Government;⁵ 2. The Tax on tea; 3. The Stamp Act; 4. Church rates with Bish. [Bishop] of Lecker. All without the consent of the people or allowing them the right of representation. They explained the principles upon which the rights of man are based, and made particular allusions to the circumstances which brought our forefathers to seek a home in an inhospitable wilderness, and the criminality which wd. [would] result from indecision at the present crisis. Their manner of address was calm, Christian-like & persuasive.

At this time, as is well known, the people were greatly divided in sentiment. One Col. Thomas Fletcher [Fletchall],⁶ a man of note, who resided on Fairforest Creek not far from the present site of Unionville, was strenuously opposed to the principles and measures of the Liberty party & took the most efficient plan to counteract the influence of Hart, Tennant &c., and all others who thought with them. He picked up one Joseph Robinson,⁷ a runaway from Virginia, a man of some talent, but utterly void of correct

principles. This Robinson was sent by Col. Fletcher to Charleston to confer with the British Governor,⁸ who gave him a parcel of pamphlets called cutters, the scope of which was to show the criminality of resisting the laws and policy of the Lord's anointed; the Evils which would result, and to offer encouragements to support the claims of royalty.

On his return Fletcher called a meeting at Dining Creek meeting house, and appointed Robinson as orator to address the people, and read one of the pamphlets. The concourse of people was so great, that the house would not hold them, and Fletcher mounted Robinson upon a stone. He read a pamphlet, and commented upon it. He alluded to the case of David and Saul in proof of his positions. He abused the Continental Congress, Geo. Washington, and the principles they adopted. He stated that when they had involved the people in inextricable Difficulties, the damned rascals would run away to the Indians, Islands, Spaniards, &c. When these last expressions were uttered, an old gentleman, Samuel McJunkin,⁹ remarked: "I wonder where Preachers Joe Robinson and Cotton will be?" This was spoken in allusion to a dishonorable affair in which Robinson had been engaged. He was overwhelmed with a sense of shame, descended abruptly from his rostrum, and went off. As he was going he was heard to say, "I would have carried my point if it had not been for that d___d old Irish Presbyterian, but he has defeated me."

In November, 1775, the Provincial Congress took measures to raise an army in Ninety Six under the command of Gen. Richardson,¹⁰ to quell the Tories and Indians, who were making depredations. Col. John Thomas,¹¹ who resided on Fairforest Creek, in the upper part of the present congregation of the same name, received orders from Richardson to raise a regiment to aid in the Expedition. Thomas raised a regiment as required, without the necessity of drafting a man. He proceeded to Granby¹² to meet Richardson, where Richardson presently arrived. The army then proceeded to Weaver's Ferry, on the Saluda, & whilst there encamped, there came in two persons, viz. Benj. Wofford & Betty Scrugg, emissaries of Col. Fletcher, to the British Governor in Charleston, and were on their return to the Tory's camp. They appeared to be exceedingly merry, & took notice of things without seeming to do so. Some of the soldiers Knew them, and reported them to Col. Thomas, who had them arrested. The man was first searched and nothing discovered. Betty was then taken into a camp, and her outer garment, called a Joseph, taken off; the Captain succeeded in finding a bundle of papers on her person (under her shirt in a bag) which fully apprized the General of the intended movements of the Tories, & the plan of union, &c &c with the British Governor.

The army proceeded through what is now Lexington District, to Casey's on Duncan's Creek, now in Laurens District. Thence to the Big Survey & awaited a while the co-operation of Gov. Martin¹³ of N. C. Thence to Liberty Hill, Laurens District, where Gov. Martin joined us. Thence the two armies marched to a place on Rabun's Creek called Hollingsworth's Mills, where they arrived on the 24th of Dec. 1775—at which place there was a noted Snow, which gave the campaign the name of the Snow Campaign.¹⁴ The place was within 12 miles of where the Tories were said to be.

While lying at Liberty Hill, Gen. Richardson being informed of Col. Fletcher's measures to sustain his cause, Gen. Richardson sent out a party of horse to apprehend Fletcher. They found him on his own plantation, with two of his captains viz. John Mayfield,¹⁵ and James _____ [blank appears in the original], in a hollow Sycamore. They were brought to camp, and after Examination were sent prisoners to Charleston.

On Christmas morning a party was dispatched to the Tories, 12 miles Distant. The Tories and Indians race off without making much resistance. One of our Majors was wounded. On the return of the party, the campaign broke up.

About March, 1776, Col. Fletcher by some means was released from his imprisonment in Charleston and returned to the backcountry.

A combination was entered into by the British, Tories & Indians. The Tories erected what were called passovers at their houses—viz. peeled poles with white cloths wrapped around them.

The Indians on the 28th of June, in accordance with previous arrangements commenced the work of death among the Whig families along the frontiers from North Carolina through Georgia. All who erected the flags & sat under them were passed unhurt, except in one instance—viz. Capt. James Ford, who lived on the Enoree, at a place called the Cane-brake. He and his wife were killed under their passover, and his daughters were taken captive by the Indians.

In May, a party of Whigs was encamped on Fairforest under apprehension of a rise among the Indians. Messengers were sent to find out the intentions of the Indians. The messengers were killed by the Indians. The party encamped in the neighborhood of Col. Thomas; was under Gen. Williamson.¹⁶ When the Indians were found to be killing the Whites, the party turned out in pursuit; the Indians were over taken at Paris's (an Indian agent)¹⁷ at the present site of Greenville C. H., where the Indians fled with a few Tories. A number of prisoners were re-taken, among whom were the daughters of the Capt. Ford above mentioned. The party remained a few days at Paris's & recruited; afterwards we pursued to the nearest towns on Seneca and Tugalo.¹⁸ The result of this campaign: we had sundry battles and skirmishes in the environs of the towns—at one of which we came up with a party which had an old lady prisoner; her name was Hite.¹⁹ She was killed by the Indians when they found they would be compelled to give way. She was left naked. Her nephew, Mr. Edward Hampton,²⁰ was of our party, and supposing when he first saw the body of the old lady that she was his aunt, he took off his hunting shirt, & went backwards & covered the body, & afterwards buried it with as much of decency as circumstances would admit.

After this we rendezvoused at a place called Seneca Town upon Seneca River, and some of us were permitted to go home for clothing &c. After being refitted, we started to the Middle Settlements on the French Broad. After passing through several towns we went by a part of the No. Carolina army, whose main body, as they supposed, had gone to attack the Indians in the Valley Towns.

On the 22nd of September, just after passing this body of soldiers, the Indians had laid an ambushade for the main No. Carolina army,²¹ as they supposed. The mountain was in the form of a horseshoe; they lay upon the heights as we marched in at what might be called the heel of the shoe, when our advance had approached near the toe, the Indians in that part commenced the attack and were immediately followed by those along the sides. At which battle were Cols. Thomas Neel,²² of York, John Thomas, of Spartanburg, Major A. Pickens²³ of Abbeville, Col. John Lyles²⁴ of Newberry. In this battle Gen. Richardson [sic, Williamson] was enraged at a fifer, and would have put him to death, although the poor man was so exhausted as to be utterly unable to obey orders. (The General from the time we left Seneca—we had two swivels which he had fired at night and in the morning, at which the Colonels were exceedingly vexed). We drove the Indians from the heights, and sometimes came to close quarters. Major Ross,²⁵ of York, had a hard scuffle with one Indian, &c.

Col. Sumter²⁶ was also in this battle with a few regulars, conducted himself with great bravery and much credit was given him for his conduct. Some Creek Indians were found among the slain. A large quantity of parched corn and moccasins, and dressed deer skins, were left on the ground by the Indians.

The next day we started to the Valley Towns, Hiwassee and Lowassee. There we destroyed corn in the fields and in the cribs—considerable corn was thrown into the river and floated down and lodged in fish traps, which was afterwards found & preserved by the

Indians, & saved many of their lives. (In the first towns we burnt much corn and meat, destroyed much in the roasting ear, &c.)

After staying a few days in the Hiwassee towns, we started with the expectation of meeting the North Carolina army. We crossed the Hiwassee River, and afterwards a stream called the Lowassee. On this river were towns beautifully situated. We turned up the Lowassee nearly a South course; a considerable distance up this river we met the No. Carolina army. We staid all night near this army. We then came upon the Southern waters, & found a handsome town, I think called Chota, a fenced town.

Our leaders obtained information that a party of Indians was encamped at a town called Frog Town, twenty miles from Chota. An order was given that Col. Sumter should head a party and go and beset said town; and in obedience to which he set out and passed over a fearful precipice—the pass not over fourteen inches in breadth. We found nobody at the town but a set of miserable old squaws; we returned in darkness without seeing the narrowness of our passage as when we went out.

Thence we returned to the Keowee towns on the Tugalo River. Thence to Seneca Towns. At Seneca Towns no further expedition was planned.

The army was disbanded with the requisition that the forts on the frontiers should be guarded in a certain order by the soldiers, &c. In this campaign a number of loyalists served in our army in consequence of the treachery of the Indians in the affair of Capt. Ford. The loyalists remained with us in our defense of the frontier until the fall of Charleston, when they registered themselves subjects of his Britannic Majesty &c.

In 1777, the Florida Expedition took place. I was not in it. In May of this year I was commissioned a Captain. I first commanded at Jamieson's fort, on South Pacolet in the neighborhood of Hogback Mountain. Served three months by order of Col. John Thomas. The rest of the year taken up in scouting in various directions.

1778—In the month of June, a party of us was commanded to go to Bacon's Bridge upon Ashley River. In a few days after our arrival orders were received to disband the army. After my return I was sent to the frontier—date not recollected. I commanded at Wood's or Thompson's Station—it bore other names. Here I continued until February 1779.

In November of the year 1779, I went to Charleston, and staid till Feb. 1780. My company was discharged, & another came and [took our place] before Charleston fell.

On June 10th 1780, Brandon's defeat took place on Fairforest by Bloody Bill Cunningham, a Tory Colonel.²⁷ I was not in this battle.

Before Brandon's defeat, when we heard of the fall of Charleston, a number of us collected to save a parcel of powder which had been brought down from Col. Thomas', & deposited under the care of Col. Brandon.²⁸ We held a consultation what should be done with it, and we determined to hide it, which was done with some difficulty, in hollow logs. Some of this powder was afterwards used in the battle of Hanging Rock.²⁹ Some of those Engaged in this business were Col. Brandon, Capt. Samuel Otterson,³⁰ Lieut. Benjn. Jolly,³¹ Joseph Hughes,³² Wm. Sharp³³ and myself.

After Brandon's defeat, we fled to the East side of Broad River to Bullock's Creek Meeting House, of which Dr. Alexander was then pastor, but he had been previously driven into North Carolina. Here we were in a sad case. Charleston was in the hands of the British and Tories; Brandon recently defeated; the Enemy in force were spreading over the country, & we like a flock of sheep, without a leader, we assembled, plus a few refugees from Georgia. Here after enumerating our dangers and trials past, & thinking of future dangers and hardships, with the offers of British protection before us—the question came up, what shall be done? Col. John Thomas, Jr.³⁴ addressed the meeting. He asked shall we join the British, or strive like men to gain the noble end for which we have striven for years past? Shall we declare ourselves cowards and traitors, or shall we pursue the prize, Liberty, as long as life continues? He advised the

latter course. After he had finished, I addressed the people to the same effect—shall we pursue Liberty, or give up? The question was put—all who were in favor of fighting the matter out, were to clap their hands & throw up their hats. The question came. The hats flew upwards, and the air resounded with the clapping of hands & shouts of defiance to the armies of Britain and the foes of Liberty.

We entered on this resolution—that he that through necessity of apparel, or a wish to see his family, desired to return home, was welcome to do so, if he would agree to meet us at Tuckasegee Ford, on the Catawba River, East side, whither myself and others immediately proceeded, where we met Col. Thomas Sumter. After an interchange of views, we said to Col. Sumter, "if we choose you as our leader, will you direct our operations?" He replied, "I am under the same promise with you; our interests are identical—with me, it is Liberty or death." An election was held, and he was chosen the next day a report came that there was a collection of Tories at Ramsour's Mills.³⁵ We started before day, but did not reach the place until the battle is nearly over. Captains Armstrong³⁶ & Qualls³⁷ led the North Carolinians in this Spirited Engagement. Armstrong was killed, but the Whigs gained the day. There we staid a few days, & in that period a court martial was held to take measures of defense. Some said, "if we stick together, the Tories will fly before us." Sumter said: "They are backed by men accustomed to fighting; and if we would gain Liberty, we must contend like men, & now is the time to strive like soldiers."

We now pressed some wagons, & hitched our horses to them, & some of us acted the part of wagoners. We went into the Catawba Nation, and encamped on a hill which we called Poor Hill as a memorial of our fare in that region—when we went over into North Carolina to half buy & half beg provisions, the inhabitants asked us, why we didn't stay at home, & defend ourselves there? We got some barley, meal, & made batter—we put it into a kind of crock—dug a hole in the ground, set the crock in it, and covered it over with hot ashes and embers—cooked it without salt, beef, or bacon, and it tasted mighty sweet.

From this place some of Sumter's men came over into York to attack a Capt. Hook,³⁸ of the British Army, who said "if the rebels were as thick as the trees, and Jesus Christ would come down and hear them, he could defeat them." The Presbyterian Irish could not stand this; they must come over and try his metal.

Just before the attack commenced, a parcel of women were at Col. Bratton's,³⁹ & an old man—they had just read a Chapter, & the old man was praying for the destruction of that vile man, Capt. Hook, when the attack was made. Hook was killed, and the party under his command defeated & taken up. Several men claimed the honor of killing him, but one John Carroll's claim seemed to be best sustained by the circumstances.⁴⁰

Preparations were making at the same time by Sumter to assault Rocky Mount.⁴¹ The attack was made and proved unsuccessful. At which place young Col. Thomas [Draper has interlined "Andrew"?] Neal⁴² of York District was Killed. He was a young man of great worth. Thence Sumter stole a march to Hanging Rock.⁴³ We marched all night the 6th August—the battle commenced on the 7th. It was found by the guides that we were close by the place an hour or two before day. A whispering order came along the line that any might sit down with arms in hand to be ready. I and a fellow soldier sat down by a pine and both slept a little, & when we awoke he said to me in a confident tone—"This day I shall die." When orders were given to march, he went cheerfully, but fell—the first fire of the Enemy. His name was Mitchell High of Fairforest.

The battle commenced at nearly sunrise. The Tory line was said to be 1,400 strong commanded by Col. Bryan,⁴⁴ while we were not five hundred strong, & some of our men were left to take care [of] our horses. And the British were about 400 strong encamped in Camden road, about 200 yards from the Troy camp, who were to the South of Hanging Rock creek, on a hill forming something like a half moon or a workman's square. Our line was divided into three divisions, right, center and left. The left was commanded by Col.

Steen,⁴⁵ who went up between the Tory and British lines. The other two divisions were commanded by Col. James Lisles,⁴⁶ Samuel Wilson [Draper has interlined "Watson"]⁴⁷ & Irwin⁴⁸ of No. Caro., who was before this called Granny Irwin, & who afterwards was spoken very highly of on account of his good conduct that day—all led by Gen. Sumter, who had given orders not to fire a gun until we passed between the British and Tory lines to the extremities. The battle being thus commenced, the British sent out a party commanded by one McCollough,⁴⁹ commenced that was, then called on it firing upon Steen's command. Genl. Sumter with the center and 3rd divisions coming around at the same time—began to cut off their flank so, that of that detachment not one got back, but were all killed or taken—their commander McCullough falling near the Tory camp, surrendered, & begging for water, one of Steen's captains (myself) got a canteen out of the Tory camp (who were all by this time fled) and gave him to drink. Then turning our whole force upon the British line, forced them off the ground, when some of the prisoners informed us that Col. Turnbull⁵⁰ with 400 British soldiers lay last night four miles off, which caused our General (Sumter) on seeing a troop of British horse come in Light to say, "Boys, it is not good to pursue a victory too far," & returned to the Tory camp when the British line rallied & raised a whoop and Gen. Sumter in hearing said "Boys, cant you raise a whoop of victory?" Then the air was rent with the cry of victory. Then taking up the line of march, and having gone about a mile, the British sent a flag to get leave to bury their dead, which was granted. One of Col. Steen's captains (myself) being the rear having charge of the prisoners, said to General Sumter—"You have through the Divine hand of Providence, achieved a great victory today." And he answered that we had got a great victory, but it will scarcely ever be heard of, because we are nothing but a handful of raw militia, but if we had been commanded by a Continental officer, it would have sounded loud to our honor.

After marching till about 2 o'clock, halted to take some refreshment, having marched all night, & had a hard fight this morning, & having taken none for 24 hours, you may be sure we felt somewhat in need of refreshment. Then took up our march till night, & took up camp. On the [next] morning we began to march again towards Charlotte in Nor. Carolina.

About this time we got very scarce of lead, and the ladies (or heroic females) being stimulated by the barbarous conduct of the Tories and two British officers, Hook & Tarleton,⁵¹ gave us their dishes, spoons, tankards, &c which we cast into balls, and used instead of lead.

About this time Col James Williams⁵² joined Sumter—the latter having a disposition to go Southward, & the former towards the West. Disagreeing in their notions, the troops joined with Sumter or Williams just as their own inclinations led them.

Gen. Sumter as well as all of us knew of Gen. Gates coming toward the South, went on towards Camden, & by written communication Sumter was directed to go down on the Wateree, to prevent, as much as possible, the British from sending provisions &c. to Camden, in which he was successful, for he captured a great many wagons, boats, military stores, and men. Then hearing of the defeat of Genl. Gates at Camden, began to march up the country to make his spoils as safe as possible, & having got up the Fishing Creek, on the west side of the Catawba river, was pursued by Col. Tarleton, when he last all he had taken, & a number of valuable soldiers.⁵³

Col. Williams, Col. Steen and myself one of his captains, with those who had a disposition to annoy the British and Tories at Ninety Six, by various marches went up to Smith's Ford on Broad river, & lay one day & on the evening of the 18th of August, took up our line of march for Musgrove's Mill. On our march we were overtaken by Francis Jones, who informed us of the defeat of Gen. Gates & Sumter's defeat [Draper Note: "mistake as to the latter, which occurred on the 18th LCD"]. Continuing our march, & leaving Col. Ferguson⁵⁴ a little to our right, reaching the Tory camp, 300 strong, forty miles from Smith's Ford, at the dawn of day, & commenced the fight; killed a great many, took many prisoners, &

marched forty miles to North Tiger. The reason of our rapid march to North Tiger was this: The Tory prisoners told us, that there 400 British soldiers under the command of Col. Innis,⁵⁵ encamped just over the river; and Knowing that Col. Ferguson whom we had just passed a little on our right, must also have heard our firing, & not knowing but that they would break in upon us (who were only about 150 strong), & serve us worse than we did the Tories. We got our water as we passed the brooks, & hunger was so great that we pulled green corn and ate it as we marched.⁵⁶

About this time Col. John Thomas and his two sons, Abram & William, being prisoners with the British at Ninety Six, Mrs. Thomas, the Colonel's wife; who lived on Fairforest in the Irish settlement, went on a visit to Ninety Six, & whilst there overheard a woman tell some others that the royalists, the Tories intended to surprise the Rebels at Cedar Spring the next night, & she, Mrs. Thomas, determined if possible to appraise them of it, having two sons and a number of relatives with the Rebel party at that place, & rode that day fifty miles and acquainted them with the intended scheme and the Rebels, after consulting, agreed to go a little off from their camp, & wait their approach, & letting them come full into the light of their fires when they let in upon them & completely defeated them. Among the Tory party that were defeated was one John White whom I called my Tory from the fact of his refusing to go against the Indians when they were butchering & cutting up our people. I commanded the company in which he lived, & when I called on him he was non-resistant. But when Charleston fell, he soon joined them, and in this action he got shot in the hinder parts. The information as above given by Mrs. Thomas was always regarded as Providential, for had the Tories have come upon them, they would have cut them to pieces, for there were not more than fifty or sixty of the Rebels, & it was said there was not less than 150 Tories.⁵⁷

Now, in Sept. 1780, the British having possession of Charleston, Georgetown, & Camden, Lord Cornwallis lying at Winnsborough, having a strong hold at Orangeburg, Ninety Six, and various other places, Ferguson having been commissioned to secure the up country, & having done so, took his stand on King's Mountain. Cols. Campbell,⁵⁸ Sevier,⁵⁹ Williams, Brandon, having been watching the movements of Ferguson, gathered their little forces together, & determined to give him a fight. And on the 7th Oct. early in the morning commenced the battle. Ferguson having the advantage of the ground determined to stand it out, and did so till he fell, when all were taken that were not killed. The British strength was vastly greater than ours. There we lost our brave Col. Williams, and a number of privates. Col. Williams just before he breathed his last, & when the firing and clank of guns ceased asked Thos. Young⁶⁰ [Draper Note: "now Maj. Young"] holding him in an easy position, who had got the victory, answered "We have"—said "well, now I die satisfied." The much lamented Williams with all who fell of the Whig party that day, were buried with the honors of war. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Little River.

Sometime in November, Gen. Sumter having recruited his command a little, marched to the East side of Broad river at Fish Dam with a view to draw Col. Tarleton to battle; but was attacked by Col. Wemyss,⁶¹ & after being wounded and worsted in the fight retreated to Winnsboro from whence he came.⁶²

On the next day Sumter crossed to the west side of the river. I having recovered of a spell of fever with the few men that had not turned Tory in our neighborhood & some few refugee Georgians about Puget's Creek, in Union District, when we marched to Blackstock's with about 300 men, followed by Tarleton with his troops of horse & infantry mounted.

Sumter having stopped to take some refreshment, & the troops having made up fires, prepared the dough & rolled it around sticks, & sat it before the fire in order to bake. I being officer of the day was informed of Tarleton's near approach and immediately sent word to Sumter, who ordered that we should come up to the building where he was, which we did leaving our dough on the sticks for the British got it. Then Sumter said, "Boys, who will bring on the

action?" & Col. Farr⁶³ and myself stepped out & said—who will go with us? When our heroes stepped out till Sumter said there were enough. Then Sumter said "Go on, and if you are not strong Enough, retreat & fight as you retreat." In going we were met by a party intending to flank us, when we Exchanged shots & retreated, & kept up the fire until they made a charge on Sumter—then had it back & fore till we beat them off the ground about sun down. Sumter being wounded, we thought it most prudent to take him to some place of safety, if possible, & carried him ? between two horses to the other side of the river, when some of the British whom we had taken prisoners, on hearing the sound of their bugles, &c said they were worsted indeed for it was for the purpose of collecting those who were missing. We lost a few of our brave fellows, among whom was ____ [blank in the original] Brown. But our loss was comparatively few to that of our enemy—perhaps not more than one to five or six.⁶⁴

On the next day the British came on the battle-ground having taken one of our bravest fellows, John Johnson, Esqr., a day or two before, who was coming on to join Sumter, & who in an Evil hour had, when it appeared that the British had completely over run South Carolina, & his wife being in a state not to be left alone) taken British protection, which he thought (unfortunately) preferable to being carried off prisoner, and that day hanged him without judge or jury.

Now notwithstanding Sumter had been somewhat victorious in the two last engagements, the prospect of successful resistance still appeared gloomy indeed, for we had but just lost one of our braves Colonels, Williams; our Gamecock Genl. Sumter, now wounded; and the Tories prowling about robbing and burning our very few brave fellows' houses and hunting them like partridges, and murdering & hanging them wherever they could catch them. Yet notwithstanding all this gloom we did not entirely despair of success at last, for we had been victorious at Musgrove's, King's Mountain, Fish Dam & Blackstocks--& even the fair sex, our mothers, our wives & our sweethearts stimulating us to persevere; and above all we had reason to believe that the Great Ruler of all Events was on our side.

Note: A Tory Col. of North Carolina whose name was Moore,⁶⁵ having heard of Sumter being wounded, came on with a band of Tories to my father's house, Samuel McJunkin, Esqr., there being none but females at home, and staid all night, was joined by some of the South Carolina Tories, among whom was one Bill Hanesworth, and on going off in the morning, began to pillage & take all they could of provisions, bed clothes, wearing clothes, &c. and after they got nearly all as they thought, this Bill Hanesworth, seeing a bed-quilt took & started to put it on his horse, when one of my sisters, Jane, seized it, & they began to pull (& she, no doubt, pulling with all her might for they had left nothing to cover the family from the cold of night) some of the Tories crying "well done, woman," & some "well done, Bill" till he slipping up in some of the filth by the garden, where they the Tories had beastly went the night before, when she putting one foot on him, pulled it away from him. Their Colonel having sworn during the scuffle that if she could get it from him, she should have it—then seeing her take it, & [Bill's] back well [?], told her to take it into the house—she sat down on it.

Now, in the month of December, 1780, Genl. Daniel Morgan⁶⁶ (& Col. Washington's⁶⁷ troop of horse) who was sent from Genl. Greene's⁶⁸ army, with a few Continental troops, came & encamped near the Grindal Shoals on Pacolet river—Lord Cornwallis⁶⁹ being still at Winnsboro.

Before Genl. Morgan came to Pacolet, what few Whigs I could command went under command of Col. Brandon to guard Love's Ford on Broad river, in order to prevent their intercourse with Lord Cornwallis; & while there a scout commanded by Capt. John McCool,⁷⁰ went to attack a party of Tories on Sandy river which was noted for Toryism, when Capt. McCool got worsted, and my brother Daniel who was along, was taken prisoner, & sent to Lord Cornwallis's at Winnsboro—when a flag was sent by Col Brandon, at my request, to exchange a Tory Colonel (Fanning)⁷¹ whom we had

prisoner, which Cornwallis would not do, but sent him to Camden, where he lay in jail till some that were in broke a hole in the grate big enough to let him and another little man out, thus made his escape, nearly perished to Death about the last of April, 1781.

Gen. Morgan while encamped at Grindal Shoals, hearing of a band of Tories under the command of Col. Cunningham, sent Col. Washington to Hammond's Old Store in the neighborhood of Little River appointing myself & Thos. Young as pilots--& charging them, surprised and stopped the wind of a few of them.⁷² (Note) An unfortunate occurrence took place in the charge on the Tories—one of Washington's troop on a very fine charger, while in the charge, aiming to go on one side of a tree which stood in the way & his rider the other, was received so that the horse struck the tree which Killed him instantly. The rider, I believe, was a soldier, for he took off his pistols &c & followed on in the charge, & I could not help being sorry, hearing his companions saying: "D_m you, Irish, it should have been you instead of the horse."

We encamped near that place & returned on the next day to Gen. Morgan, myself to Gen. Pickens, who was encamped in the Plummer Settlement between Fairforest & Tyger Rivers. Gen. Pickens having just heard of Tarleton's intention to fall upon Gen. Morgan at Grindal's Shoals, & thinking it unsafe to send in writing, choose Majr. McJunkin to carry a verbal message to Gen. Morgan, & on being chosen, asked leave to choose a man to go with me, when I chose James Park,⁷³ & accordingly started about dusk, & the waters being very high, from excessive rains that had just fallen, & very dark, had to swim Fairforest Mill Creek & Pacolet, & on arriving at the northern bank was hailed by one of Morgan's sentinels, & kept in the edge of the river till the Capt. of the Guard should come, when I was conducted to Genl. Morgan's tent, when I informed him that Benny (Tarleton) was approaching to give him (Morgan) a blast, for Tarleton had said that the two Lords at Winnsboro (Rawdon⁷⁴ and Cornwallis) that he would have the old wagoner (Morgan) as he was pleased to call him, to dinner with them in a few days. Morgan on hearing the message said to Barron, a little Frenchman whom he had with him, & who was asleep, "Barron, get up & go back to the Iron Works & tell Billy (meaning Col. Washington, who was there getting his horses shod, & Barron had just come from there) that Benny is approaching & tell him to meet me tomorrow evening at Gentleman Thomason's" on the East side of Thicketty Creek. Accordingly Gen. Morgan & Col. Washington met on the evening appointed, 15th January, 1781, & marched on the 16th towards the Cowpens. Gen. Pickens falling in with him on the way with Cols. Thomas, Casey,⁷⁵ Lyles & Brandon, who had all been out at different posts, & forming a junction encamped on the ground where the battle took place on the morning of the 17th.

Tarleton with a view to surprise Morgan at his camp had marched all night with his troop of cavalry & infantry mounted about 1000 men beside the Tories that were with him. Gen. Morgan being apprised of the approach of Tarleton by faithful spies, began before day to go from mess to mess with Gen. Pickens, saying "Boys, get up, Benny's coming; & you that have sweethearts or wives or children or parents, must fight for them and above all you must fight for liberty and for your country," which appeared to have the ears of Every true friend of this country, & were alive to action, but a few "pet Tories" whom it seemed like poison to. After speaking to the militia in this way, he went to his regulars, & the tattoo being sounded, the line was formed commanded by Col. Howard. Then Morgan addressed them—"My friends in arms, my dear boys, I request you to remember Saratoga, Monmouth, Paoli & Brandywine, & this day you must play your parts for your honor & liberty's cause."

The line being formed with the regulars in the center, commanded by Col. Howard,⁷⁶ the militia on the right and left—the right commanded by Gen. Pickens, the left by _____ (blank in the original). Col. Washington in the rear with his troop of cavalry. The line being thus formed in battle assay, & the Enemy in sight between day light and sun-up, Gen. Morgan addressed the Sovereign

of the Universe in the following words, saying—"O thou Great Disposer of all Events, the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift: Our domineering Enemy now being in sight, Oh, leave us not nor forsake us!" At this time Tarleton marching up and filing to the right and left, formed in battle assay, when Gen. Morgan said "Boys, who will bring on the battle?" When Col. Farr & Major McJunkin stepped out & said, "Boys, who will go with us" when others stepped out until Morgan said there were enough, & said "Go & bring on the action & if you are pressed, retreat, & come in on our flank." which we did. And soon the firing commenced & there was almost one continued roar & crash of arms, each striving for victory. Tarleton then made a charge on the right & left wings, treading & cutting till he got in the rear of Howard's command, when Col. Washington made a charge upon him, cutting and hewing (when Washington cut off some of Tarleton's fingers) when Tarleton began to retreat, which gave as it were, additional strength to both regulars & militia—Washington pursuing Tarleton to Gonde-lock's.⁷⁷

Tarleton being gone, the red coats began to beg for quarters, & having been taught by Tarleton that Morgan would give no quarters, were hard to believe even when they were told that quarters would be given if they would lay down their arms: and when they were convinced that quarters would be given, they as it were rent the very air with thanks that their lives would be spared. These were called the Scots regiment.

The number of the slain on the side of the Americans was inconsiderable compared with that of the Enemy, Tarleton being completely discomfited, and driven from the ground. He with the remainder of his cavalry attempting to make his escape to Lord Cornwallis, who was at that juncture of time on the East side of Broad river, opposite Hamilton's Ford, with the view of intercepting Gen. Morgan—as they said, the old wagoner, & marching with rapid strides to gain this object. Gen. Morgan, who having taken the Scotch regiment, being 700 in number—marched towards the North Carolina line to Broad river to a place called the Island Ford—crossing the same on the East side, there encamping all night—next morning after the battle was over (the people of the neighborhood having gathered in) our officers requested them to bury the dead, & take care of the wounded on both sides, & ordered a march & reached the Island Ford on Broad river, & crossed where the baggage was sent to in the morning previous to the battle, and encamped for the night. Our poor Scot's prisoners almost perished to death having eat nothing for 24 hours. Now when Tarleton got to Lord Cornwallis, encamped near Bethel Creek Church (as I was afterwards told by my father, Samuel McJunkin, Esqr.—who was a prisoner, together with Col. Hopkins & Capt. Jamieson) with his Lordship at that time. After Tarleton had related his defeat, with the loss of one whole regiment, and a great many of his cavalry, his Lordship was so enraged that he swore he would retake them at all hazards—at the same time leaning so hard on his sword that he broke it.

[Note by James H. Saye: "End of Maj. McJunkin's Narrative—that part commencing with the retreat of Morgan through North Carolina at Burke Court House was written down by some other person—a son of Maj. McJunkin, I believe."]

Now, not knowing well what course to take for safety, thought sometimes of marching towards the Mountains, but knowing that they were filled with none by Tories determined to strike for Virginia, & on the 18th took up our line of march, recrossed the Island Ford—Reversed his march on towards Virginia with all [194] Scotch prisoners that he had taken thru North Carolina, passing by Burke Court House. Thence on to Catawba River, crossing at Beatties' Ford in the evening with his army and prisoners. The same night on which he crossed, Lord Cornwallis hotly pursuing, with sanguine expectation of gaining his object in intercepting the old wagoner, the river, with a most tremendous rain that fell at that juncture of time, almost instantaneously was swollen to such a degree that completely frustrated his hopes, for he could not cross—which the Americans attributed to an immediate interposition of Divine Providence in their favor. Tarleton forming a juncture with Lord

Cornwallis and marching on with him from Broad river at Hamilton's Ford to the aforesaid ford at Catawba. On their way, now being on the East side of Catawba river, in full pursuit of Gen. Morgan, in the settlement of the Widow Torrance, used the most profane language, & renting out the most abusive expressions, & boasting in the name of his Maker he would in a very few days deliver his Scotch prisoners, and have the old Wagoner drive with him, swearing at the same time he had slain a considerable number of rebels. Well, says Lord Cornwallis, who was a gentleman of considerable wit, asked Tarleton jocosely if he had buried them? He said yes. Well, his Lordship further observed, "Colonel, if you have not buried them face downwards, they will all spring up & give you fresh battle." He still pursuing Gen. Morgan with great fury towards the Yadkin rivers, a rain providentially falling, both streams which he must have passed, suddenly were swollen to such a degree that the was discomfited as he had been previously at the Catawba—by which remarkable Providence Morgan with his troops completely escaped falling into the hands of the merciless enemy, or contending against them to great disadvantage.

Gen. Morgan dismissed the South Carolina troops who had been a faithful band as auxiliaries to his army, advising them to return home, & grant aid according to their power in protecting their own State, in this critical juncture, under the command of their worthy and energetic Gen. Sumter, which accordingly they accepted, being faint and weary, having passed through many fatiguing and dangerous scenes.

Having accomplished their march back, they found their beloved commander, Gen. Sumter so much indisposed with the wound he had received from the Enemy, that he was lying by, though with great impatience, as he was fired with true heroic ambition to be actively engaged in the field in his country's cause. However, they on their return, according to regular appointment, were under the present command of Col. Brandon. The troops were ordered by Sumter to meet him at a time designated at Congaree River. Brandon with the troops directly commenced his march towards the designated place; but finding that a superior force of the Enemy were hovering over the way which we must have passed, were impelled to take a retrograde march to Union District, then called part of Ninety Six.

Then hearing Col. Roebuck⁷⁸ fired with the same patriotic zeal to lessen the power of the rapacious Enemy, was marching with hasty strides towards Saluda River, in Laurens District, then Ninety Six, the Enemy being near Little River, Col. Brandon deemed it expedient to order Maj. McJunkin, who was possessed of the greatest patriotic zeal, to take a part of the troops under his command, and march to the relief of Roebuck; and in going on to the destined place, Maj. McJunkin hearing that Col. Roebuck had had an engagement with a party of Tories that morning, being the 2nd of March, 1781, he deemed it expedient to return with the troops again, which he accordingly did. At the same time, Col. Roebuck wishing to take proper care of the sick and wounded of his troops, among whom was Robert Thomas⁷⁹ and Wm. Thomas⁸⁰ the brothers-in-laws of Maj. McJunkin, the latter of whom was but slightly wounded, while the former was mortally wounded.⁸¹

Major McJunkin in marching back came in contact with a posse of Tories, & in having a conflict with them was very seriously wounded in his right arm. Still the patriotic troops under the present command of Maj. McJunkin gained a complete victory over the bloodthirsty Tories, & continued to march to the camp of Gen. (sic) Brandon at night. Major McJunkin experienced the most excruciating distress from the wound in his arm, there being no surgical aid to be obtained. Some of the troops whose hearts were warmed with pure patriotic zeal exclaimed that their good commander should be relieved, & accordingly set about & cut out the bullet with a dull razor instead of a surgical instrument.⁸²

The camp of Col. Brandon being a flying camp, Maj. McJunkin and his troops had to subsist in the best manner they could. Major McJunkin was by his patriotic troops borne into a far distant

grove; if possible, to be out of the reach of the Enemy—especially to be concealed from the bloodthirsty Tories, more to be dreaded than the British, who were without principle, roaming about like roaming lions. Being in this situation the friends of the Major were apprehensive that amputation was necessary to save his life, for his arm turning green & black was indicative of an approaching inflammation in his arm. They apprised the Major of what they believed to be his case; he replied to them he should not submit to part with his arm. If his arm must go, "I will go with it," he said. A certain Irishman, at this juncture, of the name of David Brown, who always appeared to have great friendship for the Major, voluntarily offered his services to go immediately in quest of Dr. Ross,⁸³ & if possible bring him to the Major's assistance. Accordingly he started, & brought on the Doctor, & by his aid he providentially saved his life & arm too. The Major always considers this to be a kind interposition of heaven, & has accordingly noted it as one of the great epochs of his life in which God in his Providence appeared in his favor. But how wonderful and intricate are the ways of Providence. A Dark scene is soon after this juncture, to be presented to Major McJunkin. The bloodthirsty Tories finding out where he was with his few patriotic troops in the woods were about to march right upon them; the Major being apprised of it, they immediately removed from the thicket near Brown's Creek, & crossed over to the East side of Broad river in the neighborhood of the Revd. Dr. Alexander in York District, whose house had been a real Lagoretta,⁸⁴ where the patriot troops who were in distress, found the kindest relief—so kind & charitable was this worthy clergyman. Here Maj. McJunkin found the most friendly attention, but he having taken the Smallpox in the natural way, was soon in need of that assistance peculiar to such a malignant disorder, which he could not have received but by the kind Dr. Alexander & his friends. Here he passed many a wearisome day & night, while the disorder passed through its several stages experiencing the most extreme distress. The Major's Mother in the most affectionate manner attending him through his whole sickness, granting all the assistance in her power; but in performing the tender offices of a kind maternal friend, she took the contagious disorder herself & soon fell a victim. Thus the Major found himself introduced into a gloomy scene of sorrow. Notwithstanding he was tolerably well to a state of health with a heart burning with zeal to be engaged in active service in his country's cause.

On the 8th day of May, 1781, before the Major was fairly recovered from the disorder, lying at the house of his father where Widow Beatty now lives & having arrived the evening before to see his father was there next morning taken prisoner by a villainous pack of Tories, a branch of the bloody Scout,⁸⁵ commanded by one Bud Anderson (a gentleman in principle) & carried him on to the Iron Works on Lawson's Fork.⁸⁶ On their way there, these same bloody Tories took several prisoners, some of whom they killed while on their knees begging for mercy. At the Iron Works the other parties of the Bloody Scout rendezvoused. On the 9th of May, morning, they held a mock trial, & condemned the Major to be hung in a few minutes; while standing under the limb of a tree awaiting his awful doom, just at this moment a man was seen coming in full speed—rode up & communicated some secret intelligence. It then was determined to postpone the execution. The cause of this sudden change was understood afterwards that a party of Whigs was at hand. Meeting many insults & called hard names, he was finally carried to the British garrison at Ninety Six, commanded by Col. Cruger⁸⁷—was laid down on the ground, with one more prisoner, a lad, the son of a Whig—on mile from Ninety Six, before they arrived at that slaughter ground. Here the Major again made a providential escape. A company of Tories came up at full speed—one of whom came up with a drawn sword, & said "its not the man I thought it was," & turned away.

That day another court martial was held—somewhat honorable—in which he was sentenced to remain a prisoner at Ninety Six from 12th May till last of June—receiving many insults from the Tories, continually from day to day. On the last day of May, was

paroled, with Several others, & marched on home, by Saluda ferry—when they came to the ferry, got an account of a skirmish up the river, & shortly after met with a part of Gen. Greene's advance guard, by whom these paroled prisoners were carried to the General's camp, with whom the Major had a consultation. The Major went with Greene to the siege of Ninety Six⁸⁸—the other prisoners went on home. He remained until the siege was raised, when the Major returned home: was beat about with his crippled arm, with scouting party in the day, & hiding at night—The Tories now having over-run the upper part of South Carolina—meeting with many scenes of heart-rending sorrow—continuing to do occasional service until the close of the struggle. There was a block-house kept about this time on Fairforest Creek, which was rendezvous for the Whigs until peace was made in 1783, two years afterwards.

As the Major passed the Starry Redoubt [at Ninety Six siege] a Quaker Tory rose up & reproached him. Not long afterwards, this same Tory met his fate—was killed by Greene's six-pounder.

¹ Robert Cunningham (1739-1813), an early SC Tory militia leader who, following the fall of Charleston won promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the Tory militia and took part in a number of backcountry engagements including the Battles of Hammond's Store and Williams Fort. See Phil Norfleet's biographical sketch of Robert Cunningham at

http://sc_tories.tripod.com/robert_cunningham1.htm.

² Reverend Oliver Hart (1723-1795) was a Baptist minister originally from Pennsylvania. He came to South Carolina in 1749 in response to a call from Charleston Baptists. In 1751, he organized the first Baptist Association in the South and initiated a program for the education of Baptist ministers. He was the third member of the team appointed in 1775 by the First Council of Safety to travel into the South Carolina backcountry in an effort to win support of the residents there for the "Association" recently promulgated by the First Provincial Congress in reaction to the resolutions of the Continental Congress of 1774. The other two members of the team, William Henry Drayton and Reverend William Tennent, both left extensive records of their mission into the backcountry. Drayton's notes detailing his involvement in the backcountry mission were published by his son in 1821 and are still available in print. John Drayton, *Memoirs of the American Revolution, From its Commencement to the Year 1776, Inclusive: As Relating to the State of South-Carolina: and Occasionally Referring to the States of North-Carolina and Georgia* (Reprinted by Arno Press, Inc., no place, 1969). Rev. Tennent's diary was published in 1894 in *Yearbook, City of Charleston, South Carolina* (Charleston, 1894), 295-312. Until his diary was donated by his family in 1956 to the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina, it was thought that Hart left no record of his efforts. Hart, however, was a life-long diarist and, fortunately, his record is now safely preserved. An annotated transcription of Hart's diary appears in *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April 2005), 26-31, <http://www.southerncampaigns.org>.

³ Reverend William Tennent (1740-1777) was the minister at the Circular Church in Charleston from 1772 until his death in 1777. Undoubtedly trained as a Presbyterian (his grandfather by the same name founded the "Log College" in New Jersey and that institution is considered by some as being the germ that ultimately evolved into Princeton University), the Circular Church served both Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

⁴ William Henry Drayton (1742-1779) was a lowcountry planter and zealous Whig polemicist and politician. Keith Krawczynski, *William Henry Drayton: South Carolina Revolutionary Patriot*, Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 2001.

⁵ This is probably a reference to the Quebec Act which Parliament passed in 1774, and which, among other provisions, gave Quebec control of all the North American Indian territory including the land west of the 1763 Proclamation line. This act enraged the American

colonies that viewed the land west of the Proclamation line as their territory for future expansion. The Quebec Act was repealed in 1775.

⁶ Col. Thomas Fletchall (1725-1789) was a prominent Tory and militia commander who lived in the Fairforest Creek area of what is now Union County, South Carolina. He and his militia unit were the primary targets of the efforts of the Drayton-Tennent-Hart mission because of their avowed loyalty to the Crown. The Council of Safety sent Fletchall a copy of the Association adopted by it with the request that he assemble his militia regiment and obtain the signatures of his officers and men on the Association. Not only did his militia refuse to sign the Council's Association document, it adopted an Association of its own stating their loyalty to the King.

⁷ Major Joseph Robinson (1748-1807) of the Fish Dam Ford of the Broad River was a Tory militia officer serving under Col. Thomas Fletchall. Robinson authored the so-called "counter association" approved by most of the members of Fletchall's regiment. He was the commander of the Tory militia unit that laid siege to the Fort at Ninety Six and forced the surrender of that garrison by the Whig militia under the command of then Maj. Andrew Williamson.

⁸ Lord William Campbell (17??-1778) was the last of the Royal Governors of South Carolina. He took an active role in trying to foment support for the crown among backcountry Loyalists and Native Americans and was forced by the Whigs to seek refuge on board a British man of war in Charleston harbor. He lobbied London to open the British 2d southern campaign.

⁹ Joseph McJunkin's father.

¹⁰ Richard Richardson (1704-1780) of the Santee River was a SC Patriot militia commander holding the rank of colonel during the so-called Snow Campaign of late 1775. Col. (later Brigadier General) Richard Richardson (1704-1780), a veteran of the 1760-1761 Cherokee War, was a militia officer opposing the Tories at Ninety Six in 1775. He later commanded the South Carolina State Militia at Purysburg in December 1778. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in May 1780 and died following an illness while in captivity at Charleston in September 1780. Moss, *Patriots*, 812.

¹¹ John Thomas, Sr. (1720-c 1811) was the commander of the Spartan Regiment of militia during 1775 and 1776. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

¹² Fort Granby - James Cayce's two-story home and storehouse captured by the British and fortified as a square redoubt with bastions, a ditch, and an abatis. It was located on the Congaree River in modern Cayce, SC and was captured by the Patriots after a short battle on May 15, 1781.

¹³ Alexander Martin (c1740-c1807) was elected as governor of North Carolina twice. He served first from 1782-1784 and then again from 1789-1792. During the Revolution, he was a Continental Line officer. Charles D. Rodenbough, *Governor Alexander Martin: Biography of a North Carolina Revolutionary War Statesman* (McFarland & Company, Inc., Jefferson, North Carolina, 2004). McJunkin is in error in attributing command to Alexander Martin. Martin was actually under the command of Col. Thomas Polk of the Mecklenburg militia. Ibid. 46.

¹⁴ For more on the Cherokee campaign of 1776, see *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (September, 2005), <http://www.southerncampaign.org>.

¹⁵ John Mayfield (1738-1782) was a Tory militia leader. Phil Norfleet has an excellent biographical sketch on Mayfield posted at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/john_mayfield.htm.

¹⁶ Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the inception of the war until the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. He led the South Carolina militia not only during the Cherokee Expedition in 1776 but also at the Battles of Briar Creek, Stono River, and other engagements before taking parole in June 1780 along with such other notable backcountry Whigs as Andrew Pickens and LeRoy Hammond. Unlike Pickens and Hammond, however, Williamson never resumed active participation in the Whig militia causing him to be labeled as the "Arnold of the South." This label is unjust because, unlike Benedict Arnold, Williamson never took up arms against his

country and he did provide Nathanael Greene with intelligence regarding British activities in and around Charleston until the end of the war. His spying on behalf of the Whigs lead the South Carolina legislature to lift the confiscation order against Williamson's estate, but his estate was amerced. Mark M. Boatner III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1994), (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*), 1210.

¹⁷ Captain Richard Pearis (c 1725-1794), an ardent Tory militia leader and friend of the Cherokee Indians whose house on Reedy River in modern downtown Greenville, South Carolina was burned by Whig militia in 1776. [Paris Mountain, Greenville County, SC.]

¹⁸ For more on the Cherokee campaign of 1776, see *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 9 (September, 2005), <http://www.southerncampaign.org>.

¹⁹ This is the widow of Jacob Hite. The killing of Hite and other members of his family along with the kidnapping of his wife and two daughters by the Cherokees was used by the Whigs to justify their attack on the Cherokees. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 408. As noted by McJunkin, Mrs. Hite was subsequently killed by the Cherokees. The fate of Hite's daughters in unknown to me.

²⁰ Edward Hampton, 17__-1780, South Carolina Patriot militia officer who served under Andrew Williamson. Following Williamson's withdrawal from service, Hampton served as a Lt. Colonel under General Thomas Sumter. Hampton was killed at Fairforest Creek in October 1780.

²¹ The provinces of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina all sent forces against the Cherokee in a coordinated attempt to negate any threat the Indians might align with the British causing the Whigs to have to fight a two-front war, one on the coast versus the British and the other in the mountains versus the Indians. The North Carolina forces were led by General Griffith Rutherford.

²² Thomas Neel (1730-1779) was the commanding officer of a regiment of South Carolina Patriot militia formed in the "New Acquisition" (the area acquired from North Carolina just below Charlotte). Moss, *SC Patriots*, 719.

²³ Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) was active in the campaigns against the Cherokees as early as the expedition commanded by James Grant in 1761. He was commissioned a captain in the Patriot militia formed by Andrew Williamson in the Ninety Six District and remained active until the fall of Charleston in May 1780. Along with Williamson, LeRoy Hammond and others, he took parole in June 1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after the British or Tories burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt discharged from the terms of his parole by the burning of his plantation. He distinguished himself by the leadership demonstrated at Cowpens and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, SC Governor John Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General in the state militia. Wounded at Eutaw Springs, he recovered and led an expedition against the Cherokees in the final stages of the military operations in the South during the Revolution. The brutality of that expedition led to its being known as the "Punitive Expedition." Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 866-7.

²⁴ John Lisle (also spelled Liles, Lyles) was a lieutenant colonel in the SC Patriot militia in 1775. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 572.

²⁵ This is possibly a reference to Francis Ross who is known to have served as a captain under Col. Neel on the Cherokee Expedition. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 831.

²⁶ Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) was a lieutenant colonel in the 2nd (later, 6th) Rifle Regiment of South Carolina state troops in the spring and summer of 1776. He and his regiment were later transferred to the Continental Line. He resigned his commission as a Continental officer on September 19, 1778 and remained inactive until after the fall of Charleston in May 1780. After election by his peers in June 1780, he was promoted by SC Governor John Rutledge to the rank of Brigadier General in October 1780 and thereafter was the ranking officer of the South Carolina Patriot militia until the end of the war.

Robert D. Bass, *Gamecock: The Life and Campaigns of General Thomas Sumter* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961); Anne King Gregorie, *Thomas Sumter* (R. L. Bryan Company, Columbia, South Carolina, 1931).

²⁷ Brandon's Defeat occurred on June 8, 1780. At the time, Brandon was in command of the 2nd Spartan Regiment SC Patriot militia on the lower Fairforest Creek. The Tory forces were commanded by Capt. William Cunningham. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780* (www.booklocker.com, 2004)(hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2), 163-165.

²⁸ Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was the commander colonel of the second Spartan Regiment of the SC Patriot militia before the fall of Charleston. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. James Williams at the Battles of Musgrove Mill and King's Mountain and then under General Thomas Sumter at Blackstock's Plantation and various engagements. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 95.

²⁹ The 2d Battle at Hanging Rock occurred on August 6, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the Tories by Major John Carden. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 221-233.

³⁰ Samuel Otterson was born April 1, 1754 in what was then Berkeley County, South Carolina and died September 11, 1837, in Greene County, Alabama. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the Spartan Regiment of SC Patriot militia under Capt. Daniel McKee and Col. John Thomas, Sr. in June 1776. Thereafter he participated in the Cherokee Campaign of 1776. In 1780, he served as a captain under Col. Thomas Brandon and fought at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock and Blackstock's Plantation. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 744. [See Otterson's pension statement, page 26 herein.]

³¹ Benjamin Jolly served as a Whig lieutenant and captain under Capt. Palmer and Col. Thomas Brandon in 1779-1781. Promoted to major in early 1781, he fought under Col. William Farr at Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 508.

³² Joseph Hughes (c 1760-1834) was a nephew of Capt. Joseph Jolly and served under his uncle and Col. Thomas Brandon following the fall of Charleston. He claimed to have participated in the battles at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Musgrove's Mill, King's Mountain, Hammond's Old Store and Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 472.

³³ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 857.

³⁴ John Thomas, Jr. was the son of Col. John Thomas, Sr. and assumed command of the Spartan Regiment from his father on October 23, 1778. Thomas led the Patriot victory at Cedar Spring in July 1780. Following the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. Benjamin Roebuck and General Thomas Sumter. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

³⁵ The Battle of Ramseur's (also Ramsauer's and Ramsour's) Mill was fought of June 20, 1780 and resulted in a Whig victory over the Tories gathered there. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1994, (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*) 913-914.

³⁶ William Armstrong was a captain in the 1st Rowan (North Carolina Patriot) Militia Regiment and died from wounds suffered at Ramseur's Mill. O'Kelly, *Slaughter* 2, 181—187 and fns. 304, 309.

³⁷ This is probably an erroneous reference to Captain Galbraith Falls who commanded the 40-member North Carolina Partisan Rangers at the Battle of Ramseur's Mill. Falls was mortally wounded at the battle.

³⁸ Christian Huck (c 1748-1780) of Pennsylvania was an American Tory captain in the British Legion under Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. For an excellent treatment of the Battle of Huck's Defeat (a/k/a, Williamson's Plantation and the Battle of Brattonsville), see Michael C. Scoggins, *The Day it Rained Militia: Huck's Defeat and the Revolution in the South Carolina Backcountry: May-July 1780* (History Press, Charleston, 2005).

³⁹ William Bratton (1743-1815), a South Carolina Patriot militia colonel and the commander of the forces in the engagement at Williamson's Plantation (also known as the Battle of Brattonsville and Huck's Defeat). Moss, *SC Patriots*, 96.

⁴⁰ This is probably the man identified as John Carroll in Moss, *SC Patriots*, 150. However, Moss does not credit him with killing Huck or even with participating in the Battle of Huck's Defeat. Moss does credit Joseph Carroll with serving at Huck's Defeat. Ibid.

⁴¹ The Battle of Rocky Mount occurred on July 30, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the Tories by Lt. Col. George Turnbull. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 211-216.

⁴² Andrew Neel was a militia colonel and was killed at the Battle of Rocky Mount. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 719.

⁴³ The 2d Battle at Hanging Rock occurred on August 6, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the Tories by Major John Carden. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 221-233.

⁴⁴ Col. Samuel Bryan from Rowan County, North Carolina, received a lieutenant colonelcy in the Royal North Carolina Regiment. After Moore's defeat by Patriot forces at Ramsour's Mill, Bryan retreated with his 800-man militia unit to Lord Cornwallis' camp. There his force was reorganized into the North Carolina Volunteers, nominally a Provincial Regiment, but in terms of training and discipline, actually only a militia unit. The unit served at Hanging Rock, Camden, Wahab's Plantation, and the Guilford Court House campaign, finally ending up in Wilmington, NC when Cornwallis came there in April 1781. After the war, Bryan was initially arrested and sentenced to death, but he was pardoned and returned to the Yadkin River area and lived out his life in peace with his neighbors. William Thomas Sherman, *Calendar and Record of the Revolutionary War in the South: 1780-1781*, Second Edition, 2005, <http://www.angelfire.com/d20/htfh> (hereinafter cited as Sherman, *Calendar*), 55.

⁴⁵ James Steen (1734-c.1781) was a successful planter who, at the time of the Revolution, resided in the Thicketty Creek area of what was once the northern part of Union County (formed in 1785) and is now part of Cherokee County (formed 1897), South Carolina. He is believed to have been stabbed to death in Rowan County, North Carolina, while trying to arrest a Tory. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 894.

⁴⁶ James Liles was a colonel in the militia under Thomas Sumter. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 569.

⁴⁷ Samuel Watson (1731-1810) was a lieutenant colonel in the New Acquisition District Regiment of Horsemen. He assumed command of the unit upon the death of Col. Thomas Neel at Stono. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Sumter and fought at the Battle of Hanging Rock. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 971.

⁴⁸ Col. Robert Irwin (also Irvin, Irvine), from Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, commanded a relatively large proportion of the troops at Sumter's Battles of Rocky Mount and 2d Hanging Rock. At the time of the offensive against the loyalists operating out of Wilmington, NC in the Fall of 1781, he commanded a militia regiment under General Rutherford. Sherman, *Calendar*, 32.

⁴⁹ Capt. Kenneth McCulloch commanded about 160 members of the British Legion at Hanging Rock. Ibid., 149-150.

⁵⁰ Lt. Col. George Turnbull was a Tory militia officer who commanded a battalion of De Lancey's New York Volunteers. Turnbull was in command of the forces that successfully defended the British fortified outpost at Rocky Mount from the attack mounted by Gen. Thomas Sumter in August 1780. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1129.

⁵¹ Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British cavalry officer much vilified for his allegedly excessively brutal tactics in fighting the Whigs. Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., *Brutal Virtue: The Myth and Reality of Banastre Tarleton*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2002. Tarleton left his own record of his activities in America during the Revolution and that record is still available in print. Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, Ayer Company Publishers, Inc, North Stratford, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, 1999.

⁵² James Williams (1740-1780) was a South Carolina Patriot militia commander. He served as a captain under Maj. Andrew Williamson in the First Battle of Ninety Six and rose through the ranks to become

the colonel in command of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia. After the fall of Charleston, he challenged Thomas Sumter for command of the South Carolina backcountry militia but died from wounds sustained at King's Mountain. His death prevented a showdown between Williams and Sumter to succeed Gen. Andrew Williamson as commander of the SC backcountry Patriot militia. William T. Graves, *James Williams: An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry*, Writers Club Press, San Jose, 2002.

⁵³ The Battle of Fishing Creek was fought on August 18, 1780, and resulting in the defeat of Gen. Sumter and his forces by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. The battle is also referred to as Sumter's Defeat and Catawba Fords. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 177-286.

⁵⁴ Patrick Ferguson (1744-1780) was a Major in the 71st Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders). As such, he served under Lord Cornwallis and was appointed Inspector General of (Loyalist) militia, charged with recruiting and training Tory militia in the western portions of North and South Carolina. At the time of the Musgrove's Mill engagement, he was believed to be somewhere close by the mill, but was in fact at Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was the commanding officer of the Tory militia units defeated at the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780. As a commissioned officer of the British Army, he was the only member of the regular army present at the battle. All of the other participants were American Whigs or Tories militia members. M. M. Gilchrist, *Patrick Ferguson: 'A Man of Some Genius'* (NMS Publishing, Edinburgh, 2003).

⁵⁵ Alexander Innes was an officer and official of the British provincial forces in North America and, at the rank of Lt. Col., commanded the South Carolina Royalists when that unit was formed in February 1779. See, Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney: Adjutant to Major Patrick Ferguson*, (N.P., Scotia-Hibernia Press, 2002), 109-110.

⁵⁶ Although accounts differ on the exact date, the Patriot victory at the Battle of Musgrove's Mill probably occurred on August 19, 1780. The Whig forces were commanded by Cols. James Williams, Isaac Shelby and Elijah Clarke. The Tories were commanded by Lt. Col. Alexander Innes. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 286-292.

⁵⁷ The events McJunkin describes here are clearly part of the story of the first battle of Cedar Springs which occurred on July 12, 1780. For an excellent discussion of Cedar Springs and other engagements in the Spartanburg area of South Carolina, see, Wes Hope, *The Spartanburg Area in the American Revolution* (Altman Printing Company, Inc., Spartanburg, 2003, 2nd Edition).

⁵⁸ William Campbell (1745-1781) was a Virginia backcountry militia leader. He was appointed to lead the Whig forces at King's Mountain. He was also present at the Battle of Guilford County Court House and at Yorktown, where he fell ill with "camp fever" and died August 22, 1781. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 172-173.

⁵⁹ Colonel John Sevier (1745-1815) North Carolina Patriot militia officer. Later, he was the first Governor of the State of Tennessee. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 997. Francis Marion Turner, *Life of General John Sevier* (Johnson City, Tennessee, The Overmountain Press, 1997 reprint of the 1910 edition).

⁶⁰ Thomas Young (1764-1848) was a militiaman who served under Col. James Williams, Col. Thomas Brandon (his uncle), General Andrew Pickens and others. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 1021. Young wrote a memoir covering his Revolutionary War experiences. This memoir was printed in Joseph Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South*, Walker & James, Charleston, The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1972). Phil Norfleet also has posted the memoir in full at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_young.htm.

⁶¹ Maj. James Wemyss (pronounced "Weems") was the acting commander of the 63rd Regiment since it's Lieut. Col., Patterson, was serving as a General Officer in America. Wemyss led the mounted 63rd on raids burning homes and confiscating munitions and other property from suspected rebels in the Williamsburg area of South Carolina (i.e. north of the Santee) in late August and early September 1780. In November, he mounted an abortive attack on Sumter at

Fishdam Ford on November 9, 1780. Badly wounded in his arm and knee in the encounter, Wemyss was taken prisoner, but was immediately paroled. He retired to Charlestown, his injuries preventing him from serving further in the southern campaign. Sherman, *Calendar*, 53.

⁶² The Battle of Fishdam Ford was fought on November 9, 1780. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 355-360.

⁶³ William Farr (1729-1794) served as a captain under Col. John Thomas, Sr. in the Spartan Regiment in 1776. He later served as an adjutant, major and Lt. col. under Cols. Andrew Pickens, Thomas Brandon and General Thomas Sumter. He participated in the battles at Stono River, Hanging Rock, Blackstock's Plantation and Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 304.

⁶⁴ The Battle of Blackstock's Plantation occurred on November 20, 1780. As McJunkin states, the Whigs were commanded by Gen. Thomas Sumter and the British by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 365-373.

⁶⁵ This probably is a reference to Lt. Col. John Moore, the North Carolina Tory militia leader, whose forces were defeated at Ramsour's Mill.

⁶⁶ Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a Continental Army officer who commanded the Whig forces at Cowpens. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 735-737. Don Higginbotham, *Daniel Morgan: Revolutionary Rifleman* (The University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1961).

⁶⁷ William Washington (1752-1810) was a Continental Line cavalry officer. He was a cousin of George Washington. Stephen E. Haller, *William Washington: Cavalryman of the Revolution* (Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2001). Washington was routed by Tarleton's Legion at Lenud's Ferry, captured Rugeley's Fort, routed the Loyalist at Hammond's Store, and was wounded and captured at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

⁶⁸ Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commanding officer of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he assumed command from Gen. Horatio Gates in Charlotte, North Carolina, until the end of the War. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 453.

⁶⁹ Charles, second Earl and first Marquis, Cornwallis (1738-1805) was commander of the Southern Department of the British Army (under the overall command of Sir Henry Clinton) from June 1780 until his surrender at Yorktown in October 1781. Franklin B. Wickwire and Mary Wickwire, *Cornwallis, the Imperial Years* (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1980).

⁷⁰ John McCool served as a SC Patriot militia captain under Col. Thomas Brandon in 1780. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 606.

⁷¹ David Fanning (1755-1825), from Randolph County, North Carolina, was a notorious Tory militia leader and renegade earning in North Carolina a reputation for brutality on a par with that of William ("Bloody Bill") Cunningham in South Carolina. After the Revolution, Fanning wrote a fascinating account of his exploits. Lindley S. Butler, editor, *The Narrative of Col. David Fanning* (Briarpatch Press, Davidson, North Carolina, 1981). See, also, John Hairr, Colonel David Fanning: *The Adventures of a Carolina Loyalist* (Averasboro Press, Erwin, North Carolina, 2000).

⁷² The skirmish at Hammond's Old Store occurred on December 30, 1780. Hammond's old store was located west of the Bush River in present day Laurens County, South Carolina. Lt. Col. William Washington commanded the Continental 3d Dragoons and Col. Thomas Waters of the Savannah militia commanded the Tories. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 393-394. Interestingly, Col. James Williams, who resided in the portion of Ninety Six District that later became Laurens County, refers in his will to an old store located on a 150-acre tract he purchased from Col. Hammond. Is it possible that Williams owned the site on which this skirmish was fought? The skirmish continued the next day when forces detached by Washington under the command of SC Patriot militia Col. Joseph Hayes, Williams' successor as commander of the Little River

Regiment of Whig militia, attacked fortifications on Williams' plantation. The Tory militia had occupied these fortifications on at least three occasions during the summer, fall and winter of 1780 and, on the day of the skirmish, they were occupied by forces commanded by Williams' old nemesis, Gen. Robert Cunningham. For a description of the skirmish at Williams' Fort, see O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 2, 396-397. See note 52 above for more on Williams.

⁷³ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 752. It is likely that both the entries in Moss for "James Parh" and for "James Park" apply to the individual named by McJunkin.

⁷⁴ Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 918-921.

⁷⁵ Levi Casey served as lieutenant colonel of the SC Patriot militia Little River Regiment from area that would later become Laurens and Newberry after the death of Col. Joseph Hayes. Hayes had assumed command of the Little River Regiment after its original commander, Col. James Williams, died from wounds suffered at King's Mountain on October 8, 1780. It was Hayes, not Casey, who commanded the Little River Regiment at Cowpens. See, Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998)(hereinafter cited as Babits, *Devil*). Casey assumed command of the regiment after Hayes was hanged by William Cunningham at the Battle (often called Massacre) of Hayes Station.

⁷⁶ John Edgar Howard (1752-1827) was a lieutenant colonel of the 2nd Maryland Regiment of the Continental Line. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 519-520.

⁷⁷ For an excellent treatment of the Battle of Cowpens, see, Babits, *Devil*, fn 75 above.

⁷⁸ Benjamin Roebuck (c1755-1788) was an officer under Sumter. He commanded one of the units at King's Mountain. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 827. He had at least two brothers who fought in the Revolution and claimed pensions for their services: George Roebuck (S9467) and John Roebuck (R8917), Moss, *SC Patriots*, 825.

⁷⁹ Moss, *SC Patriots*, 926.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ The Battle at Williams' Fort (or Roebuck's Defeat or the Battle of Mudlick Creek) occurred on March 2, 1781. Roebuck attacked the Tory force stationed at the re-built fortifications on Mudlick Creek on Col. James Williams' plantation. The Tories suffered casualties but wounded Roebuck and several of his men, including Captain Robert Thomas who was mortally wounded. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Three: 1781*, (www.booklocker.com, Inc., n. p. 2005) (hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 3), 105-106.

⁸² See, O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 3, 106-107, for an account of this skirmish.

⁸³ George Ross served as a doctor in the militia from 1778 to 1782. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 831.

⁸⁴ According to the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, Random House, New York, 1993, "lazaretto" means "1. a hospital for those affected with contagious diseases, esp., leprosy;" or "2. a building or ship set apart for quarantine purposes."

⁸⁵ This is a reference to SC Loyalist militia Maj. William Cunningham, a/k/a, "Bloody Bill" and/or "Bloody Scout." William Cunningham (1756-1787) was one of the most ardent of the backcountry Tory militiamen. He and the men under his command committed some of the most egregious acts of retribution perpetrated by either side during the bloody civil war that took place in the South Carolina backcountry from May 1780 until the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

⁸⁶ This reference is to Wofford's Iron Works on Lawson's Fork near present day Glendale community, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

⁸⁷ John Harris Cruger (1738-1807) was a Tory officer from New York who accompanied Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell in his expedition against Georgia in late 1778 and early 1779. He participated in the defense of Savannah in October 1779. He succeeded Col. Nisbet Balfour as commander of the Tory forces at

Ninety Six. He defended that location against the siege mounted by Nathanael Greene in the late spring of 1781. He was at the battle of Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781. He participated in the defense of Charleston for the remainder of the war. At the conclusion of peace, his New York properties having been confiscated, he removed to London where he lived out his life. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 310-311.

⁸⁸ The siege of Ninety Six occurred from May 22, 1781 through June 19, 1781, and was led by Gen. Nathanael Greene against Provincial Tory forces commanded by Col. John Harris Cruger. The siege was lifted upon the approach of reinforcements under Col. Francis Lord Rawdon. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 3*, 245-258. ★
