



## Change in Command at Charlotte Town



**Werner Willis' painting depicts the change of command ceremony held at the Mecklenburg Courthouse in Charlotte, NC on December 2, 1780. Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates hands command of his ragtag Southern Army to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene as the leading commanders look on. Willis' original "Change in Command" painting hangs in the Charlotte Museum of History, 3500 Shamrock Drive, Charlotte, NC.**

Artist Werner Willis has recreated in oils on canvas the momentous occasion that occurred on December 2, 1780 on North Tryon Street in Charlotte, NC. Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates was relieved of his command by Congress after his disastrous defeat at the Battle of Camden in August. Gen. Nathanael Greene was dispatched by Gen. George Washington to take command of the Patriot's Southern Department. Willis has used the contemporary likenesses of each man from their portraits, detailed their varied uniforms, and recreated the 1780 buildings of Charlotte's main square to set the dramatic stage for the brief change of command ceremony.

Gen. Gates tirelessly worked to reorganize and re-field the Southern Department Army after their defeats at Camden and Fishing Creek. Gen. Greene inherited an experienced field grade officer corps that attended the ceremony.

Depicted front and center is Gen. Horatio Gates. Officers to the left foreground are Gen. Nathanael Greene and Col. Otho Holland Williams. To Greene's right standing is Gen. Daniel Morgan; on

Williams' left are Gen. William Smallwood and Col. Abraham Buford. Officers grouped to the right Gen. William Lee Davidson, Lt. Col. John Eager Howard, Cols. Thomas Polk, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, and William Richardson Davie, and Gen. Isaac Huger. Mounted in the background is a Catawba warrior, representing Chief New River; the raised Mecklenburg Court House, site of the bloody Patriot defense of Charlotte Town on September 26, 1780 and Col. Thomas Polk's "white house", the largest residence in Charlotte are also shown in the background. ★

**"You must talk one language to the State and another to the Officers. The State must be stressed to provide, and the Officers to obey." Gen. Nathanael Greene to Baron von Steuben, December 28, 1780.**

## Hammond's Store and Burr's Mill

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### Editor / Publisher's Notes

This month's magazine features author Lee McGee's interpretation of Lt. Col. William Washington's victory at Hammond's Store and John Robertson's search for the important pre-Cowpens campsite at "Burr's Mill" between Grindal Shoals of the Pacolet River and the Cowpens battlefield. John's article demonstrates how documentary evidence, maps, letters, and descriptions are the precursors to narrow the field for on the ground research.



One of four flags being offered at auction by the Tarleton family. Thirteen stars on a blue field, on a yellow silk flag; the Palmetto tree and beaver are appliquéd on the flag with the slogan "PERSEVERANDO" [by persevering]. Photograph courtesy of Sotheby's.

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 Sotheby's New York auction

house. Two of the flags are believed to have been captured from Col. Abraham Buford's Virginia Continentals at the Battle of the Waxhaws [Buford's Massacre]. SCAR hopes these colors will find a home where they can be properly conserved, protected and displayed. We also agree that it raises the interesting question: if a Virginia unit of Continentals would feature a Palmetto Tree on their flag as it is not a specie native of the Commonwealth. However, the beaver may represent a Virginian patiently eating away at the British who invaded the Palmetto State.

**Charles B. Baxley.....Editor-Publisher**  
**David P. Reuwer.....grammarian & plenipotentiary**  
**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.

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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](mailto:cbbaxlev@charter.net) or (803) 438-1606 (h) or (803) 438-4200 (w). [www.southerncampaigns.org](http://www.southerncampaigns.org)

Copies of Werner Willis' paintings are available from the artist's studio 3927 Brookwood Road, Charlotte, NC 28215. *Change of Command* limited edition 3' x 5' giclée on canvas - \$1,200.00; 350 limited edition, 24" x 40" giclée on canvas - \$600.00; and an open edition lithograph 15.5" x 23", unsigned - \$50.00.

## Searching for Information

SCAR has future articles planned on the Battles of Kettle Creek, the second siege of Augusta, and Musgrove Mill. SCAR wants to publish materials on the Battles of Blackstock's Plantation, Long Cane, 2d Cedar Spring-Thompson's Peach Orchard-Wofford's Ironworks-Clifton, Ramsour's Mill, Green Spring, Great Bridge, and Beattie's Mill. We are looking for reports, pension statements, private letters, maps, and archaeological finds to 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 - Placefinders

During the last few months, SCAR has accompanied the Corps of Discovery sharing informal tours of Revolutionary War sites. Now that the first frosts blanketed our Southern woods, 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 of public invited events, "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 the like), and you supply your meals, transportation and contribute to the exchange of information.

A **Corps of Discovery** trip is being planned by Mike Scoggins for Sunday, January 22, 2006 of upcountry sites to leave from the York County Museum in Rock Hill, SC. Please contact Mike ([micscoggins@chmuseums.org](mailto:micscoggins@chmuseums.org)) if you are interested in sharing a York or Chester County, SC site or going on this trip.

The Southern Campaigns **Corps of Discovery** is a loosely organized group of friends who enjoy research, finding, and touring the actual Revolutionary War battle sites. John Robertson has agreed to catalogue and post on a limited access Internet site a data exchange of Revolutionary War site maps and documentation – placefinders. If you are interesting in sharing your research and joining us on our field trips, please contact SCAR.

Military historian and living history expert Patrick J. O'Kelley has agreed to lead a Corps of Discovery field trip on April 1, 2006 to Revolutionary War sites in central North Carolina. It sounds like fun! SCAR will keep you posted.

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

## Huzzah!

The Battle of Blackstocks 225th anniversary program on November 19, 2005 was highlighted by a gift of land by the Palmetto Conservation Foundation to the State of South Carolina and a

dedication of the Blackstock's Plantation battlefield to the public. This is an important milestone in protection of South Carolina's Revolutionary War treasures. Huzzahs to George Fields, George Dean Johnson, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, and the management of the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism!

SCAR congratulates Ben Zeigler, attorney of Florence, SC on his election as Chairman of South Carolina's new Francis Marion Trail Commission. Ben along with George Summers of Manning, William Chandler of Hemingway, Mark Buyck, III of Florence, George Estes of Columbia, Kitty Mescher of Pinopolis, Francis Marion University President, Fred Carter of Florence are starting their work on the development of a heritage and tourism trail in the Pee Dee area of South Carolina that Gen. Francis Marion and his militia dominated from August 1780 to the end of the Revolution.

A SCAR's hat's off this month goes to John McCabe, investment manager of Columbia, SC, for his work on promoting the commissioning of a new statue of Gen. Francis Marion in Marion Park on South Carolina Street in Washington, DC. McCabe has artist conceptions of the new monument and is raising funds to erect a life sized bronze of Francis Marion based on Robert Barinowski's model, shown in the November issue of SCAR. [www.baronsstudio.com](http://www.baronsstudio.com). See related article on pages 25-26.

## SCAR Roadtrips

Charles B. Baxley, SCAR Editor and Publisher, and David P. Reuwer, glad-handing grammarian, were invited by the Sons of the Revolution to speak at Historic Fraunces Tavern in New York City. As amazing as it may seem for a pre-Revolutionary War tavern to have survived the war, occupation, fires, and extreme-urban development in New York City, Fraunces Tavern still contains the actual "Long Room" where George Washington held a farewell dinner with his officers. On December 4, 1783, before departing for Congress meeting in Annapolis, Gen. Washington addressed those assembled. This scene is immortalized in the painting below.



***Washington's Farewell to His Officers at Fraunces Tavern, December 4, 1783 by Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887). Oil on canvas, painted in Brooklyn in 1865; now in the Chicago Historical Society.***

In his handwritten memoirs, now on display at the Fraunces Tavern Museum, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge recorded Washington's farewell, "With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." SCAR recommends a tour of the Fraunces Tavern Museum. It is owned and

operated by the Sons of the Revolution. It features a great Revolutionary War art, artifact, document and furniture collection, interestingly presented by its curator, Nadya Williams. Fraunces Tavern Museum, 54 Pearl Street, New York, NY 10004. ([www.frauncestavernmuseum.org](http://www.frauncestavernmuseum.org))



**David P. Reuwer, SR Board Member Bruce E. Jones, author Dr. John "Jack" Buchanan and Charles B. Baxley at Fraunces Tavern. Photo by B. Caroline Baxley.**

The SCAR's mission was to act as good will ambassadors from the Southern Campaigns and talk about the "bookends of the war in the South", starting with the Patriots' utter defeat at Camden topped off by Greene's hard fought victory at Eutaw Springs.

We must say that New Yorker hospitality was impeccable. Our hosts, Bruce Jones and Cathy Corley, provided well-organized tours (Manhattan Islanders sure do walk fast) for an exciting on-the-ground weekend to be remembered. One highlight was battlefielding with Barney Schecter, author of the excellent book, *The Battle for New York; the City at the Heart of the American Revolution*. We toured the sites of the Battle of White Plains and then up the beautiful Hudson River to the site of the Patriots' defeat at Forts Clinton and Montgomery. Unfortunately, West Point is closed to casual tourists because of terrorist threat, but we were able to see the museum at West Point and the stunning views along the Hudson River. We toured Gen. Howe's Long Island landing beaches in modern Fort Hamilton under the Verrazano Narrows Bridge; it was from that beachhead the British and Hessians fought across the now densely developed neighborhoods of Brooklyn, pushing George Washington's Continentals across the southern tip of Long Island and East River into Manhattan Island. We at SCAR pride ourselves with liberal administration of Southern hospitality, but we must admit that we have never had a finer trip with a better group of people, done more exploration, or seen more amazing Revolutionary War sites then we did in the Big Apple.

### New Research Tool

Cartographer John Robertson is offering a new fully searchable and complete set of all issues of SCAR on one compact disk for sale. He plans to republish the CD at least quarterly. SCAR has reviewed the operation of this research tool and started its use for research in publication of this magazine. We find it indispensable. For more information, see the related article on page 23 of this issue.



**SCAR editors Charles B. Baxley and David P. Reuwer at the Verrazano Narrows in Fort Hamilton, site of Gen. Howe's invasion of Brooklyn on August 22, 1776. The British were based on Staten Island, shown in the background. Photo by Bruce Jones.**



**Memorial to Patriot soldiers on Battle Hill in Greenwood Cemetery, an extant part of Gowanus Heights, Brooklyn, NY. This is the site of British Gen. James Grant's assault on Patriot defenses August 27, 1776. The left hand of the statue of Minerva [the Roman goddess of wisdom] is waiving to Miss Liberty in New York Harbor as her right hand places an olive wreath on the Alter to Liberty. Photo by David P. Reuwer.**

## 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.



**December 3 and 4, 2005 - Chesapeake, Virginia** – 11<sup>th</sup> 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” fought on December 9, 1775 so destroyed the Royal Governor’s power in Virginia that forces of the British Crown left the colony for over four years. The site is located in “downtown” Great Bridge in Chesapeake, Virginia on the southwest side of the Intracoastal Waterway at the new Great Bridge off Battlefield Blvd. (Rt. 168 Business), on Callison Drive behind the old white Great Bridge firehouse. This is the 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](mailto:ronphelps11@cox.net).

**December 10, 2005 – Baltimore, Maryland** - from 10 am – 4 pm Maryland Patriot Charles Carroll’s colonial Georgian estate is home to a special yuletide event. Baltimore’s oldest house (1760) sits in historic Carroll Park, downtown near the harbor. Performances and demonstrations include the Monumental City Ancient Fife and Drum Corps, the Singers Madrigale, Christmas Bazaar at the Mount Clare Stable, and food historian Pat Reber. This was home to Barrister Charles Carroll (1723-1783), not to be confused with his kinsman of the same name, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), signer of the Declaration of Independence. Original family furnishings depict the grand style of 18th century colonial living. The site is managed by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. [www.mountclare.org](http://www.mountclare.org)

**December 17, 2005 – Clinton, SC – Musgrove Mill State Historical Site** – 10:00 am - Sam Fore, SCAR contributor and 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, Musgrove 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, Wetzels 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](mailto:brobson@scprt.com)

## 2006 Events

**January 7, 2006 - Lancaster, SC** - 2 p.m. in the Meeting House at Andrew Jackson State Park. -- Researching Revolutionary War Era Ancestors - Have you ever wanted to discover more about your family’s experience during the Revolutionary War? Come join us to

learn the skills necessary to start your research. Author and historian Alexia Jones Helsley will lead this program. The cost is \$10 per participant. Registration is required by December 31, 2005. For more information, call the park at (803) 285-3344.

**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 14th at noon** SCAR editor Charles B. Baxley discusses 18<sup>th</sup> century military communications, Don Hagist at 1 p.m.; Michael Scoggins and Dr. Bobby G. Moss at 3; and Dr. Christine Swager at 4:00 pm. **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 17<sup>th</sup>** – 7:00 am - special tour of the battlefield at the hour of the battle. For details: <http://www.nps.gov/cowp/Cowp225events.htm> 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](http://www.palmettoconservation.org/index.php?action=website-view&WebSiteID=127&WebPageID=6527)

**January 21, 2006 – Rock Hill, SC – Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Roundtable** – you are invited to meet with the roundtable at the auditorium of 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 join in sharing short presentations on your research, artifacts, hobby, interest or request for help. Free admission. Dutch treat lunch. For more information contact host Mike Scoggins at [micscoggins@chmuseums.org](mailto:micscoggins@chmuseums.org) or SCAR.

**January 22, 2006 – Rock Hill, SC – SCAR Corps of Discovery road trip to upcountry Revolutionary War sites** lead by Mike Scoggins: William “Billy” Hill’s Iron Works, Stallion’s Plantation, the skirmish at Bigger’s Ferry, Rev. Simpson’s Fishing Creek Presbyterian Church site, Capt. Christian Huck’s defeat at Williamson’s Plantation, and others. Tour departs at 9:00 am from the Museum of York County - 4621 Mt. Gallant Road, Rock Hill, SC. The public is invited, but please call or email to reserve a space. Small fee to offset costs of bus. For more information contact Mike Scoggins at [micscoggins@chmuseums.org](mailto:micscoggins@chmuseums.org) or telephone (803) 684-3948, ext. 31.

**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 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. Jack Buchanan and Larry Babits will explain the “Race to the Dan”. <http://www.prizery.com/Crossing/Celebration.htm>

**February 18-19, 2006 – Huntersville, NC** - Spirit of the Hornet’s Nest: 225th anniversary of the Battle of Cowan’s Ford – Rural Hill Farm. <http://www.ruralhillfarm.org/servlet/Main>

**I** never saw such fighting since God made me. The Americans fought like demons. Lt. Gen. Charles, Earl Cornwallis.

**March 14 - 19, 2006 - Greensboro, NC - Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, NC - 225<sup>th</sup> Anniversary** - The park will be holding an expanded version of its popular lecture series on four evenings, March 14 - 17. The anniversary of the battle will be observed the weekend of March 18 - 19 with a living history encampment. A battle re-enactment will be held adjacent to the NPS property. Contact [Guilford Courthouse National Military Park](http://www.guilfordcourthouse.org) for details or see [www.march1781.org](http://www.march1781.org).



**April 1, 2006 - central North Carolina - Southern Campaigns Corps of Discovery roadtrip** guided by author Patrick O'Kelley. For more information contact SCAR.

**April 1-2, 2006 - Mason Neck, Virginia - Gunston Hall**, the plantation home of George Mason, will host a Revolutionary War reenactment. Contact Mike Cecere for more information or <http://www.gunstonhall.org>.



**April 21 - 23, 2006 - Camden, SC - 225<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill and Gen. Nathanael Greene Symposium.** Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site and SCAR host a symposium and battlefield tours on Gen. Nathanael Greene in conjunction with the celebration of the 225<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill. Scheduled speakers include Chief Editor of the Greene papers, Dennis N. Conrad; noted author John

Buchanan; Professor Robert M. Calhoun; novelist Charles F. Price, Jim McIntyre, Greg Massey, Jim Picuch, 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 Greene's important Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs battlefields with knowledgeable guides. Saturday evening entertainment will feature noted thespian Howard Burnham's portrait of Greene. Schedule and registration information to be posted soon.

**April, 2006 - Petersburg, Va. - 225th Anniversary Battle of Petersburg.** [www.petersburg-va.org/revwar](http://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 6<sup>th</sup>** 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. For SCSSAR information and wreath laying contact Muriel K. Hanna at 803-478-4179 or website

[www.singletonchapter.org](http://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](http://www.francismariontrail.com) [www.swampfoxtrail.com](http://www.swampfoxtrail.com) or [www.clarendonmurals.com](http://www.clarendonmurals.com).

**May 12 - 14, 2006 - Ewing, Virginia - Wilderness Road State Park - Raid at Martin's Station** - Slip into the shadows of Virginia's 1775 wilderness as more than 150 living historians re-enact life at Joseph Martin's frontier fort. Watch as two cultures clash and the flames of war once again ignite on Virginia's frontier. Activities include a re-enactment of Native Americans burning a cabin at Martin's Station, tours of Native American warrior and colonial militia camps, frontier fort life, and 18th century vendors and colonial traders selling their wares.

<http://www.virginia.org/site/description.asp?AttrID=23887&Sort=A&MGrp=3&MCat=11>

**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.org) for details.

**June 2 - 3, 2006 - Augusta, Georgia - 225<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Liberation of Augusta from Loyalist control** - 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**. Dr. Edward J. Cashin and others 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 225<sup>th</sup> 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 (6<sup>th</sup> and Reynolds) and a 4 pm battle re-enactment. [http://www.colonialtimes.us/crown\\_event.html](http://www.colonialtimes.us/crown_event.html)

**June 3-4, 2006 - Columbia, Va. - 225th Anniversary Battle of Point of Fork.** [www.virginiacampaign.org/pointoffork](http://www.virginiacampaign.org/pointoffork)

**June 24-25, 2006 - Williamsburg, Va. - Under the Redcoat** [home.earthlink.net/~colscay/UTR.html](http://home.earthlink.net/~colscay/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](mailto:todd.post2@verizon.net) or [www.battleofgreenspring.org](http://www.battleofgreenspring.org)

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

**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>

**October 18 - 22, 2006 – Yorktown, Va. – 225<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Siege of Yorktown** - In a four day commemoration of this important event sponsored by the [Colonial National Historical Park](#), the [Brigade of the American Revolution](#) will collaborate with [Endview Plantation](#) as well as the [British Brigade](#) and other living history organizations to mark the 225<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:info@siegeofyorktown.org) and see [www.siegeofyorktown.org](http://www.siegeofyorktown.org)

**October 27-28, 2006 – Manning, SC - 4th Francis Marion Symposium** commemorates the 225th anniversary for the Revolutionary War campaigns in the South. "1781, The War Changes, Victory Starts in the South." FE DuBose Campus of Central Carolina Technical College, I-95, Exit 122, US 521, Manning, SC. George Summers George Summers at 803-478-2645 [www.francismariontrail.com](http://www.francismariontrail.com) [www.swampfoxtrail.com](http://www.swampfoxtrail.com) or [www.clarendonmurals.com](http://www.clarendonmurals.com). ★

## Letters to the Editor

Charles:

George William Carlyle of Alexandria, Virginia was 15 years old when he fought at the Battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781. During this battle, he was with the cavalry unit (3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment) of Lt. Col. William Washington, who led a charge against the British right flank. Washington's unit was decimated when caught up in some brush/wooded area and tried to make a break for an open area. It was at this point that many in the unit were shot, including Carlyle and Lt. Col. Washington. In several sources, Carlyle has been referred to as a "Voluntier", a "Cornet" and a "Cadet". He carried letters from Maj. James McHenry (future Secretary of War under President Washington) and the Marquis de Lafayette on the way down to South Carolina from Virginia in July 1781. One letter, from Major McHenry, introduced "Young Carlisle" to Gen. Nathanael Greene, commander of the Continental Army's Southern forces. Greene responded to such letter by saying he would pay particular attention to George William Carlyle. Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee makes specific note of "Young" Carlisle's death in his memoirs. Being a volunteer/cadet/cornet, it is possible that Carlyle did serve under "Light Horse Harry" Lee before Eutaw Springs; but it is clear that Carlyle was with William Washington's unit when killed. We know when he got to South Carolina before the Battle of Eutaw Springs, but beyond that we have no information as to the details of his death, burial, gravesite, etc. Although the family was very well-to-do, there is nothing else about him in family papers. The family home still stands as a museum in Alexandria, Virginia--the Carlyle House (<http://www.carlylehouse.org>). The staff at the museum would love to find out as much as possible about George William Carlyle, so if any readers have any sources that mention him or know where he might be buried, it would meet with the utmost gratitude. Please contact John Maass at [maass.2@osu.edu](mailto:maass.2@osu.edu) if you have any information you can share.

**John Maass** – Ohio State University

Charles:

I have a Southern Campaigns webpage that has not previously been mentioned in SCAR that may be accessed at:

<http://jrshelby.com/sc-links/index.htm>. This was not intended to be an academic site and frankly was done as relaxation after some arduous months on the [www.battleofcamden.org](http://www.battleofcamden.org) website. [John is a great researcher, the webmaster, and organizer of the massive amount of on-line data on the Battle of Camden, ed.] My intent was to make a "survey of the Southern Campaigns" which would allow one to conclude that it was total war as opposed to more limited and conventional warfare elsewhere. Whether or not I succeeded in that goal aside, there are tons of interesting Southern Campaigns links on that site.

The various sections (available on a menu atop each page) are:

ACTS OF WAR: (see above intent)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: links to various book lists.

MAPS: About 40 general and specific period maps.

NAMES: There are sections on a large number of interesting persons on both sides, including gravesites if known, including Mapquest maps to same (including 2 for Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne, 1 for Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, none for Clinton, &c.) Neat stuff like "Who was Nathanael Greene's tombmate for decades?" I never found a burial site for Continental Gen. Isaac Huger. [Is Gen. Huger buried at Rice Hope Plantation, Childsburry, SC? Help, anyone? Ed.]

SITES: Only 40 or so, but with Mapquest maps to some so-called "lost" sites!

TEXTS: Numerous on-line books and articles, most full-length. It is a virtual on-line library on the Southern Campaigns, including some only available via [archive.org](#). I put SC Patriot militia Col. William Hill's memoir online myself to facilitate its comparison to Will Graves' "James Williams..."

This is a page of links, and they can be expected to break from time-to-time, but if it is brought to my attention, I can usually restore them fairly quickly.

**John A. Robertson** - Shelby, NC [This site is very useful! Ed.]

Hello Charles:

Wonderful information from *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*. I stumbled on your publication while going through the files of Historic Augusta, Inc.

In Vol. 2, No. 9, September 2005, p. 3, caption under the picture, "Saint Paul's Episcopal Church was first established... The current 1811 building, pictured above, is the third church to occupy this site."

The current St. Paul's building, pictured in your publication, was completed in 1918, not 1811. The 1918 building replaced the building destroyed in the 1916 fire of Augusta. I am not sure where the 1811 date might have come from. A quick, easy reference for you to check is <http://saintpauls.org/history5.htm>.

I have enjoyed poring over your articles. Great stuff. Thanks for the hard work you obviously put into it.

**Brad Cunningham** - Augusta, Ga. ★

## Burr's Mill Found?

by John A. Robertson

Gen. Daniel Morgan, in his 15 January 1781 letter to Gen. Nathanael Greene, headed that letter with his location as "Camp at Burr's Mills, Thicketty Creek".<sup>1</sup> Presumably, from that source, historians have consistently named Morgan's camp location on the night of 15 January 1781 as "Burr's Mill". This location is of particular interest because it was also the camp location of Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's British/American forces on the following night, their camp before their march to their fate at the Cowpens. Tarleton's troops, very low on rations, were particularly delighted to find the half-cooked food that Morgan's men had left behind in their hasty departure upon hearing of Tarleton having succeeded in crossing the Pacolet River. Tarleton, in his *History* account of this campsite, tells us that on this same location, Major Patrick Ferguson had earlier built some logs houses.<sup>2</sup>

Archaeologists of my acquaintance tell me that campsites yield many more artifacts than do battlefields. Since we have learned that *three* Revolutionary War armies camped at the Burr's Mill site, one would expect it to be a particularly fruitful place for archaeological study. But there is a problem: nobody knows the location of Burr's Mill. Other than in Morgan's correspondence, it is dubious that primary source mention occurs elsewhere of a mill by that name in this area. The apparent absence of other primary source references to a "Burr's Mill" suggests that it was known by a different name.

Whatever its name, what information do we have about its approximate location?

1. Tarleton's *History*, p.213, tells us that the location of the cabins built by Patrick Ferguson, where first Morgan and then Tarleton camped, lay "midway between the British and Americans" once Tarleton's forces had crossed the Pacolet River.
2. Captain Robert Kirkwood, recorded:<sup>3, 4</sup>  
Year 1780...  
Dec<sup>r</sup>...  
25<sup>th</sup> March<sup>d</sup> to Pacolet ----- 8.  
Jan<sup>r</sup>  
1781  
14<sup>th</sup> Marched ----- 10.  
16<sup>th</sup> March<sup>d</sup> to the Cowpens ----- 12.
3. Local lore tells us that Morgan's camp at Grindal Shoals (A) sprawled from a point just above the shoals to "the

Littlejohn place" (B) (approximately 2 miles to the north at the modern intersection of SC-18 and SC-211).<sup>5</sup> This would be a factor in usage of the mileage shown for the 14<sup>th</sup> in Kirkwood's journal, above.



**Edited snippet from USGS 1:100k Spartanburg DRG map (f34081e1). North is up and the Pacolet River [black and blue dashed line] flows to the south across the lower left corner of the map. (A) is Gen. Morgan's camp at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River and (B) is Littlejohn's Place, approximately 2 miles north.**

4. Major Joseph McJunkin reports<sup>6</sup> that Morgan sent word to William Washington to "meet him on the 15<sup>th</sup> at "Gentleman Thompson's east of Thicketty Creek." The 15<sup>th</sup> was the day Morgan encamped at what he called "Burr's Mill". Actually, William Thomson lived *west* of Thicketty Creek and *east* of Little Thicketty Creek (sometimes called Bullock's Fork of Thicketty<sup>7</sup> at the time).
5. J.D. Bailey (*History of Grindal Shoals*, p. 19) tells us that "Gentleman" William Thompson lived at the modern location of the village of Thicketty, SC where the Southern depot was formerly located.

Remarkably, in the last reference, above, Bailey does not make the connection with Thicketty and comments on the same page that "we have never been able to locate the site of Burr's Mill, but believe it to be at, or near, the present Dawkins Mill on that stream." In the Mills Atlas<sup>8</sup> (surveyed in 1820), Gen. Morgan's campsite at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River is shown as (A). Dawkins Mill is shown at (B), with a distance of approximately 4.6 miles between them.

<sup>1</sup> James Graham, *The life of General Daniel Morgan, of the Virginia line of the army of the United States, with portions of his correspondence; comp. from authentic sources*. New York, Derby & Johnson, 1856, p. 285. Viewable online at <http://tinyurl.com/chlzy>.

<sup>2</sup> Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, London, T. Caddell, 1787, pp. 213-214. Found online at <http://tinyurl.com/7dzvwy>. Search for *midway*.

<sup>3</sup> Transcribed by author from Robert Kirkwood, *Journal of Marches from Morristown, East Jersey, Southerly—*, from photocopies from Peter Force Papers, Series 7E, Item 67, 218:214-231, contributed to the Battle of Camden Project, <http://battleofcamden.org> by Jim Legg.

<sup>4</sup> Another transcription, differing on date marching 10 miles and other minor details, may be found online in John Moncure, *The Cowpens Staff Ride and Battlefield Tour*, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, [1996], at <http://tinyurl.com/b89st> Search for *March'd to Pacolet*.

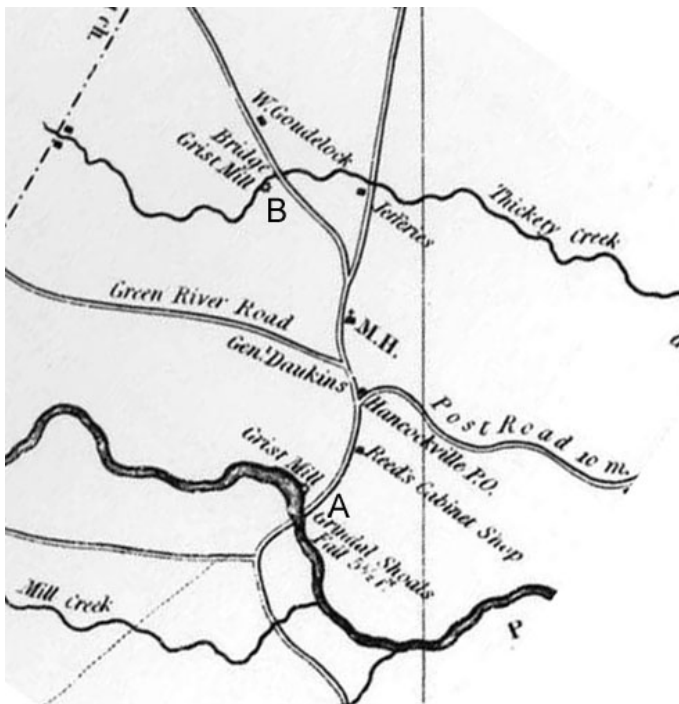
<sup>5</sup> J.D. Bailey, *History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families*, Gaffney, S.C., The Ledger, 1927, p. 19.

<sup>6</sup> Major Joseph McJunkin, Pension Application, ed. Will Graves, *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2 No. 11, <http://tinyurl.com/aq8ct> p.30, and Narrative, p.41.

<sup>7</sup> Bobby Gilmer Moss, ed., *Journal of Capt. Alexander Chesney, Adjutant to Maj. Patrick Ferguson*, Scotia-Hibernia Press, Blacksburg SC, 2002, pp.18, 138, 182.

<http://tinyurl.com/87fxn>

<sup>8</sup> Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, 1825.



**Excerpt from Mills' Atlas of Spartanburg District 1825 showing Grindal Shoals of the Pacolet River at (A).**

Babits in his *Devil*.<sup>9 10</sup>, a work that I otherwise study very seriously<sup>11</sup>, appears to have opted for this choice, also. This choice as a site for "Burr's Mill" does not fulfill the needs of the tactical situation as I perceive it. If Morgan were camped at (A), and was not ready to fight Tarleton when he appeared at that location, he would have gained nothing to have moved to (B) less than 5 miles away.

John Buchanan, in his *Road to Guilford Courthouse*<sup>12</sup>, said "Morgan abandoned his bivouac at Grindal Shoals and retreated to Burr's Mills on Thicketty Creek, which put him approximately between the modern communities of Spartanburg and Gaffney, South Carolina." While Buchanan did not name the village of Thicketty, he may as well have. If one is between Spartanburg and Gaffney and on Thicketty Creek, one *is* at Thicketty. I recall Buchanan saying that Burr's Mill was "twelve miles from Grindal Shoals and twelve miles from Cowpens." Buchanan does not provide his sources for this conclusion, but it does appear consistent with those clues summarized (1 through 5) above.

On several occasions, Dr. Bobby Gilmer Moss has told me, presumably based largely on the statements attributed to McJunkin, (4 above) that he concludes that "Burr's Mill" was very close to the modern village of Thicketty, South Carolina. It is not improbable that he would also have considered the statements about "Gentleman" Thomson by Bailey (5 above) or similar information from other sources.

<sup>9</sup> Lawrence E. Babits, *Devil of a Whipping*, University of North Carolina Press, 1998, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> All mentions of Burr's Mill in *Devil...* may be found with a Google Book Search at <http://tinurl.com/75o2v>. Free membership may be required.

<sup>11</sup> As an interpretive guide at Cowpens National Battlefield, I spend several hours each week explaining the battle to park visitors, and the source I quote most frequently is Babits' *Devil*. I frequently recommend (and sell) both *Devil* and *Road to Guilford's Courthouse* to those asking my advice on such.

<sup>12</sup> John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1997.

We can reasonably conclude that the preponderance of evidence places the location for what history calls "Burr's Mill" to have been at or near the modern village of Thicketty, South Carolina. What we have little or no evidence for, so far, is:

1. its exact location, and
2. what was it called at the time (not by Daniel Morgan, but by the people who lived there)

A few months ago, on my first visit to the Spartanburg County Regional Historical Museum<sup>13</sup>, I was startled to see a map they have had hanging on their wall for many years. It is a map believed to date from 1790 or 1791 and the only identification of the (possible) cartographer is a statement, "By Capt. Benson's Admensuration" followed by an acreage number. For those familiar with most or all of the five statements made about the location of "Burr's Mill", there is much familiar on that map.

At the lower right, in what was a hole in the map is Grindal Shoals (A). At the top center can be seen "Thomson's" (B). Just to the southwest (approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile) can be seen what I read to be (C) Byers Mill:



**Excerpt from Spartanburg c. 1790 map.**

<sup>13</sup> at 100 East Main Street, Spartanburg, SC.

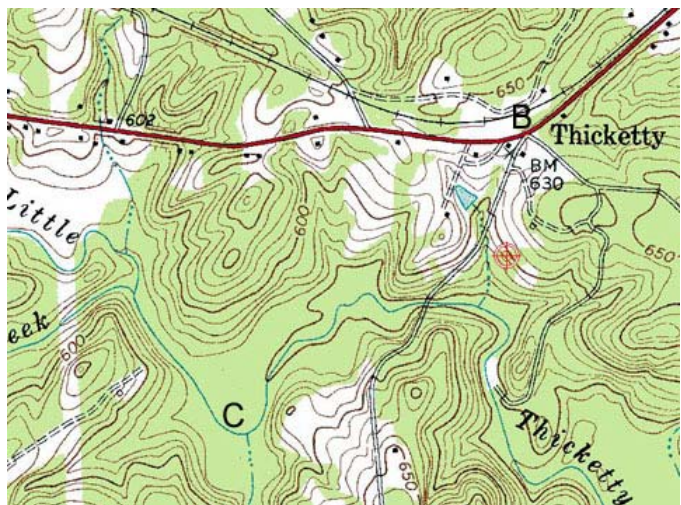
<http://tinurl.com/ajsp3>

Copies of the maps are available.

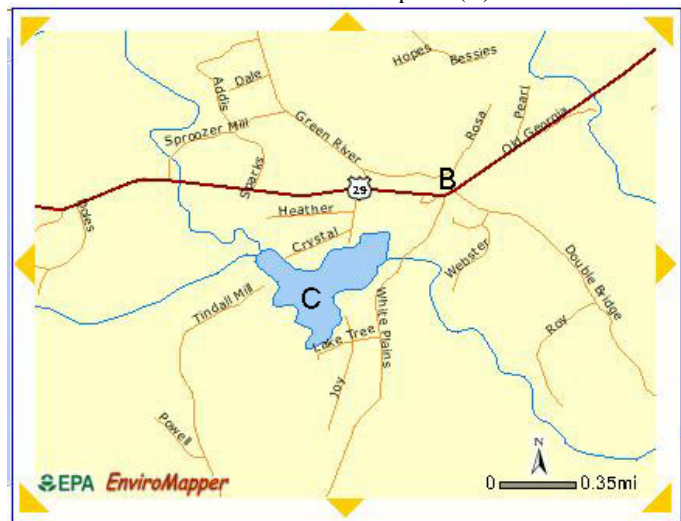
The portion of the map showing the positions of Thomson's (B) and that for the mill (C) are shown enlarged here:



The following map is a snippet from a USGS 1:24k DRG topo map (o34081a6) created in 1971: The (B) shows the location from "Thomson's" on the c. 1790 map, and (C) shows the location for Byers' Mill as found on the old map:



This map from the Environmental Protection Agency<sup>14</sup> shows that the Byers (Burr's) mill site has been inundated. The reservoir is the Thicketty Creek Watershed 25 Reservoir. (B) continues to represent the location of Thomson's on the old map and (C) that of the mill:



An aerial view of the reservoir, courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey:



It would be overstating the evidence to say that there is conclusive proof that the long-sought location of "Burr's Mill" is that of the circa 1790 Byers' Mill. The evidence presented is certainly adequate for stating that there is a *high probability* that Byers' Mill is what has erroneously been called Burr's Mill for 225 years. It will be interesting to see now whether or not artifacts can be found or already have been found that will substantiate there having been no less than three armies camping in this same location. Until such time as the reservoir might have occasion to be drained it will be difficult to do more than has already been done. However, if we recall that Morgan's army was sprawled out over two miles of road at Grindal, and the reservoir at Thicketty, SC is less than one-half mile long, it may well be found that some areas of the purported campground have not been inundated.

## Now The Discussion Continues

11-23-05

### Charles:

In the process of all my indexing/bookmarking the last day or so, in McJunkin's pension statement [transcribed by Will Graves in November 2005 SCAR], I found the missing piece in the Burr's/Byers' Mill puzzle.

At this time Genl. Pickens was encamped between Fairforest & Tyger to watch the movements of Tarleton & 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 Works & 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.

"Thomson's" (modern Thicketty, SC) is 2 miles from what I read as "Byers' Mill" on the c. 1790 map in the Spartanburg Museum.

John Robertson – Shelby, NC

11-25-05

### Charles:

I just printed it out and will look over it in detail this afternoon....I do recall that on our trip on the 13th of November we felt at the time like we had pinpointed a probable location that was a bit different than what we originally thought. Also, we also had some suspicion that we might have located the site of Gentleman Thomson's atop a hill now owned by a local hunting club.

Mike Burgess – Lexington, SC

<sup>14</sup> <http://tinivurl.com/aw3vn>

11-23-05

**Charles,**

I have gotten this information from my memory: Morgan marched from Grindal Shoals up to the Burr's Mill site and camped. The next morning he met William Washington at "Gentleman Thomson's" and proceeded to Cowpens. The next morning he engaged "Benny". If I am guessing correctly, "Gentleman Thomson's" was about 1 ½ mi East of Burr's and likely just South of where SC Highway 29 crosses Thicketty Creek. Geography lends itself to this. Check Topozone and the third large hill just south of bridge, with old-field road (lane?) leading up to top of hill overlooking the creek. I have no idea if any of this is correct, but was up there 2 weeks ago and drove around the area. It is interesting that the modern Green River Road and modern Old Georgia Road (today's SC Highway 29) cross just West of Thicketty Creek. Coincidence? Also, it appears that Green River Road might be today's Two Bridges Road that goes South from SC Highway 29, which would have run past Thomson's.

I would have been clueless as to vicinity of Burr's without John Robertson pointing it out to me on the "\$50.00" Spartanburg map.

Regards,

**John Allison** – Columbia, SC

11-25-05

**Charles,**

1) I believe John Robertson's facts are correct re: Morgan, Tarleton and Ferguson camping at Burr's. I also have these references. Sequence is also correct.

2) I do not believe camp is under the reservoir. There are two forks in Little Thicketty Creek that could have been site of mill, neither under the modern reservoir. Both just north of the reservoir and south of present SC Highway 29. Even if the reservoir covered the mill site, it is unlikely that it covered much of the campsite. These campsites were not around a water-powered mill, but on higher ground. This reservoir appears to have only filled some creek bottoms.

3) John is definitely a great "map guy".

4) This article is John Robertson's "best guess", and a lot better than anyone else has done. But, like he states, there is no evidence anywhere as to the exact location. This is the case with most sites.

Regards,

**John Allison**

11-27-05

**Charles,**

In rereading John Robertson's article, he has evidence that Gentleman Thomson's was East of Thicketty Creek, and in present day community of Thicketty, but, on the c. 1790 Spartanburg map, Gentleman Thomson's is pinpointed on the West side of Thicketty Creek, south of road. This is why I assumed that Gentleman Thomson's was on one of the hillocks overlooking Thicketty Creek, west side of the creek. It seems our c.1790 Spartanburg cartographer was simply placing Gentleman Thomson's about where road crossed Thicketty Creek, not necessarily on west side of creek(?). As always....we must walk the land.....

Regards,

**John Allison**

**Charles:**

I am very impressed with the article. If it were my project, I would assemble the land grants on Thicketty Creek (first that portion suspected of being correct) and then do the title work of each tract

going forward. I do not think that Byer's (Barr's/Burr's) would have a mill on land that he did not own.

I would imagine that most of the early grants were North Carolina grants, unfortunately. Some NC grants (Tryon County) on Thicketty Creek were as early as 1735.

One might check out *Deed Abstracts of Tryon, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties, NC: 1769-1786* by Brent Holcomb and *Colony of North Carolina 1735-1764 and 1765-1775 Abstracts of Land Patents* by Margaret Hofmann for clues.

**Anne McCuen** – Greenville, SC



## **Spartanburg County Historic Map Featuring Revolutionary Sites Now For Sale**

**By Susan Turpin**

The Spartanburg County Historical Association has made copies available of a rare map from its collection. It is the inspiration for John Robertson's research into the location of the Revolutionary War camps at "Burr's Mill". The map dates to about 1786 and features battle sites that took place in the Spartan District during the Revolutionary War. Spartanburg County, SC takes its name from the Spartan Rifles, or the Spartan Regiment. This regiment was a group of locally organized men that fought for the Patriot cause.

In all of America, only Charleston and Berkley Counties have more Revolutionary battle and skirmish sites than Spartanburg County, SC. There are many reasons for the activity that took place in the Spartan District. The area had a strongly independent Scots-Irish people who would not bend to British rule. The District also had an established road system, mountain passes to the west, and rivers flowing west to east that put the area in the center of the southern region. As a result, this area became the front line for the Patriot forces' fight for American independence.

This map helps historians understand the roads, creeks, rivers, residences, and other places that were strategically used by the Patriot forces in the Spartan District. The established road system helped forces move quickly through the backcountry. The map shows Blackstock Road, a road to Jas Harrisons, a road to Blackstock, Princes Road, a road from Fords Mill to Iron Works, the Charleston Road, a road from Ben Woffords to Fords Mill and many others.

The map also shows features such as the Iron Works, which was the hub for several converging roads. Wofford's Iron Works was located on Lawson's Fork Creek in what is known as the Glendale community today. The Blackstock Road is drawn shorter than on later maps, but does originate at Blackstock's plantation on the lower Tyger River. The mapmaker shows a sword at the location of the Blackstock home with a notation "Battle Genl Sumter worsted Tarleton." Most of the battles and skirmishes that took place were in 1780 and 1781. At least four battle sites are identified with dates – the Battle of the Cowpens, the Battle of Musgrove Mill, the Battle at Blackstock's, and the Second Battle of Cedar Springs [Thomson's Peach Orchard-Wofford's Iron Works-Clifton, ed.].

The mapmaker drew a north-south line and an east-west line that bisected the county. At the intersection, he clearly labeled a point "Centre." It lay in the middle of Thomas Williamson's plantation. In 1787, the Spartanburg County Commissioners received a donation of two acres from Thomas Williamson, on which the first courthouse (twenty feet by thirty feet) and a jail (sixteen feet square) were erected near a spring. This spot eventually became Morgan Square that is still prominent in downtown Spartanburg.

In 1986, Dr. Samuel Orr Black, Jr. gave this map to the Spartanburg County Regional Museum of History. In an early Spartanburg newspaper column, Charles O. Hearon referred to the map as being dated 1791, but other evidence suggest that it may date as early as 1786. In the margin of the map, a note reads, "By Captain Benson's Admeasuration." An admeasuration is an effort to determine the size and dimension of something.

To obtain a copy of this map, please send check or money order made payable to SCHA and mail to SCHA, PO Box 887, Spartanburg, SC 29304. The cost of the map is \$50 plus \$5 for shipping and handling for regular postage. Please call the History Museum at 864-596-3501 for more information. ★

## George William Carlyle and The Battle of Eutaw Springs

by Mark Hill

George William Carlyle was the sole surviving son of the prominent Alexandria, Virginia merchant, Col. John Carlyle (1720-1780); soon after his father died in October 1780, George William became involved in military matters against the British and ultimately gave his life for his country. This article provides a general description of the Battle of Eutaw Springs and sets forth what is known about George William Carlyle's involvement in the Revolutionary War and his untimely death in September 1781 at the very young age of 15.

### Battle of Eutaw Springs (September 8, 1781)

Throughout the first eight months of 1781, American forces clashed with British and Loyalist military units on several occasions in the Carolinas and Georgia. The Patriot forces were comprised of Continental army units, as well as state militia and "partisan"-type forces led by famous commanders such as SC Patriot militia Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox", of South Carolina and Continental Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Virginia. While the Americans did not win many of these engagements, they did inflict substantial losses on the British and their Loyalist sympathizers, ultimately causing the British forces to pull out of the inland areas of the Carolinas and Georgia. In August 1781, General George Washington sent word to General Nathanael Greene, commander of the Americans' Southern Department, to strike another blow against the British Army in South Carolina in order to prevent Lord Cornwallis from pulling additional men from the Carolinas to augment his troop base already stationed at Yorktown.

Days before the Battle of Eutaw Springs, Lt. Col. Alexander Stuart, commander of the British Forces, set up camp at Eutaw Springs--about 50 miles northwest of Charleston, SC. At the same time, Greene and the American forces were able to approach to within 4 miles of Stuart's camp due, in large part, to the low level of Loyalist support for King George III's army in the Carolinas at this time (i.e., the local populace provided no warning to the British of the movement of American forces). Several American regiments were involved in the battle, including Continental Infantry units from Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Delaware, Cavalry units (Lee's Legion and Lt. Col. William Washington's 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Continental Cavalry), South Carolina state troops and militia, North Carolina militia and Gen. Marion's SC Patriot militia brigade. Total muster of men for the battle was approximately 4,000 (2,000 for each side).

As the American forces advanced toward the British camp early on the morning of September 8<sup>th</sup>, some skirmishing took place. The British troops quickly fell back to Eutaw Springs. At about 9:00 AM, the British forces set up for battle a few hundred yards in front of their

encampment. General Greene's men were about to face an intensely hot day at Eutaw Springs--on short rations and little rest. The Battle would last over 4 hours--replete with some of the fiercest fighting during the Revolutionary War as most soldiers from both sides experienced close-in, hand-to-hand combat.

The battle commenced with some artillery salvos, soon followed by a clash of American militia and British regulars. While initially holding their position, the militia was eventually broken up by a bayonet charge. The North Carolina Continentals stepped into the fray, but were also beaten back by another British bayonet attack. General Greene then set forward his Maryland and Virginia Continentals who drove most of the British back to, and eventually beyond, their camp. However, a British unit, led by a Major John Marjoribanks, was able to maintain its defensive position at the right flank. To increase pressure on this stubborn British regiment, General Greene ordered the cavalry unit he had been keeping in reserve, led by Lt. Col. William Washington (second cousin to George Washington and a hero at the crucial Battle of Cowpens of January 1781 in South Carolina), to advance against Marjoribanks' unit. After receiving Greene's order, Lt. Col. Washington immediately led his mounted unit, without infantry support, against Maj. Marjoribanks' position. Within an area full of brambles and thickly growing blackjack oak trees, Marjoribanks' men held their strong defensive position. Soon after the cavalry unit went into this thicket, Lt. Col. Washington tried to wheel the horses about to find an open field right off of the thick, brushy area. However, as the cavalry started to head to the open field, the British, firing with deadly efficiency, turned this unit into a disordered mass of men and horses. The result was a decimation of Washington's 60-man regiment. The British killed, wounded or captured over half of the cavalymen. William Washington's horse was shot out from under him and Washington himself was wounded and taken prisoner. It was during this charge that young George William Carlyle was most likely killed.

### George William Carlyle

According to the list of "Casualties of Commissioned Officers at Eutaw Springs", contained within General Greene's September 11<sup>th</sup> Eutaw Springs report to the Continental Congress, a "Mr. Carlisle", noted as a "Volunteer" in the "Cavalry" was listed as "killed". He was the only officer/cadet listed as Cavalry to have been killed at this Battle; also on this list, six commissioned officers in the Cavalry were wounded, including William Washington. In Greene's report, it is clear that "Cavalry" refers to William Washington's unit and is distinguished from Lee's "Legion Cavalry". No officers/cadets from Lee's Legion Cavalry were listed as killed.

Some sources have referred to George William as having served in Lee's Legion [W&M Quarterly, July 1909; annotations to Papers of George Washington, April 12, 1772]. However, it is not clear whether George William actually served under Lee. When George William was killed, he was not with Lee's Legion. According to Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee's *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States* (1812, first edition), during the Battle of Eutaw Springs "[t]he gallant young Carlisle of Alexandria, a cadet in the Regiment, was killed and half the corps destroyed". Lee references "Young Carlisle" in the course of discussing the events leading up to and during Lt. Col. Washington's ill-fated charge against Marjoribanks.

Two big mysteries are how and when George William joined William Washington's Cavalry unit and if he ever served in Lee's Legion. William Washington fought continuously in the Carolinas since February 1780. Lee and his Legion joined the Southern fighting in January 1781. After a long trek from Philadelphia; it is most probable that Lee rode through Alexandria during his expedition to the Southern Campaign. However, it is improbable that "Young Carlisle"

signed up with Lee when his Legion came through town in January 1781. A handwritten officers' mess list—prepared by one of the leaders of the Fairfax Militia, Major Dennis Ramsay (son of an Alexandria founder, William Ramsay), provides the names of a few officers, including George William Carlyle and Charles Little (one of the executors of John Carlyle's will and a George Washington pallbearer). The date on such list is February 24, 1781. On such date, the Fairfax Militia was most likely preparing to march south to combine with other Virginia Militia units to fight against British forces led by General Benedict Arnold in the Virginia Tidewater area. (On February 17, 1781, Baron von Steuben, noted military leader in southern Virginia, requested about 1,000 militiamen from the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Fauquier to march to Williamsburg.)

The orderly book of John Piper, one of Major Ramsay's fellow officers in the Fairfax Militia and whose name is included in the officers' mess list described above, provides date and location information regarding the Fairfax Militia from March 4 through April 11, 1781. Included in this orderly book are references to camp locations such as Fredericksburg and Williamsburg. No mention is made of George William Carlyle; however, mention is made of a "Captain Little" during this timeframe. Thus, it is unclear to what extent, if at all, did George William travel with the Fairfax Militia during this time before making his way to the Carolinas to join the Cavalry fighting under General Greene.

### Significance of the Battle of Eutaw Springs

George William did not see the end of the Battle of Eutaw Springs. After their push into the British Camp, the American rank & file (i.e., the enlisted men), probably thinking they had the Battle won and having gone days with only minimal provisions, proceeded to loot the British tents for food and drink (drink including not only cold water but also spirits). The British forces counterattacked on both flanks of their once-held encampment and successfully drove out the American forces. Technically, Lt. Col. Stuart's men won the Battle as they controlled the field upon cessation of this engagement. However, the casualty cost was so high for the British-led forces that within a day after the Battle, Stuart led the remainder of his men back to Charleston.

Eutaw Springs was one of the bloodiest battles of the Revolutionary War in terms of soldiers killed/wounded from both sides (about 25% from each side, or 1,000 total). Furthermore, the Battle of Eutaw Springs was the last major engagement between American and British-led forces prior to the American and French bombardment of and eventual victory at Yorktown. The Battle of Eutaw Springs proved to be the "knockout" blow to the British forces' presence throughout the inland portions of the Southern Region; after Eutaw Springs, the British "holed" themselves up in port cities such as Charleston and Savannah and never again ventured out from these strongholds (i.e., such British Forces neither marched to Yorktown nor any other Southern Campaign site) until their evacuations of these cities in 1782. Had "Young Carlisle" survived Eutaw Springs he would have very likely survived the War (i.e., his cavalry unit was not present at Yorktown).

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A Poem by Philip Freneau, a renowned Revolutionary War Poet, addressing the Eutaw Springs engagement:

"At Eutaw Springs the valiant died;  
Their limbs with dust are covered o'er. -  
Weep on, ye Springs, your tearful tide;  
How many heroes are no more!

If, in this wreck of ruin, they  
Can yet be thought to claim the tear,  
Oh, smite your gentle breast, and say,  
The friends of freedom slumber here!

\* \* \* \* \*

Now rest in peace, our patriot band;  
Though far from Nature's limits thrown,  
We trust they find a happier land,  
A brighter sunshine of their own."

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[Ed. Our grammarian believes evidentially that some often-repeated mistakes about the Battle of Eutaw Springs have been erroneously mythologized in our history culture. Example: After five hours of fierce fighting, the Patriots drove the British one-mile back into their camp. At the end of the day, with the face-off of Stewart's forces at the east end of the eight acre clearing and Greene's rear guard at the west end of the clearing, how can one conclude that the British controlled the "field", thus the British won the battle? The next day Stewart retreated over 25 miles back towards Charles Town, abandoning arms, supplies, and his wounded. Stewart was pursued by Greene's army beyond Ferguson's Swamp, eight miles from Moncks Corner.] ★

## **“...The better order of men...”**

### ***Hammond's Store and Fort Williams***

By Lee F. McGee

#### **Introduction**

The Continental Cavalry in the Southern Department under General Nathanael Greene in late 1780 was representative of the entire Army - undermanned and ill equipped, but serving under superb leadership.

Brigadier General Daniel Morgan was assigned command of the “Corps of Light Infantry” on December 16, 1780 by General Greene, which included the Continental Light Dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel William Washington. After the August 1780 Patriot disasters at Camden and Fishing Creek, General Gates reorganized his army. Greene's Light Infantry was a continuation and augmentation of Gates' arrangement, and Morgan and Washington had been working together for over two months. The Light Dragoons had given Morgan a highly mobile advanced screening force, a role they would continue up until the Battle of Cowpens.

The first significant action of Morgan's command, under General Greene, was what would become known as the “Battle of Hammond's Store” or the “Hammond Store Raid.” The clash is often mentioned among the events that led to the Battle of Cowpens. Unfortunately, little is known about the event, and the taking of Fort Williams is usually just a footnote to the Hammond's Store action. There is a great deal of local lore surrounding the raid, but regrettably not much of this oral tradition can be verified. Some detail can be fleshed out regarding the specifics of the raid, and while what is still left is an incomplete picture, an understanding can be gained of the evolving use of cavalry. The events of December 30<sup>th</sup> at Hammond's Store and Fort Williams were a result of two factors; Morgan's orders from Greene, and Washington's adaptability in the execution of those orders.

Greene's order read: “The object of this detachment is to give protection to that part of the country and spirit up the people, to annoy the enemy in that quarter; collect the provisions and forage out of the way of the enemy ... You will prevent plundering as much as possible ..... You will spare no pains to get good intelligence of the Enemy's situation and keep me constantly advertized of both yours and their movements.... Confiding in your abilities and activity, I intrust you with this command, being persuaded you will do every thing in your power to distress the enemy and afford protection to the Country.”(1)

American designs had been guessed at by the British commanders ever since Greene's decision to divide his army. One hypothesis was that Morgan would move towards Ninety Six. For the past six months, the British had attempted to secure the area west of the Broad River. Loyalist Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger was in charge of the British post at Ninety Six, which had been recently reinforced with enhanced fortifications.(2) The local Loyalist militia had been placed under the command of Robert Cunningham, who had been promoted to brigadier general. Cunningham was stationed at the fortified house of SC Patriot militia Col. James Williams, who had been killed at King's Mountain two months earlier. Cornwallis had great confidence in Cunningham.(3)

The most recent threat to the Ninety Six area came from South Carolina Patriot militia General Thomas Sumter: Tarleton had received intelligence that Sumter was moving towards Cunningham at Williams Fort and Ninety Six. Tarleton's orders to cut off and pursue Sumter's force resulted in the Battle of Blackstock's on November 20, 1780. Cornwallis then directed Tarleton to assure that the Ninety Six district was secure, including the force at that place under Cruger and

the militia under Cunningham.(4) When the militia under Georgia Patriot militia Colonels Benjamin Few and Elijah Clarke were defeated at Long Cane on December 12, 1780 by a detachment from Ninety Six(5), the British felt confident in believing that the western South Carolina frontier was secure. British Major Archibald McArthur remained stationed at Brierly's Ferry on the Broad River with the First Battalion of the 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Foot (Fraser's Highlanders), and Tarleton remained in the vicinity at Daniel's Plantation to refresh and recruit for his British Legion.(6) The British believed that the additional troops marching to Camden from Charleston under Major General Alexander Leslie would enable them to meet any threat that General Greene's army could mount. Lord Cornwallis' anticipated invasion of North Carolina could still be achieved even after the loss of British Major Patrick Ferguson's Loyalist corps at Kings Mountain in October.(7) Each threat to the British-dominated Ninety Six District thus far had been met and successfully dealt with by the British.

The presence of General Daniel Morgan's army was known by the British, but felt to pose no immediate danger.(8) However, after crossing the Catawba River from his camp at New Providence, NC, Washington, screening the left flank of Morgan's move to Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River, took a more southerly course where he came up with a “party of plunderers.”(9) This and other intelligence prompted Morgan to dispatch Washington to deal with the plunderers, and the “Hammond's Store” action was the result. Morgan's interpretation of Greene's orders, Washington's execution of those orders and the opportunistic attack on the fort at Williams' Plantation caused the British to regard the events of December 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> as a move toward Ninety Six by Morgan's whole Army.

The actions at Hammond's Store and Fort Williams are best understood in the context of Greene's, Morgan's, and Washington's use of the Continental Cavalry, and how that use fit into British apprehensions of the security of the Ninety Six District.

After capturing Colonel Henry Rugeley's post north of Camden on December 1<sup>st</sup>, Washington continued to maintain a presence south of the main Continental Army in Charlotte. His corps alone was sent from Morgan's detachment at New Providence, North Carolina on December 13<sup>th</sup> and proceeded towards Hanging Rock.(10) No further information has been found on this foray.

Washington's command consisted of the fit for duty troopers of the First and Third Dragoons, and Nelson's Virginia Horse. It was not entirely prepared for another winter of activity. Despite the recent success of the capture of Rugeley's Fort, the forward position allowed an opportunity for those so inclined to desert.(11) Moreover, Washington informed Greene that the Virginia State Horse, now commanded by Lieutenant Clement Read, were not fit for service until they were clothed: Greene ordered them back to Virginia on December 14<sup>th</sup>.(12)

The poor condition of the entire Continental Army was of concern to Greene. Having to decrease his already small cavalry force only added to the problem. Greene's original intent was to consolidate the First Light Dragoons, scattered at various outposts, and take them with the main Army, while the Third Light Dragoons would accompany Morgan.(13) Adequate returns of the cavalry were needed in order to make tactically sound decisions, but General William Smallwood reported to Greene on December 15<sup>th</sup> that Washington had not yet returned to camp (presumably from Hanging Rock).(14)

Nevertheless, the plan was to proceed. Delaware Continental Sgt. William Seymour recorded that the infantry left New Providence on December 17<sup>th</sup> for Charlotte; Morgan left camp (likely Charlotte) on December 21<sup>st</sup>.(15) Washington's movements between his move toward Hanging Rock and December 24<sup>th</sup> are not known at this time.

He was to follow Morgan's orders regarding where and when to join,(16) but whether he rejoined Morgan before Morgan crossed the Catawba River, or if he proceeded west along a more southerly route is unknown.

As noted above, Washington's force was beginning to dwindle. The number present at Hammond's Store is not known, but after returning to the Pacolet river camp, Washington submitted a return of the "3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment." Officers present included Major Richard Call, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Cornet. In addition, the adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster, and sergeant major were present. There was one quartermaster sergeant, seven sergeants and three trumpeters present. Seventy five rank and file were present, and 10 were sick present. In addition, there were 70 horses present and fit for duty, and 8 sick present.(17) Benjamin Copeland, a trooper in the Third Light Dragoons, stated "...our regiment of about 70 men..."(18)



**Lt. Col. William Washington by artist Werner Willis.**

As late as December, Lieutenants Chiswell Barrett and John Linton were on command in Virginia. Captain Churchill Jones was present on December 6<sup>th</sup> at Harrisburg, NC. He had sent a trooper to Virginia to be discharged, and addressed the discharge to Lieutenant William Parsons - but this was acknowledged by Linton, implying that Parsons had returned to the South.(19)

The officers with Washington, in addition to Major Call, probably consisted of Captain William Barrett, Lieutenant William Parsons, Lieutenant Henry Bell, possibly Lieutenant Merriweather of the First Light Dragoons, and Cornet James Simons. Parsons may not have arrived from Virginia in time for the Hammond's Store raid. Merriweather was noted by First Light Dragoon Colonel Anthony Walton White to be detached with the Army on a return of December 28<sup>th</sup>.(20)

A significant number of Third Light Dragoon troopers had been discharged in the later half of 1780: Washington reported a total of

149 troopers(21), which probably included 70 recruits which had been brought down from Virginia. Before these 70 recruits left Virginia, on August 31<sup>st</sup>, the Third reported 137 troopers. Nearly 60 veteran troopers had left the regiment.(22)

To place these numbers in perspective, Washington had in his detachment (which also included some First Dragoons, and some of Nelson's Virginia State Horse) 85 men present; the recent arrangement of the cavalry by Congress called for four mounted and two dismounted troops: a total of 360 troopers.(23) The Third Light Dragoons could muster only a little over one troop of effectives in the Southern Theater.

Washington's force was also operating deficient of equipment. Two months earlier, Continental Brigadier General Isaac Huger, inspecting the cavalry, noted that there were 92 troopers present, but only 7 pistols, and 82 swords. They were well clothed. Most troopers would have had a stable jacket if not a coat, and most would have had a cloak. There were 149 regimental coats in storage at Halifax - but the men may have preferred to wear the stable jackets. There were 90 pairs of boots present.(24) It is unknown if the recruits from Virginia brought along any additional equipment, or how well equipped they were.(25)

Washington's detachment, weak in numbers and consisting of many recruits with less than one year of service, was led by experienced leadership. Washington himself had been a cavalry field officer since 1777. Richard Call began service as a subaltern in 1776 with the Virginia Horse under Theodorick Bland. Parsons was appointed a subaltern in the Third Light Dragoons in 1777; Barret was appointed in 1778.(26) The men serving as Washington's subordinate commanders were among some of the most experienced cavalry officers, Continental, State, or militia, on the American side.

On Wednesday, December 20<sup>th</sup>, Robert Cunningham, commanding from "William's Place", wrote to Charles, Lord Cornwallis that "Campbell" had crossed the mountains and was near Ramseur's Mill with 1500 men. Others would probably join him, and Cunningham wanted to give him a check, but felt that the militia would not be of much help because of a scarcity of arms and ammunition.(27) Morgan had not yet left Charlotte but Cunningham appeared concerned about the ability of the Loyalist militia to stop any large American force west of the Catawba River, in the area north of the outpost at Ninety-Six. Tarleton noted in his *History* that the threat from Campbell was unfounded, and the British dispositions remained as they were.(28)

During the time that Washington was attached to Morgan prior to the Battle of Cowpens he was active in the area south of the Pacolet River, and probably west of the Broad River. Accompanying Washington were several guides familiar with the area. Jeremiah Dial, a member of "Major Hampton's" company stated: "this applicant with several others was taken from under the command of Maj Hampton and attached to Washington's company to pilot him through some parts of South Carolina in pursuit of the Tories, as this applicant and the others taken with him were well acquainted with the country - this was in the beginning of the winter of 1780."(29) Captain Joseph McJunkin under Colonel Brandon also stated he was appointed to guide Washington and was present at Hammond's Store.(30)

Samuel Brown, a Third Light Dragoon, stated "...Washington's Cavalry continued in that Section of Country for some length of time but how long he cannot say at pursuit scouring of the country... and travelled or foraged about through the state a short time..."(31)

Nathanael Greene's orders to Daniel Morgan included providing a presence in the region, threatening the British outposts, and "spiriting up" the local militia.(32) As local militia joined Morgan's force, he was able to gather intelligence. Additional intelligence was provided by Washington, as he was south of Morgan's force by at least Friday, December 22<sup>nd</sup>.(33)

On Sunday, December 24<sup>th</sup>, Washington's corps had reached Robert McCrery's, a location probably just south of the Enoree River and on the direct road from Grindal Shoals toward the location of Hammond's Store, and Ninety-Six.(34) Washington wrote to Greene that he had captured some plunderers, and determined that women and children were being affected as well. "The Distress of the Women and Children stripp'd of every thing by plundering Villains cries aloud for Redress."(35)

Washington's presence did not go unnoticed. British Major McArthur, at "Owen's Plantation" wrote to Lt. Henry Haldane, a Cornwallis' aid de camp, on December 24<sup>th</sup> that there were rebels in the area, and that Greene was their leader.(36) Greene was obviously not with the troops, nor were they under his direct command, but McArthur must have known that Greene was in charge of the Southern Army, and that the troops north of him were Continentals of the Southern Army and therefore must have belonged Greene's Army.

The next day, Morgan arrived at his camp at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River. He wrote to Greene "On the 27<sup>th</sup> I received intelligence that a body of georgian Tories about 250 in number had advanced as far as Fair Forrest and were insulting and plundering the good people in that Neighbourhood."(37) It is not clear if this was specifically intelligence provided by Washington. In the spirit of Greene's orders of December 16<sup>th</sup>, Morgan dispatched William Washington to "attack them".(38)

Washington did not take all of his troopers and officers. Lawrence Everheart was left at the Pacolet River camp in charge of the baggage.(39) However, Morgan attached to Washington's corps 200 "militia horse." They departed Morgan's camp on the 29<sup>th</sup> of December. (Robert Long claimed they left at sunset on December 27<sup>th</sup>, traveling sixteen miles that night (40)). These militia had just joined Morgan's force, and Morgan himself did not further identify these militia or their commanding officer.(41)

The composition of this militia detachment is somewhat confusing in the record. The only field grade officers specifically mentioned in conjunction with the expedition are SC Patriot militia Colonels Joseph Hayes (he is mentioned by Morgan as being present at the attack on Fort Williams the next day (42)) and Thomas Brandon.(43) Officers also known to be present are Baron Glaubeck; pensioners also mentioned "Major Hampton" and a "Lieutenant Lusk".(44)

Conspicuously absent in primary accounts of Hammond's Store and Williams' Fort is SC Patriot Major James McCall. He is mentioned in most secondary accounts, beginning with Gen. William Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, published in 1802, and McCall's son's *History of Georgia*, published in 1805.(45) This researcher has been able to find only one primary account of the actions of William Washington leading up to the Battle of Cowpens which mentions McCall. In his Federal Pension application, SC Patriot militia Col. Samuel Hammond mentions that he met up with Washington and McCall after the battle at Long Cane (December 12<sup>th</sup>, where McCall was present) and the next day joined Morgan.(46) Nineteen days elapsed between Washington's force departing the Pacolet River camp and the Battle of Cowpens. This researcher does not believe this constitutes sufficient proof to place McCall in Washington's force at Hammond's Store.

On the first day Washington covered most of the distance towards the location of Hammond's Store, which is approximately 33 miles in a direct line from Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River. Third Light Dragoon Benjamin Copeland stated that they "... marched about forty miles the first day."(47)

Local tradition holds that along the way, Washington stopped at the Fairforest Meeting House and the Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church, where he was fed and where some militia joined his force. They first encountered Loyalist militia encamped at the Hurrican Meeting House. When Washington approached, the Loyalists retreated south towards Hammond's Store. It is also thought that from this location to Hammond's Store, fighting occurred the whole way.(48) No primary documentation of a running fight has been found. However, an encounter between the Loyalists and Washington is suggested in Morgan's letter to Greene. "Before the Colo could overtake them, they had retreated upwards of twenty miles."(49)

Thomas Young, a teenager who was serving as SC Patriot militia in this force, stated that "... in fact, we picked up several scattering ones, within about three miles of the place, from whom we learned all about their position."(50) Three miles from the purported location of Hammond's Store would be in the vicinity of the Hurrican Meeting House [a 19<sup>th</sup> century Baptist church by the same name now graces the site, ed.]. One militia soldier mentions pursuing the Loyalists; but only *after* the fight at Hammond's Store.(51) Morgan does make a statement that adds to the confusion: "They were alarmed and flew to their horses."(52).

The record does support an earlier encounter, probably on Friday December 29<sup>th</sup>. Washington's pursuit is also evident; note that there is no evidence to *refute* a running fight between the first encounter and the charge at Hammond's Store. But it does not seem likely given the apparent distance, the fact that the encounter at Hammond's occurred the next day, and the fact that Washington then carried out a full scale charge, unlikely after an exhausting running fight of more than several miles.

## Hammond's Store

The actual encounter at Hammond's Store on December 30<sup>th</sup> (53) is not well described in primary sources. Morgan helps to narrow down the time. "He came up with them next day about 12 o'clock am at Hammond's Store House about 40 miles from our camp."(54) Noon seems more likely.



Excerpt of USGS 7.5 minute map showing approximate area of Hammond's Store, south of Clinton, SC. [Map by ed.]

Thomas Young stated that when Washington's force came in sight of the Tories, they "... had formed in line on the brow of the hill opposite to us. We had a long hill to descend and another to rise." (55) Based on the purported location of Hammond's Store, the terrain would support this initial disposition. (56) In addition, Washington would have had to cross the Bush River [which is no wider than a 3-4 foot, narrow creek at this location, ed.] before ascending the hill on which the Tories were posted. The distance between both crests is approximately one mile.

The exact disposition of Washington's force is not known. The only documented description of a cavalry charge made by Washington comes from the Battle of Eutaw Springs, where he charged in column. (57) Cavalry charges were usually made in line, with two or three ranks. Charges in column were generally not preferred, because the formation decreased the available troopers to encounter the enemy at the first contact, and because the sides of the column would be open to fire, particularly artillery fire. (58)

Washington placed the militia, specifically described as "mounted riflemen", on his wings. The Continental Dragoons were most likely directed by Washington to attack only with their swords. This was Washington's preference, and fit with contemporary European cavalry practice. (59) Washington's force did not have many carbines (60), but any firing with carbines in the charge would have only slowed the momentum of the charge, and exposed the cavalry unnecessarily to fire during the charge. (61)



**Lt. Col. William Washington, 1752-1810, shown in his cavalry uniform, a portrait by artist Charles Willson Peale, from life, 1781-1782, oil on canvas. Independence National Historic Park.**

Contemporary European cavalry practice evidenced by the Prussians had evolved into an ever-quicker speed in the charge, finally ending in

the gallop just before contact. This required a great deal of discipline. (62) Of particular concern would be maintaining the formation until contact. This would have improved with the experience of the troopers, and their knowledge of specific commands and trumpet calls.

Instances of militia and state mounted troops engaging in mounted combat can be found. Washington's ability to command would have given him an advantage in combining forces into his own. (63) Militia unfamiliarity with his preferences, his officers, their commands, and the trumpet calls would have been a consideration, however. Two statements cast some doubt on whether the whole force of Continental Cavalry and mounted militia charged at the same time.

Both Thomas Young, who was present as a teenager, and Daniel Morgan, who would have been briefed by Washington himself, described the moment of the charge. Young said, "Colonel Washington *and his dragoons* gave a shout, drew swords, and charged down the hill like madmen." (Author's italics) (64) Morgan wrote to Greene: "Washington Extended his Mounted Riflemen on the Wings and *charged them in Front with his own Regiment.*" (Author's italics) (65) Contrarily, "Major Joseph Williams," as yet unknown, but not a Continental cavalryman, claimed he was in the charge. (66)

A plausible explanation is that due to the above issues, Washington either purposefully charged ahead with his regiment, and the militia to follow in support or that the mounted militia lagged behind due to not being use to Washington's command style.

The Tory force opposing Washington was said by Morgan to be commanded by Col. Thomas Waters, commanding Georgia Loyalist militia. Others stated the force was commanded by "Colonel Moore," or "Pearson" and "Wofford". (67) No further primary source material regarding the composition of this corps has been found.

The line formed by the militia on the opposite ridge could have been mounted or dismounted - no source is clear on this issue, though Morgan's statement that "... They were alarmed and flew to their Horses" (68) could imply that they formed as infantry. In either event, it does not appear that they stood up to Washington's charge. "They fled with the greatest precipitation without making any resistance" and one of Washington's officers claimed that they did not fire a single shot. (69) Other than the statement by William Childress (70) that they pursued the Tories after the attack at Hammond's Store, there is no other evidence as to what exactly occurred when the forces collided. None of Washington's men were killed - this does not necessarily suggest that the Georgia Loyalist militia did not fire during the charge. Washington's force was moving down, and then up hill, presenting a vertically moving target.

Regardless of the actual appearance of the ensuing melee, it was universally viewed as a rout. (71) Morgan stated that 150 were killed and wounded, and about 40 were taken prisoner. None of Washington's force was lost. William Childress stated there were 70 or 80 Tory prisoners, and as many killed. Benjamin Copeland, a Third Light Dragoon, thought that about 150 were taken prisoner, and 40 wounded "...without any loss on our side." (72)

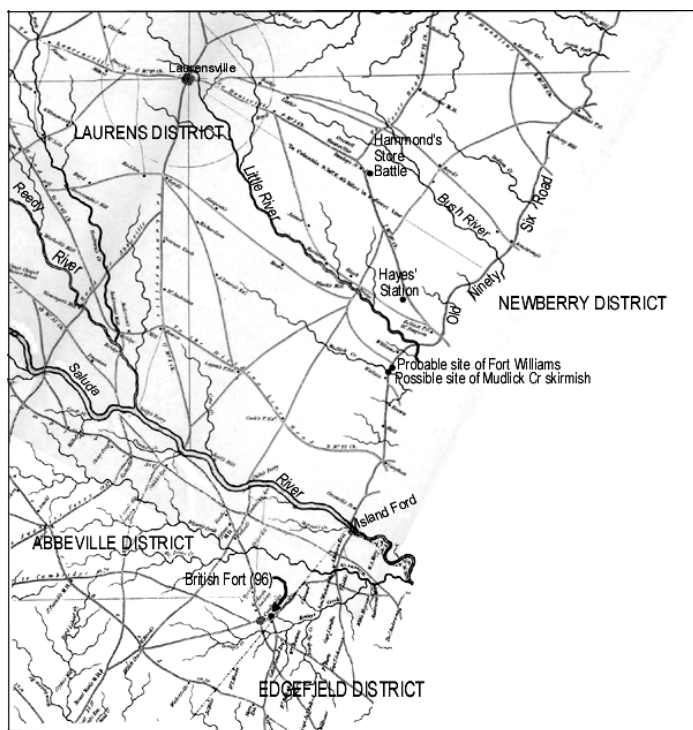
An incident is described during the charge that gives some insight into the behavior of Washington's troops. One of the troopers horses struck a tree and was killed in trying to avoid it - the trooper, now dismounted, drew his pistols and kept forward in the charge. His fellows chided him that he should have been killed instead of the horse. (73)

## Attack on Fort Williams

Another opportunity became apparent while Washington's force busied itself with collecting prisoners. How Washington received intelligence of the proximity of the Loyalist militia force at Fort Williams is unclear. His decision that he could take the fort is even more so.

The "fort" was located within seven to ten miles from the location of Hammond's Store,(74) and while the actual location is still not known, British correspondence clearly suggests that the actual house of the late James Williams was stockaded and garrisoned. (75)

Washington did not send his whole force; the number of prisoners may have precluded it. Intelligence gathered by the British during Washington's raid caused them to believe that Morgan's whole army was moving into the Ninety Six District. In addition, some intelligence suggested the presence of artillery with Morgan's army.(76) It is possible that Washington knew this as well, and hoped to repeat his tactic and success of Rugeley's Fort, where the garrison believed they were surrounded by superior numbers.



**Composite Mills' Atlas map compiled from sections of three district maps surveyed around 1820 to show the proximity of Hammond's Store, Fort Williams, Hayes' Station and Mudlick Creek. It is about 15 miles from Fort Williams to Ninety Six. Map used by permission of cartographer John A. Robertson. This map is from (and was created for) Christine Swager's *Come to the Cow Pens!*, Hub City Writers Project, 2002.**

Washington sent militia under Colonel Hayes and dragoons under James Simons. Simons was a former SC officer who joined the Third Light Dragoons under Washington(77); he was at least a cornet but his exact date of promotion to Lieutenant is not known. Approximately 40 militia infantry and 10 dragoons were sent.(78) One source reports the total number under Hayes and Simons to be 63.(79)

Commanding at Fort Williams was Loyalist Brigadier General Robert Cunningham.(80) He had with him between two and three hundred

Loyalist militia.(81) He received intelligence of the defeat of the force under Waters, and probably assumed that Morgan's larger force was approaching and decided to abandon the post during the night of December 30<sup>th</sup>.(82)

By the time Hayes and Simons arrived early Sunday morning, at 8 am (83), a large portion of the garrison had already evacuated. Hayes with Simons approached the fort under a flag. According to one account, Hayes introduced Simons to Cunningham, at which point Simons put forth the terms of surrender. The garrison was given five minutes to surrender. Cunningham asked for 30 minutes, which was granted. During this time, the last of the garrison slipped out the back, headed for Ninety Six.(84) Simons and Hayes decided not to pursue the Loyalists, but burned the fort(85) and rejoined Washington.

Meanwhile, Morgan detached 200 men to cover Washington's retreat.(86) Washington's raid was productive in retaking prisoners (87) and supplies; at least two wagons of baggage and/or arms were captured by Washington and returned to Morgan at Grindal Shoals.(88)

An incident that occurred some time during the raid is described by Thomas Young in his memoir. Young claimed that a young boy serving in Washington's corps had fallen into a river during the raid towards Hammond's Store. Ridiculed by the other troopers, he responded by saying he would kill a man that day; later he chased a Loyalist around a corncrib until he was able to "bring him down."(90) The identity of this boy has not been confirmed. None of the troopers who claimed in pension applications to be at Hammond's Store, Fort Williams, or Cowpens were younger than 16. While Washington's contemporary, Lt. Col. Henry Lee in his *Memoir* wrote that Washington was lax in discipline at times, Lee felt Washington was by nature to be decisive in battle(90). This event seems unlikely given Washington's pattern of behavior. There are no other indications that he would have permitted such brutality in a corps commanded by him *with his knowledge*. No other source corroborates this account. Like so many similar stories from the backcountry of the Carolinas, it is possible that it occurred. Caution must be exercised, however, and assuming that such behavior would have been sanctioned by American or British commanders, William Washington or otherwise.

In the context of the "tripwire" of outposts that the British had established to control the backcountry, Washington's raid would help set larger events in motion. On hearing of the raid, Cornwallis dispatched Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton to pursue Morgan. The perceived threat to Ninety Six did not materialize, and Cornwallis now believed "... the enemy are retreating."(91)

In addition to contributing to Cornwallis' decision to pursue Morgan, Washington's raid achieved many of the goals that Greene intended. "...Spirit up the people, to annoy the enemy in that quarter; collect the provisions and forage out of the way of the enemy."(92) Georgian cavalry captain George Gresham was indeed "spirited up" when he received intelligence of Washington's raid. He set out to join Morgan's force, and would be added to the command of William Washington the evening before the Battle of Cowpens.(93)

The realities of the War in the Carolinas in 1780 and 1781 were forcing William Washington to adapt in order not only to succeed, but also to survive. Actions such as Rugeley's Mill and Fort Williams were not typical cavalry actions. Washington was learning to be flexible. Washington was evolving into a leader that would have been equally at home in Johann Ewald's partisan warfare(94) as in the cavalry of Frederick the Great in Prussia.(95)

At times stratagem was called for; many days and nights would be spent in the field acting as light cavalry: screening, gathering intelligence, and harassing the enemy. The charge at Hammond's

Store though, showed that Washington was just as ready to assume the role of “heavy cavalry” that Greene also wanted. And the major battles of 1781 loomed ahead.

## Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Charles F. Price and Charles B. Baxley for editorial support. Sam Fore, Special Collections Librarian at the John D. Rockefeller Library, Colonial Williamsburg, provided invaluable assistance and insight with the Cornwallis Papers. Chief Ranger Patricia A. Ruff of the Cowpens National Battlefield and her staff generously allowed the use of their research files and facilities. Dr. Lawrence A. Babits provided support and encouragement during this project. Finally, thanks to my companions on two very hot days in July of 2005, who explored some of the sites described in this article with me: Charles B. Baxley, David P. Reuwer, Joe M. Goldsmith, Lawrence Young, Steven J. Rauch, John Allison, William T. Graves, and the late Charles Wesley “Wes” Hope.

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Title quote from Showman, *Greene Papers*, 35.

- (1) Showman, *Greene Papers*. The University of North Carolina Press, 1991: 6:589-590.
- (2) Tarleton, *Campaigns of 1780 and 1781*, 183.
- (3) Ibid., 203, 205.
- (4) Ibid., 203.
- (5) Ibid., 183. Long Cane Creek is in modern McCormick County, SC.
- (6) Ibid., 184. [Bierly's Ferry is probably also known as Shirer's (Shiroe's) Ferry and was located near the Parr Shoals Dam on the Broad River. Ed.]
- (7) Ibid., 209.
- (8) Ibid., 242.
- (9) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 6:611.
- (10) Seymour, *Journal of the Southern Expedition*. [New Providence is 13 miles southeast of Charlotte in Weddington, NC, the site of the beautiful extant Providence Presbyterian Church. Hanging Rock was a British Fort about two miles south of Heath Springs, SC on the old Waxhaws Road, a part of the Great Wagon Road (modern Flat Rock Road). Ed.]
- (11) Ibid., see also First Light Dragoon return, December 28, 1780, Steuben Papers, N-YHS, roll 4. For a more complete description of William Washington's success capturing Rugeley's Fort, see *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 11; available online at [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org).
- (12) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 6: 573, 576.
- (13) Ibid., 6: 590.
- (14) Ibid., 6: 584.
- (15) Seymour, *Journal of the Southern Expedition*.
- (16) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 6: 590.
- (17) Steuben Papers, N-YHS, return dated January 5, 1781.
- (18) Benjamin Copeland - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-650.
- (19) Steuben Papers, N-YHS.
- (20) Ibid.
- (21) Ibid.
- (22) Boyd, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, 3: 419-420. The exact date of the arrival of these recruits is not known. However, given Washington's statement in his January 5th return (Steuben Papers) about the large number of discharges in the Third Regiment, the arrival of the recruits was the only way the total aggregate number of troops could remain relatively the same. See August 31, 1780 return (Steuben Papers).
- (23) Journals of the Continental Congress, October 21, 1780, online, accessed November 30, 2005.
- (24) Horatio Gates Papers, N-YHS. Clothing return dated October 16, 1780 and men, arms and accoutrements, dated October 20<sup>th</sup>. Of note, carbines are not even mentioned in the return under arms.
- (25) These recruits were to be armed with swords and pistols. Boyd, *Jefferson Papers*, 420.
- (26) Richard Call was commissioned Lieutenant in the Theodorick Bland's Virginia horse on June 14, 1776, and promoted to Captain on December 4, 1776. He was promoted to Major in the Third Light Dragoons after the death of Major Alexander Clough at Tappan, NY in the fall of 1778. William Barrett was commissioned Lieutenant in the Third on April 10, 1778. William Parsons was commissioned Cornet in the Third Light Dragoons on February 6, 1777. Washington himself was commissioned Major in the Fourth Light Dragoons on January 27, 1777. (NARA microfilm M246-115).
- (27) Robert Cunningham to Charles Cornwallis, December 20, 1780, PRO 30/11/4 f363.
- (28) Tarleton, *Campaigns of 1780 and 1781*, 181. Tarleton's reference is no doubt to Col. William Campbell, a Patriot Virginia militia commander at Kings Mountain.
- (29) Jeremiah Dial - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-808.
- (30) Joseph McJunkin - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-1688.
- (31) Samuel Brown - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-377.
- (32) Showman, *Green Papers*, 6: 589-590.
- (33) Archibald McArthur to Henry Haldane, Cornwallis Papers, PRO 30/11/4 f385.
- (34) Joseph Goldsmith, personal communication with author.
- (35) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 6: 611.
- (36) Archibald McArthur to Henry Haldane, December 24, 1780, PRO 30/11/4 f385.
- (37) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (38) Ibid.
- (39) Lawrence Everheart - Federal pension application, NARA M804-944.
- (40) Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, Vol. 2, 5.
- (41) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (42) Ibid.
- (43) Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, Vol. 2, 5.
- (44) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31, Jeremiah Dial and William Hodge Federal Pension applications, NARA microfilm (Hodge: M804-1296). Probably Lieutenant Robert Lusk, a SC Patriot militia officer in Col. Thomas Brandon's regiment, Moss, *South Carolina Patriots*.
- (45) McCall, *The History of Georgia*, 505 and Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, p. 252.
- (46) Samuel Hammond - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-1176. For an annotated version, see *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 24; available online at [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org).
- (47) Benjamin Copeland - Federal pension application, NARA M840-650.
- (48) Joseph C. M. Goldsmith, personal communication with author.
- (49) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (50) “Memoir of Major Thomas Young” online, accessed 11/30/2005. An annotated version by Charles B. Baxley is available on line at *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 1, No. 3, page 5

- [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org).
- (51) William Childress - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-535.
- (52) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (53) Cornwallis to Balfour, PRO 30/11/84 f6, PRO Allen to Cornwallis PRO 30/11/4 f435.
- (54) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (55) "Memoir of Major Thomas Young," accessed 11/30/2005. Also supported by James Simons, in Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences*.
- (56) *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 1, No. 3, pages 14-22; available online at [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org).
- (57) George Gresham - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-1129.
- (58) Nosworthy, *The Anatomy of Victory: Battle Tactics 1689-1763*, 173-175.
- (59) The preferred use of swords by Washington is supported by Richard Call to Thomas Jefferson, March 29, 1781 in Boyd, *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, 274, and John Eager Howard to John Marshall, MHS. For European practices, see Duffy, *The Military Experience in the Age of Reason*, 222-223, Luvaas, *Frederick the Great on the Art of War*, 155, and Von Warnery, *Remarks on Cavalry*, 16.
- (60) George Washington Papers online, accessed on November 30, 2005. Frederick Wilhelm Von Steuben to George Washington, March 15, 1780. See also Gen. Isaac Huger's inspection of the cavalry in October 1780, Horatio Gates Papers (N-YHS).
- (61) Duffy, *The Military Experience in the Age of Reason*, 222-223.
- (62) Ibid., 223-224.
- (63) Henry Wells Federal Pension Application, NARA microfilm M804-2529. Wells, a Delaware Continental, was particularly favorable to Washington. Referring to Cowpens, he remarked, "The result of this victory is mainly owing to the skill and bravery of Col's Morgan + Washington for who could refuse to follow + fight for such leading.... During the day, at every turn we seemed to gain new advantages. Washington + Morgan knew how to turn every circumstance to good account- they were an host within themselves."
- (64) Thomas Young memoir, online, accessed 11/30/2005.
- (65) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (66) "Biographical Sketch of Lieutenant- Colonel John Mayfield the Tory, of Browns Creek" online, accessed 11/30/2005.
- (67) Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, Vol.2, 5.
- (68) Showman, *Greene Papers* 7: 30.
- (69) Ibid., Thomas Young memoir, online, accessed 11/30/2005, and Simons account in Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences*.
- (70) William Childress - Federal Pension Application, NARA microfilm M804-535.
- (71) Isaac Allen to Charles Cornwallis, December 31, 1780 PRO 30/11/4 f435, and Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30-31.
- (72) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30-31, Childress and Copeland - Federal Pensions.
- (73) Joseph McJunkin Narrative: Draper MSS, Sumter Papers 23VV 153-203. Thanks to William T. Graves who transcribed McJunkin's work, provided a great deal of insight into McJunkin, and brought this interesting anecdote to light. *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No. 11, page 41 available online at [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org).
- (74) Isaac Allen to Charles Cornwallis, December 31, 1780 PRO 30/11/4 f435, Dial - Federal Pension.
- (75) Charles Cornwallis to Nisbet Balfour, January 3, 1781 PRO 30/11/84 f6.
- (76) Ibid.
- (77) Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences*.
- (78) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 - 31.
- (79) Childress - Federal pension application.
- (80) Allen to Cornwallis, PRO 30/11/4 f435.
- (81) Childress - Federal pension application.
- (82) Allen to Cornwallis, PRO 30/11/4 f435, Cornwallis to Balfour, PRO 30/11/84 f6.
- (83) Archibald McArthur to Charles Cornwallis, January 1, 1781 PRO 30/11/67 f1-2.
- (84) Childress - Federal pension.
- (85) Childress and Dial - Federal pensions.
- (86) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 7: 30 -31.
- (87) Samuel Smith - Federal pension application, NARA microfilm M804-2231.
- (88) Hodge and William Grant (M804-1109) - Federal pension applications, NARA.
- (90) Young memoir, online, accessed 11/30/05; Royster, *The Revolutionary War Memoirs of General Henry Lee*, 588.
- (91) Cornwallis to Balfour, January 3, 1781, PRO 30/11/84 f6.
- (92) Showman, *Greene Papers*, 6: 589-590.
- (93) Gresham - Federal pension.
- (94) Ewald, *Treatise on Partisan Warfare*, 1991. Many of the characteristics described by Ewald of an effective partisan officer could apply to William Washington.
- (95) For excellent descriptions of Prussian cavalry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, see Luvaas, *Frederick the Great on the Art of War* and Warnery, *Remarks on Cavalry*.

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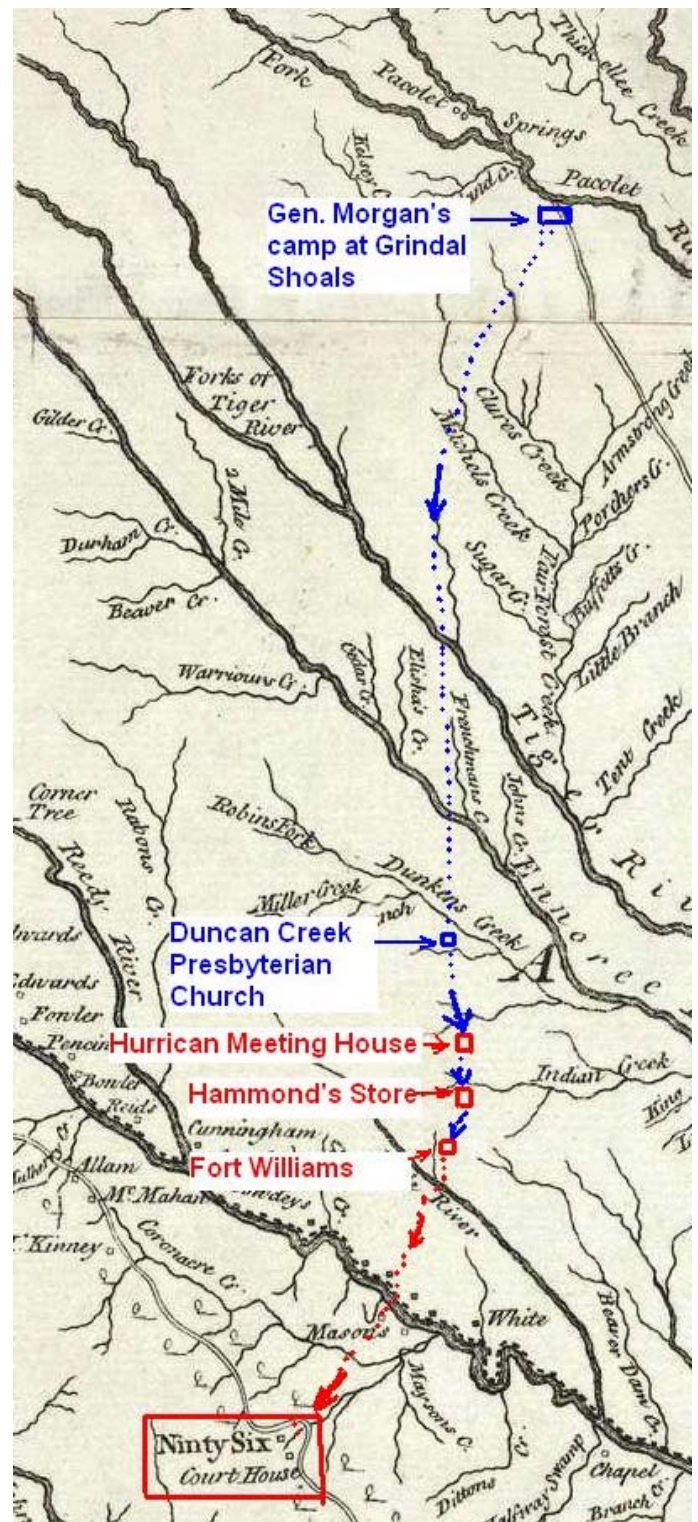
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Copies of artist Werner Willis' prints of Gen. Daniel Morgan and Lt. Col. William Washington are available from the artist at his studio at 3927 Brookwood Road, Charlotte, NC 28215.

Lee F. McGee, SCAR contributor, is from Pittsburgh, Pa. where he researches and writes about the 3d Continental Dragoons. [lmcgee@bee.net](mailto:lmcgee@bee.net)



Excerpt of Cook's 1773 map of South Carolina annotated by Charles B. Baxley to show the approximate route of Lt. Col. William Washington from Gen. Daniel Morgan's Grindal Shoals Camp to his attack on Loyalist at Hammond's Store and the Loyalists' retreat to Ninety Six.

★

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**Happy Holidays from all of  
the crew at *Southern  
Campaigns of the  
American Revolution!*** ★

## The Francis Marion Society

by Carol Daniels

One night this past spring around midnight, my husband and I were driving along a dark country highway toward home from Columbia. We were dressed in our best finery of tuxedo and long gown, having just attended a grand and highly enjoyable affair of the Robert Burns Society. As Kent drove in silence, I lolled in my seat dreamily, letting random thoughts wash pleasantly over me, like ocean waves.

Suddenly, one of the passing thoughts caught and held my consciousness. We had just been part of an event showing honor and respect to a great Scottish poet, which is well and good and as it should be; Robert Burns was a great poet, a Scotchman who should be honored, and my husband and I will continue to honor him.

But, what about the South Carolina Continental Army officer who quietly accepted without rancor an inferior post as the leader of a small backwoods militia in the Williamsburg District? What about Francis Marion? What about this small man of seemingly small leadership skills with a small limp who contributed mightily to the victory of the Patriots' cause? What about this one quiet person whose contributions at our darkest hour, without outside support, arguably won the war in South Carolina, the Southern Campaign and the ultimate victory? What about this one man, one of America's greatest heroes? What about this hero from of South Carolina, without whom we might still be English colonists? I thought: What about Francis Marion?

I turned to my husband, and told Kent my thoughts. South Carolina needs a Francis Marion Society to honor and demonstrate respect to our greatest hero. He looked at me, smiled and said, "do it." So, I am doing it.

January 1, 2006, will be the official birth date of the Francis Marion Society, celebrating the life and times of the Swamp Fox, Brigadier General Francis Marion, and his valiant men.

There will be an initial ceremony at Belle Isle Plantation, the site of Gen. Marion's tomb, on a Sunday afternoon in January. Other planned annual activities at this time are a Sweetheart Ball in April, a Swamp Fox Family Picnic in July, and a Sweet Potato Banquet (other foods included!) in November. Other activities will happen and changes will be made as members ask for them.

It is the intent of this society that each member shall come away from each event feeling good about herself/himself, Francis Marion, South Carolina, America, and having had a very enjoyable time.

If your name is on the membership list before midnight on January 1, 2006, you will be recorded as a founding member. For more information at 843-394-3202 or 843-374-3050 or 323 East Main Street, Lake City, SC 29560 or [kent@schistorystore.com](mailto:kent@schistorystore.com) to contact Carol Daniels. ★



## The Francis Marion Society

*Celebrating the life and times of  
Brigadier General Francis Marion  
and his Valiant Men*

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Please list here any interests, talents, expertise, etc. you might share with the Francis Marion Society. \_\_\_\_\_

Are you related to Francis Marion or one or more of his soldiers? \_\_\_\_\_  
If you think you might be related to one of these men, we can help you trace your line. You will then be recognized as a Descendant Member.

#### Annual Activities

Belle Isle Ceremony - included in dues - a Sunday afternoon in January

Sweetheart Ball - additional fee - a Saturday evening in April

Swamp Fox Family Picnic - included in dues - a Sunday afternoon in July

Sweet Potato Banquet - additional fee - a Saturday evening in November

#### Dues

Single Person or Family (including children under 18) - fifty dollars

Patron - two hundred dollars

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Dues Amt \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this completed application with your check to:

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For more information contact Kent or Carol Daniels at 843.394.3202 or 843.374.3050 or [kent@schistorystore.com](mailto:kent@schistorystore.com)

## Update on SCAR's Battle of Hobkirk's Hill Archaeology Survey

As announced in the October and November Editor's Notes, SCAR and friends has begun working on the 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 (the historic Great Waxhaws Road) in Camden, SC that was on the Continentals' right flank. The finds indicate that significant 18<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia Continentals, commanded by Lt. Col. Richard Campbell, took heavy musket fire from the British as they advanced with arms trailing down Hobkirk's Hill when ordered to attack Lord Rawdon's left flank on April 25, 1781. We have selected a second lot, on the American left (east) flank, for initial testing which is also under new home construction.

We are collecting data on 18<sup>th</sup> century military objects individuals have recovered from the Hobkirk's Hill battlefield starting with construction of homes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century golf course, home landscaping, and later the advent of hobbyists using metal detectors. Any one with an artifact from Hobkirk's Hill is requested to contact SCAR so we can catalogue your finds in the database.

We are using a GIS mapping system to create a database of all artifacts recovered in our metal detection survey as well those discovered in the past if we can identify the site of the find. Randy Russell, our GIS expert, is using a GPS, aerial photographs, GIS mapping program along with old-fashioned surveying and individual

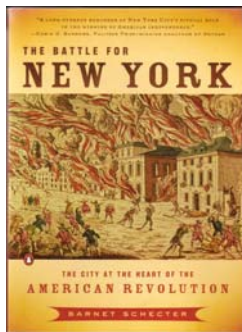
lot site plans to accurately document the location of each find. Every artifact catalogued, photographed, and plotted can help reveal the distribution pattern to place tactical events on the battlefield. This is a similar methodology to the comprehensive battlefield metallic artifact survey system is being utilized by the Palmetto Conservation Foundation – SCIAA on the Battle of Camden archeology project.

We are organizing a comprehensive metal detection survey of the modern home lots on the battlefield (as permitted by the landowners), using the amateur-professional model like BRAVO as described in the September 2005 SCAR 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 develop a display of representative Battle of Hobkirk's Hill artifacts loaned or donated by the landowners.

Mike Jones of Palmetto Technology Solutions, LLC (<http://www.ptssc.com>) of Columbia, SC, our Webmaster, will post the results of the work in progress on the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill website. ([www.hobkirkhill.org](http://www.hobkirkhill.org)) Professor Larry Babits of East Carolina University, distinguished archaeologist and military historian, is our project advisor. Archaeologist Bobby Southerlin, President of Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. is contributing his expertise (<http://archconsultants.org/index.htm>) assisted by project archaeology director Teriq Ghaffar who designed the battlefield survey methodology and is guiding the daily fieldwork. The project is committed to professional archaeological standards. John Allison and David Reuwer are coordinating the metal detection surveys with the homeowners.

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 or any contributions would be welcomed: tax-deductible gifts may be made to "Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site/Hobkirk Hill Survey Fund" in care of SCAR. ★

## The Battle for New York: the City at the Heart of the American Revolution by Barnet Schecter



"The struggle...was far more chaotic than (one) could have known without being in the thick of it, and like the other battles in the campaign for New York, it engendered its share of frustration and controversy." Barnet Schecter's words about the action for Chatterton's Hill (at the Battle of White Plains) very well describe the whole complexity of battles and actions in and around New York. August to November 1776 was a time of the indecisive Gen. George Washington, the intense Nathanael

Greene, the conniving Charles Lee, the dilatory British commander Howe, and the politicians. All of these historic cardboard-like characters and scenes come alive in living flesh and blood throughout *The Battle for New York* to this native Marylander for the first time.

The small piece of real estate called New York City was highly valued by the British command generals, the London command, the Continental Congress, George Washington, the Presbyterian-Anglican religious rivalry, and the contested commercial and landed interests. New York City was the fulcrum of the Anglo-American conflict. A fulcrum is the point or support on which a lever turns. In 389 readable text pages, Schecter draws a detailed portrait of the players, motives, tactics, strategy, enmeshed in the struggle to take, keep and/or retake this particular island property called New York. Then he adds 35

pages of 1,267 footnotes and a list of 171 sources in the bibliography, demonstrating his facility and fluidity as an historian. What makes him a first-rate historian is how well he tells the tale.

The Battle for New York in 1776 is actually a series of many battles, large and small, with the bigger engagements to include: Battles of Brooklyn, Long Island, Kip's Bay, Manhattan, Harlem Heights, Pelham Bay, White Plains, and Fort Washington. These bleed and spread over all five boroughs and Westchester County. Military campaigning and battlefield details can be weary on the mind. Schecter solidly navigates this dilemma by utilizing not only the actual words of the generals but also the voices of the field officers and foot soldiers. Readers get the perspective from the ground-up as well as the more traditional command-down view. This enables us to more vividly smell the smoke, shudder with fear, flee in confusion, climb the rocky hills, pitch into the fray, and stand on the ground; almost. *The New York Times Book Review* said Schecter marches us through battle where today we bank and shop, learn and live. Schecter marched me through my own ignorance to come out on the other side, weather-beaten but enlightened.

One thing I had previously heard very little about, if any, was the role that weather played in the disposition of troops and the outcomes of engagements.

We live in occupied New York in chapter 19 and experience through Schecter's words the 1778 return to near the City of the Patriots and the futility of Britain's efforts. Washington observes: "It is not a little pleasing nor less wonderful to contemplate that after two years Manoeuvring...both Armies are brought back to the very point they set out from." Nothing new of interest to SCAR readers is found in the short chapters on New York's impact on the war in the South and at Yorktown. The book is illustrated with black and white reprinted engravings, a couple of modern photographs, and some good maps prepared by Jeffrey L. Ward. We could have used more sequential maps (but then we, RevWar buffs, can always use more and better maps). The author, himself, "captured the spirit if not the appearance of the island (stripped of its trees and fences), the battered mansions, the war-torn city, and the lean American soldiers returning after seven years. 'The troops just leaving us were equipped as if for show,' another eyewitness wrote, 'and with their scarlet uniforms and burnished arms, made a brilliant display. The troops that marched in, on the contrary, were ill-clad and weather-beaten, and made a forlorn appearance. But then they were *our* troops, and as I looked at them, and thought about all they had done for us, my heart and my eyes were full, and I admired and gloried in them the more because they were weather-beaten and forlorn.'"

Stirring in every chapter is clearly the selfless determination of the Patriot forces like the 400 brave, sacrificial Marylanders who saved the bulk of Washington's army at the Vechte farmhouse in the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776. Only Col. Mordecai Gist and eight men came off the field and across Gowanus Creek, whereupon Washington exclaimed: "What brave fellows I must lose this day!" [See photo of action at the Vechte house - diorama on previous page.]

The Battle for New York is available in hardcover from the publisher at \$30, at [www.walkerbooks.com](http://www.walkerbooks.com). It is also available from various online booksellers. The Amazon price is \$19.80. The paperback edition is still on many bookstore shelves or it may be ordered from Penguin USA for \$16.00:

[http://us.penguin.com/nf/Book/BookDisplay/0,,0\\_014200333\\_6.00.html](http://us.penguin.com/nf/Book/BookDisplay/0,,0_014200333_6.00.html)

See the book's web site at [www.thebattlefornewyork.com](http://www.thebattlefornewyork.com) for the walking tour of Manhattan and other features.

Reviewed by David Paul Reuwer ★

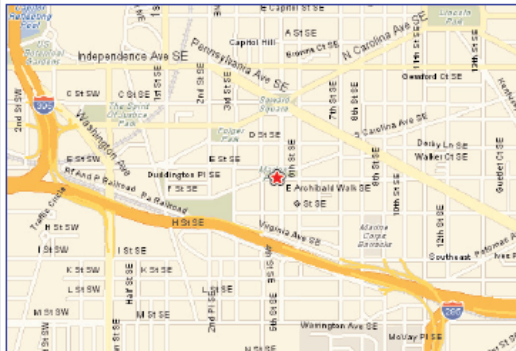
## Proposal to Refurbish

# Marion Park, South Carolina Avenue, SE, Washington DC, & add a monument to General Francis Marion



George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, James Garfield, Benjamin Banneker, William Seward, Franklin Roosevelt, Ulysses Grant, Nathanael Greene. All

of these Americans and more are immortalized with monuments in our Nation's Capital. Yet, General Francis Marion, The Swamp Fox, South Carolina's Hero, the Greatest Partisan General of the Southern Campaign, has been forgotten and does not have a monument in Washington, DC.



John McCabe of Columbia, SC, proposes the commissioning of a new statue of Gen. Francis Marion in Marion Park on South Carolina Street in Washington, DC. Above is McCabe's artist conception of the new monument. He is organizing raising funds to erect a larger than life sized bronze of Marion based on Robert Barinowski's sculpture, shown in the November issue of *SCAR*. To review Bob's work visit his studio at [www.baronsstudio.com](http://www.baronsstudio.com). If you would like to be a part of this effort, contact John at [john\\_mccabe@ml.com](mailto:john_mccabe@ml.com).



Scene from Marion Park. Photo by John McCabe.

Please consider submitting for publication In *SCAR* news items, photos and short articles as well as scholarly theses. CBB ★

"It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cause, that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle, or by degrees, the consequences will be the same."

Thomas Paine, 1777  
"The Crisis"

★

In 1791, Pierre L'Enfant created a greenspace on Capitol Hill, at South Carolina Avenue SE and 5th. Through an Act of Congress, it was named "Marion Park" after General Francis Marion, the legendary Partisan General from South Carolina. Care was assumed by the Department of

Interior, National Park Service. 200 years later, due to urban blight, the park became unkempt, unnoticed, and still unmarked. Now, thanks to urban renewal efforts, the time is right to restore South Carolina's National Park on Capitol Hill.



**Proposed site plan modifications in Marion Park.**



**Site of proposed park enhancement. Photo by John McCabe. ★**

**SCAR hopes to see you at Musgrove Mill State Historic Site, near Clinton, SC for Sam Fore's talk on SC Patriot cavalry commander, Lt. Col. James McCall on December 17<sup>th</sup>.**

**SCAR thanks the generous financial contributors in 2005 that 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. When you meet a SCAR financial or research contributor, please thank them for all of us.**

**Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year!**

