



Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution

www.southerncampaign.org

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Christmas Greetings from SCAR Camp Blessings to All this New Year



“Brothers in Arms” painting by Darby Erd showing five actual members of the South Carolina 3d Regiment of the Continental Line at the Purrysburg redoubt on the Savannah River. Biographies of those men pictured above: Catawba Indian Peter Harris, p. 32; Robert Gaston, p. 33; “free Negro” Drury Harris, p. 33; “Negro Adam”, p. 34; David Hopkins, p. 34. See related unit history on page 28. Painting © 2005, 2006 Cultural & Heritage Museums.

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Editor / Publisher's Notes

Great things have been affected by a few men well conducted. George Rogers Clark to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, February 3, 1779.

SCAR Corps of Discovery Field Trips You are Invited!

This winter the **Corps of Discovery** will take advantage of the premier Southern battlefielding season with field trips:

Join the Corps on **December 10, 2006** for a carpool tour of northwestern SC to sites of Col. Andrew Pickens' 1776 Ring Fight and his Tamasee Mountain home; we will have a presentation by Scott Alexander at the extant 1791 frontier post at Oconee Station. We will also visit Kings Mountain hero Col. Benjamin Cleveland's grave; SC Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Pickens' and Col. Robert Anderson's graves at the Old Stone Church. We will tour Gen. Andrew Pickens' Hopewell House and the site of Fort Rutledge at Essenecca Town and Cherokee Wars battles. This tour is free and open to the public. Oconee Station will collect the SC Park user fee of \$2.00 per person. This day is planned and hosted by Barbara Abernathy and will leave the town square in Pendleton, SC at 9:00 am.

On **January 20, 2007**, the Corps of Discovery mobilizes to explore little-known Lexington County Revolutionary War sites with



historian Dean Hunt. Beginning at the reconstructed Cayce House for a tour of the Museum we will carpool along the Old State Road and stop at the site of Fort Granby for a discussion on the sieges of the British at Fort Granby. Visit the old Granby Cemetery by the Congaree River; Frigid's (Friday's Ferry), site of two skirmishes; and discuss the site

of the camp of repose at Ancrum's Plantation across Congaree River. Drive to Congaree Creek bridge, site of Lee's Legion cavalry, commanded by Maj. Joseph Eggleston's ambush. See site of burial of heroine Emily Geiger at her husband's Threewitt's Plantation. Visit the sites of Loyalist Maj. William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham's skirmishes at Tarrar's Springs, Muddy Springs and Cloud's Creek, and tour the Lexington Museum. Also, visit the site of the running fight at Cedar Creek (Pelion) and the Juniper Springs skirmish (Gilbert). Meet at the Cayce Historical Museum at 1800 12th Street, Cayce, SC at 9 am for this free, open to the public, car pool tour. For more information contact Dean Hunt (deanhunt1965@yahoo.com).

For other Corps of Discovery trips we are planning, see page 4: <http://www.southerncampaign.org/newsletter/v3n9.pdf>

Corps of Discovery field trips are organized upon invitation of a host and guide. SCAR publishes a meeting date, time, and tentative Revolutionary War related sites to be visited. We invite all interested to car pool, join the hike and enjoy informal on-the-ground, interpretive presentations of research. Plan to join us as it sounds like fun! SCAR keeps you posted on the details in the Calendar of Upcoming Events.

Tell us about your research and trips to discover our Revolutionary War heritage. Share in SCAR. ★

Southern Campaigns Roundtable Meeting

Southern Campaigns Roundtable will meet on December 9, 2006 in Pendleton, SC at the historic Farmers Hall (upstairs) on the old town square at 10:00 am. The Roundtable consists of professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation; it is an active exchange of information on the Southern Campaigns' 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 states. Free and open to the interested public. We will stop for lunch at the Farmers Market Restaurant on the square and Saturday night foot stomping bluegrass music and BBQ at Just More Barbeque. ★

On-line Historic Library Resource

SCAR is helping [John Robertson](#) expand his on-line listing of journal articles, newspapers and historic magazines that contain articles or publication of letters, manuscripts and diaries of significance to the study of the Southern Campaigns. We also need help in republishing these items in the public domain that are not already readily available on-line. Use the Internet to bring the library to us!

[Online Library of the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War](#) – now fully searchable!

Examples of cites we need to compile and make readily accessible are articles on relevant topics and personalities associated with the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War in publications such as *Harpers Weekly*; *Historical Magazine*; *The Southern Literary Messenger*; *The Magazine of American History*; numerous state and local historical society journals; *Year Book, City of Charleston*; numerous history professional journals; and modern magazines such as *Military Collector and Historian*; *Muzzleloader*; *Journal of Military History*; and *Military History Quarterly*.

The website www.revwar75.com has in its [resource section](#) indexes of articles relevant to the American Revolution appearing in *Military Collector and Historian*, *Journal of Military History* and the *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*. The *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* (London, England) has published many articles on the Loyalist in the American Revolution. One article in the last journal pertains to the southern campaigns: "John Watson Tadwell Watson and the Provincial Light Infantry" by Walter T. Dornfest. It describes Col. Watson's disastrous campaign against Gen. Francis Marion in South Carolina. [Don Gara] ★

Help Wanted

SCAR also needs the services of a graphic artist and someone to help with magazine layout. We are also looking for articles, photos, maps, columnist, and feature editors for future SCAR editions. Volunteers are requested to contact SCAR editor [Charles B. Baxley](#). ★

2007 SCAR Publication Schedule

To allow more time to complete research and writing projects, roundtable and symposium planning, archaeology and preservation projects, SCAR will publish this journal quarterly in 2007, perhaps with special editions. The strength of these enterprises are achievable with contributions of your time, talent and treasure. We thank those who have been generous. ★

Charles B. Baxley..... [Editor-Publisher](#)
 David P. Reuwer... [grammarian & plenipotentiary](#)
 Steven J. Rauch..... [calendar](#)
 Jim Picuch..... [book reviews](#)
 Werner Willis..... [artist](#)
 Lanny W. Morgan.....[photographer](#)
 John A. Robertson..... [cartographer](#)
 David McKissack.....[contributing editor](#)
 B. Caroline Baxley..... [webmistress](#)

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 preservation, historic signage, interpretation, artifacts, and archaeology as well as the personalities, military tactics, units, logistics, and strategy, and the political leadership of the states. We highlight professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation and encourage an active exchange of information. All are invited to submit articles, pictures, documents, events, and suggestions. Please help us obtain information from the dusty archive files, the archaeology departments, and knowledge base of local historians, property owners and artifact collectors. We feature battles and skirmishes, documents, maps, artifacts, Internet links, and other stories. We also facilitate the discovery, preservation, interpretation, and promotion of historic sites on the ground.

Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution magazine is published by Woodward Corporation. All editions may be downloaded from the website below or from John Robertson on CD. Color graphics really enhance the magazine. We claim no copyrights on reprinted articles, photographs, maps and excerpts contained in these materials. Copyrights are reserved to the authors for articles, maps, and images created by others and to myself on other original materials. We often edit old documents for easier reading and insert comments as to names, alternative dates, and modern punctuation and spelling. We also from time to time forget to appropriately reference our sources, to whom we offer our humblest apologies.

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 submit all proposed articles as a MS Word document.

1776 Virginia Light Dragoon used in the magazine's banner is from an illustration by Charles M. Lefferts (1873-1923) now in the collections of The New-York Historical Society. Later cavalry uniforms were probably green or buff. Used by permission of The New-York Historical Society.

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

Research Wanted

SCAR wants to publish materials on the Battles of Long Cane, 2d Cedar Spring (Thomson's Peach Orchard-Wofford's Ironworks-Clifton), Ramsour's Mill, Beaufort, SC, Parker's Ferry, Granby and Beattie's Mill. We are looking for reports, pension statements, private letters, maps and plats, 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. SCAR is working with historians who are researching SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas Sumter's battles at Blackstock's Plantation and Hanging Rock and Gen. Nathanael Greene's battles of Hobkirk Hill and Eutaw Springs. If you have any information on these battles, please let [SCAR](#) know so we may share information you have gathered. **A story unshared may become a site unshared.** ★

SCAR Cavalry Conference Planning

SCAR is planning for a conference in the fall of 2007 on cavalry operations in the Revolution. Personalities, tactics and the uses of cavalry in specific battles and campaigns will be reviewed in depth. The training, accoutrements and support of cavalry on both sides during the Revolution, the traits and capabilities of the cavalry horse are also great subjects for presentations.

Interesting cavalry commanders: British Lt. Col. Banister Tarleton and Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe; Polish Gen. "Count" Casimir Pulaski; Continental Cols. Theodor Bland, George Baylor, William Washington, Anthony Walton White, Joseph Eggleston, Richard Call, Moylan, Elisha Sheldon, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee; SC State Troops Lt. Col. James McCall; French allies Col. Charles T. Armond and Armand-Louis de Gontaut, the Duc de Lauzun; Loyalists Col. Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), James DeLancey, Maj. Thomas Frazier, and Maj. John Coffin.

Revolutionary War cavalry battles [not limited to Southern Campaigns]: Baylor Dragoon Massacre, Poundridge, Rugeley's Fort, Battle of the Hook, Monck's Corner/Biggin Bridge, Lenud's Ferry; Parker's Ferry, Waxhaws, Gloucester, Fishing Creek, Hobkirk Hill, Camden, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, Hammond's Store, and Tarleton's Charlottesville Raid.

Other interesting topics: training of cavalymen and horses; traditional military manuals on cavalry operations and Pulaski's contributions; accoutrements of different types of cavalymen; other traditional uses of cavalry; mounted troops logistics and limitations.

The date and details are still under consideration, but please let SCAR know your suggestions of topics and presenters on cavalry operations in The Revolution. ★

SCAR & Carolina Mountains Literary Festival

Please join SCAR at the Carolina Mountains Literary Festival on September 14 and 15, 2007 in Burnsville, North Carolina for two panel discussions on Revolutionary War literature. Join a panel discussion with novelist Charles F. Price, literary critics Seabrook Wilkinson and Jimmy Cantrell, and historians John Buchanan, (Greene Papers editor) Dennis M. Conrad, Prof. Greg Massey; all accomplished writers and scholars of the American Revolution. SCAR contributor, Waxhaws scholar, journalist, and attorney, Scott Miskimon, will moderate these panels.

The topic of both panels is the literature on the American Revolution. To demonstrate how the lessons of our past can inform our present and our future and to look at the historian's craft as a good read, SCAR has organized two moderated panels at the 2007 festival. "We believe that historians can reach a broader audience through written history that rises to the level of literature even as it educates. Literature, both as fiction and nonfiction, tells stories with a vividness and immediacy that spur imagination and can make history live in ways dully-written textbooks cannot."

<http://www.cmlitfest.com> ★

"Unwaried Patience and Fortitude"* *Francis Marion's Orderly Book, 1775-1782

by [Patrick O'Kelley](#)

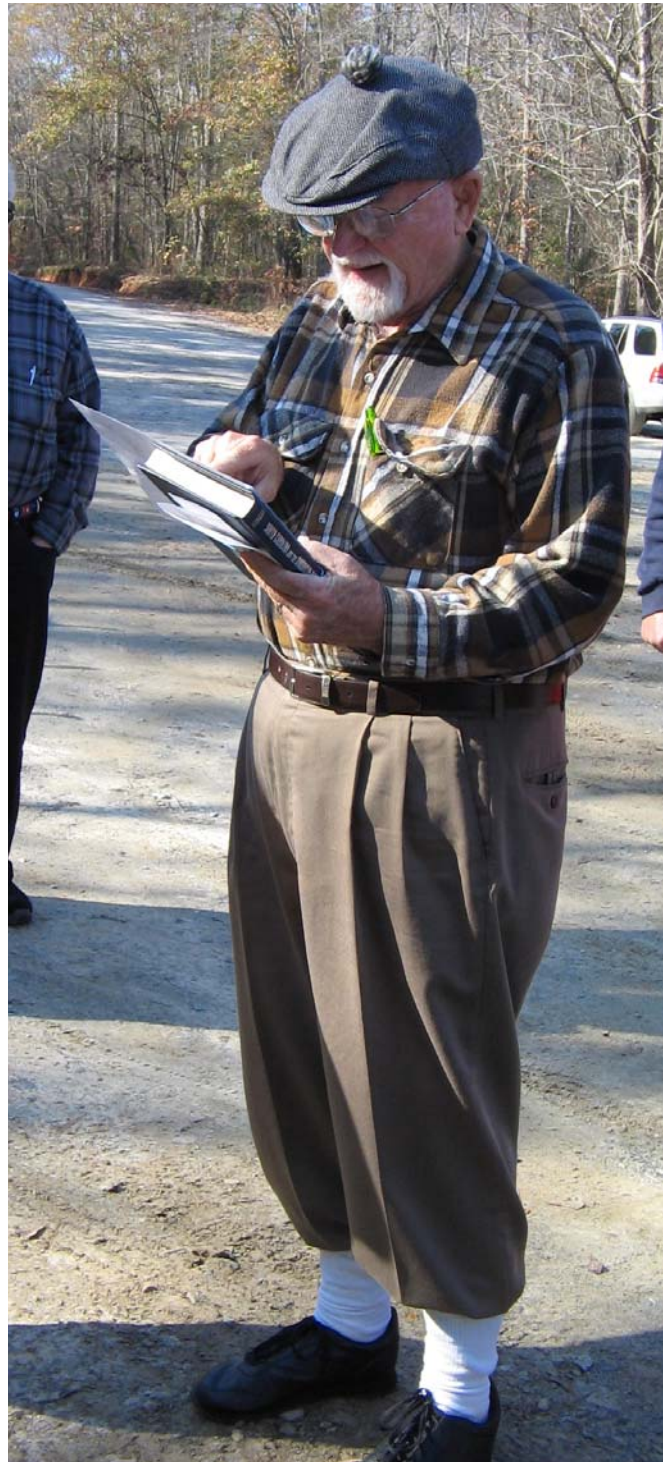
Francis Marion is an icon in the state of South Carolina. Much of what is known about him has been distorted such that now he is more legend than a real man. Marion was one of the most versatile commanders in the Revolution and adapted to whatever was thrown his way, whether he was a commander in conventional warfare, or living the life of an insurgent guerilla leader. He was not the typical image of a hero. He was short, middle aged and walked with a limp.

Marion's orders to his men were written in an order book, along with the comments of what was happening at the time. Each company within a regiment was ordered to maintain an orderly book. Each Continental regiment at any moment was maintaining about ten orderly books. There are some long runs of orderly books from the Revolutionary War; one of the best is at the Library of Congress, attributed to the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment. It runs in 23 volumes, from September 1777 to May 1783 with gaps. However it cannot rival the orderly book kept by Francis Marion, which has daily entries from 1775 to 1782. This book covers the time that Marion was involved in conventional warfare with the 2nd South Carolina Regiment, through the time that Marion became the role model of guerilla warfare in the 18th and 19th centuries. The 75th Ranger Regiment of the US Army includes Marion in their lineage and honors due to his unrelenting harassment of any and all British forces that dared enter his domain.

This book is the transcription of that long running orderly book. Not only are the battles, skirmishes and casualties recorded, but it also shows the day-to-day mundane life of a soldier in Charleston during the Revolution. In between the transcriptions is a history of what happened at that time, so that the reader can understand the context of each entry. The book contains original maps and drawings illustrating the life of Marion's men and how his men fought. Over 1,500 footnotes give information of all those mentioned in Marion's book, which make this book a great asset to genealogists or those seeking information on their ancestors.

The author, Patrick O'Kelley is a retired combat veteran from the US Army Special Forces. He is currently a Junior ROTC instructor and has been a Revolutionary War reenactor and living historian for over 25 years. Patrick O'Kelley is the author of the acclaimed four volume series *"Nothing but Blood and Slaughter"* *The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas*.

"Unwaried Patience and Fortitude" Francis Marion's Orderly Book, 1775-1782 will be available from the Infinity Publishing website for \$29.95 (<http://www.bbotw.com>). For details, contact the author: goober.com@juno.com . ★



Dr. Joseph T. Stukes, retired Professor of History at Erskine and Francis Marion University joins the Corps of Discovery at the Cherokee Ford setting the new Corps fashion trend. SCAR photo.

"The portals of the temple we have raised to freedom, shall be thrown wide, as an asylum to mankind. America shall receive to her bosom and comfort and cheer the oppressed, the miserable and the poor of every nation and of every clime." Gouverneur Morris' essays of *An American*, 1777.

The Southern Revolutionary War Institute Call for Papers - Second Biennial Southern Revolutionary War Symposium



Southern Revolutionary War I N S T I T U T E

The Beginning of the End: The Campaigns of 1775-1776 in the Southern Colonies

The Southern Revolutionary War Institute is pleased to announce that it will host the Second Biennial Southern Revolutionary War Symposium at the McCelvey Center in York, South Carolina on Friday, July 13, 2007. The McCelvey Center at 212 East Jefferson Street is home to the Southern Revolutionary War Institute, a research center dedicated to the study of the American Revolution in the Southern colonies.

The 2007 symposium will focus on the important but often overlooked years of 1775 and 1776, the “beginning of the end” of British rule in the Southern colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Critical political events included the dissolution and expulsion of the royal governments of the Southern colonies, the formation of the first independent provincial governments, the division of loyalties among the populace, the mobilization of state troops and militia, North Carolina’s “Mecklenburg Resolves,” and William Henry Drayton’s expedition to the South Carolina backcountry. Significant military engagements in 1775 included the first siege of Fort Ninety Six, SC; the Patriots’ success at the Battle of Great Bridge, Virginia and the Battle of Great Canebrake or Reedy River, SC, and the “Snow Campaign.” The year 1776 witnessed the Patriots’ victory at the Battle of Moore’s Creek Bridge, NC; the failed British attack on Charleston, SC at the Battles of Fort Sullivan and Breach Inlet; and the epic Cherokee Campaign that launched the militia of both Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia into a total war against the pro-British Cherokee Nation. The Institute especially encourages studies of the involvement of Native Americans, African Americans, and women in this early phase of the Revolution; areas of interest include the effects of Virginia Governor Lord Dunmore’s efforts to grant freedom to the slaves of rebel slave owners in exchange for the slaves’ service to the Crown; the Indian wars along the frontiers of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia; the participation of the Catawba Indians in the Battle of Sullivan’s Island and the Cherokee Campaign; and the involvement of women in political events like the “Edenton Tea Party.”

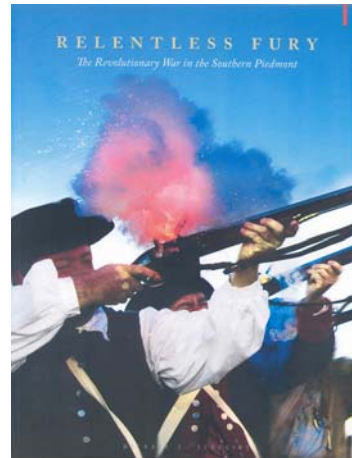
The Institute invites proposals for papers and sessions for the symposium. To submit a proposal, please send by January 1, 2007 a 300-word abstract with a cover letter indicating your name, postal

and e-mail addresses, institutional affiliation (if any), equipment needs, and a short biographical summary, to:

Michael Scoggins - Director, Southern Revolutionary War Institute
212 East Jefferson Street, York, SC 29745

Address any inquiries to Michael Scoggins at miscoggins@chmuseums.org or the above address. Notice of acceptance will be made no later than January 30, 2007, at which time presenters will also receive information on hotels and local accommodations. Papers should be 18-20 pages, Chicago Manual of Style, with footnotes and bibliography. Full text of the paper must be delivered by May 30, 2007. A copy in word processor format is also requested for future publication of the proceedings. Presentations will be limited to 20 minutes per person with 10 minutes for discussion; time limits will be strictly enforced. Papers will be grouped into sessions based on themes with a moderator for each session. ★

Relentless Fury: the Revolutionary War in the Southern Piedmont



As part of its ongoing celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution, the Culture & Heritage Museums (CHM) is pleased to announce the publication of *Relentless Fury: The Revolutionary War in the Southern Piedmont*, CHM’s fourth publication on the War for Independence in the Southern colonies. Written by CHM historian Michael C. Scoggins, *Relentless Fury* is a full-color 60-page

catalog based on the current Revolutionary War exhibition at the Museum of York County, *Liberty or Death: Rebels and Loyalists in the Southern Piedmont*. Like the exhibition, this publication was underwritten by a generous grant from the Watson-Brown Foundation, Inc.

Published in November 2006, *Relentless Fury* derives its title from a statement made by American General Nathanael Greene in December 1780. After observing first-hand the vicious and bloody partisan warfare in the Carolina backcountry, Greene commented “the Whigs and Tories pursue one another with the most relentless fury, killing and destroying each other wherever they meet.” And as its name implies, *Relentless Fury* is focused exclusively on the Revolutionary War campaigns in the backcountry of the two Carolinas and Georgia. This lavishly illustrated 8 ½ x 11 documentary is printed on glossy paper with a perfect binding, and it includes over 60 high-resolution color and black-and-white images, with accompanying text and an extensive bibliography.

Relentless Fury is not a narrative history of the Southern Campaign in the Piedmont; rather, it is a visual overview of people, places and artifacts from the so-called “civil war” in the backcountry. Most of the illustrations in this book are appearing in print for the first time. These include rare color and black-and-white portraits of key individuals, both military and civilian, who figured prominently in the war in the Piedmont; photographs of period and reproduction uniforms, weapons and equipment; original military documents

including regimental payrolls, officers' commissions and pension statements; and previously unpublished battlefield maps of engagements like Hanging Rock, Fishdam Ford and Blackstock's Plantation, reproduced with permission from such noted historical collections such as the Cornwallis Papers and the Lyman C. Draper Manuscript Collection.

Just in time for the holiday season, *Relentless Fury* is a stunning and colorful tour-de-force that will be of interest to all students of the American Revolution. Retail price is \$19.99. For more information, or to place an order, contact the Museum Store, Museum of York County, 4621 Mt. Gallant Road, Rock Hill, SC 29732 (803) 981-9181, or the Historic Brattonsville Gift Shop, 1444 Brattonsville Road, McConnells, SC 29726 (803) 684 -2327.

★

SCAR Caribbean Symposium



SCAR has started work on a cruiseship-based symposium on the Revolution's maritime war in the West Indies (Caribbean) and its influence upon the course of the American Revolutionary War. We know that the war became more global as allies entered the fray against the British and the prized British colonies in the Caribbean were seen as up for the taking, those valuable sugar=molasses=rum islands. Take a look at John A. Robertson's Caribbean database and see the number of battles in

the area that we call the southern Southern Campaign. We are taking suggestions of your "must see" battlefields and museums. Stay tuned for more information.

This picture was taken from the Fort on St. Eustatius from which was fired "the First Salute" to the new United States. Who knows, it may have been the same cannon. Photo by Barbara Abernethy. ★

"Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution" Progress Report

John A. Robertson

In the previous newsletter, generous space was given to "[Gazetteer of Caribbean in Revolutionary War](#)", "[Graves of Notables in the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War](#)" and to the forthcoming "Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution". I am currently working to merge both the "Caribbean" and "Graves of Notables" gazetteers, with a large amount of other data to form a single "Global Gazetteer". Future plans are to merge in other databases such as that for the Overmountain Victory Trail, and those I have created for custom maps. If permission is forthcoming, I will include Sullivan's Campaign in NY. If it were available, I would like to include Arnold's trek up the Kennebec. The campaigns against the Cherokee and the Creek are largely unworked turf.

The work on the "Global Gazetteer" is progressing as expected and, at the time this is written, I am working on the "L" section, and adding an additional letter section every 2 or 3 days. I do not plan

to make it publicly accessible until at least half of it is in place. Until the "Global Gazetteer" is made accessible, the "Caribbean" and "Graves of Notables" will remain accessible from the menu line at "[Southern Campaign ~ Rev War](#)". When "Global Gazetteer" is accessible, it will appear on that menu line and the other two will be removed.

The purpose of this database is to provide documentary pages for as many of these sites as possible showing the location with maps, why we believe the site is as shown, and with what confidence. Where such is provided, the resolution of the coordinates will be as full as we know it. For those not having such documentation (the majority of sites), coordinates will be provided in *dd.ddd* format. This minimal information is being put online in order to **encourage collaboration** in documenting and improving the site locations.

The "Graves of Notable" content will be limited to those whose names have found their way into history books. The "Caribbean" database will be included in its entirety.

Users of Microsoft Streets & Trips (© 2006 Microsoft Corporation) will be pleased to note that downloadable databases are provided for each letter and for the whole database. You will be able to use the "Find" button to search for any site in the database, and to create driving directions to the site from anywhere, within reason. For your personal use, you will be able to print maps. Any publication of such maps are subject to Microsoft's copyrights and mine.

As the name implies, the scope of this database will be worldwide. To date, all the documented sites are in the South, the Caribbean, or in graves of notables. This will change with collaboration. Those elsewhere are listed with minimal information. The Southern Campaigns were not fought in isolation, but were part of a global war. My current plans are that the "Global Gazetteer" will remain a line item in the menu line of "[Southern Campaign ~ Rev War](#)". ★

SCAR Editor Charles B. Baxley shares evening with Compatriots at Dataw Island, SC



SCAR Editor Charles B. Baxley joined President Benjamin Richards, Jr. (left), Dean Hewitt, Secretary/Treasurer, Charles Aimar, Chaplain (in the kilt), and the members of the Gov. Paul Hamilton Chapter of the SCSSAR, and members of the DAR at their annual meeting and banquet held near the tabby ruins at the beautiful Dataw Island Club near Lady's Island, SC. ★

Digging for Information – Southern Campaigns Archaeology Projects

SCAR needs sources to report on Revolutionary War archaeology projects in other Southern Campaigns states; more militia is needed for intelligence. New and follow-on archaeology projects at several interesting South Carolina Revolutionary War sites are underway.

Buford's Battlefield (Waxhaws) SCAR Emergency Response – Lancaster County is constructing a recreational facility just south of the monument area of the site of the Battle of the Waxhaws. John Allison led a team to examine the site for Revolutionary War era battlefield artifacts. One old halter buckle was recovered, but nothing more definitive of the battle was located. Scott Butler of Brockington and Associates, archaeologists of Norcross, Georgia conducted a survey of the graded area prior to the grading and also did not find any evidence of the battle except for the northeast corner and an area thought to possibly be a second mass grave which was not disturbed by this project. Butler reports

“we shovel tested and metal detected the tract thoroughly; we found three fired musket balls in the tract's northeastern corner. For the most part, the [recreational] complex seems to be near but outside the core battlefield area. We also identified a *possible* location of a second mass grave. At the time of our survey (spring 2006), the rocky knoll top was situated on private property just outside of the county owned tract. Using our report, [acting administrator] Jim Bull told me he secured a grant for Lancaster County (SC) and purchased an additional acre to preserve the possible grave location. It is now set aside for long term preservation; the county may place interpretive battlefield signage there in the future.

As you know, we identified battlefield artifacts within the SCDOT SC Highway 522 and 9 intersection improvements project area. SCDOT intends to go forward with the project, as it is a safety issue. On August 21, 2006 Wayne Roberts [SC DOT archaeologist], Tracy Power [SC Historic Preservation Office], the project engineers, and myself had an on site meeting to discuss impacts and possible mitigation options. We agreed that the project would likely cause an adverse impact to the Waxhaws Battlefield. Mitigation for battlefield impacts are problematic; we generally agreed it would best serve the public interest if SCDOT would fund a more comprehensive battlefield study to fully define the Waxhaws core battlefield area. This study, of course, is contingent on obtaining landowner permission.

This is the current status of the project -- to my knowledge. Landowner permission has been sought. SCDOT has not moved forward with this and other improvements projects because of temporary funding issues.

Unfortunately, Lancaster County, the SCIAA, the SC DOT, or SCAR does not really know the precise location of Buford's Massacre. Butler's SC DOT survey did locate some military artifacts about 2,000 feet northeast of the new recreational park, their scatter did not delineate the boundaries of this important battlefield. Butler's "cultural resources" survey of a portion of the **Battle of the Waxhaws (Buford's Massacre)** site near the intersection of SC Highways 9 and 522 in Lancaster County, SC located a wide Revolutionary War era musket ball scatter to the north and east of the monument site, indicative of the battle. This initial survey shows the period military artifact scatter over a wide area and that the National Register of Historic Properties

boundaries need to be enlarged and redefined. Since the SC DOT is making roadway improvements on this battlefield, hopefully, the mitigation plan will fund additional archaeological research to fully delineate the battlefield, locate and mark the mass graves, recover artifacts before they are paved over, and place interpretative signage. If you have Battle of Waxhaws artifacts in your collection, please contact [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's (SCIAA) military archaeology team of Steve Smith and Jim Legg have finished some "quick and dirty" fieldwork for the Palmetto Conservation Foundation and the State of South Carolina – Parks, Recreation and Tourism at SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas Sumter's November 20, 1780 **Blackstock's Plantation** victory over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on the Tyger River. The initial survey recovered a wide scatter of 18th century military artifacts and 18th century nails from the plantation's buildings described in the battle accounts covering a large area around the DAR monument. If you have Battle of Blackstock's artifacts in your collection, please contact archaeologist [Steve Smith](#) or [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

Smith and Legg's archaeological survey of Continental Lt. Col. John Laurens' May 4, 1779 **Coosawhatchie** battlefield and SC Patriot militia Col. William Harden's capture of **Fort Balfour** from its Loyalists garrison at Pocotaligo, SC on April 13, 1781 is available on-line at <http://www.lowcountryrevtrail.org/downloads/BalfourandCoosawhatchie.pdf>.

Smith and Legg are also working on an initial archaeological survey of the important backcountry revolt that occurred on July 12, 1780 at the **Battle of Williamson's Plantation – Huck's Defeat** battlefield in York County, SC. Luckily, the majority of this site was obtained for preservation by York County in conjunction with Historic Brattonsville. Their research thus far confirms the presence of Revolutionary War period military artifacts north and east of the Historic Brattonsville visitors' center, but many finds have been artifacts from modern reenactments. Smith indicated "we believe we have found part of the Williamson's Plantation battlefield on park property." Hopefully, the archaeologists can return to Brattonsville to further define this important battlefield and the York County Cultural and Heritage Commission will interpret this battle on the actual battlegrounds. If you have any relics from or knowledge about the Huck's Defeat site, please contact either York County historian [Mike Scoggins](#), [SCAR](#) or project archaeologist [Steve Smith](#).

Smith and Legg are also back in the field at the **Musgrove Mill** searching for evidence of the battlefield. The State of South Carolina owns property on the east side of the Enoree River thought by many to be the actual battlefield; however, the location of the actual Musgrove Mill battlefield is subject to debate until archaeology can confirm the site. The results of last summer's fieldwork failed to find 18th century military artifacts on the state's battlefield property. The state historic site clearly owns the old Edward Musgrove home, mill and ford sites, and purchased an elaborate battlefield model showing the battlefield just to the east, across the Enoree River. SCAR is excited to add archeological evidence to aid in the preservation and accurate interpretation of this important Patriot victory during the lowest ebb of the Southern Campaigns. If you have any relics from or knowledge about the Musgrove Mill battlefield site, please contact either historic site manager Frank Stovall, [SCAR](#) or archaeologist [Steve Smith](#).

Smith and Legg are back in the field working on their third "dig" at the **Battle of Camden** site with some highly skilled volunteers

doing an extensive metal detection survey in specific areas, some ground penetrating radar studies, and again interviewing collectors to identify and catalog old finds on the master GIS system of battlefield artifacts. The initial analysis of ground penetrating radar (GPR) returns indicates that the battlefield's sandy soils are not conducive to GPR studies. A project goal of locating the mass graves on the battlefield continues to elude the researchers. If you have Battle of Camden artifacts in your collection, please contact archaeologist [Steve Smith](#) or [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

Smith, Legg and Tamara Wilson's detailed report on the first two Battle of Camden archaeological surveys, called *Understanding Camden*, is available for sale for \$20.00 from the Palmetto Conservation Foundation.

<http://palmettoconservation.org/index.php?action=website-view-item&WebSiteID=127&ItemID=3040>

Smith and Legg are conducting a major Gen. Francis Marion site survey contract for the Francis Marion Trail Commission. At the **Port's Ferry** Marion campsite on the Pee Dee River, Smith discovered several artifacts dating to the late 18th century, including a side plate from a British Brown Bess musket, buttons, a colonial period horseshoe and a buckle. "I've been to three locations in the Port's Ferry area where we found evidence that might be possible locations of Francis Marion camp sites," Smith said during an interview deep in the woods. "Port's Ferry was an important strategic point along the Pee Dee that Marion crossed several times. It is also where he camped during the early part of his partisan career, generally between August of 1780 and January and February of 1781." Smith is searching to prove sites selected for identification of Marion's military operations: Black Mingo Creek/Dollard's "Blue House" Tavern; Wadboo Barony (boats captured and burned, Colleton mansion, final camp and Battle of the Avenue of the Cedars); Fairlawn Barony (Stony Point landing, extant redoubt "Fort Fairlawn" and British camp, Colleton Castle and hospital burned); Battle of Parker's Ferry; Battle of Tydiman's Plantation/Wambaw Bridge; Georgetown defenses and raid sites; Port's Ferry (redoubt) camps; Battle of Quinby Bridge/Shubrick's Plantation; Birch's Mill; Snow Island/Tanyard camps and raid; Battle of Blue Savannah; the route of Lt. Col. Tarleton's chase of Gen. Marion to Ox Swamp; Battle of Halfway Swamp to Singleton's Mill; Thomas Sumter's Plantation (at Great Savannah); site of the reconvention of South Carolina's General Assembly at Jacksonboro on the Edisto (Pon Pon) River; Witherspoon's Ferry on the Pee Dee River; and route of Col. Watson's chase of Gen. Marion in the "battle of the bridges". These Marion sites together with his positions in the Battle of Eutaw Springs; the sieges of Fort Watson and Fort Motte; Marion's birthplace on the Cooper River; the Tradd Street house in Charleston; Marion's tomb at his brother's Belle Isle Plantation on the Santee River; Pond Bluff Plantation, his final home, now under Lake Marion are major Marion sites available for a tour.

Scott Butler has completed a preliminary cultural resources study of the historic site of **Bacon's Bridge** over the upper Ashley River in Dorchester County, SC. There is an extant earthwork mound, possibly of the Revolutionary War era where several 18th century military and civilian artifacts were recovered. To mitigate any adverse impacts of this Revolutionary War era campsite, the SC DOT will move the new bridge improvements to the north (upstream) away from the possible 18th century mound. Scott reported, "our Bacon's Bridge report is currently being reviewed by SC DOT. I only worked on the military component; Josh Fletcher (Brockington and Associates, Charleston office) did most of the work and put the (full) report together."

Pursuant to his contract with PCF, Butler has received approval for his archaeological survey plan from the National Parks Services (ABPP) to do phase two reconnaissance at Gen. Nathanael Greene's **Eutaw Springs** battlefield in Orangeburg County, SC. This fieldwork, scheduled for January 2007, is designed to further delineate the boundaries of the battleground building on the initial battlefield survey work by David P. Reuwer and Butler in 2000-2002. The Palmetto Conservation Foundation's Military Heritage Program (Gen. George Fields and Nancy Stone-Collum) held their initial community meeting on November 14, 2006 in Eutawville, SC, planning for preservation of this important national heritage site. If you have Battle of Eutaw Springs artifacts in your collection, please contact [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

The **Hobkirk's Hill** battlefield archaeology project (ARCHH, Inc.) has completed its metal detection survey of the fourth property (Jordan) located south of Greene Street and west of Broad Street on the southern face of Hobkirk Hill. ARCHH researchers found one oval brass plate, lead filled, with a hasp, very old, *possibly* a cross strap plate; however preliminary archaeological identification by Tariq Ghaffar indicates that he believes that the brass piece is a "bridal rosette", common on horse tack up to about 1805. "We are classifying it as an "M" (maybe related to the battle) in the artifact catalogue. It could just as easily have come from a lady out for an afternoon ride in 1800, as from American or British cavalry." Also the team found one melted piece of lead and second piece of misshapen lead. They also recovered 11 post 1959 coins to go with 3 coins the team found in late summer along with some other "yardifacts", but nothing of import. The team speculates that they may be too far north of where action may have occurred; however this yard is in an area of heavy residential development and landscaping. ARCHH Field Director John Allison is confident that with the coins and yardifacts recovered they would find anything else relevant if it is there.



ARCHH team members John Allison, Jason Smith, Tariq Ghaffar, and Tommy Rollins at lot 6 on the crest of Hobkirk Hill. SCAR photo.

The ARCHH, Inc. team was back "on the high sand hill" after Thanksgiving completing the surveys of lots 5 and 6. Lot 5 (McCaskill) is just south - downhill of the initial very productive test lot #1 - and lot 6 (Weeks) is on the top of Hobkirk Hill, several hundred feet east of the Great Waxhaw Road. Lot 5 yielded two obvious musket balls and several as-of-yet unidentified metallic pieces including two pieces of a large molded lead bar. Lot 6, location of the initial deployment of Col. John Gunby's Maryland 1st Regiment, is largely covered with buildings, dense landscaping, a pool, and decking. It yielded no definitive 18th Century military

artifacts, but several pieces of worked bronze, possibly carriage pieces, and several leather rivets that could be from harnesses, leather cases, belts or other similar items.

If you are interested in volunteering to work with the Hobkirk Hill archaeology research project, please contact [SCAR](#). If you have Battle of Hobkirk's Hill artifacts in your collection, please contact [SCAR](#) about sharing your data. (see www.hobkirkhill.org)

The University of Georgia Lamar Institute, lead by archaeologist Daniel T. Elliott, has published their impressive archaeological survey of **Ebenezer, Georgia**, site of numerous British camps on the Savannah River is posted in a sanitized version on-line at <http://shapiro.anthro.uga.edu/Lamar/PDFfiles/Publication%2073.pdf>.

Southern Research, Historical Preservation Consultants, Inc, lead by archaeologist Daniel T. Elliott, has published their comprehensive archaeological survey of **Fort Morris**, Georgia, site of the Patriot battery on the Medway River is posted on-line at [http://hpd.dnr.state.ga.us/assets/documents/archaeology/FtMorris Archaeological Investigation.pdf#search=%22Fort%20Morris%20Georgia%22](http://hpd.dnr.state.ga.us/assets/documents/archaeology/FtMorris%20Georgia%22) ★

Eutaw Springs Battlefield Advisory Council

As a part of their American Battlefields Protection Program (ABPP) grant, the Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF) held an organizational meeting in Eutawville, SC on November 14, 2006 to form a local committee to guide development of a long-range preservation and interpretation plan for the Eutaw Springs battlefield. The project's primary goals are to further delineate the boundaries of the Eutaw Springs battlefield, initially addressed by David P. Reuwer and Scott Butler, with archaeology and to build a community-based preservation plan. The public is invited to a community meeting at the Eutawville Community Center in January 2007 while the archaeological team, lead by military archaeologist Scott Butler of Brockington & Associates of Norcross, Ga., is doing fieldwork. ★

1775 map finds home in Oconee County

WALHALLA — The Associated Press - A map of North and South Carolina from 1775 that was said to be so accurate that troops from both sides used it in the Revolutionary War has found a home in Oconee County, SC. The copy of Henry Mouzon's map hangs in the South Carolina Room of the Oconee County Library in Walhalla.

It is so accurate that American, English and French armies used it during the Revolutionary War. But something else interests Luther Lyle, chairman of the Oconee County Arts and Historical Commission. "The thing that I find most interesting about this map is that it shows the locations of the Cherokee towns of Seneca, Oconee and Keowee as they were in 1775," Lyle said.

An anonymous donor presented the map to Oconee County. Bob Alexander, who owns Country Gallery and Frame in Tamassee, framed the map. "I have a strong interest in historical preservation," Alexander said. "I wanted to do something to see it saved for the future."

Mouzon created his map based on years of personal surveying. He wanted to correct mistakes on James Cook's map of South Carolina and John Colett's map of North Carolina. The date of the copy given to Oconee County is unknown. For more than 50 years, Mouzon's map was the source of information about the geography

and topography of the Carolinas and was copied frequently by other mapmakers for its detail and accuracy.

Original prints of the map have been valued as much as \$15,000, while other copies of the map are valued considerably more, Lyle said. George Washington's copy, folded and backed on cloth so it could be carried in his saddlebag, is today owned by the American Geographical Society. The map owned by Lt. Gen. J.B.D. deVimeur Rochambeau, who with his French troops marched alongside Washington to Yorktown, is in the Library of Congress.

The map shows the area that is Oconee County was still Cherokee Indian land, but because they were allies of the British in the Revolutionary War, the Cherokees lost most of their land in South Carolina in the Cherokee Treaty of 1777, Lyle said. ★

Corps of Discovery at Kings Mountain

Corps of Discovery enjoyed beautiful fall battlefielding weather for an insiders' tour of the **Kings Mountain National Military Park** hosted by park ranger, author and *SCAR* contributor, Robert "Bert" Dunkerly on November 19, 2006. We toured the renovated museum and the book sales at the visitors' center. We drove to the Cherokee Ford of the Broad River, site of the Patriots' crossing and on many of the old roads used by the approaching troops. After stopping by Kings Mountain hero Col. Frederick Hambricht's grave at the old Shiloh Presbyterian Church cemetery, we drove into the federal reservation along the Patriots' approach road.



Bert Dunkerly talks with the Corps at the Cherokee Ford. This was also the site of NC Patriot militia Col. Charles McDowell's camp in August 1780 where the attack on the Loyalists gathering at Musgrove Mill was launched. SCAR photo.

Off the paved pathways, we saw the roadbed of the old road around the north side of Kings Mountain and walked up the steep sides at the points of attack of the Georgia-South Carolina-North Carolina-Virginia Patriot militia regiments assaulting the hill from all sides.

Kings Mountain park ranger, author and *SCAR* contributor, Robert "Bert" Dunkerly will be leaving KM for a new job at Moores Creek National Park near Wilmington, NC as the Chief of Interpretation whose duties include running the visitor center and overseeing the park's programs.



Portion of abandoned roadbed on north side of Kings Mountain which was used by the Patriots' approach to attack the Loyalists camped on the top of Kings Mountain. SCAR photo.



Battlefield tour leader Ranger "Bert" Dunkerly at the Maj. William Chronicle stone. SCAR photo. ★

Letters to the Editor

Howdy,

OK, I can see we'll be going tit for tat on the issue of whether or not the North Carolina troops with Eaton were those who ran at Guilford or those who were already on the Continental service. So, here goes...

Steven Rauch wrote in the last SCAR (Volume 3, Number 10/11) that the North Carolina troops with Eaton in May 1781 were the militia that fled at Guilford, and he backed it up with words from the "participants themselves". The words were three quotes from Eaton and Butler, written within a one-week span in April 1781 that says Eaton is going to take over those who fled during the battle of Guilford Courthouse. Steven also writes that he would like to see my sources as to my information that these men were not the militia, but were the regulars of the Continental line who had fought at Guilford as Continentals.

It is true that Eaton was going to take over the militia that had been forced to serve in mid-April 1781, however this is not what he took with him to South Carolina. He marched south to Greene's army, not with the militia from Guilford, but with 170 enlisted men that he took command of at Chatham Courthouse. Butler may have thought that Eaton was going to receive the runaway militia on April 11th, but it is not what marched with Eaton on April 13th. The militia who ran from Guilford were placed upon the Continental service on 25 April 1781 and put under the command of Ashe, Dixon and Armstrong. They had to report to six different towns, Halifax, Edenton, Wilmington, Smithfield and Hillsborough. By the time they arrived in those six towns Eaton was already well on his way to South Carolina.

As for my sources, you can see an in depth research about this in Larry Babits book on the North Carolina Continentals titled, "Fortitude and Forbearance, The North Carolina Continental Line in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783" published by the Office of Archives and History in Raleigh, 2004. The role of the two different North Carolina elements, both the militia forced to serve, and the Continentals who were NOT militia, has been confused and blended over the years by such letters as those written by Eaton and Butler in mid-April 1781. To put it in Larry Babits' own words these 170 enlisted men were not the militia from Guilford, they were Continentals:

After examining records, pension accounts, and other contemporary sources, it seems that the four North Carolina Continental companies at Guilford Courthouse served as the cadre for Eaton's detachment that fought at Augusta. Those troops, in turn, were then the cadre for the three regiments that served so well during the summer campaign, culminating in the battle of Eutaw Springs.

The second point was that Steven said that Finley's first name, at Augusta was Ebenezer, and I contend it is Samuel. Steven's source was a muster roll of Maryland artillery from January 1782. He also lists as a source William Sherman's research and writes that he has "not seen any other reference to Finley that indicates a different first name other than Patrick's books."

OK, here is a list of a few sources that mention Finley's first name as Samuel and not Ebenezer.

Thomas Baker, *Another Such Victory*

Jac Weller, *Irregular But Effective: Partizan Weapons Tactics in the American Revolution, Southern Theatre*

John Buchanan, *Road to Guilford Courthouse*

Henry Lumpkin, *From Savannah to Yorktown*

Hugh Rankin, *The North Carolina Continentals*

Mark Boatner, III *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*

Steven Rauch, SCAR Volume 3 Number 5, "Prelude to Augusta"

I think the confusion comes from the fact that Ebenezer Finley of the Maryland Artillery was down here, but he was not the same Finley. Ebenezer Finley assumed the position of Deputy Judge Advocate of the Southern Department in June 1780. Other than

that reference, I have not found him on any battlefield down here. The other confusion, and I think where Sherman received his information, is from an old Order of Battle (OOB) from the NPS that was posted in 2000.

<http://www.nps.gov/guco/planyourvisit/upload/Order%20of%20Battle.doc>

Besides that OOB, I have not seen Ebenezer Finley mentioned as commanding guns in the South. Where the NPS got that information, I do not know. On that same OOB they have many things wrong, so I am not surprised that they would get Finley's name wrong too. Other things wrong are:

Charles Harrison commanding the Patriot artillery.

The 4th Continental Dragoons were at Guilford.

The British light infantry consisting of the light companies of the 23rd, 33rd, 82nd regiments and the British Legion infantry. I am pretty much positive that the 82nd was not even there at all, and I am not too sure about the British Legion infantry after Cowpens.

The British artillery being two 3 pounders and four 6 pounders.

So when I wrote my book, I went with the preponderance of evidence, especially that of Baker and Boatner.

Patrick O'Kelley

<http://www.2nc.org>

Author of *"Nothing but Blood and Slaughter" The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas*

<http://www.booklocker.com>

Charles,

I just skimmed the October-November issue of *SCAR*. Outstanding, simply outstanding. *SCAR* has become THE journal of the Rev War; nothing else comes close. It is scholarly yet readable. Its high standards cannot be matched by anything else that I am aware of on the Revolutionary War. Perhaps some day the northern aspects of the war will get the same excellent treatment that you have brought to the Southern Campaign.

Thank you once again for all your efforts and sacrifices. Do not ever think they are not appreciated. Now, for some reading!

Hugh T. Harrington Milledgeville, Ga.

Author of: *"Remembering Milledgeville: Historic Tales From Georgia's Antebellum Capital; Civil War Milledgeville: Tales From the Confederate Capital of Georgia; and More Milledgeville Memories.* For information see: www.hughharrington.com or www.historypress.net

Charles,

A great newsletter, I am very impressed and until the SC Historic Preservation newsletter I did not know you existed. Glad that you and the newsletter exists.

On another front, I was going through some of the back issues and links and ran into a number of instances that actual GPS coordinates were given for some historic sites. What is the policy or do you have one to protect some of these sites from relic hunters and trespassing on private property. Could a caveat be given next to some of them that the site is private?

Thanks again.

Jeff Grigg, Green Pond, SC

SCAR replies...we are glad you asked! This is an important ongoing debate. SCAR is a ferocious defender of private property rights and we have warned our readers about trespassing before. We do not encourage trespassing. We know that private landowners are very often the best stewards of historic sites. We personally know many examples of that stewardship as well as many examples of poor governmental stewardship of historic sites. Most of the "unknown" Revolutionary War historic sites are well known to a few amateur archaeologists /relic collectors and keeping that knowledge secret may keep the private landowners and public from appreciating these places, which is requisite for the public and private to value and preserve these sites. Locating, marking, preserving, interpretation, and building private and public awareness of and support for these critical cultural heritage sites are integral parts of SCAR's mission. SCAR has no hammer, only a flashlight.

Editor

Charles:

In working with Will Graves and the pension applications, I have recently been struck with difference between the frontier militia and the inland militia, even when both are lumped together as backcountry militia. The frontier militia was characterized by predominant use of personally owned rifles. The inland militia was dependent upon military muskets provided to them. Regiments like the 6th SC Provincial Rifle Rgt. and the 2nd SC Provincial Rifle Rgt. (which later were merged) were rifle regiments because the new state had no weapons to provide them and rifles are what they (or their family) could provide. The frontier militia typically contributed to victories. The inland militia was placed in roles as auxiliaries to regular troops, for which they were conspicuously unprepared, characterized by colossal defeats.

I hear no one else saying this. When I was explaining my observation to USC Sumter History professor Tom Powers, you could tell that what I was saying was a totally new viewpoint for him. His reaction is typical of those I am getting. I do not suppose many folk have read 700 or 800 pension statements in the last 3 months or so.

John A. Robertson Shelby, NC

This is an interesting hypothesis that suggests further exploration to see if there is a relationship between the militia weapon of choice in the Southern backcountry dependant on how far back one lives. Long hunters, frontiersmen and men living in the Indian country may have needed a rifle more than a farmer 50 miles inland. Also of interest is former Emory University History professor, Michael Bellesiles' controversial book, *Arming of America*, which states many 18th century backcountry estate inventories did not include firearms.

SCAR

Salisbury, Rowan County, NC

Historic Rowan County Revolutionary and Civil War battlefields are under imminent threat of destruction by the NC DOT whose plans are to mindlessly pave over this sacred ground for I-85 expansion; but more urgently; by a local developer who has proposed a racetrack be build atop these sacred Civil and Revolutionary War Battlefields. While the devastation of an 8 lane expansion of I-85 is important, the fight appears to have slowed in its fervor for the near future. One battle at a time.

The proposed racetrack is the present threat. Publicly thumbing his nose in the face of the Trading Ford Preservation Association's

opposition, this developer has underhandedly mounted an unmitigated personal smear campaign against its President and Founder, Ann Brownlee. His small, but motivated band of misinformed bushwhackers, work tirelessly to convince the citizenry of Rowan County that she has ulterior motives for the land. Accusing her of personal gain he falsely alleges; that since she has "mapped" it, [the battlefields] she therefore has evil designs to deprive local landowners of their property rights. Her maps are taken from GPS sites.

Adding additional insult to the land ...

"Salisbury Post", Saturday, December 2, 2006:

"Nearly 4 million gallons of sludge and water escaped a waste lagoon at the former Color-Tex plant after workers, who were trying to remove scrap metal, broke a pipe earlier in the week."

<http://archive.salisburypost.com>

The aforementioned developer owns the adjacent Colortex property and has audaciously proclaimed in a television news interview, "There is no proof that there ever was a battle on this land." We must therefore conclude he has never heard of Stoneman's Raid or Nathaniel Greene, much less Daniel Morgan. His ignorance of history notwithstanding, the level of contempt and disrespect for our fallen fathers is appalling.

Despite it all, Ms. Brownlee stands strong and does not waver from the message. She has created a 2nd petition to sign in support of the Ford. (First one is filled.) It is our hope that you will do whatever is within your power to sign it and then forward it to every one you know, causing a great and overwhelming inundation of preservation minded historians upon Rowan County in support of saving our precious battlefields.

<http://www.petitiononline.com/trading/petition.html>

We need the power of your audience targeted to proactive Civil & Revolutionary War groups to aid in spreading the word. We need the power of your pens in the written word via Letters to the Editor.

"The Salisbury Post"

<http://www.salisburypost.com>

"The Lexington Dispatch"

www.the-dispatch.com

Search for Ann Brownlee to read the innumerable writings on this issue.

We need committed preservationists to stand beside us and attend the hearings in Spencer; next meeting tentatively scheduled for 4 January 2007. Most of all, we need your prayers for our strength to continue this battle, which at this moment is tenuous. Please help us get out the word. Any small action offered in support of our struggle to save the Yadkin Trading Ford may well mean the difference in the preservation of a sacred battlefield or one forever forgotten under 200 blacktopped acres of loud cars and condos.

A Concerned Member [name withheld by request]

Trading Ford Preservation Association

<http://www.tradingford.com/index.html>

Dear Sir,

Since the elimination of the SCAR mail list, I have been using the web site to download editions of your *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*. I am and have been completely addicted since attending the symposium on Tarleton in Camden 4+ years ago. I faithfully read cover to cover and have fallen in love with

the Carolinas and their (often shared) rich history. So much so, my son is studying at Coker College in Hartsville, SC on a tennis scholarship! As a fairly well versed Canadian history teacher and self-admitted fanatic, I find we share an elaborate intertwined past on this continent. Canadian perspective's and national identity has been (and continues to be) shaped by events to the south as much as American destiny was influenced by decisions and policies made by our colonial forefathers in red. A brotherly thank you from the north to all those collaborating on the publication.

In the past,

Jay Schroeder Windsor, Ontario

★

Cavalry Tactical Demonstration at Cowpens

by Ron Crawley

The 3d Continental Light Dragoons reenactment group was invited to conduct mounted demonstration at Cowpens National Battlefield Park on Veterans Day, November 11th of this year. We were fortunate to be able to set up our heads course just off the Green River Road not far from the site of the British 17th Light Dragoons charge on the militia skirmishers and, more importantly, Col. William Washington's counterattack. Motivated by the proximity to the site of so significant an action and by the beautiful weather, our first demonstration began a bit late but without a hitch. Our course consisted of two ring posts and three head posts. The ring posts are used to practice stability of the point of the saber or sword, the goal being to skewer a small diameter metal ring, preferably without afterwards dropping it in the tall grass. The head posts simulate a man standing on the ground and are topped with a cabbage head target which the troopers slash using forward or back cuts. Each man, Don Lyons, Ed Harrelson and Ron Crawley, took turns presenting a brief lecture to the spectators before each of the three demonstrations held throughout the day. Acting Chief Ranger Virginia Fowler expressed her appreciation for our efforts to educate the park visitors, reporting we had attracted over 100 spectators (about 120 by our rough count) to the battlefield. We were impressed by the attentiveness of the crowd and their numerous questions and look forward to an invitation to return.



3d Continental Light Dragoons during a recent cavalry demonstration (L. to R.) author Ron Crawley (on Calhoun), Ed Harrelson (on Katie) and Don Lyons (on Tally). Photo by Michael Murphy.

★

Calendar of Upcoming Events

Please submit items to post upcoming Southern Campaigns programs and events of interest to Revolutionary War researchers and history buffs. Before you go, always call ahead to confirm events and admission policies. To add events, please contact Steven J. Rauch, calendar editor at sjrauch@aol.com.

December 9, 2006 – Simpsonville, SC - The SC Society Sons of the American Revolution and the Veterans Service Corps will be celebrating the **Battle of the Great Canebrake** that was fought December 22, 1775 near Simpsonville, SC. Color guards, a re-enactor rifle team for a 21-gun salute, vocalists, and bagpipes will be there for a wreath laying by several chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution; guest speakers will explain the significance of this battle on the war effort in the SC upstate; re-enactors dressed in period uniforms will show their weapons and tools and explain how life was in the army at that time; and American Indians will be in ceremonial costumes and talk of the struggle they faced to survive. Events start at 10:30 am and are free and open to the public. Directions: from Highway 385, take the Fairview Road Exit, turn west and go 3 miles. Just past Unity Church, turn right on Harrison Bridge Road. Go 2.2 miles to South Harrison Bridge Road and go one mile to the battle site. There will be people to help with parking and directions. If you need further information, please call Charles Porter at (864) 201-3389.

December 9, 2006 – Southern Campaigns Roundtable - Pendleton, SC – upstairs meeting room at Farmers Hall on the old town square in Pendleton, SC at 10:00 am. The Roundtable consists of professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation; it is an active exchange of information on the Southern Campaigns' 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 states. Events will include brief introductions at 10:00 am our free flowing roundtable discussions. The public is invited and admission is free, but we will "pass the hat" to pay for the conference room rental and refreshments. A "Dutch Treat" lunch will be available at the Farmers Market Restaurant. You are also invited to join us Saturday night for some foot stomping bluegrass music and BBQ at Just More Barbeque. Interested participants should bring a short presentation, pictures, artifacts, maps, their research interests, and/or a request for help to share. For more information contact [SCAR](http://www.scar.org).

December 10, 2006 - Corps of Discovery - Pendleton, SC to site of Col. Andrew Pickens' Ring Fight and his Tamasee Mountain home site, extant Oconee Station, visit Gen. Andrew Pickens' and Col. Robert Anderson's graves at the Old Stone Church, tour Gen. Pickens' Hopewell House and the site of the Hopewell Treaty Oak, the sites of Fort Rutledge and Cherokee Wars battles. Hosted by Barbara Abernathy. This tour is free [\$2.00 per person State Parks fee.] and opens to the public. We will gather to carpool on the square at Pendleton at 9 am. For more information contact [SCAR](http://www.scar.org).

January 13-14, 2007 – Pacolet, SC - Relive history on the **Victory March Trail** of General Daniel Morgan from his army's base camp at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River to Cowpens National Battlefield. The two-day hike of twenty-five miles through today's Cherokee County travels the old Green River Road through beautiful natural terrain and by many historic sites. The march includes supply wagons for those who cannot keep the pace all the

way and will have interpretation programs at rest stops along the march. Hardy troops may camp overnight at the site where both Morgan and Tarleton's men camped, one night apart. Instead of a registration fees, hikers are encouraged to contribute at least \$20 to PCF's Battlefield Preservation Fund. For more information, telephone 864-948-9615 or email gfield@palmettoconservation.org. Marchers should pre-register for the march with the Town of Pacolet, one of the march sponsors (email eharris@townofpacolet.com or telephone (864) 474-9504.

January 13 - 14, 2007 – Cowpens National Military Park - Annual battle anniversary celebration.

January 17, 2007 - Richmond, Virginia - at the University of Richmond - **New American Revolution Round Table, Richmond** initial meeting will be held beginning with an optional dinner at 6:00 pm in the Westhampton Room of the Heilman Dining Center. Under the mentorship of Dr. Harry M. Ward, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Richmond and a noted scholar of the revolutionary period, a small group of interested persons are in the beginning stages of forming an American Revolution Round Table in the Richmond, Virginia area. An organizational meeting and presentation by Dr. Ward will follow at 7:30 pm. He will be discussing his role in the recently published revision of Boatner's Encyclopedia of the American Revolution. Contact Bill Welsch at wwwelsch@comcast.net for more information or to note your intention to attend.

January 20, 2007 – Cayce, SC - the **Corps of Discovery** will mobilize again to explore little known Lexington County Revolutionary War sites with historian Dean Hunt. Beginning at the reconstructed Cayce House for a tour of the Museum we will carpool along the Old State Road and stop at site of Ft. Granby for a discussion on the Sieges on the British at Fort Granby. Visit the old Granby Cemetery by Congaree River; Fridig's (Friday's Ferry), site of two skirmishes; and discuss the site across Congaree River the camp of repose at Ancrum's Plantation. Drive to Congaree Creek Bridge, site of Lee's Legion cavalry, commanded by Maj. Joseph Eggleston's ambush. See site of burial of heroine Emily Geiger at her husband's Threewitt's Plantation. Visit the sites of skirmishes at Tarrar's Springs, Muddy Springs and Cloud's Creek and tour the Lexington Museum. Also, visit the site of the running fight at Cedar Creek (Pelion) and the Juniper Springs skirmish (Gilbert). Meet at the Cayce Historical Museum 1800 12th Street, Cayce, SC at 9 am for this free, open to the public, car pool tour. For more information contact Dean Hunt.

Through January 31, 2007 – Chapel Hill, NC - Exhibition "DEFINING A STATE: A Selection of Maps of North Carolina 1776-1860". The North Carolina Collection Gallery at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill recently opened a Gallery on October 19, 2006 with displays of North Carolina related maps produced between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Most of the twenty-eight selections exhibited in this exhibition are drawn from the North Carolina Collection's holdings, although nine original maps are on loan from a private collector, and The Library of Congress provided full-scale copies of two rare North Carolina maps preserved in its collection. "Defining a State" also uses period maps to illustrate important innovations in printing that occurred during the "Golden Age of American Cartography," when reliance on copper-plate engraving gave way to less time-consuming and less expensive processes. Advancements in lithography, cerography, and in other printing technologies resulted in maps being more affordable and, as a consequence, more available to a growing clientele. For American cartographers, those technologies also made it easier to produce the

frequent revisions of maps necessitated by changes wrought by the United States' rapidly expanding population and economy. For more information see website at:

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/gallery.html>

March 23 – 25, 2007 – Chapel Hill, NC - The **Department of History** at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill is sponsoring a conference in honor of well-known historian of the colonial and Revolutionary period **Don Higginbotham**, on March 23-25, 2007, in Chapel Hill. Speakers will include Fred Anderson, Joe Ellis, Jack Greene, and Gordon Wood. For more information, contact Jackie Gorman (jackie@unc.edu). Higginbotham is the author of a number of highly-acclaimed Revolutionary War books, including *The War of American Independence*, *George Washington and the American Military Tradition*, *George Washington Reconsidered: Selected Essays*, *Washington: Uniting a Nation*, and *Daniel Morgan: Revolutionary Rifleman*.

Mar 24-25, 2007 – Summerton, SC - American Revolutionary Living History Encampment and 6th Celebration of "Victory at Fort Watson", at Santee National Wildlife Refuge, Summerton, SC: 803-478-2645, www.santeerefugefriends.org www.francismariontrail.com to remember April 1781 when Marion, Light Horse Harry Lee, their militia and legion took Fort Watson from the 64th with the Maham tower at Santee Indian Mound. For more information contact Carole & George Summers, at gcsommers@ftc-i.net.

Through April 25, 2007 – Washington DC - Headquarters and Museum of the Society of the Cincinnati. The Society of the Cincinnati sheds light on the Tar Heel State's participation in the American Revolution with the exhibition *North Carolina in the American Revolution*, on view from October 14, 2006, through April 25, 2007, at Anderson House, the Society's headquarters in Washington, DC. The exhibition highlights the distinct path that North Carolina took through the American Revolution, including one of the earliest actions by American women in support of the Revolution, the Edenton Tea Party; the first official recommendation for independence from Great Britain by an American colony, the Halifax Resolves; and one of the earliest battles of the war, the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge (February 27, 1776). *North Carolina in the American Revolution* tells these stories through more than forty artifacts, works of art, rare maps and manuscripts. The North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati provided generous support for this exhibition, which is the tenth in a series examining the character of the American Revolution in each of the thirteen original states and France. Lenders to the exhibition include the North Carolina Museum of History, Raleigh, NC; the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC; Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens, New Bern, NC; the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, Md; and several private collections. Admission is free. Contact [The Society of the Cincinnati at Anderson House](http://www.societyofthecincinnati.org) Hours: Tuesday - Saturday 1 pm - 4 pm, Address: 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Metro: Dupont Circle, Phone: 202-785-2040

May 19, 2007 – Burlington, NC - "Patriots Day" to celebrate 3 Revolutionary War battles that took place in Alamance County, NC: Pyle's Defeat, the Battle of Clapp's Mill, and the Battle of Lindley's Mill (Cane Creek). It also celebrates the Battle of Alamance, also known as the War of Regulation, fought May 16, 1771. For more information contact LCDR Bob Yankle, USN (Ret.), MMA, Secretary, Alamance Battleground Chapter, NCSSAR byankle@triad.rr.com.

May 25-27, 2007 – Vincennes, IN - Spirit of Vincennes

June 9-10, 2007 – Mansfield, OH - 225th Anniversary of the Battle of the Olentangy and Crawford's Defeat.

July 13, 2007 – York, SC - the Southern Revolutionary War Institute (SRWI) will host their Second Biennial Southern Revolutionary War Symposium at the McCelvey Center in York, South Carolina on Friday, July 13, 2007. This year's symposium will focus on the important but often overlooked years of 1775 and 1776, the "beginning of the end" of British rule in the Southern colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. miscoggins@chmuseums.org or the above address.

July 13-15, 2007 – Brattonsville, SC – Battle of Williamson's Plantation (Huck's Defeat) reenactments.

August 17-19, 2007 – Blue Licks State Park, KY - 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Blue Licks. Blue Licks is the site of the last Revolutionary War battle in Kentucky. In 1782, Kentuckians engaged Indians and British soldiers near the Licking River. Outnumbered, Kentucky suffered great losses, including one of Boone's sons. Boone's words, "Enough of honour cannot be paid," are inscribed on the monument dedicated to the fallen soldiers in the Battle of Blue Licks. For more information see <http://parks.ky.gov/resortparks/bl/index.htm> or 800-443-7008 or BlueLicks@ky.gov.

August 31 - September 2, 2007 – Jacksonboro, SC - The Battle of Parkers Ferry. Dana A. Cheney 843-542-6222 dancer1776@msn.com

September 14-15, 2007 – Burnsville, NC – 2d Annual Carolina Mountains Literary Festival - Revolutionary War Authors' Forum. Will feature two moderated panels on historic fiction and historians discussing their and their predecessors' wordcraft. Plan to join Dennis M. Conrad, Seabrook Wilkinson, Charles Price, John Buchanan and Greg Massey discussing their craft as modern writers of engaging history on The Revolution.

December 1-2, 2007 - Saint Augustine, Fla.
www.britishnightwatch.org

SCAR would like to know of any commemorative events upcoming for these 225th anniversaries in 2007. Many of the events of this year will be near the coast again as Savannah and Charleston become the center of operations and many skirmishes:

Wambaw Creek, SC
Loyalist Raid on Beaufort, SC – March 1782
Harris Bridge, GA – May 1782
Ebenezer, GA – June 1782 (Death of Emistisiguo)
Evacuation of Savannah - July 1782
Combahee Ferry, SC – August 1782
Battle of Wadboo Plantation (or avenue of Cedars) – August 1782
Battle at James Island – November 1782
Charleston Evacuation – December 1782 (we hope someone recognizes this event!) ★

"A spark hath fallen upon the train which is to fire the world." Gouverneur Morris to his friend John Jay in 1777.

"If ye love wealth greater than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest for freedom, go home and leave us in peace. We seek not your council nor your arms. Crouch down and lick the hand that feeds you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen."

--Samuel Adams ★

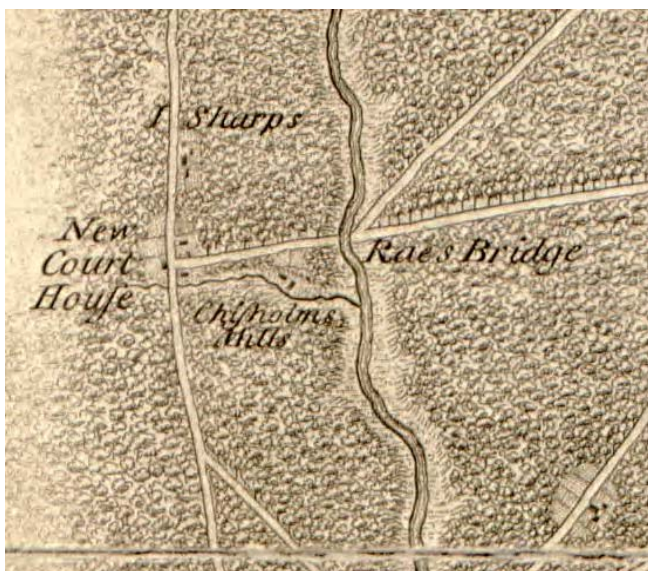
The Battle of Burke County Jail, Georgia, January 26, 1779

by Robert Scott Davis

Savannah and coastal Georgia were firmly under British control in January of 1779. A column of 900 Loyalists and British regulars under Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell were on the march to Augusta and the Georgia interior. In their wake, 1,800 Georgians, perhaps one tenth of the state's total white population, came forward to take oaths to the King and receive British protection. Campbell, also holding a civil commission as governor, intended to use these submissions in restoring Georgia as a crown colony.

What remained of the Patriot state government called for its citizens to resist the invasion and to rendezvous at Burke County courthouse between Augusta and Savannah. Lieutenant Colonel James Ingram of the Richmond County militia convened a council of war there on January 14, 1779 and issued a proclamation calling for opposition to the British. He was reinforced by Burke County militia under Colonel Francis Pugh, Major John Twiggs and, later, by men under Colonel Benjamin Few, Ingram's superior, and his brother Major William Few. Baptist ministers Silas Mercer and Daniel Marshall arrived to preach to the gathering troops. Additional forces under Leonard Marbury, SC Patriot militia Col. Leroy Hammond and Georgian Samuel Elbert also set out to join Ingram in order to form, in Elbert's words, "a pretty little army."

Archibald Campbell received orders from Brigadier General Augustin Prévost to dispatch Loyalist horsemen to disperse the troops gathering at Burke County Jail. Campbell would later claim that he only reluctantly authorized this movement because he had no faith in his Loyalists and because his capture of Augusta would have effectively cut off the enemy.



Excerpt of map of area between Savannah and Augusta, Georgia by Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell, published in London in 1780 by Royal Geographer William Faden. From the Library of Congress map collection.

All together 230 Loyalists now rode against the Patriots assembled at the Burke County Jail. Some of the Georgia's most noted Loyalist partisans led them: Loyalist Thomas Brown, tarred and feathered in Augusta in 1775 for having spoken for the King's cause, now commander of the King's Rangers; Daniel McGirth,

member of one of South Carolina's most prominent Patriot families and reportedly himself a member of the American cause until abused by a superior officer; and John Thomas [not to be confused by the commanders of the SC Patriot Spartan militia, of the same name], commander of the Burke County. Ga. colonial militia and later a colonel in the Georgia Patriot militia until arrested for attempting to join a band of Loyalists escaping South Carolina for British East Florida.

The Georgia Loyalists had no love for the Burke County Jail. Built by John Sharp in 1778, this log building had been a prison for many supporters of the King's cause including members of the King's Rangers.

On the night of January 25, Brown positioned these men to storm the jail and the courthouse building from three sides when the Georgia Patriot militiamen fired their morning gun. The number of militiamen defending this camp had been reduced by detachments to only 120 men. Nearly half of the Georgia Patriots immediately fled or suffered capture when the Loyalists attacked.

The remainder of the Patriot militiamen boarded up in the jail building. After several assaults in forty-five minutes of battle, the Loyalists finally withdrew leaving three men dead on the ground and seven men taken prisoner. Brown received wounds in the shoulder and side while Colonel Thomas had his upper lip shot away. The Georgia militiamen had five men killed and seven wounded and the Loyalists' casualties are believed to have been seven killed and 15 wounded. Reverend Silas Mercer contributed to this Patriot "victory" by "animating and exciting the troops to keep their post."

With their detachments, Few's and Pugh's combined commands had 200 to 250 men but only ninety of their number remained with them to retreat to Augusta after capturing the Tory John Henderson's fort on Spirit Creek. The approaching British army under Archibald Campbell drove them from that position on January 31, 1779 and subsequently into South Carolina.

Their resistance at Burke County Jail demonstrated that support for the American Revolution still survived in Georgia, despite the terrible defeats that the American cause had suffered at Savannah and Sunbury.

The battle also became famous for the later prominent persons participating. John Twiggs would eventually achieve the rank of major general. Twiggs County, Georgia is named for him. James Ingram already had a checkered past and, soon after the Battle of Burke County Jail, he defected to the British cause to become Loyalist commander of the Volunteers of Augusta. More words would appear in print about the colorful Loyalist Thomas Brown than anyone else in Revolutionary War Georgia, Loyalist or Patriot. Daniel McGirth would become a famous bandit and one of the founders of American organized crime. By contrast, Daniel Marshall and Silas Mercer helped to found the Separatist Baptists, today's Southern Baptists, what has become the largest religious denomination founded in America. Jesse Mercer, Silas' son, would become the great leader of the early Georgia Baptists for whom Mercer University would be named. As a partisan leader, Benjamin Few would later suffer defeat at Long Cane, South Carolina for which he would be worse-than-forgotten in his own time; historians would come to confuse him with as his brother and other Burke County Jail veteran William Few, a prominent political leader in Georgia and New York who would sign the United States Constitution.

The log buildings that included the Burke County jail would change hands many times during the American Revolution. Their

occupation came to be a symbol of political dominance in Revolutionary War Georgia. Today the city of Waynesboro, named for Revolutionary War General Anthony Wayne, includes the site of the battle.

For a documented history of the Battle of Burke County Jail see Robert S. Davis, Jr., *Georgians in the Revolution* (1986), pp. 99-117. This book includes a reprint of the minutes of James Ingram's council of war and his proclamation, from Paul Leicester Ford, ed., *Proceedings of a Council of War held at Burke County Jail* (1890). For Ingram's colorful past also see Dorothy Jeter Barnum and George Ely Russell, "James Johnson *alias* Ingram: A Southern Odyssey," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 76 (1988): pp. 5-16. ★

General John Twiggs of Georgia

by Robert Scott Davis

John Twiggs had a distinguished public career during and after the American Revolution but he left almost no other information about himself, as reflected in the extremely concise and brief text on his tombstone and in his obituary. A genealogy without documentation has him as born December 12, 1750, the son of George Twiggs and his second wife Elizabeth Bryan. That family descends from the Twiggs family of Devonshire, England, and allegedly includes some of the first settlers of Virginia. A biographical sketch published in 1849, apparently from information provided by the sons of John, gives Maryland as his place of birth and a date of June 5, 1750, the same date as on his tombstone. (The latter date may have been his baptism?) Also according to the biography, John Twiggs had poor parents and a limited education. His biographer described him as five feet ten inches tall, stoutly made, well proportioned, with gray eyes, and a florid complexion. He became a carpenter by trade and built a mill in what became Richmond County, Georgia, following his marriage, in or after 1769, to Ruth Emanuel (died 1827), the daughter of Georgia planter David Emanuel, Sr. and sister of later governor of Georgia David Emanuel, Jr.

A family story has John Twiggs coming to Georgia with his parents within a year of his birth but being raised in the Emanuel household. The earliest reference now found to any Twiggs in Georgia is to John witnessing a deed in 1773. A copy of this now lost public record, certified in 1897, shows him commissioned as a first lieutenant in a newly-formed regiment of colonial militia in St. Paul Parish (used as the boundaries of original Richmond County in 1777), Georgia, on June 10, 1772. This record also shows his promotion to captain in February 1774. Quite likely, he served in the disastrous defeat of that notoriously poorly-trained and equipped militia at the hands of Creek Indians in the summer of 1773.

Information on how John Twiggs came to join the American Revolution is sparse. He raised a company of militia at his own expense and served under Colonel Samuel Jack in destroying nearby Cherokee Indian villages in the multi-state campaign against that tribe in the summer of 1776. John Twiggs soon after moved to St. George Parish, the political boundaries of which, after February 1777, became those of Burke County, Georgia. The new county had very conflicted politics. Colonel John Thomas [not to be confused with SC Patriot militia colonel of the Spartanburg area of the same name], the commander of the Burke County regiment of militia, had held several colonial commissions that he resigned before he joined the American cause following the arrival of news of the Battle of Lexington. As the political and military situation for the Revolution deteriorated, however, John Thomas apparently

changed his mind. He suffered arrest for attempting to join a group of South Carolina Loyalists or Tories known as "Schoffelites." Led by notorious chicken thief Joseph Coffiel, those King's men and/or bandits successfully passed through Georgia in the summer of 1778, en route to British East Florida despite the best efforts of the state's declining military establishment to intercept them. By January 1779, in the Burke County regiment, Francis Pugh served as colonel with John Twiggs as his major.

In the interim, British forces captured Savannah, Revolutionary War Georgia's capital, on December 29, 1778 and recreated a Loyalist militia that included John Thomas as colonel and Henry Sharp, a local rabble rouser, as major. Colonel Francis Pugh tried to rally what remained of his Patriot militia at what was known as the New Court House and the Burke County jail, on the site of the modern city of Waynesboro. Pugh sent a plea for help to the remains of the state government as it met in Augusta. Reinforcements arrived in the form of the Lower Richmond County militia battalion under Colonel Benjamin Few, Lieutenant Colonel James Ingram and Major William Few to bring the camp there to some 120 men.

On the morning of January 26, 1779, 230 Loyalist provincials known as the King's Rangers under Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown and the reconstituted St. George Parish colonial militia under Colonel John Thomas attacked the Patriots at Burke County jail. Soon only sixty of Few's and Pugh's men remained holed up in the log buildings. The King's men finally withdrew but the Patriots also quickly left. Aside from prisoners taken, the Patriot militia apparently had five men killed and nine wounded while the King's men had seven killed and fifteen wounded.

Accounts of exactly what John Twiggs did in this Battle of Burke County Jail remains a mystery but Georgia's temporary *ad hoc* state government would commission him on June 23, 1779 as colonel of the militia to date from the day of that battle. This promotion may have been more the result of his subsequent actions in keeping alive the Patriot cause in a Burke County that rapidly became a no-man's-land embroiled in a civil war. American forces in South Carolina sponsored Twiggs and his men while the British in Savannah provided for the Loyalists who followed Thomas and Sharp. The King's forces had occupied Augusta, Georgia's second largest settlement and the gateway to the frontier before withdrawing to the coast on February 14, 1779 (the same day that Carolina Loyalists met defeat at the nearby Battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia). At almost that same time, John Twiggs and his command, traveling with troops under Col. John McIntosh of Georgia and Col. Leroy Hammond of South Carolina, passed in front of the retreating red coats and captured thirty men at the enemy outpost at Herbert's plantation.

Twiggs' force soon after reentered Burke County, Georgia. He and his men traveled under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Eli Kershaw of South Carolina. The two parties had a total of 200 horsemen when they reached what today would be the Shell Bluff community. There they were attacked by 200 mounted Loyalists under Major John Spurgeon of the South Carolina Royalists Regiment and Major Henry Sharp. Spurgeon led the survivors who escaped the Loyalist defeat at the Battle of Kettle Creek and Sharp had been fighting a guerilla war against the Patriots. (Loyalist Colonel John Thomas had been wounded at the Battle of Burke County Jail and was subsequently captured.) A desperate battle ensued in the dark but when it ended, the Patriots had suffered only three wounded men, one mortally, while the retreating Loyalists may have lost as many as twenty men killed and mortally wounded, including both Sharp and Spurgeon. Joshua Inman, a captain under Twiggs, received credit for the deaths of the Tory majors.

John Twiggs became even more proactive in the months that followed. On June 26, 1779, while accompanying Colonel John Baker of Georgia on a raid against British held Savannah, Twiggs and thirty-two of his men camped at James Butler's plantation near the town. Forty-two British grenadiers under Captain Muller went out of the British lines to attack the raiders but were instead ambushed and surrounded by Twiggs and his men from behind the plantation's rice dams. Muller was killed and all but two of his guides were killed or captured. The Patriot militiamen, now turned guerillas, also rescued a number of Continental officers being held by the British as prisoners on parole. On August 24, Twiggs and Inman, while accompanying Continental horsemen under Major Jamieson, led their men against the notorious Loyalist bandit Daniel McGirth at his base on the widow Lockhart's plantation in the Loyalist community of Big Buckhead Creek in Burke County, Ga. Seven of the 30 to 40 Loyalists engaged were killed. McGirth, escaped receiving wounds so bad that he was wrongly reported to have died. Twiggs also kept spies and scouts in this conflict zone between Patriot Augusta and the British Savannah.

John Twiggs' band also served as part of the American military in larger campaigns. They may have been at the American defeat at Briar Creek on March 3, 1779. Some of his men likely would have been among the dead and captured with whom the British discovered signed oaths of allegiance only recently made to the king's officers. When American and French forces united to lay siege to Savannah in the autumn of 1779, John Twiggs' regiment swelled as many of his neighbors now wanted to be seen on the winning side as the war in Georgia appeared to be over. Lack of supplies, bad weather and the increasing strength of the British positions encouraged desertions. By October 11, Twiggs' regiment had 48 men absent without permission including two captains and a lieutenant. What remained of his regiment participated in the disastrous attack on the British lines on October 9 and withdrew with the rest of the allied forces shortly afterwards.

During the British invasion, what survived of Georgia's state government had been in turmoil as different factions claimed to be the legitimate legislature. In the spring and summer of 1779, an *ad hoc* government formed an Executive Council in Augusta that gave Twiggs the rank of colonel and Colonel John Dooley overall command of the militia. John Twiggs, however, stayed clear of the Council and Dooley. When the opposition faction held elections in what remained of the state and claimed sovereignty, Twiggs became a member of its house of assembly and ruling executive council. He would later disavow in writing the claims that the council asked Congress for the removal of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh as commander of the Georgia forces in the winter of 1779-1780, or had any complaints against McIntosh, contrary to the statements made by then the Patriot Governor George Walton.

The following March 1780, while British forces successfully laid siege to Charleston, Twiggs and what remained of his following joined Colonel Andrew Pickens of South Carolina and his regiment in a diversionary raid into the areas around occupied Savannah and Midway, Georgia. They successfully skirmished with Daniel McGirth's bandits at Midway and defeated a company of armed slaves on Royal Governor James Wright's plantation. Sixty-six British regulars under a Captain Conklin set out to defeat the Americans as they camped at Briton Dawson's farm near Midway, on April 4. Twiggs' Captain Joshua Inman lured the redcoats into an ambush that Twiggs sprung, resulting in the death Conklin and the defeat of his 66 troops. Pickens and Twiggs also destroyed hundreds of barrels of rice before returning to Augusta.

Charleston fell to the British on May 12 and most of the remaining American forces soon after surrendered in exchange for paroles.

The war hardly changed for John Twiggs. He and the men who still followed him traveled through the Carolinas to Virginia before returning to South Carolina in the company of General Horatio Gates' army. The Georgians likely suffered in the terrible march that this army made in a desperate attempt to reverse American fortunes in the South. Twiggs would be severely wounded by a saber and left for dead at the subsequent Battle of Camden on August 16, 1780, what became still another major disaster in formal battle for the Patriot cause. [There is no record of Twiggs serving at the Battle of Camden besides his biography written in an 1849 sketch from the George White's book cited below. This biography was probably written from information supplied by Twiggs' sons. Author Bob Davis also refers us to a Revolutionary War pension claim of William Hatcher, a man who fled Georgia with Twiggs. The pensioner stated that they traveled to Virginia and that he then returned to South Carolina with Gen. Horatio Gates. The pensioner did not specifically state that Twiggs returned with him in the laundry list of battles that followed but he did clearly say, every step of the way, when Twiggs was his commander and when Twiggs was not his commander; not including at the Battle of Blackstock's Plantation. Ed.]

The following November, South Carolina partisan Gen. Thomas Sumter assembled some 1,100 men, including Georgians under John Twiggs, William Candler, Elijah Clarke, and James Jackson. Twiggs supposedly joined Sumter in time to participate in the victory at Fishdam Ford, South Carolina, on November 9, 1780. Sumter then learned of the approach of British infantry and cavalry under the notorious Banastre Tarleton. With only an advance force of some 260 men, Tarleton reached Sumter's position at William Blackstock's plantation on November 20. In the complex battle that ensued, the King's troops took severe blows on all flanks but with Sumter falling from a near fatal wound. The partisan leader turned his command over to Twiggs. Although the fighting would continue, the victory had been won and the Georgian chiefly secured the prisoners and plunder. Without Sumter's force of personality to lead them, this assemblage of independent fighters likely could not have been held together but especially before the full force of Tarleton's command. The Georgia guerilla leader disbanded this *ad hoc* army with the result that some of these men returned to their homes for the rest of the war. He thus gave Tarleton a form of victory. For reasons unknown, Twiggs' men, including Joshua Inman and later governor James Jackson, served with distinction at the subsequent Battle of Cowpens that resulted in the destruction of Tarleton's command but without Twiggs.

By late December 1780, John Twiggs' guerillas had returned to raid in the area around Augusta. The British had made Georgia the only American state ever re-established to colony status. Its restored colonial assembly had passed an act that labeled Twiggs as a public enemy. He came to Augusta under a flag of truce to retrieve his family but after leaving with them, his party rode into an ambush. A boy named Watson who held the white flag fell fatally shot. John Twiggs narrowly avoided being killed himself and had to flee, leaving his family to the mercy of his attackers. He and his partisans again narrowly avoided capture when they were attacked at a house at Beech Island, South Carolina, near Augusta, by Thomas Brown's King's Rangers under a Captain Wyly.

Georgia's Congressional delegation had appointed Dr. Nathan Brownson as brigadier general of the state's military by the following spring. Major General Nathanael Greene, commander in the South, however, doubted that the state's guerillas would agree to this political appointment of a relative nobody. A compromise promoted Brownson to Governor and made Twiggs the brigadier general. He had joined Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, SC Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Georgia Patriot militia

Col. Elijah Clarke in reducing the British outposts in and around Augusta. Twiggs participated in the capture of the first of these forts to fall at Silver Bluff and he served through to the final surrender, that of Fort Cornwallis at Augusta, with its garrison of Thomas Brown's Loyalist militia, Indians, and King's Rangers provincial troops on June 5, 1781. He then led his forces in confining the British to within their outposts near Savannah. In December, Twiggs and his men won a victory over Cherokees and their white trader allies at the forks of the Ohoop River. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne took command of the American efforts to re-secure Georgia in January 1782 and accepted the surrender of Savannah on July 11, 1782.

The end of the war created new complications for John Twiggs and Georgia. Numerous positions of public service came to him including various seats in the legislature and as county commissioner, at different times, in Burke and Richmond counties respectively. Other positions of trust granted to him included Commissioner for confiscating Loyalist property; escort to George Washington during the President's tour of Georgia; Trustee of the Richmond County Academy and of the fledgling Franklin College (today's University of Georgia, the first state chartered school of higher education); commissioner to treat with the Indians in 1783, 1785, and 1803; Commissioner to run Indian boundaries in 1791 and 1797; and presidential elector in 1802. John Twiggs took a special interest in Franklin College, which he helped in laying out and to which he donated money for a chapel.

Twiggs most controversial service came in 1794 and 1795 when a Georgia governor and a bribed legislature sold the state's claims to today's Alabama and Mississippi in the infamous Yazoo Land Fraud. Twiggs would stand against the sale and fight to have it repealed. He did help to form the Union Company of Georgia that unsuccessfully bid on these same lands but that effort may have been only a ruse to delay the sale of the lands with a phony bid. Twiggs felt disgust that the lands were not instead granted to veterans for their services but the general refused to use the militia to overthrow the government by physically preventing the politicians from enacting the Yazoo bill. When the Governor's term of office ended in 1795, Twiggs could have become acting Governor.

Twiggs also continued a soldier's career. The State of Georgia promoted him to major general of militia on September 8, 1791. He formed 600 men to strike back against Creek Indian raids in 1793. They crossed the Oconee River and established a fort but then had to withdraw for lack of supplies. Critics claimed that his command attacked at least some peaceful Indians and unaffected villages. That year, John Clark did the same with 700 men and General Twiggs went along as a volunteer to encourage the troops. In 1794, when his old friend Elijah Clarke (John Clark's father) tried to end the Creek raids by seizing Indian lands on the west side of the Oconee River, Twiggs had the thankless job of mobilizing the state militia against him. Fortunately, Clarke would not fight against his old comrades but instead abandoned his settlements. Twiggs took an active part in preparing Georgia for war with Great Britain in 1807 and 1812, as well as against an alleged plot to start a slave revolt in 1810.

John and Ruth Emanuel Twiggs lived to enjoy benefits from their years of sacrifice during the Revolution although the State of Georgia did not grant him the special considerations given to other leaders of the war. On his own, he acquired vast amounts of land on both sides of the Savannah River, in part from the purchase of confiscated Loyalist estates. He centered his extensive operations around his Good Hope plantation. His tobacco operations included warehouses and wharves in Augusta and Savannah. The couple

raised five sons and one daughter (George, David E., Levi, Abraham, Acy, and Sarah) through whom a military dynasty would begin that would include Confederate General David Emanuel Twiggs and continued through at least World War II.

John Twiggs also became well known for his hospitality and especially for entertaining old comrades from the war in his last years. He died in Richmond County on March 29, 1816 near where his military career began as the oldest major general still serving in the United States. He is buried in the Twiggs family cemetery at his former Good Hope plantation. Despite his modest request to the contrary, his grave has been marked. The State of Georgia named its 37th county for him in 1809 in one of the few instances where the namesake lived to acknowledge the honor.

Georgia historian and geographer George White wrote that the public career of John Twiggs would have filled a volume. That claim has validity but even with the most extensive research, the personality of Georgia's greatest partisan leader would likely remain a mystery. Time and again Twiggs led his band in the company of and under the direction of others, as if he tried to cautiously take on great danger but only as guarded risks. No one gave him a nickname like the "Gamecock" or even more deservingly, "old Faithful." Somehow he did inspire men to follow him on seemingly hopeless missions including the recklessly heroic Joshua Inman and the psychotic Patrick Carr. Although some other Georgia partisan leaders at that time would gain reputations as murderers, Twiggs comes down as remembered otherwise. He even supposedly saved one Loyalist from being executed by the notorious Carr who was credited otherwise with having murdered more than 100 men.

In the complex times after the war, he equally sailed through major crises with a singleness of purpose and integrity that rose above the problems of the times. Rewards came to him for his service despite any known acts of personal ambition. John Twiggs became a hero of the American Revolution and also for his actions after the war, but always for what he did - not for who he might have claimed to be or for what he might have deserved.

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The Real Life Exploits of an Unknown Patriot: Lt. Col. James McCall

by Daniel Murphy and Ron Crawley

Mention Nathan Hale or Francis Marion to any American and most will know them as Patriots of the American Revolution. Then mention James McCall. Sadly, very few Americans will recognize the name. There are no portraits, poems or town statues dedicated to James McCall, only scattered written records that when pieced together leave an indelible image of a backcountry dragoon whose exploits are truly the stuff-of-legend. The reader may come to

understand why he is not so familiar with McCall, for McCall's life is a stark reflection of the brutal, vicious reality that often times was the American Revolution.

James McCall was born in Pennsylvania on August 11, 1741 along Conachcocheque Creek.¹ His family was typical of the wandering, independent minded Scots-Irish of the area and during James' childhood the McCalls moved to Virginia about 1750, and then again pulled up stakes and settled in North Carolina. In 1763 James married his cousin Elizabeth and moved further to a remote western South Carolina settlement on Long Cane Creek, near the Savannah River in present day Abbeville County, South Carolina.

At the time of McCall's arrival the Long Cane area was a true frontier of wooded rolling hills at the foot of the southern Appalachian Mountains. Land was cheap and fertile but there was the constant threat of raiding Cherokee and Creek war parties as well as thieves and border ruffians who operated with little fear of reprisal from the fringes of the wilderness. But to McCall and the other Scots-Irish the promise of land was well worth the risks. The English gentry had cleared many of their ancestors off land in Scotland and Ireland. They saw the upper South Carolina frontier, or backcountry as it was then known, as an opportunity to stake their own permanent claims.



"Friendship" by John Buxton. Courtesy of Ron Crawley and the artist.

The Scots-Irish pulpits preached self-reliance and independence

¹ Thomas McCall, from the introduction of Hugh McCall's, *History of Georgia*, reprinted by A.B. Caldwell, 1909.

while Colonial law required every able-bodied man to keep himself well-armed and serve in the militia. Counting on little but themselves these tough-minded frontier farmers were steadily turning tracks of wilderness into small plot farms of corn and wheat. But their success was coming at the price of increasing tensions with the local native tribes and the British Indian agents sent by the crown to protect the King's trade with these native peoples.

The British government had long guaranteed these tribes that no white settlements were to exist west of the crest of the Appalachian Mountains. Yet despite this written prohibition, settlers continued to cross the boundary in search of more land, sometimes even purchasing tracts from Indians themselves and putting them at odds with both the remaining tribes and the British border agents.² Though the Long Cane settlement where McCall lived was within the proscribed boundary, he and his Scots-Irish neighbors naturally tended to have views that ran contrary to any British authority, whether it was in dealings with land boundaries or the ever-increasing taxes mandated from a King who ruled from an entire ocean away.

These tensions continued to escalate as word of the civil unrest filtered in from the northern colonies and frontier militias like James McCall's began to take on larger and larger roles in league with either the King's Tory Loyalists or the liberal minded Whigs who favored self-rule. It should be noted that these were not town militias of more settled regions where membership was often just a social symbol. Instead, these backcountry militias were active units of mounted riflemen created for defense against swift-raiding Creek and Cherokee war parties. Formed into ranger companies, these units were constituted to cover ground quickly and then fight on foot once the enemy was in range. Hard-hitting and effective, these veteran rangers answered to no one but themselves and once in the field often acted as judge, jury and executioner.

Then in April of 1775 the civil turmoil came to a head when shooting broke out in Massachusetts on Lexington Green. The news spread like wildfire and the remaining colonies began ejecting the King's governors and replacing them with Whig counterparts. Onto this steadily sparking powder keg stepped British Indian agent Alexander Cameron, who met with the Cherokee and promised them the King's protection if they attacked the rebellious Whig settlements along the southern Appalachians. Fearful that Cameron might be successful in raising the Cherokee, agents of the fledgling Continental Congress soon countered the British offer and decided to send a small party of rangers into the heart of the Cherokee nation and kidnap the British agent Cameron. And the man they asked to lead the expedition was none other than ranger Captain James McCall.

McCall agreed and his rangers left in June of 1776, passing through two Cherokee townships without incident. The following night McCall and his force were ambushed in the vicinity of present day Clemson, South Carolina. A half dozen warriors and four rangers were killed in the confusing night fight before McCall was taken captive while the rest of his men scattered and managed to escape. The Cherokee then began their British backed offensive against the frontier settlements. Hundreds of settlers were killed or captured and McCall was forced to witness the torture of fellow captives at the hands of the Cherokee before he managed to steal a horse and escape. Rather than head south for home in what the Cherokee would have considered his obvious choice of flight, McCall instead struck out north. Unarmed and with little food, he made his way

through three hundred miles of mountain wilderness before crossing into Virginia and falling in with Colonel William Christian of the Virginia militia.³ He then posted the following note in the local gazette,

*"Captain James McCall, of South Carolina, who was taken prisoner the 1st of July last by the Cherokees, was then with Col. Christian in his camp, in good health; and desires this piece of intelligence to be made publick, for the satisfaction of his family."*⁴

One atrocity will usually always bring another and in the wake of the vicious Cherokee attacks, Whig militias immediately began forming for a series of punitive expeditions against the tribe. Perhaps driven by a quest for revenge, McCall stayed with Christian's Virginians and reentered the Cherokee nation, leading the Virginia column and prompting the British agent Cameron to flee south for the Florida territory.⁵ The Cherokee retreated as well for McCall and the Virginians burned their way through a series of Cherokee townships. Other Whig expeditions followed from the Carolinas, razing crops and lodges along the Nolichucky, Little Tennessee and French Broad Rivers and thereby quelling any major Cherokee attacks for the remaining year.

McCall then returned home. An uneasy peace settled over the backcountry as the war continued to rage to the north in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. But all that seemed a world away to the remote backcountry Whigs and Tories. After years of self-reliance they tended to view the northern war as someone else's fight and leaving their farms to take part would likely mean loosing their land that in the mindset of the Scots-Irish, was freedom in and of itself.

Things remained relatively peaceful in the south until December of 1778, when Savannah, Georgia fell to the British. Following Savannah's capture, Georgia Tories began making inroads into the backcountry and threatening Whig farms along the South Carolina border. News of the coming threat reached the settlements of Long Cane and McCall and his rangers fell in under the command of the local justice of the peace and famed Indian fighter, Andrew Pickens, who quickly led them after a force of Tories commanded by Colonel James Boyd. Borrowing from lessons learned fighting the Cherokee, Pickens' rangers shadowed Colonel Boyd's command for several days before dismounting and stealing into range of the Tory camp along Kettle Creek. Pickens' men readied their weapons as he sent McCall forward to reconnoiter the Tory position. McCall found the camp well-guarded but unaware of the Whig's presence and reported back to Pickens who promptly divided the force into three separate columns and ordered an attack.⁶

The two outer Patriot columns become bogged down in rain-flooded side creeks, forcing McCall and the others in the center to face the greater numbered Tories alone. Gunfire erupted in the heavy woods and Whigs began to fall left and right in a series of blistering volleys delivered from the superior Tory position. By all accounts things were going poorly for the Whigs until three Whig riflemen worked their way around the Tory position from an outer column and felled Colonel Boyd with a combined volley.⁷ With their leader down, the Tories retreated, falling back to the creek

³ McCall, Hugh. *History of Georgia*, p. 311-315.

⁴ Purdie's "Virginia Gazette"; November 1, 1776, page 3. Courtesy of Sam Fore.

⁵ McCall, Hugh. *History of Georgia*. p.314.

⁶ McCall, Hugh. *History of Georgia* p. 396.

⁷ Davis, Robert. *SCAR Vol. 3 No. 1 The Battle of Kettle Creek*. p. 34.

² Bakeless, John. "Daniel Boone: Master of the Wilderness", p. 84-88.

bank just as Pickens' two flanking columns emerged from the side creeks. A panic swept through the Tories and the entire force fled all the way back to Savannah within the protection of the British fleet. For a second time McCall returned home to his family and it appeared as if the war in the backcountry had settled down.

But the following spring Charleston fell to the British and the King's troops quickly moved inland to establish a web of outposts across South Carolina and Georgia. The British strategy was simple. With the harbors of New York, Savannah and now Charleston in their possession, they would subdue the remaining South Carolina populace and then march up the seaboard, capturing the remaining ports of the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland that would in turn isolate and cripple the American economy and thereby ending the Revolution. At first it appeared it would work as thousands of Tories answered the King's call to arms in South Carolina. Many Whigs began to think the war was now lost and even Andrew Pickens, McCall's long time friend and former commander at Kettle Creek, came forward and swore out a parole of neutrality.

A meeting was called in the backcountry and General Andrew Williamson addressed the armed gathering of Whigs. All came mounted and they soon formed their horses in a giant square around the General. Williamson spoke briefly, imploring them to refuse the British surrender and continue the fight. He then asked for a show of support. Those for fighting on were to raise their weapons. Those for accepting the British parole were to stand as they were. Only McCall and one other officer hoisted rifles overhead, four privates followed suit but the others ignored the General's pleas.⁸ Fortunately the rest of the backcountry was not as easily cowed and most Whigs simply ignored the British request to come in and swear out paroles. At the same time many Tories, who had until now bowed to the ruling Whigs, viewed this reversal of fortune as a chance to extract revenge and settle old scores in small bursts of theft and violence. Many British officers foolishly turned a blind eye to these Tory reprisals and in no time the backcountry erupted in its own sense of justice. Partly personal and partly patriotic, old rivals now squared off in a full-blown civil war that often abandoned quarter altogether.

McCall was right in the middle of it, fighting at the battles of Fort Thicketty, Wofford's Iron Works and Musgrove's Mill. His reputation began to grow, drawing more men to his ranks. South Carolina soon commissioned him to raise a much-needed regiment of state dragoons to go against the superior British cavalry. But despite his new commission, there were no military stores from which McCall could draw sabers or broadswords, and without them his men would be incapable of effectively fighting the British from horseback. Swords of any kind were rare on the frontier and sabers were virtually nonexistent. The few family heirlooms available were quickly pressed into service. To fill the void, scythes, saws and files were "collected" from Tory farms and forged into crude but capable blades by rebel-minded smiths. McCall was able to equip around forty dragoons in this fashion and the rest of his force continued to serve as ranger-style, mounted infantry.⁹

Lieutenant-Colonel McCall then joined other partisans forming under the command of Gen. Thomas Sumter and fought in the

Whig victories of Fish Dam Ford and Blackstock's Plantation.¹⁰ McCall was then wounded in the Battle of Long Cane and while recuperating received disastrous news. Major James Dunlop of the British Provincial cavalry had been raiding Whig farms along the Georgia and South Carolina border. McCall's home had been looted and his son nearly hanged.¹¹

The Long Cane horsemen quickly took their leave and galloped for home, but Dunlop was long gone by the time they arrived. McCall first moved his wife and children from their vandalized farm to another safer settlement and then went to see his friend and former Kettle Creek commander, Andrew Pickens. Others had tried to sway the dour Pickens to once again take up the cause but the veteran Indian fighter had insisted on honoring his parole despite British transgressions. Exactly what was said between the two is unknown, but McCall is thought to have left for the front with Pickens' pledge to soon return.

McCall returned to the front where he found the newly arrived General Daniel Morgan taking charge of Whig activities in the area west of the Broad River. Detached from the Continental Army, Morgan had been sent into the backcountry with a force of hand picked Continentals to harass the British flank, and if possible raise the local militia. Morgan, a legendary frontiersman in his own right, gladly welcomed McCall's force and placed them with a collection of other frontier horsemen under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington and his 3rd Continental Light Dragoons. Morgan then sent this combined force of three hundred Continental and backcountry horsemen against a party of four hundred Georgia Tories under the command of Colonel Thomas Waters.¹² Waters was a former Lieutenant of the Georgia Rangers.¹³ A strong Loyalist-leaning unit before the war, tasked with enforcing the King's law along the backcountry Indian boundary. He had recently been promoted to Colonel who was raiding "innocent" Whig settlements in the Fair Forest area of South Carolina.

The combined American dragoons caught up with Waters' Tories at a wilderness trading post known as Hammond's Store. At the sight of the horsemen the Tories began forming a line and Washington quickly ordered his 3rd dragoons to draw swords and charge.¹⁴ The backcountry dragoons followed on either flank and the Tories were ridden over in a wave of plunging horses and

⁸ Johnson, Joseph, MD. *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South*, pp. 151-152.

⁹ Hammond Memoir as found in *Cowpens Staff Ride and Battle Tour* by John Moncure, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, p. 135. Found online 11.25.06.

¹⁰ Andrew Pickens and others to Nathanael Greene, December 8, 1780. Nathanael Greene Papers, Clements Library, University of Michigan. (McCall signed this petition as "Lt Col.") Heitman, Francis, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the American Revolution*, p. 363. Pension request of Samuel Hammond, October 31, 1832. M804, Roll 1176.

¹¹ McCrady, Edward. *History of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 20.

¹² Pension request of Samuel Hammond, October 31, 1832. M804, Roll 1176. Pension request of Manuel McConnell, dated September 18, 1832. M804, Roll 941. Courtesy of Dr. Lawrence Babits. For a biographical sketch of Loyalist Col. Thomas Waters, see article by Robert S. Davis in *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 9, p. 20 (September 2006). Davis believes that the Georgia Provincial Rangers was more like the highway patrol. See also the Waters' biographical information in *The Wilkes County Papers 1773-1833* by Robert Scott Davis, Jr.

¹³ Great Britain, Public Record Office, Audit Office, 13/37/451. Pay Bill of His Majesty's Troop of Rangers doing Duty in the Ceded Lands under the Command of Edward Barnard Commencing the 6th September 1773 and Ending the 5th March 1774. Found online 11.25.06

¹⁴ McGee, Lee. "The Better Order of Men", *SCAR*, Vol. 2 No. 12. Thomas Young Memoir.

flashing steel. Over 150 Tories were dead or wounded and 40 taken prisoner; Waters and the remainder escaped into the woods.¹⁵ Washington's command had zero casualties. Tories would complain bitterly after the fight that they were cut down unfairly and even Whig accounts tend to support their accusations.¹⁶ The discrepancy in the casualty ratios leaves little doubt that some form of foul play took place but exactly who carried out the killings and for what purpose is unclear. William Washington was in command of this *ad hoc* force and he certainly must share in the blame, but his record of fair treatment of prisoners at other affairs cast serious doubts upon his portion of guilt. The answer may lie in Waters' past. McCall and other former backcountry rangers may well have perceived Waters' and his men as links to the British backed raids of the Cherokee.¹⁷ If so, quarter may have been in short supply until impartial officers intervened.

Right or wrong a rout was a rout and the American horsemen returned to camp with a much needed victory. And true to his earlier pledge to McCall, Andrew Pickens arrived in Morgan's camp soon after the victory at Hammond's Store. When news spread that the famous Indian fighter had resumed the cause, Whig militiamen came flooding into Morgan's camp. This buildup was not lost on the British high command and they promptly sent out an elite "flying corps" of light infantry, cavalry and artillery under the command of their premier cavalryman, Banastre Tarleton. Vicious, efficient, but never overly-clever, Tarleton excelled at driving his men in long, hard marches before closing with crushing assaults on the enemy. He earned the sobriquet *Bloody Ban* after his famous green dragoons cut down a force of surrendering Continentals at the Battle of the Waxhaws.

Morgan knew Tarleton was coming and rather than risk being caught on the march he picked his own ground in an old drover's field known as the Cowpens and waited. William Washington was again placed in command of the cavalry but this time he assigned McCall to command his usual force of state dragoons plus an additional 40 riders who were issued sabers from Morgan's stores the night before the battle. Washington gave strict orders that none of the horsemen were to fire pistols or rifles; they would face the enemy with sabers and sabers alone.¹⁸

Tarleton arrived at dawn on the following morning. He took one look at Morgan's force and sent his men ahead. Pickens' militia took aim and fired a volley into the teeth of the British advance but Tarleton's men reformed and pressed on. The first American line gave ground and the British pursued, sending their cavalry around either flank of the second American line. McCall and his men covered the right and charged straight into the vaunted green dragoons, cutting through their line and then wheeling back and hitting it again.¹⁹

The British dragoons were sent streaming back but then the tide suddenly shifted in Tarleton's favor as the second American line began retreating. McCall's men were still rallying from their

charge as Morgan's Continentals fell back to the next rise and then abruptly wheeled about, firing a devastating volley in the very face of the pursuing British infantry. Victory hung in the balance as Washington waved his entire force of horsemen forward. Riding with McCall was teenager Thomas Young: "...the bugle sounded. We, about half formed and making a sort of circuit at full speed, came up in rear of the British line, shouting and charging like madmen."²⁰



Map of McCall's battle actions by Ron Crawley.

Watching from the British reserves, a stunned Tarleton ordered his own cavalry to counterattack. But though greater in numbers, his green dragoons wanted no more of the American horsemen and fled the field as the British infantry collapsed before their eyes. *Bloody Ban* had no choice but to follow his suddenly spineless green dragoons, leaving his broken flying corps behind. To this day the battle of Cowpens still ranks as one of America's greatest feats of arms.

Following the victory, the war drifted northeast as the Continentals retreated into North Carolina and Virginia and Lord Cornwallis gave chase. McCall followed, riding with William Washington during the famed Race for the Dan and later fighting at Hart's Mill with Samuel Hammond.²¹ In February, he and Andrew Pickens fell in with Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee and took part in one of the more nefarious deeds carried out in the war.²² A Continental Lieutenant-Colonel, Lee commanded a force of cavalry that wore green jackets and black leather helmets were almost identical to the green uniforms worn by Banastre Tarleton's troopers.²³ Despite Tarleton's loss at Cowpens, he was still a hero to Tories across the south and in late February a column of 400 Tory recruits led by Colonel John Pyle were marching down the road when they spotted an escort of cavalry wearing green jackets. The Tories mistakenly

¹⁵ McGee, Lee. "The Better Order of Men" SCAR, Vol. 2 No. 12. Showman, *Greene Papers* 7:30-31.

¹⁶ Thomas Young *Memoir* as found in *Cowpens Staff Ride and Battle Tour* by John Moncure; U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Found online 11.25.06.

¹⁷ Col. Thomas Waters was tasked with just such a mission in 1782. Great Britain, Public Record Office, Audit Office, Class 13, Volume 10, folios 79-80. Found online 11.25.06.

¹⁸ Letter of John Edgar Howard to William Johnson, Henry Lee papers, Rocky Mount Collection, Stratford Hall after [ca. 1822]. Courtesy of Dr. Lawrence Babits.

¹⁹ Murphy, Daniel. "Thinking Inside the Box" SCAR, Vol. 3 No. 1.

²⁰ Young, Thomas *Memoir* as found in *Cowpens Staff Ride and Battle Tour* by John Moncure; U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Found online 11.25.06.

²¹ Pension request of Samuel Hammond, October 31, 1832. M804, Roll 1176.

²² Pension request of Manuel McConnell, September 18, 1832. M804, Roll 941. Courtesy of Dr. Lawrence Babits.

²³ Ibid.

identified Lee's men as Tarleton's and Lee's men didn't elaborate. Instead, they sent word back to the following column composed of Lee's, Pickens' and McCall's respective commands when alongside the unsuspecting Tory recruits, Lee suddenly drew swords and turned upon them. Out of 400 men, the Tories suffered 250 casualties while Colonel Lee reported a total of four horses injured. Tory recruiting dropped off sharply for the rest of the war.

McCall returned to South Carolina with Pickens after this battle of Wetzel's Mill. News reached Pickens that the notorious Major Dunlop and his British dragoons had returned to the Long Cane settlements. Pickens immediately ordered McCall and Colonel Elijah Clark after the British Major. Riding hard, the two commanders found Dunlop camped at Beattie's Mill. McCall went around Dunlop's flank, capturing a small bridge and sealing of any route of escape as Clarke's men stole into range from the near side.²⁴ When all was ready Clarke charged with the main body, catching the British unaware and forcing them to take cover in the mill and surrounding outbuildings.²⁵ Rifle fire then came pouring down on the British. Their casualties quickly mounted but Dunlop and his dragoons soon realized their attackers were the very same men whose families they had looted and abused and the fight took on a desperate quality.²⁶ The firing continued unabated, lasting several hours and killing over 30 of Dunlop's men until Dunlop was finally shot and forced to surrender. He died the following night while under the guard of McCall's men. Controversy swirled around McCall and he was later accused of having ordered Dunlop's death.²⁷

Undaunted, McCall then crossed the Georgia line harassing British supply lines around Augusta until April of 1781 when he contracted smallpox. He then returned to South Carolina and died along the banks of the Little River.²⁸ Just six months after McCall's death the British were defeated at Yorktown. Sadly, another year passed before the backcountry war came to a close.

Had McCall lived after the war to tell his own story, he might well be remembered along with other icons of the American Revolution. Instead, his nearly unparalleled service record remains largely unknown and a sanguinary air surrounds his actions. Should British school children boo at the mention of McCall, as do their American counterparts with Tarleton? Or was McCall simply an impartial farmer-patriot who stepped forward to defend hearth and home when the war came his way?

Some students of the conflict may wish to remember the war as being fought by overly chivalrous soldiers and they will likely refuse to acknowledge the many atrocities that took place on one side or the other. These same students will either ignore McCall altogether or color his deeds to suit their preconceived image. But for serious students of the Revolution, McCall's story offers a remarkable and realistic view of the times. Clearly the man was no sunshine patriot and clearly he was fighting for more than just a penned ideal. He and his family were literally living on the front lines throughout the backcountry war. If that sometimes meant leaving no enemies behind, then McCall was apparently up to the task. Regardless of the reader's pronouncement, all must agree that if soldiers are to be judged by their successes in the field; there are

²⁴ O'Kelley, Patrick. *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter...*, Vol. III, p. 163.

²⁵ McCall, Hugh. *History of Georgia*, p. 510.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ McCrady, Edward. *History of South Carolina*, Vol. 4, p. 127. Draper, *King's Mountain and its Heroes*, pp. 162 – 163.

²⁸ Pension request of Manuel McConnell, dated September 18, 1832. M804, Roll 941. Courtesy of Dr. Lawrence Babits.

damn few who compare to a backcountry dragoon named James McCall.

Known campaigns and engagements of James McCall:

Ninety Six (1775)
Cameron Kidnapping Expedition
Cherokee Expedition of 1776
Third Florida Expedition
Kettle Creek
Fort Thicketty
Wofford's Iron Works
Musgrove Mill
Fishdam Ford
Blackstock's Plantation
Augusta
Long Canes
Hammond's Store
Cowpens
Race for the Dan
Hart's Mill
Pyle's Hacking March
Wetzel's Mill
Beattie's Mill

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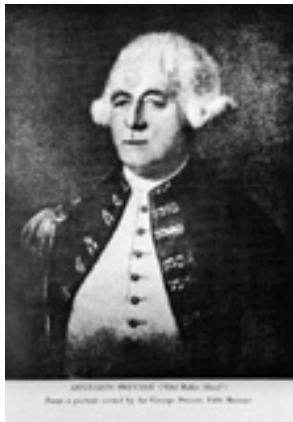


The 1856 sanctuary of the historic Long Cane Presbyterian Church, organized in 1771. SCAR photo.

Journal of Brigade Major F[rancis]. Skelley

Annotated by John A. Robertson

Originally published in the *Magazine of American History with Notes and Queries*, edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Vol. XXVI, August and November issues, 1891, New York. Noted as being from the original manuscript in the Abertoff Collection and contributed by Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D.²⁹ Copies of the printed articles obtained from the Library of Congress by Sherri Bower, Bowie, Maryland.



April 1779

28th. British Army under Maj. Gen. Prevost³⁰ [pictured left] left Ebenezer. First division consisting of the L^t [light]³¹ Infantry and two Batt^{ns} [battalions] 71st Reg^t [regiment] embarked in flat Boats at Abercorn cross'd the Savannah River four miles below Purisburg [Purysburg]³², entered the swamps that Evening — All night wading thro' them.

29th. At Sunrise arrived on dry ground two miles from Purisburg. The hon^{ble} [honorable]

Col^l [colonel] Maitland³³ [pictured right] commanded the first division. He attacked the Town (which was but poorly defended) took it by two o'clock this morning. Rebels retreated towards Bee Creek.

30th. The remainder of the Army arrived at Purisburg. They consisted of two Troops of Dragoons³⁴, Grenadier³⁵ Com^y

²⁹ Usually referenced as: Skelly, F. "Demonstration Against Charleston, South Carolina, in 1779: Journal of Brigade Major F. Skelly." Edited by Charles C. Jones, Jr. *Magazine of American History*, 26 (August, November 1891), pp. 152-154, 392-393. It appears to be a literal transcription, replete with the numerous superscripted abbreviations common in the handwriting of the time. Any textual editing by Jones is questionable.

³⁰ Augustine Prevost (1733-1786), born in Switzerland, dangerously wounded in Quebec in 1759. promoted to (local) Maj. Gen. in February 1779. Around the end of that year, he returned to England. (Boatner, p. 889). Image is from [SavannahNow.com](#).

³¹ All items in brackets were added in this annotated version for explanation or clarity. It was a common practice at the time to create abbreviations by writing the first several letters followed the last letter or few letters, superscripted. With a little practice, they are quite readable.

³² Modern name. Named for Colonel John Peter Pury, Director General of the French-East India Company around 1746. It has been spelled several ways. [GNIS detail](#)

³³ John Maitland (d.1779), Lt. Col. of 1st Btn. 71st Highlanders in October 1778. Longtime tombmate of Nathanael Greene, during the decades when both their burial sites were unknown. That account is found [here](#). Image is from ["The Silver Whistle Historical & Literary Website"](#)

³⁴ Dragoon: technically, a mounted soldier who moved quickly to the point of action, dismounted and fought like everyone else. By this time in the war, in the Carolinas, they were essentially light cavalry. One sentence in the middle of this [Wikipedia article](#) is applicable to the late 1700s in the Southern Campaign.

[company] of the 60th Reg^t two Bat^ls Hessians³⁶, N York Volunt^s [volunteers] one Bat^l Delancy's³⁷, part of Skinner's³⁸ Reg^t, two small Corps of Carolinians, and some irregulars³⁹ & Indians, a detachment of Artillery — eight light field pieces, — and a small Howitz⁴⁰ [pictured below]. Marched this evening to Turkey Hill.⁴¹



May. [1779]

1st. Army remained at Turkey Hill.

2nd. L^t infantry under Col^l Maitland marchd to Dupon's [Dupon's].

3d. Rest of the Army joined near Dupon's. Marched to Haywards.

³⁵ Grenadier: The term originated at a time when they threw explosive grenades, no longer the practice. One of several names used for the *flank companies* assigned to British and some Continental infantry regiments. They were also called *light infantry* and were usually younger, taller and more athletic than soldiers in other companies, more lightly equipped, and performed more physically demanding roles. See [Wikipedia](#)

³⁶ Usually erroneously referred to as *mercenaries*, these were essentially serfs drafted to serve in the armies of several German principalities, not limited to Hesse-Cassel, whose rulers had been paid for their deployment as British auxiliaries. Also, see this explanation in [Wikipedia](#)

³⁷ Oliver de Lancey (1718-1785), Brig. Gen. raised 3 battalions of New York Volunteers. Two served in South. De Lancey remained in the north. Boatner, p. 325.

³⁸ Cortlandt Skinner (1728-1799) raised several battalions of Skinner's Brigade. Skinner was appointed Brig. Gen. of Provincials. Boatner, p. 1012.

³⁹ *Irregular* is a term used for combatants who "employ irregular military tactics" such as "small, stealthy, hit and run engagements" [Wikipedia](#). This may refer to the use of Hessian riflemen as snipers or "partisans". Their being mentioned in conjunction with the Indians hints as some such employment.

⁴⁰ Howitzer. A relatively short cannon that delivers shells at a medium muzzle velocity, usually by a high trajectory. *American Heritage® Dictionary*. These would be useful for firing over and behind fortifications due their plunging fire. Also, see [Wikipedia](#) for image similar to those mentioned. That shown below dates from 1790. Image from ["Artisans of the Valley"](#) website.



⁴¹ Diary of Lt. Anthony Allaire, 13 March 1780: *This day passed Turkey Hill, a pleasant country seat belonging to one Mr. Middleton. Lyman Draper, Kings Mountain and Its Heroes*, p. 485.

4th. Marched to Bee Creek. A Party of the Rebels on the opposite side. Colⁿ Maitland with the L^t Infantry and two Comp^{ys} [companies] 71st Reg^t made a detour to cut them off. They retired too soon. The whole cross^d Bee Creek. Pursued the Rebels under Gen^l Moultrie⁴² [pictured right] to Cousehatche [Coosawhatchee] River. They cross^d the River, burnt the bridge, and made a trifling stand on the opposite side. They killed and wounded four of our men. We drove them from thence, waded the river, found a few of their dead, pursued them cross Tullifinny⁴³ ferry which we forded, saw their rear at Poketallago [Pocotaligo] River, gave them a few Cannon Shots, they retired towards Cha^s [Charles] Town, Colⁿ Maitland with L^t Infantry and one Batⁿ 71st forded the river and took post.



5th. The whole Army cross^d; divided into two Columns, — the one under Gen^l Prevost marched to Bull's, the other under Colⁿ Maitland to near Saltcatcher⁴⁴ Bridge which was burnt.

7th. Repaired the Bridge. Colⁿ Maitland's Column marched, — halted two miles beyond fish pond Bridge which we were likewise obliged to repair. A party of Rebel horse fired at some of our Scouts, wounded an Indian and two others, and then rode off. Gen^l Prevost's Colⁿ [column] marched to Cumbahee Ferry, joined us after dark. The whole marched to near horseshoe Bridge which was burnt.

8th. Marched to Parker's Ferry. The Rebels fell'd Trees and broke up the road to impede our progress. Capⁿ [Captain] Moncrief⁴⁵ (our chief engineer) with a small party of horse, came up with the negroes who had been employ'd to do it, and set them immediately at work to clear the road which they did before the Column came up.

9th. Forged Parker's Ferry this afternoon. Violent Thunder storm with heavy rain. Halted at Draiton's [Drayton's].

10th. Marched towards Charles Town, quitted the Road to head Rantol's [Rantowles] Creek, halted beyond Parsons's. Cap^t Moncrief with a party of Cavalry went to Ashley Ferry, took several boats there. L^t Infantry went there to guard them.

11th. Marched by Rutledge's to Ashley Ferry. Gen^l Prevost with the Dragoons, Grenadiers, L^t Infantry, second Batⁿ 71st Reg^t and a Battⁿ of Hessians crossed the Ferry, halted half way



from thence to Cha^s Town. The remainder under Co^l Maitland took post at Ashley Ferry. Supposed that G. Lincoln⁴⁶ [pictured below. left] (with the Rebel Army) was on his way there.

12th. The Dragoons commanded by Cap^t Tawse⁴⁷ and the L^t Infantry under Maj^r Gardner⁴⁸ advanced very near the Town. Cap^t Moncrief with the Cavalry went to reconoitre [reconnoiter]. Polaskey [Pulaski]⁴⁹ (a great partisan) had advanced his Legion consisting of about a hundred foot and eighty Horse. The foot under a S^r Col^l⁵⁰ was posted behind a kind of Breast work thro which was a large entrance. Polaskey with his horse, (the best Cavalry the Rebels ever had) advanced towards our Dragoons. Cap^t Tawse charged them, intirely [entirely] routed them, pursued them thro' the Breast work, attacked their foot, and drove them into the woods. The L^t Col who comm^d [commanded] the foot was killed and fifteen or sixteen of his men. A Capⁿ and a Sub⁵¹ of the Cavalry were taken and several of their privates killed and taken. In all they loss'd between forty and fifty men. Our loss was three Dragoons Killed and three wounded. Capⁿ Moncrief distinguished himself much in this charge. Went to reconoitre the works — found them impregnable without heavy artillery. We had none. A flag was sent from the town. They proposed to stand neuter till their Independence was established or given up. Not granted them. They returned to the Town. We remained in this position all night. A false alarm in Town. Fired a great many cannon. Discharged a volley of Musquetry [musketry] at their own patrols [patrols]. Killed a Major Ugee⁵² and twenty of their own people.

13th. Army recrossed Ashley Ferry. Col^l Maitland's Colⁿ [column] marched to James Island — drove from it a party of Rebels who cross'd to John's Island.

14th. Army assembled on James Island except a strong detachment which remained under Colⁿ Prevost⁵³ at Ashley Ferry.

15th. As yesterday.

16th. The same.

17th. Colⁿ Prevost's Detachment took post at Rantol's Bridge.

18th. A detachment of L^t Infantry cross'd to John's Island surprised a party of about sixty Rebels, killed, wounded, and took most of them.

19th, 20th, 21st } Nearly the same position as the 18th. Constructed and occupied

22nd and 23rd } three Redoubts on the Main [mainland?] near Wapoo Cut.

24th. Colⁿ Prevost's Detachment took post at Rantol's Bridge.

⁴² William Moultrie (1730-1805), Brig. General. See [Wikipedia](#). Image is by Charles Willson Peale, from [Smithsonian "Age of Revolution"](#)

⁴³ Spelled Tullyfinny on Mouzon (1775?) and Cook 1773 maps. Modern spellings: Tulifinny and Tullifinny.

⁴⁴ The original name Native American *Salkehatchee* was by then essentially forgotten.

⁴⁵ John Moncrief was in 1762 at 21 years old a graduate of the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich. He planned improvements for St. Augustine and planned the defensive works of Savannah.

⁴⁶ Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1820). Appointed Maj. General in February 1777. Boatner, p. 635. See [Wikipedia](#). Image is by Charles Willson Peale, from <http://www.cr.nps.gov>.

⁴⁷ Capt. Thomas Tawse identified by Patrick J. O'Kelley as commanding 1st troop of Georgian Dragoons. *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter*, Vol. One, p. 275.

⁴⁸ This appears to be Major Valentine Gardner identified by O'Kelley as in actions at Port Royal Island in February 1779, *NBBAS*, Vol. One, p. 234ff, but he does not show him involved in this action.

⁴⁹ Casimir Pulaski (1748-1779). Brig. General. Boatner p. 900. See [Supplement to Encyclopædia Britannica \(ninth Edition\)](#). Image is from [Wikipedia](#).

⁵⁰ Colonel-Commandant Michael de Kowatch, identified by O'Kelley, *NBBAS*, Vol. One, p. 274.

⁵¹ Subaltern: a junior commissioned officer. [Wikipedia](#)

⁵² Maj. Benjamin Huger. Boatner, after Lossing, says 12 of Huger's men were killed. Boatner, p. 215.

⁵³ Lt. Col. J. Mark Prevost, brother of Maj. Gen. Augustine Prevost. Boatner, p. 113.

25th. Same position as yesterday. Intelligence brought that Lincoln and Moultrie (Rebel Generals) had joined their armies, and taken post in force six miles from our Redoubts.

26th. Most of the Army moved and took a position on the Main to defend the Redoubts, an attack being hourly expected. Some skirmishing with advanced parties. A man or two killed on both sides.

27th. Grenadiers and Carolinians crossed to John's Island — from thence to the main by Stono ferry — took post there — three Redoubts⁵⁴ constructed.

28th. Most of the Army crossed to John's Island.

29th. Last division and rear Guard under Coln Maitland crossed to John's Island. Post at Stono reinforced. Coln Prevost took command there. The Army remained nearly in this position till the 16th of June —

June [1779]

16th. Colⁿ Prevost with the Grenadiers set out by the Islands for Savannah.

17th. Colⁿ Maitland took the command at Stono. Corps at that post were first Battⁿ 71st, a Batlⁿ Hessians, and some Carolinians, five field pieces and a Howitz.

18th. Position as yesterday. Some skirmishing at our outposts at Stono.

19th. The same.

20th. Genl Lincoln with his whole Army (five thousand men) attacked at Stono at eight o'clock this morning. He had six pieces of Cannon. We had not above six hundred men. The Redoubts not strong and abatis⁵⁵ good for nothing. The action lasted an hour and a half. The Rebels repulsed with considerable loss. Reenforcement arriving from John's Island, we followed them into the woods. They retreated, some towards Jacksonborough, some towards Wallace's Bridge. We had four Officers killed and six wounded, and about a hundred and twenty non Commis^d [non-commissioned] and privates killed and wounded.

21st. Position as yesterday Morning.

22nd. The Same.

23rd. Quitted Stono. The whole Army on John's Island.

24th. Army on John's Island.

25th. The same.

26th. Army crossed to Simond's⁵⁶ [Simmon's] Island. First division crossed to Edisto Island.

27th. Last division under Coln Maitland crossed to Edisto. Whole Army on that Island.

28th, 29th and 30th } On Edisto Island.

July [1779]

1st. Army on Edisto Island.

2nd and 3rd. } The Same.

4th. First division began to cross St. Helena Sound.

5th. Army crossing.

6th. Still crossing.

7th. Most of the Army on St. Helena and Ladies [Ladys] Island. Rear Guard on Pine⁵⁷ and other islands.

8th. Army crossing to Port Royal Island.

9th. The whole arrived on Port Royal. Colⁿ Maitland (whom I had the honor to be with during the whole Campaigns as Brig^{dr} Majr [brigade major]) took the command on Port Royal Island with a Troop of Cavalry, the L¹ Infantry, the 71st Reg^t, a Battⁿ of Hess^{ns} and some Carolinians. The rest of the Army with Gen^l Prevost went to Savannah. We remained in peaceful possession of Port Royal Island till the 12th September 1779 when we quitted it.

F. Skelly, M.B.

SAVANNAH, 8th Nov^r 1779

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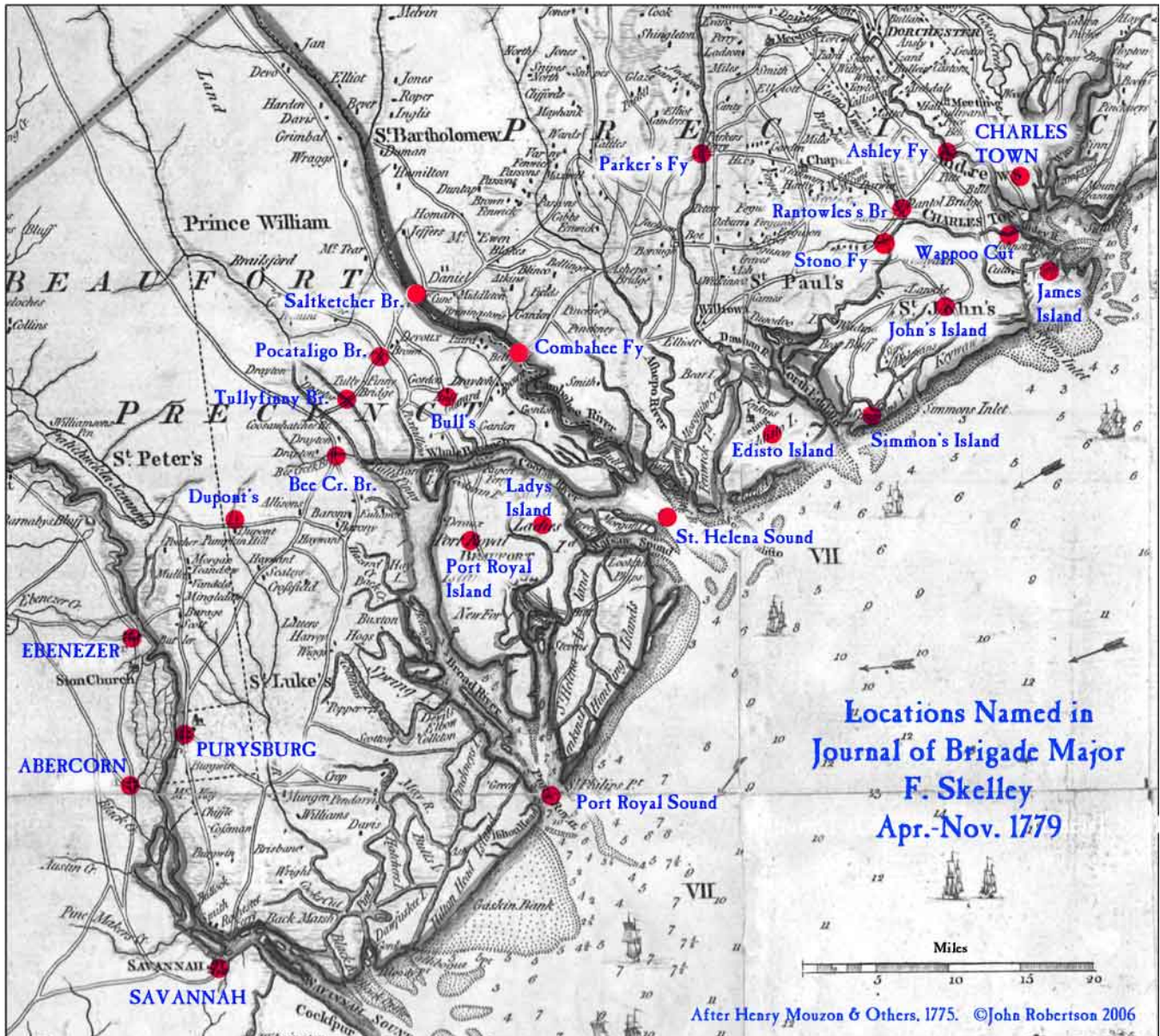
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⁵⁴ Redoubt: A small, often temporary defensive fortification. American Heritage® Dictionary.

⁵⁵ Abatis: A defensive obstacle made by laying felled trees on top of each other with branches, sometimes sharpened, facing the enemy. American Heritage® Dictionary. See *Wikipedia*. Also, see *Historical Magazine, September 1873, p. 131* (footnote). Note variant spelling.

⁵⁶ Modern Seabrook Island. See Borick, Carl P., *A Gallant Defense*, University of South Carolina, 2003, map, p. 51. Simmons Island, so named in 1754, was renamed Seabrook Island in 1816, per *The SeaDolphin Beach Club Villa*, website, located on the island. Also, see Mouzon's map, 1775.

⁵⁷ There are several Pine Islands in this region, so this location remains uncertain.



David Reuwer gives a battlefield tour to the Seabrook Island history group pictured at the Church of the Epiphany in Eutawville, SC.

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A HISTORY OF THE THIRD SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT

Michael C. Scoggins

(Author's note: This article is an expanded and revised version of an article that originally appeared in *Military Collector and Historian*, Vol. 58, Summer 2006.)

The South Carolina Provincial Congress embarked on a program in early June 1775 to prepare the colony for the likelihood of war with Great Britain and her loyalist and Indian allies. The first step was the creation of a Council of Safety to arrange the colony "in a proper state of defence,"⁵⁸ followed by the creation of two regiments of foot soldiers, each consisting of 750 privates, to rank as the First and Second South Carolina Regiments, along with a Third Regiment of rangers to consist of 450 privates.⁵⁹ As originally authorized, the First and Second Regiments were commanded by a full colonel and were divided into ten companies of seventy-five privates each, whereas the ranger regiment was commanded by a lieutenant-colonel commandant and was divided into nine companies of fifty privates each. The other officers for the original Third Regiment included a major, nine captains, eighteen lieutenants, one surgeon, and one paymaster.⁶⁰ The rangers would be organized as a regiment of mounted riflemen who would patrol the backcountry on horseback but who would fight dismounted, and who would help keep the peace in the face of growing loyalist and Indian opposition to the independence movement. The rangers would also support the First and Second South Carolina Regiments of Foot in any major military actions of the war.⁶¹

In addition to their monthly pay, which ranged from six pounds currency per day for the lieutenant colonel to twenty pounds currency per month for each private, the rangers were ordered "to provide themselves with horses, guns, provisions, and such clothing as shall be approved by the commanding officer." Each sergeant and private of the rangers was allowed a bounty of fifteen pounds currency "for purchasing a pair of leather breeches, and such uniform cap and coat, as the Lieutenant-Colonel shall think proper—which he is required to order."⁶² On 10 June 1775, a committee of the Provincial Congress appointed William Thomson from the Orangeburg District to be lieutenant-colonel commandant and James Mayson from the Dutch Fork District to be major of the regiment of rangers.⁶³ On 17 June the Provincial Congress further authorized "one drum to each company, with the same pay as the privates."⁶⁴

The New York periodical *Rivington's Gazette* in November 1775 published the following description of the three newly raised South

Carolina regiments, referring to the Third Regiment as a regiment of "light horse":

In South Carolina they have two thousand men in actual pay, and five hundred horse on the frontiers...They have twenty tons of powder, and the quantity daily increasing. Two thousand men in uniforms, blue faced with red. Light horse, five hundred, blue faced with white, and well furnished. The militia in the country in fine order; drill sergeants having been sent among them many months past.⁶⁵

As the above passage indicates, at this early stage in the war the First and Second South Carolina Regiments were wearing regimental coats of blue faced with red, while the coats of the Third Regiment were blue faced with white. According to historian Fitzhugh McMaster, the original uniforms were made by regimental tailors⁶⁶ and had the following appearance:

The original uniform consisted of leather breeches, a leather horseman's cap, and a blue coat with white metal buttons, and narrow white facings...The up-turned visor of the modified leather jockey cap formed the front plate of the cap and was inscribed 'LIBERTY OR DEATH'; a turban of the facing color completed the transition to horseman's cap. Officers wore silver epaulettes, a silver gorget, and a crimson sash, and were armed with a sword or *cutteau* and a fusée (fusil) carried in a muzzle boot attached to the 'off' side of the saddle by a strap; the enlisted men's rifles were fitted with musket-type slings and slung over the back or shoulder when mounted, sometimes butt up.⁶⁷

Easily the most striking and unique aspect of the Third Regiment's original uniform was the leather jockey cap with the "Liberty or Death" motto painted in prominent white letters on the upturned bill. Fifty-plus years after the end of the war, veterans and their acquaintances still vividly recalled the "Liberty caps" worn by Thomson's Rangers. One such testimonial is found in the October 1832 Federal pension application of Charnel Durham, who served three years in the Rangers (1775-1778). In a sworn deposition attesting to Durham's military service, Thomas Parrott of Richland District stated that he once saw Durham in his uniform, "and recollects a plate on his cap bearing the motto inscribed 'Liberty or Death.'"⁶⁸ Another war veteran who remembered these caps was Joseph Gaston of Chester District, the youngest of nine brothers who served in the Revolution—four of whom (Robert, Alexander, Hugh, and Ebenezer) served together in the Third Regiment. In a Fourth of July speech in 1836, Gaston recalled seeing his older brothers in the Rangers with the "'Liberty or Death' motto...inscribed on the front of their military caps."⁶⁹

⁵⁸ Journal of the First Provincial Congress, 3 June 1775, in William E. Hemphill and Wylma A. Wates, eds., *Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congresses of South Carolina, 1775-1776* (Columbia: SC Archives Department, 1960), p. 36.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 6 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 39.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 7 June 1775 and 9 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, pp. 40 and 43.

⁶¹ William Thomson, "Colonel Thomson's Order Book—June 24th, 1775, to November 3rd, 1778," in A. S. Salley, Jr., *The History of Orangeburg County, South Carolina* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1978), pp. 387-395.

⁶² Journal of the First Provincial Congress, 9 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, pp. 43-44.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 10 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 45.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 17 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 56.

⁶⁵ *Rivington's Gazette*, 9 November 1775, quoted in Frank Moore and John Anthony Scott, eds., *The Diary of the American Revolution 1775-1781* (New York: Washington Square Press, 1968), pp. 82-83.

⁶⁶ Fitzhugh McMaster, "South Carolina Heritage: The Horse Troops," *Sandlapper Magazine*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (October 1976), p. 47.

⁶⁷ Fitzhugh McMaster, "The Third South Carolina Regiment (Rangers), 1775-1780," *Military Uniforms in America*, Plate No. 494, Company of Military Historians.

⁶⁸ Charnel Durham, Federal Pension Application (hereafter FPA) W9418, National Archives and Records Administration Microfilm Roll M804, SCDAH.

⁶⁹ Joseph Gaston, "A Reminiscence of the Revolution," *The Southern Presbyterian*, 22 May 1873, in Sumter Papers, 9VV159-160, Draper MSS.

An interesting example of the effect that the “Liberty caps” had on the Loyalists in the backcountry occurred in early November 1775, when the South Carolina Provincial Congress sent a wagonload of gunpowder and lead to the Cherokee Indians as a peace offering. A small detachment of Third Regiment rangers under Second Lieutenant Thomas Charleton (Charlton), of Captain Eli Kershaw’s company, escorted the shipment on its journey from Charleston to the backcountry. On 3 November, the wagon was stopped by a large group of armed loyalists under Captain Patrick Cunningham, and the ammunition was confiscated, ostensibly because the loyalists feared the Cherokees would use it against them. The rangers were riding some distance behind the wagon, and arrived on the scene after Cunningham’s party had seized the powder and lead. In a deposition sworn before justice of the peace James Mayson (also major of the Third Regiment) later that day, wagoner Moses Cotter stated:

When the rangers were at some little distance behind the waggon, and were riding up pretty fast, Cunningham’s party said, ‘there comes the liberty caps; damn their liberty caps, we will soon blow them to hell;’ and such like scurrilous language.

As the rangers were surrounded and heavily outnumbered, they were forced to concede the ammunition to the Loyalists, much to the disgust of Charleton and his troopers.⁷⁰ Later that month, Loyalist militia under Cunningham and Major Joseph Robinson laid siege to Fort Ninety Six, which was occupied by Whigs under Major Mayson of the Third Regiment and Major Andrew Williamson of the Ninety Six District militia. The siege lasted from 19 to 21 November, following which a truce was declared.⁷¹

Meanwhile, the South Carolina Provincial Congress dispatched the backcountry militia regiments and six companies of the rangers, under the overall command of Colonel Richard Richardson, to arrest the leaders of the Tory uprising and quell the growing loyalist movement.⁷² Arriving in the Little River District (Laurens County) in December, Richardson dispatched Thomson’s Rangers and Whig militia from the New Acquisition and Spartan Districts to break up a large body of Tories assembled at Great Canebrake on the Reedy River in present Greenville County, SC. The rangers and militia easily dispersed the Loyalists and captured many of them, and the soldiers’ subsequent march home in heavy snowfall caused this campaign to be known forever afterwards as “the Snowy Camps” or “the Snow Campaign.”⁷³

On 21 February 1776, the Second Provincial Congress authorized the appointment of an adjutant and a quartermaster to the Third Regiment.⁷⁴ The following day, the Provincial Congress passed the following resolution regarding the rangers:

That the regiment of Rangers be continued upon their present establishment of nine companies, each to be augmented to fifty privates; the companies to be immediately completed, and the men enlisted according to the rules and articles for the government of the troops; And it is HEREBY DECLARED, That the said regiment of Rangers shall be composed of *expert* Rifle-men, who shall act on horseback, or on foot, as the service may require; each man, at his own expence, to be constantly provided with a good horse, rifle, shot-pouch and powder-horn, together with tomahawk or hatchet.”⁷⁵

The Provincial Congress also increased the daily rations of all the South Carolina troops to “one pound and an half of fresh beef, or to eighteen ounces of salt port,” and made the following additional requirements for the rangers and the newly-created Fifth Regiment of Riflemen: “That the men be enlisted in the regiment of Rangers and Rifle-men, be approved of by the commanding officer of each regiment respectively,—as *expert Rifle-men*.”⁷⁶

By the spring of 1776 Colonel Thomson was interested in procuring hunting shirts made of osnaburg (a coarse cotton fabric) for his men to wear in the field. A letter that he wrote to John Rutledge, at that time President and Commander-in-Chief of South Carolina, indicates some of the difficulties faced by field commanders in procuring supplies for their men:

Having been informed a few days ago that Mr. John Giles at Monck’s Corner had some Osenburgs [*sic*] for Sale. I desired one of my officers to send a person there & endeavour to purchase the whole of him in order to make Hunting Shirts for my men—The person returned without doing of it & informed me that Mr. Giles asked 10/ [10 shillings] hard money & 12/6 [12 shillings, 6 pence] paper Currency per Yard—this morning I was informed he asks for the same Osnaburgs 10/ hard money & 15/ paper per yd which I think is a very great extortion—my only reason for troubling Your Excellency with this, is to beg your advice in the matter, as the distinction made between hard & paper money is of very great disservice to the Province & I hope some example will be made of such Persons.”⁷⁷

The entire Third Regiment plus 75-100 Catawbas were stationed at the eastern end of Sullivan’s Island in June 1776 when British army and navy forces under Sir Henry Clinton attacked Charleston. They engaged in skirmishes with British troops on Long Island on 21 and 26 June, and successfully prevented a substantial British amphibious force commanded by Clinton and Cornwallis from crossing the inlet between Long Island and Sullivan’s Island on 28 June. In recognition of their valor, Thomson and his regiment, along with Major General Charles Lee, Colonel William Moultrie and the other officers and troops involved in the battle, were mentioned by name in a general resolution of thanks drafted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia on 20 July 1776.⁷⁸ Four days later, the Continental Congress passed another resolution accepting all of the South Carolina regiments (there were six by then) onto the Continental establishment. The resolution from the Continental Congress included the following provisions for the Third Regiment:

⁷⁰ Moses Cutter’s deposition dated Ninety Six District, 3 November 1775, in William Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (New York: David Longworth, 1802), I:98; Journal of the Second Provincial Congress, 7 November 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, pp. 101-102.

⁷¹ Terry Lipscomb, “South Carolina Revolutionary Battles: Part 1,” *Names in South Carolina*, Vol. XX (Winter 1973), p. 20. This action included the first Revolutionary War battlefield death in South Carolina.

⁷² Journals of the Second Provincial Congress, 7-8 November 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, pp. 102-104.

⁷³ Lipscomb, *ibid.*, pp. 20-21.

⁷⁴ Journal of the Second Provincial Congress, 21 February 1776, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 201.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 22 February 1776, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 203.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 204.

⁷⁷ Thomson Order Book, 7 May 1778, in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 437-438.

⁷⁸ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 346-351; A. S. Salley, Jr., “William Thomson,” *South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine* (hereafter *SCH&G*), Vol. III, No. 2 (April 1902): p. 102.

That the pay of the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant be the same as a Colonel of Foot, a Major that of a Lieutenant Colonel, a Captain that of a Major, the Lieutenants that of a Captain, and Sergeants that of Ensigns of Foot of the Continental forces. That the Surgeon be allowed thirty-three and one third dollars per month, the Paymaster twenty-six and two thirds, and the Privates twelve and an half dollars per month to provide themselves with horses, guns, and provisions for themselves and horses.

That the said Rangers be liable to act on horseback or foot as occasion may require.⁷⁹

A detachment of 100 rangers under Captain Felix Warley accompanied Brigadier General Andrew Williamson's expedition against the Cherokee Indians in northwestern South Carolina and western North Carolina from mid-July until October 1776.⁸⁰ Thomson sent another detachment of 130 rangers under Major James Mayson in August 1776 to accompany a planned expedition from Savannah commanded by Major General Charles Lee. This task force was supposed to attack the British base at St. Augustine, East Florida. However, the expedition was called off two days after it left Savannah when the Continental Congress changed Lee's orders and recalled him to Virginia. During this period, the remainder of the regiment (161 men) was camped at the Congaree under Colonel Thomson, who was very ill.⁸¹

On 20 September 1776, the South Carolina General Assembly accepted the request from the Continental Congress to place all of its state regiments onto the Continental establishment and pledged to "defray the expense between the Continental bounty, clothing and pay and the bounty, clothing and pay allowed to those regiments, respectively, by the Acts of this State."⁸² In October the General Assembly officially increased the size of the Third Regiment and the Fourth Regiment (Artillery) to 600 rank-and-file, organized into twelve companies of fifty men each; the lieutenant colonel, major, and senior captain of both regiments were all promoted one grade in rank at that time.⁸³ Neither regiment ever reached these numbers in actual real strength due to chronic problems in recruiting, retention, supply, and pay. By this time, according to McMaster, the officers and enlisted men of the Third Regiment had been equipped with off-white hunting shirts made of either unbleached linen or osnaburg, which they generally wore in the field.⁸⁴

Thomson sent a detachment of the Third under Captain John Caldwell to Georgia in October 1776, with orders to cross the Savannah River and proceed to Fort Barrington on the Altamaha River, where they would form part of the advance guard against Loyalist and Indian incursions from British East Florida.⁸⁵ This was authorized by orders from Major General Robert Howe, now commanding the Southern Department of the Continental Army. In

late December 1776, Thomson dispatched Captain Richard Winn with Lieutenant Oliver Towles, Lieutenant William Caldwell, and a detachment of 54 rangers to Georgia with instructions to "relieve Captain Caldwell & follow such orders as he or the Commanding officer there may give you."⁸⁶ After arriving in Georgia, Winn and his men, along with some 20 Georgia Continentals under Lieutenant John Milton, were ordered to garrison Fort McIntosh on the northeast side of the Satilla River, only a few miles from the border with East Florida.⁸⁷

Because of a severe supply shortage in St. Augustine, in early 1777 Colonel Augustin Prévost, the British commander at St. Augustine and Royal Governor Tonyn dispatched Lt. Colonel L. V. Fuser of the 60th Regiment with a detachment of Provincials and Indians into southern coastal Georgia to forage for cattle and provisions from the Whig settlements as far north as Fort Howe on the Altamaha River.⁸⁸ On 17 February 1777 Fuser, now commanding several hundred Provincials, Loyalist militia and Seminole Indians, laid siege to Fort McIntosh. Among the Loyalists in Fuser's corps were militia commanded by Colonel Thomas Brown, Colonel Daniel McGirt and Captain William Cunningham. After almost two full days of fighting, Winn surrendered the fort on the afternoon of 18 February. As part of the terms of surrender, Lieutenants Caldwell and Milton were given up as hostages; they accompanied the British back to St. Augustine and were eventually released. Winn and his party arrived at Fort Barrington the following day after a precarious all-night march through desolate swamp country.⁸⁹

These actions by the British prompted General Howe to lead an expedition from Charleston to Savannah in February and March 1777 in order to defend Savannah against an anticipated attack by Fuser. This expedition included Colonel Thomson and the remainder of the Third Regiment.⁹⁰ However, Fuser never attacked Savannah, and after returning to South Carolina the SC Third Regiment was stationed at Nelson's Ferry and other points in South Carolina during the remainder of 1777 and early 1778.⁹¹

In August 1777, Colonel Thomson came up with a plan to reorganize his regiment, now reduced by discharges and illness to only 300 men, in order to make it "of most service to the State." He ordered 200 muskets, bayonets, flints, and cartridge boxes so that he could dismount an equal number of soldiers and re-equip them as infantry, while retaining the other 100 troopers as "complete Rifle men with good Horses and spears."⁹² He also began procuring material to re-equip the Third Regiment with uniforms matching those of the First and Second Regiments, i.e.,

⁷⁹ Journal of the South Carolina General Assembly, 20 September 1776, in William E. Hemphill, Wylma A. Wates, and R. Nicholas Olsberg, eds., *Journals of the General Assembly and House of Representatives, 1776-1780* (Columbia: SC Department of Archives and History, 1970), p. 81.

⁸⁰ A. S. Salley, Jr., "Publications Received," *SCH&G*, Vol. III, No. 1 (January 1902): 63; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 352-353.

⁸¹ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 353-354 and 441-446.

⁸² Journal of the SC General Assembly, 20 September 1776, in Hemphill, Wates, and Olsberg, p. 82.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 18 October 1776, in Hemphill, Wates, and Olsberg, p. 165.

⁸⁴ McMaster, *Sandlapper*, p. 47.

⁸⁵ Thomson's Order Book, 15 October 1776, in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 444-445.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 28 December 1776, in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 447-448; Richard Winn, "Gen. Winn's Notes, Campaign 1780," in Peter Force Papers, Series 7E, Library of Congress.

⁸⁷ Winn, *ibid.*; Georgia State Historical Marker at Fort McIntosh site, Brantley County, Georgia.

⁸⁸ Benson J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field-Book of the American Revolution*, Vol. II (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1852), pp. 521-522 cites the British expedition's commander as Frasier. Robert D. Bass, *Gamecock* (Orangeburg: Sandlapper Publishing, 2000), p. 41-42 correctly refers to Fraser as "Fuser." Martha Condray Searcy, *The Georgia-Florida Contest in the American Revolution, 1776-1778* (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1985), pp. 85-86.

⁸⁹ Winn, *ibid.*; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 354-355.

⁹⁰ Salley, "Thomson," *SCH&G*, *ibid.*; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, p. 355.

⁹¹ Salley, "Thomson," *ibid.*

⁹² Thomson's Order Book, 13 August 1777, in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 452-453.

blue coats faced with scarlet. The following month, he informed Lieutenant Colonel Mayson that he had gone to Charleston

Endeavouring to get Cloths for my men. Bought [blue] cloth @ £15 Per yd & Scarlet D°. [ditto] @ £25 Per yd hope to be able to Clothe them Completely as soon as Capt Hatten⁹³ Arrives, who went to France for Clothing for the Soldiers—the Assembly has Voted that the Soldiers should have 1 Coat 1 Jacote [jack coat] 1 Pr Breeches 2 Shirts 2 Pr Stockings 2 Pr Shoes 1 Black Cravat and 1 Blanket each year. I hope this Ample Provision for Soldiers will make some that are like to Lay cold this winter [en]list in our Regiment—⁹⁴

An oil-on-canvas portrait of Captain John Purves (Purvis) of the Third Regiment, with his wife Elizabeth Anne Pritchard, was painted by noted artist Henry Benbridge in Charleston in late 1777. The portrait shows Captain Purves wearing a dark blue regimental coat faced and lined with scarlet, with silver-colored metal buttons and a silver “Figure-8” epaulette on his right shoulder. Purves is also wearing white breeches, a short white waistcoat with silver buttons and silver embroidered buttonholes, and white neck stock; a sword and possibly a hat lie on a small table behind him.⁹⁵ John Purves was one of the original captains commissioned on 12 June 1775 for the Third Regiment from the Ninety Six District.⁹⁶ His uniform reflects not only his military rank but also his status as an important and wealthy plantation owner in the South Carolina backcountry.

General Howe, stationed at Savannah, again in April 1778 became alarmed by the threat of British, Loyalist and Indian attacks from East Florida. He began planning another expedition to capture St. Augustine from the British. Brigadier General William Moultrie, commanding the garrison at Charleston, detached 150 rangers from the Third Regiment under the command of Major Samuel Wise, along with Colonel Thomas Sumter’s Sixth Regiment of Riflemen, to join Howe’s Florida Expedition. The rest of the Third Regiment remained on guard duty near Charleston.⁹⁷ In July 1778, Colonel Thomson dismounted the remaining horsemen in the Third Regiment and issued them French Charleville muskets in place of their rifles. According to McMaster, at that time “the whole regiment [was] provided with infantry accoutrements and uniforms

– (Blue coats, faced scarlet, white metal buttons, black cocked hats edged with black lace, white waistcoats and breeches, French full-length leggings [*sic*], and French knapsacks).”⁹⁸

Meanwhile, General Howe’s Florida expedition succeeded in deterring Prévost’s planned invasion of Georgia, but a combination of supply problems, widespread illness among the troops, and friction between militia and Continental commanders made it impossible for the army to march any farther than St. Mary’s River, the boundary between East Florida and Georgia. After reaching Fort Tonnally on St. Mary’s on 28 June, and finding that the fort’s Loyalist garrison had abandoned and destroyed it, Howe and his senior officers decided that the expedition had succeeded in its objectives. He made the decision on 11 July to return to Savannah. The South Carolina Continentals under Sumter were sent home but Major Wise’s detachment of the Third Regiment remained in Savannah with General Howe for the rest of the summer and into the fall.⁹⁹

It appears that the remaining troops in the Third Regiment, possibly including Colonel Thomson, were stationed at Purrysburg during the summer of 1778.¹⁰⁰ There are few records concerning the activities of the Third for the late summer and early fall of 1778, but it is clear that Thomson returned to Orangeburg in October due to poor health. His regiment, now consisting of only ten companies, patrolled as far as the North Fork of the Edisto River, and Silver Bluff and Matthew’s Bluff on the Savannah River, protecting the frontier settlers against *banditti*, Indians, and Loyalist raiders from East Florida.¹⁰¹ In spite of Howe’s Florida expedition, the British troops in St. Augustine and their Loyalist allies in northeastern Florida remained a constant threat. Howe wrote Moultrie from Zubly’s Ferry on 27 November to inform him that the British were planning to invade Georgia again and urgently requested more South Carolina troops to defend the town. Moultrie immediately sent orders to Colonel Isaac Huger to join Howe as soon as possible, “leaving his baggage and weak men behind to come up more at leisure.” Huger at that time was stationed at Purrysburg with his Fifth South Carolina Regiment of Riflemen, a detachment of the Third Regiment, and some Georgia Continentals.¹⁰²

A new British force arrived on the Georgia coast in late December 1778 in the form of several experienced Provincial and Hessian regiments from the North under Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell. Without waiting for reinforcements from Gen. Prévost moving overland from East Florida, Campbell attacked Savannah on 28 December. Major Wise’s detachment from the Third Regiment formed the right wing of Howe’s defensive force, under the immediate command of Huger. Howe was unable to stop the superior British force from taking Savannah, and he and his men retreated back into South Carolina when the city fell the following day. While these events were transpiring, the Continental Congress

⁹³ Possibly a reference to John Hatter, a naval officer who served under Captain Clement Lemprier early in the war and later commanded his own schooner. South Carolina Audited Account for Revolutionary War Service (hereafter AA) 3438A, South Carolina Department of Archives and History (hereafter SCDAH); Bobby G. Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), pp. 426 and 563.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 15 September 1777, in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 455-456. Unlike the northern Continental regiments, there is no evidence to indicate that the South Carolina or Georgia troops received any of the new uniforms purchased by the Continental Congress from France in 1778 for the use of the Continental Army. See James L. Kochan, “The French-made ‘Lottery’ Uniforms of the Continental Army, 1777-1779: Their Procurement, Distribution, Cut and Construction,” in *Issued to the Troops: Military Uniforms of the Last Half of the Eighteenth Century* [Symposium Papers] (Wilmington, DE: Winterthur Museum, 1996).

⁹⁵ “Captain John Purves and His Wife (Eliza Anne Pritchard),” Henry Benbridge portrait, circa 1777-1778, bequest of Henry Francis du Pont, Accession Number 1960.0582, Winterthur Museum, Wilmington, DE.

⁹⁶ Journal of the First Provincial Congress, 12 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, p. 47.

⁹⁷ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 357-360.

⁹⁸ McMaster, “Third Regiment.”

⁹⁹ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 360-361; Bass, *Gamecock*, p. 45.

¹⁰⁰ Salley, “Thomson,” *SCH&G* (April 1902): pp. 102-103. Purrysburg, also spelled Purysburg or Purisburg, was an early Swiss settlement located at the principal crossing of the Savannah River on the King’s Highway from Charleston to Savannah, just NW of Hardeeville in present-day Jasper County, South Carolina. It was an important military position during the Revolution.

¹⁰¹ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 361 and 456-465.

¹⁰² Moultrie, I:251-252; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 361; Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution 1775-1780* (New York: Russell & Russell, 1910), I: 326, 330.

had sent Major General Benjamin Lincoln south to take command of the Southern Department. Lincoln arrived in Charleston in late December, and on 3 January 1779 he reached Purrysburg along with Moultrie and some 1200 North and South Carolina troops. Howe arrived the next day, followed by the remnants of his army from Savannah the day after that. Lincoln relieved Howe and began organizing his command.¹⁰³

For the next four months the Third Regiment and the other South Carolina and North Carolina Continentals—about 2500 men altogether—remained in camp at Purrysburg, guarding the approach to Charleston.¹⁰⁴ Lincoln made plans to recapture Savannah from the British and began assembling troops at Black Swamp for that purpose. To head off this force, Prévost advanced on Charleston forcing Lincoln to abandon his plans in order to protect South Carolina's capital. Prévost then fell back to Savannah, leaving a rear guard of some 900 British regulars, Provincials and Loyalist militia under Lieutenant Colonel John Maitland of the 71st Regiment to cover his withdrawal. Early on the morning of 20 June 1779, Lincoln attacked Maitland's force near Stono Ferry with about 1,200 troops of his own, which included the Third South Carolina and several other regiments of North and South Carolina Continentals, along with artillery, cavalry, and militia from both Carolinas. The resulting engagement, known as the Battle of Stono Ferry, achieved little in the way of military significance, since the British had already decided to withdraw and it was very costly for the Americans.¹⁰⁵

The Third Regiment also participated in an unsuccessful attempt to retake Savannah from the British in September and October 1779, one of the few occasions when the entire regiment was embodied together at the same time. On 9 October, after a siege of about two weeks, the combined American and French forces launched a costly and futile frontal attack on the strong British defenses. The Third Regiment suffered heavily in this attack, as did most of the units involved in the assault. The surviving officers and men of the Third Regiment then withdrew back to South Carolina and took up positions near Charleston.¹⁰⁶

On 11 February 1780, the Continental Congress ordered that "the number of Battalions of infantry of [South Carolina] shall be reduced to three." South Carolina's five infantry regiments were then consolidated into three regiments, the First, Second and Third.¹⁰⁷ Following the reorganization, Colonel Thomson and Lieutenant Colonel Mayson resigned their commissions, and William Henderson of the Sixth Regiment was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Third Regiment.¹⁰⁸ During the spring of 1780, the Third Regiment took part in the defense of Charleston and was captured along with the other South Carolina regiments when General Lincoln surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton

on 12 May 1780. At this point the service career of the Third Regiment ended.¹⁰⁹ The majority of the soldiers of the Third Regiment were held as prisoners of war on the sea islands at Charleston until they were exchanged for British prisoners in 1780 and 1781.¹¹⁰ After being exchanged, many - if not most - of the Third Regiment veterans went on to serve in the various South Carolina militia regiments and state troops that opposed the British occupation of their home state after June 1780.

Conclusion

During the five years of its existence, the Third South Carolina Regiment served with distinction in all the major campaigns in South Carolina and Georgia, fighting both in the lowcountry and the backcountry. Whether defending Charleston from British invasion or protecting the frontier from Loyalist and Indian raiders, the Third Regiment typified the bravery and resolve of all the South Carolina troops during the American Revolution. The regiment also demonstrated the fact, well documented in the historical record, that the American army during the Revolutionary War was more racially integrated than it would be again until the early 1950s. Regardless of whether their ancestors came from England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, France, Germany, West Africa, or the Carolina Piedmont, these men served together, fought together and sometimes died together in the struggle for American Independence. They were truly "Brothers in Arms."

The Painting (page one) "Brothers in Arms"

On the first page of this magazine is the painting *Brothers in Arms: The Third South Carolina Regiment, February 1779* an original watercolor painting commissioned in 2005 by the Culture & Heritage Museums for the exhibition *Liberty or Death: Rebels and Loyalists in the Southern Piedmont*. This exhibition opened at the Museum of York County, Rock Hill, SC in June 2005 and will be on display until December 2007. This striking work of art was painted by noted military artist Darby Erd of Columbia, SC, based on original research by historian and author Michael Scoggins. *Brothers in Arms* also incorporates earlier research by the late Captain Fitzhugh McMaster, Fellow of the Company of Military Historians, that was used in the preparation of an original plate for the *Military Uniforms in America (MUIA)* series (no. 494), painted by Mr. Erd and published by the Company of Military Historians in 1976.

This new Third Regiment painting serves a two-fold purpose: first, to provide visual details of the uniforms and equipment used by soldiers of the regiment during the final phase of its existence; and second, to highlight the integrated nature of the American Revolution, particularly the Southern Campaign, by documenting actual soldiers of European, African and Native American ancestry from the South Carolina backcountry who served together in this regiment in 1779 and 1780. As depicted in the painting, the soldiers of the Third Regiment are bivouacked near an earthen redoubt at Purrysburg on the Savannah River in February 1779. They are, from left to right, Peter Harris, Robert Gaston, Drury Harris, Negro Adam, and David Hopkins.

Peter Harris

Peter Harris (1756-1823) was a Catawba Indian from the Catawba village located near the modern town of Fort Mill, in what is now

¹⁰³ Moultrie, I:252-258; McCrady, I:330, 332; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 361-362.

¹⁰⁴ 'A report of the Guards & piquets in & near Purisburg, March 16/17, 1779,' in A. S. Salley, Jr., "Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment," *SCH&G*, Vol. V, No. 2 (April 1904): 84-85; Moultrie, I:258; McCrady, I:330.

¹⁰⁵ A. S. Salley, Jr., "The Battle of Stono," *SCH&G*, Vol. V, No. 2 (April 1904): pp. 90-94; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, 361-363; Robert Wilson, FPA W2302.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 375-376.

¹⁰⁷ A. S. Salley, Jr., "Thomson," *SCH&G*, Vol. III, No. 2 (July 1902): pp. 177-179.

¹⁰⁸ A. S. Salley, Jr., *Records of the Regiments of the South Carolina Line in the Revolutionary War* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1977), I; Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 364-366.

¹⁰⁹ Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 366-367; Fred Anderson Berg, *Encyclopedia of Continental Army Units* (Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1972), p. 111.

¹¹⁰ McMaster, *Sandlapper*, p. 48.

York County, South Carolina. During the Revolution, Harris soldiered with both the Georgia and South Carolina troops and distinguished himself in several battles.¹¹¹ He served a nine month enlistment (3 June 1777-1 March 1778) as a private in a battalion of Georgia minutemen and was honorably discharged at the end of his tour.¹¹² In February 1779, Harris enlisted as a private in Captain Oliver Towles' company of foot, Third South Carolina Regiment and served for a period of one year.¹¹³ Harris was with the Third Regiment at the Battle of Stono Ferry and was wounded in the foot during that engagement.¹¹⁴ He was listed on the pay roll for Captain Towles' company for August, September, and October 1779 and participated in the siege and attack on Savannah.¹¹⁵ His tour with the Third ended in February 1780, and in late July 1780 he joined General Sumter's militia brigade along with some 35 or 40 of his fellow Catawba Indians. Harris served at least 82 days in Sumter's Brigade during 1780 and 1781.¹¹⁶

On 6 October 1794, the State of South Carolina issued Harris three bounty land grants in the amount of 170 acres, 17 acres, and 13 acres (200 acres total) on Fishing Creek in Chester County as a reward for his Revolutionary War service.¹¹⁷ Harris petitioned the state legislature for a pension in October 1822, enlisting the help of state senator William Crafts Jr. and Catawba Indian Superintendent Hugh White to assist him in writing his memorial. The state granted him a pension of \$60.00 per annum in December 1822.¹¹⁸

In this painting, Harris is depicted with a typical hairstyle and "scalplock" known to have been worn by many Catawba Indian warriors during the 1770s and 1780s.¹¹⁹ His hat is in his left hand, out of sight in this picture. As a new recruit, he has been issued a regulation coat, breeches, canteen, haversack, and French Charleville musket, but he still wears his homemade leggings and moccasins, a testimonial to the fact that Continental regiments in the Carolinas (as elsewhere) were perennially short of clothing, especially footwear, for new enlistees.

Robert Gaston

Robert Gaston (1749-1779) was born in County Antrim, Northern Ireland into a family of French Huguenot and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Gaston family settled on Rocky Creek in the upper portion of

the District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers (now Chester County), South Carolina around the year 1754.¹²⁰ Robert Gaston enlisted as a private in Captain Eli (Ely) Kershaw's company of rangers in the Third South Carolina Regiment on 1 July 1775, along with his brothers Alexander and Hugh, and together they served as mounted rangers.¹²¹ During this period the Gaston brothers were engaged in the Battle of Great Canebrake on the Reedy River and the subsequent "Snow Campaign," as well as the Battle of Sullivan's Island near Charleston. Hugh Gaston served out a six-month enlistment and then joined the militia, but brother Ebenezer Gaston joined the Third Regiment on 24 July 1776, and the three remaining brothers served together for the next two years.¹²²

After the regiment fully converted to infantry service in July 1778, Robert was the only one of the Gaston brothers who remained in the Continental service and he was subsequently promoted through the ranks. By August 1779 Gaston ranked as first lieutenant in Captain John Henington's company of foot in the reorganized Third Regiment.¹²³ Along with the rest of his company and regiment, Gaston participated in the Battle of Stono Ferry and the siege of Savannah. Lieutenant Gaston was mortally wounded during the unsuccessful attempt to breach Savannah's defenses on 9 October 1779, and he died of his wounds in a field hospital later that day.¹²⁴ Ebenezer Gaston was killed in action at the Battle of Hanging Rock on 6 August 1780, and Alexander Gaston died of smallpox while in service with Sumter's brigade at Wright's Bluff (Fort Watson) in February 1781.¹²⁵ Hugh Gaston survived the war and moved to Alabama, where he filed for a Federal pension in 1834 and died in 1836.¹²⁶

Robert Gaston is depicted here in early February 1779 as an enlisted man wearing the later issue uniform of the Third Regiment, but as a veteran of the original rangers he still wears his leather "Liberty or Death" cap in camp, a source of pride for him and many other soldiers who served in the early ranger companies.

Drury Harris

Drury (Dreury) Harris (1751-c.1835) was a "free Negro" or "free man of color" from the lower portion of the District Between the Broad and Catawba Rivers (now Richland County), South Carolina. In May 1778, Harris enlisted in Captain Richard Brown's company of the Third South Carolina Regiment and served along with his cousin Edward Harris and his neighbors Gideon Griffin, Morgan Griffin, Allen Jeffers, Berry Jeffers, and Osborne Jeffers,

¹¹¹ Douglas Summers Brown, *The People of the River* (Columbia: USC Press, 1966), p. 273.

¹¹² Georgia state service record for "Peter Harris, Cutaba Indian," 25 March 1784, in Telamon Cuyler Collection, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries.

¹¹³ "Rolls of the South Carolina Continental Regiments, 1775-1783," National Archives Microfilm Series M246, Roll 89; Brown, p. 273.

¹¹⁴ Peter Harris, AA 3368A; Brown, p. 273.

¹¹⁵ "Pay Roll of Capt. Oliver Towles's Company, for August, September & October 1779," in Salley, *Records*, p. 23.

¹¹⁶ Catawba Indian Company, AA 3931A; Brown, pp. 267-271.

¹¹⁷ Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1996), p. 230; Brown, p. 273.

¹¹⁸ Peter Harris, AA 3368A; Brown, p. 273.

¹¹⁹ This hairstyle is shown in a drawing (circa 1771) of "Captain Redhead," a Catawba Indian warrior, in the Joseph Brevard Kershaw Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina. Captain Redhead served 58 days in Sumter's Brigade in the summer of 1780 and is probably identical to "Patrick Readhead" who served 52 days in a company of Catawba warriors commanded by Captain Thomas Drennan, also in 1780. AA 3931A.

¹²⁰ Max Perry, *American Descendants of John "Jean" Gaston* (Greenville, SC: A Press, 1994), pp. 1-4 and 21.

¹²¹ "First General Return of Thomson's Regiment," in A. S. Salley, Jr., "Papers of the First Council of Safety of the Revolutionary Party in South Carolina, June-November 1775 [Capt. Ely Kershaw's company]," *SCH&G*, Vol. II, No. 3 (July 1902): pp. 177-178.

¹²² Hugh Gaston, FPA S10729; Joseph Gaston, *Southern Presbyterian*.

¹²³ "Pay Roll of Capt. John Henington's Company for August, September & October 1779," in Salley, *Records*, p. 26.

¹²⁴ Letter, Daniel G. Stinson to Lyman C. Draper, 26 August 1872, in Thomas Sumter Papers, 9VV82, Lyman C. Draper Manuscript Collection (hereafter Draper MSS), Wisconsin Historical Society; Perry, pp. 21 and 98.

¹²⁵ Lyman C. Draper, interview with Daniel G. Stinson, 8-18 1871, in Sumter Papers, 9VV11, Draper MSS; Stinson to Draper, 26 August 1871, in Sumter Papers, 9VV82, Draper MSS.

¹²⁶ Hugh Gaston, FPA S10729.

all of whom were free African-Americans from the area between the forks of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers. In 1779 Harris and his comrades were transferred to the company of Captain George Liddell (Lyttle) in the same regiment.

While serving in Liddell's company, Harris participated in the Battle of Stono Ferry and the siege of Savannah, where he was wounded twice during the attack of 9 October 1779.¹²⁷ Private John Davis, who served with Harris in the Third Regiment, later testified that "in the fight at Savannah, I saw no man, officer nor private, more Activer nor braver, than Drury Harris was, also Seeing and knowing him, to receive two wounds, a shot wound in the thigh, and a bayonet in the arm, in trying to scale the walls of his Inamy [*sic*]...."¹²⁸ It appears that Harris was with his regiment when it surrendered to the British at Charleston on 12 May 1780, and along with the rest of his unit was probably held as a prisoner of war on Sullivan's Island until he was exchanged in 1781.¹²⁹

In May 1781, Harris enlisted as a private in Captain Peter Burns' troop of Lieutenant Colonel Wade Hampton's state regiment of light dragoons, General Sumter's brigade, for a period of ten months, and was with this regiment under Major General Nathanael Greene at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, on 8 September 1781. As part of "Sumter's bounty" for state troops, he was to be paid "one grown negro" for his service. Harris apparently left the regiment not long after Eutaw Springs, since a notation on his troop's payroll drawn up following the battle indicates that "Thos. Black took his place."¹³⁰ Drury's cousin, Edward Harris, and his friends Gideon Griffin, Morgan Griffin, Allen Jeffers, and Berry Jeffers also served in the state dragoons during 1781, although they did not all serve in the same regiment. (Osborne Jeffers was killed during the siege of Charleston in the spring of 1780).¹³¹

On 26 November 1817, Harris petitioned the South Carolina legislature for a state pension based on his Revolutionary War service. Several of his fellow soldiers and officers, including John Davis, Benjamin Carter, and Captain Richard Brown, vouched for his claim and he was awarded a pension of \$60.00 per annum for life. The last record of him receiving a pension is February 1834, and he is not listed in the 1840 census, so he presumably died sometime between those two dates.¹³²

Harris is depicted with the standard issue gear of the later Third Regiment, including the black cocked hat mentioned in McMaster's notes on the original *MUIA* plate.

¹²⁷ "Pay Roll for Capt. George Liddell's Company for August, September & October 1779," in Salley, *Records*, pp. 25-26; Drury Harris, AA 3356A; Edward Harris, FPA R4649; Gideon Griffin, AA 3110A; Gideon Griffin, FPA W8877; Morgan Griffin, AA 3120; Morgan Griffin, FPA S18844; Allen Jeffers, FPA S1770; Berry Jeffers, FPA W10145.

¹²⁸ Drury Harris, AA 3356A.

¹²⁹ Morgan Griffin, AA 3120; Morgan Griffin, FPA S18844; McMaster, *Sandlapper*, p. 48.

¹³⁰ "Pay Roll of Cap^t. Burns's Troop in the Reg^t. of Light Dragoons commanded by L^t. Co^t. Wade Hampton, Gen^l. Sumter's Brigade," Papers of the South Carolina General Assembly, S165013, Miscellaneous Papers, SCD4H; Letter, Colonel Richard Hampton to Major John Hampton, 2 April 1781, in Sumter Papers, 6VV22-24, Draper MSS.

¹³¹ Edward Harris, FPA R4649; Edward Harris, AA 3356B; Morgan Griffin, FPA S18844; Gideon Griffin, FPA W8877; Allen Jeffers, FPA S1770; Berry Jeffers, FPA W10145.

¹³² Drury Harris, AA 3356A.

Adam's name was recorded as "Negro Adam" when he enlisted in the Third South Carolina Regiment in January 1778.¹³³ No other information is known about Adam or his service in the Third Regiment, but he is portrayed here as a drummer still on active duty with the regiment in early 1779. Young African-American males frequently served as drummers and fifers in Continental, British, and Hessian regiments throughout the Revolutionary War and it is likely that Adam was recruited for such a position.¹³⁴

The appearance of Adam's uniform and drum are somewhat speculative. In his text for the Third Regiment *MUIA* plate, McMaster states, "The musicians were fitted with coats of special design, probably reversed colors following examples of most Continental regiments. The design on the drum is conjectural, being based on the gorget worn by officers of the Third Regiment." McMaster goes on to state in his footnotes that "the rattlesnake design...may have been taken from the gorgets worn by officers of the 3rd S. C. Regiment, or directly from the Gadsden flag which was designed by the colonel of the 1st S. C. Regiment [Christopher Gadsden] when he was in Philadelphia as a delegate to the Continental Congress and a member of the Navy Committee in 1775-1776; the Marines indicate that the Gadsden flag, more properly the standard of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy, may have been the source of the similar coiled rattlesnake on their drum...."¹³⁵

The gorget worn by officers of the Third Regiment was silver and featured an engraved image of a coiled rattlesnake, very similar to the design on the Gadsden flag. In 1937 *The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum* featured a photograph and description of one such gorget that originally belonged to Lieutenant Louis de Saussure of the Third Regiment. De Saussure served in Captain Felix Warley's company and was mortally wounded at Savannah on 9 October 1779, by a musket ball that "took the skin off his head." He died of lockjaw aboard a prison ship bound for Charleston, and his gorget was returned to his family and subsequently passed down to his descendants, who still owned it in 1937.¹³⁶

David Hopkins

David Hopkins (1736-1816) was born in Virginia to English parents and settled on lower Sandy River in the upper District between the Broad and Catawba Rivers (modern Chester County), South Carolina circa 1772, where he became a wealthy planter prior to the Revolution.¹³⁷ Hopkins represented his district in South

¹³³ "Lists of North Carolina and South Carolina troops and of officers and men of Continental organizations raised from more than one state, 1775-1783," National Archives Microfilm Series M853, Roll 16; Moss, p. 3.

¹³⁴ Benjamin Quarles, *The Negro in the American Revolution* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1996), pp. 77 and 147.

¹³⁵ McMaster, "Third Regiment."

¹³⁶ "The Gorget—As a Defense, as a Symbol, and as an Ornament," *The Bulletin of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum*, Vol. IV, No. 5 (September 1937), plate XII; "Pay Roll of Capt: Felix Warley's Company for Continental & State Pay," November 1779, in Salley, *Records*, p. 29; Moss, p. 249.

¹³⁷ Letter, Wade Hopkins to Lyman C. Draper, 18 April 1873, in Sumter Papers, 12VV282-285, Draper MSS; Letter, Mary McAliley to Lyman C. Draper, 25 June 1873, in Sumter Papers, 12VV288-289, Draper MSS; South Carolina Colonial Plats (1731-1775), 17:63, 17:67, SCD4H.

Carolina's Continental Association committee in January 1775 and in the second session of the state's First Provincial Congress (1-22 June 1775).¹³⁸ He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in Captain Robert Goodwyn's company of rangers, Third South Carolina Regiment, on 25 June 1775, and was promoted to first lieutenant in Goodwyn's company on 1 August 1775.¹³⁹ During this period he participated in the Battle of Great Canebrake, the Snow Campaign and the Battle of Sullivan's Island.¹⁴⁰

Hopkins was promoted to captain in October 1776 and given command his own company.¹⁴¹ Captain Hopkins continued to serve as a company commander during the regiment's transition to infantry service, and took part in the Florida Expedition of 1778 and the battles of Stono Ferry and Savannah in 1779. On 12 May 1780, he surrendered along with the rest of his regiment to the British army at Charleston.¹⁴² After being exchanged in October 1780, Hopkins joined General Sumter's militia brigade as a captain and was in the Battle of Fishdam Ford (8 November 1780), following which he was promoted to colonel and took part in the battles of Blackstock's Plantation (20 November 1780), Eutaw Springs (8 September 1781), and others.¹⁴³

As an officer in the both the rangers and the infantry, Hopkins would have most likely retained his horse even after the enlisted men were converted to foot soldiers. Hence we see him wearing his riding boots, spurs, and officer's hanger along with the late issue uniform, cocked hat, and silver gorget with the coiled rattlesnake design.

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¹³⁸ Journal of the First Provincial Congress, 11 January 1775 and 2 June 1775, in Hemphill and Wates, pp. 22-24 and 34-35.

¹³⁹ "A Return of the paymaster of the Officers Non Commissioned officers & privates of the Second Company of Rangers Commanded by Col^o. William Thomson from 1 day of August to the 20th of Sep^r. 1775 [Capt. Robert Goodwyn's Pay Bills]," in Salley, *SCH&G* (January 1902), pp. 10-12; "A Return to the paymaster, of the Officers Non-commissioned officers And privates of the Second Company of Rangers Commanded by Col^o. William Thomson from the twentieth of September to the Twentieth of October 1775," in Salley, *ibid.*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁴⁰ Letter, Clinton Rice to Lyman C. Draper, 14 May 1873, in Thomas Sumter Papers, 12VV290-293, Draper MSS;

¹⁴¹ "An incomplete list of the officers of Thomson's regiment, made up from various sources," in Salley, *Orangeburg County*, pp. 385-387.

¹⁴² "Captain D. Hopkins" listed as officer of the day, 3rd Regiment, 1 July 1778, in Salley, *Records*, p. 6; "Pay Roll of Capt. David Hopkins Comp^y. For Aug^t. Sep^t. & October 1779," in Salley, *Records*, p. 16-17; Lyman C. Draper, interview with Major J. Starke Sims, 2-3 August 1871, in Thomas Sumter Papers, 11VV316-321, Draper MSS; Moss, p. 461.

¹⁴³ Letter, Colonel David Hopkins to Ferdinand and Newton Hopkins, dated Fort Lacey, Turkey Creek (York County), SC, 20 December 1780, in Chester County Deed Book B (1789-1792), pp. 441-443 (also Thomas Sumter Papers, 12VV276-278, Draper MSS); Report No. 192, US House of Representatives, "Colonel David Hopkins—Heirs of," 28 March 1850, in Thomas Sumter Papers, 12VV298-299, Draper MSS; Benjamin Lindsey, FPA S18082; Rice to Draper, 14 May 1873, *ibid.*

American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution; and contributed to the *South Carolina Encyclopaedia*. Scoggins also writes regularly for several historical and genealogical journals, including *SCAR* and wrote the introduction for the History Press re-edition of the 1889 classic *Reflections of Rebellion: Hours with the Living Men and Women of the Revolution* (June 2005). Mike's latest publication is *Relentless Fury: The Revolutionary War in the Southern Piedmont*, a full-color 60-page catalog based on the current Revolutionary War exhibition at the Museum of York County, *Liberty or Death: Rebels and Loyalists in the Southern Piedmont*. ★

Eutaw Springs Battlefield Tour Photos



Marylanders' flag flies again over the Eutaw Springs battlefield as Dr. Jim Piecuch explains the early morning skirmish with Maj. John Coffin's Provincial Dragoons. Photo by Nancy Lindroth.



Tour organizer David Reuwer looks on as military historian Steve Rauch and Dean Hunt explain the final stages of the Battle of Eutaw Springs under the live oaks at the battlefield park. Photo by Nancy Lindroth.

Lord Cornwallis' Papers Editor Seeks Our Help

The Cornwallis Papers: The Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 -- Volume 2

Refitment at Winnsborough and the winter campaign.

Please contact [Ian Saberton](mailto:iansaberton@onetel.com), (iansaberton@onetel.com) editor of the Papers of Lord Cornwallis, if you can offer any insights into these people with whom Lord Cornwallis referred in his 1780-1781 correspondence. Outstanding queries relating to South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida:

1. McDonald (who does not appear in the Army Lists or those of the Provincial forces), to whom Alured Clarke refers as follows when writing from Savannah to Balfour on 5th January 1781:

"This [*the letter*] goes by Mr. McDonald belonging to the Ordnance Department, by whom I have sent a message to Major Traile [*the artillery officer commanding in the south*] respecting the Artillery detachment at this place, which is but five in number."

2. Hill, a captain in John Phillips' Jackson Creek regiment of the royal militia, who commanded the guard at Lisle's Ford in mid November 1780.

3. Anderson, master of a New York privateer, who, having been captured and incarcerated in Richmond jail, made his escape and arrived at Camden in early December 1780.

4. Scallion, a Royal Navy officer (probably a lieutenant or commander) commanding a sloop of war off Georgia in early 1781. He is not listed in Syrett and DiNardo's *The Commissioned Sea Officers*.

5. Bloxham, a British commissary serving in the vicinity of Brierly's Ferry in November 1780.

6. Dusseron, to whom Rawdon refers as follows in a letter of 5th January 1781 to Cornwallis:

"Your Lordship may recollect an old Frenchman, Dusseron, who lives beyond Rugeley's. Whilst the army lay at Waxhaw and Charlotteburg, every party that came up to us foraged at his house and very few gave him receipts. The estimate which he has made of his losses is exorbitant, but as he has behaved himself irreproachably, I imagine your Lordship would wish that some compensation should be made to him."

7. A gentleman named Martin, who with Dr. Andrew Turnbull showed countenance to the prisoners transported from Charlestown to St Augustine. In a letter of 24th November to Balfour, Tonyn comments as follows:

"The former [*Turnbull*] under colour of his profession, although two rebel physicians are prisoners and no sickness amongst them, passes daily some hours, and, frequently appearing on the parade with them, I am convinced his behaviour proceeds not only from principle but from other reasons. The other [*Martin*] is a man of different sentiments but of particular cast and passions, actuated by a former acquaintance and gratitude for former favours."

Turnbull has been identified and a footnote already drafted on him.

8. Benjamin Smith, whom Moses Kirkland recommends for appointment as an assistant commissary to the royal militia in a letter of 6th November 1780 to Cornwallis. Smith may have resided in the catchment area of Kirkland's regiment, which bordered on that of the Long Canes regiment.

9. Green, to whom McArthur refers as follows in a letter of 24th December to Cornwallis from Owens' plantation:

"Half a dozen of rebels came within three miles of the ferry [*Brierly's*] the day before yesterday. They fired at one man, who is much wounded in the body, took his gun and rode off. Green was the leader."

10. Harrison, to whom Alured Clarke refers as follows in a letter of 29th December to Balfour:

"A rebel privateer is cast away near St Augustine and the crew made prisoners. The captain is one Harrison, who I am informed was on *parole* with you and that he *broke* it. Major Glasier has very properly on that account confined him in the fort. Most of the sailors are old country men and seem inclined to serve with our fleet. Therefore think our men of war should send for them. The captain being (by all accounts) a notorious fellow, I think something should be done with him and wish you would send for him by the first opportunity."

11. William McHarry, to whom Moses Kirkland refers as follows in a letter of 12th November 1780 to Cornwallis from Williams' stockaded house:

"[*Elijah Clark* was] in camp [*at Musgrove's Mill*] last night and sent four men as spys to know the strength of this fort; and we have taken one [of] them of the name of William McHarry, who has confest their whole scheam and strength; and they are to attack this post, if possible to git it on fire as it is made of old rails, and I have but one hundred men to defend it."

Your help is appreciated. Ed.



SCAR editor, grammarian and "energizer-bunny" David Reuwer busies himself at the Continental Army's over-winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pa. SCAR photo.

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

We are fortunate that a talented group is gleaming, transcribing and sometimes annotating the pension affidavits given by Revolutionary War soldiers and their families to document their pension claims. This ambitious project, lead by Will Graves and Leon Harris, have the goal to make all of the Revolutionary War soldiers' pension statements available on-line, free and fully searchable. With over 800 pension affidavits now available, many for the first time, you are invited to tour and mine these sites for useful information on individuals and campaigns. These affidavits allow a glimpse into military campaigns, individuals' service, family history, and military organization.

We would like to post your transcriptions of pension applications. Why? So that we can create a searchable library which, with the passage of time and the posting of many more applications, will become an invaluable asset for researchers interested in history or genealogy. Please submit your transcriptions in MS Word, OpenOffice or other text rich file format or as a PDF file and Will Graves will post it. Submit your transcriptions by email to Will Graves at revwarapps@bellsouth.net. Click [here](#) for formatting suggestions for the transcriptions you wish to submit. Corrections are welcomed: please submit corrections to the same email address. Initially, Will has decided to limit postings to only pension applications filed either by participants in the Southern Campaign or to claimants who resided in Virginia, the Carolinas or Georgia at the time they entered any term of service regardless of where they served or where they lived when making these statements.

Pension Application of Marshall Franks: S10703

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

The State of Alabama Pickens County

Circuit Court for said County, April Term: 4th day of the Term.

On this 22nd day of April AD 1836 personally appeared in open court before the Judge of said court Marshall Franks¹ a resident of the county of Pickens and State of Alabama aged eighty four years, who being first duly Sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the pension made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he was a Soldier of the Revolution, and was engaged in the Service of his country, as a Soldier most of the time from the fall of the year of 1775, to the close of the war & acknowledgement of the Independence a great many of the officers & especially the sub officers, he can not now recollect, in consequence of old age, & the consequent loss of memory.

The first of his service commenced in the Fall of 1775. He was then living in the State of South Carolina in a district then known by the appellation of Ninety Six district, but now called Lawrence [sic, Laurens] district in said State. He was then about twenty three years old. About this time troubles commenced with the Tories & partisans of that part of the country. The particular circumstances which gave rise to this tour of service was this: The Governor (he presumes) had sent up to Cambridge Courthouse² a large quantity of powder & etc; And the Tories had determined to take possession of it; a company of volunteers was raised in order to save the

ammunition from being plundered; I was one who volunteered in this expedition. There was no definite or fixed time for the service to continue. Their object was as above stated, & to disperse & subdue the Tories who stimulated & encouraged by one Robert Cunningham³ of Tory renown was keeping the people in continual alarm & terror. This expedition was conducted by Capt Jas Williams (afterwards Col.)⁴ 1st Lieut. Jas. Pollard⁵ 2d Lieut. Jonathan Downes.⁶ This company marched to Cambridge & there joined several other companies. The whole force embodied at the above mentioned place was commanded by Genl Andrew Williamson,⁷ of whom it was afterwards said that he proved traitor to his country & afterwards joined the enemies army. Col Robert McCrary⁸ was also with them and in command. They succeeded in securing the powder as they desired, & subduing the Tories, who all remained neutral until the British invaded the Country which cheered their hopes & brightened their prospects. They had quite severe skirmishes with the Tories at Cambridge, which continued three days & nights. They finally surrendered on terms viz that there should be no hostilities for twenty days.⁹ They were verbally discharged after having rendered service for the term of at least one month.

The applicant is not certain whether it was or not, but believes from the best of his recollection that it was in the year 1779 while he continued to live at the same place first mentioned, he was drafted into the service under Col. Williams who was mentioned as his first Captain under which he served, & who had now been promoted to Col. The Captain under whose command he was, was called Charles Sexton [sic, Saxon],¹⁰ the Lieut. not recollected. This draft was for three months. The forces were marched to Liberty Hill opposite Augusta in Georgia; the British then had possession of Augusta.¹¹ They did not remain long after the arrival of the Whigs but marched off for Savannah & on their way thither encountered & routed Col Ashe's forces of N. Carolina Troops.¹² In meantime Genl Williamson, who had taken command of the forces, remained at Liberty Hill, but frequently sent scouting parties across the River to reconnoiter the country. In one of these parties the applicant happened to be when they had a skirmish with the Tories on Briar Creek in Georgia. This applicant states that Col. Hayes¹³ (who was then a Captain) commanded him and he thinks that Col. Leroy Hammond¹⁴ commanded. Col Thomas Brannon¹⁵ [sic, Thomas Brandon] was also in command. There was some four or five hundred of the enemy, consisting of British & Tory. The Whigs numbered to four hundred. They immediately on sight of the enemy charged on them, who fled in confusion, & our forces followed. This applicant in the charge was cut off from the main body of his company, & in winding his way down the creek to rejoin his friends he encountered & took prisoner a Tory of fame & renown & for whom Col Williams had offered a reward of five hundred dollars, his name was Aquillah Hall.¹⁶ Aquillah had been cut off from his friends & mistook the applicant for one of his friends until he was ordered to surrender, which he was compelled to do. Before he rejoined his friends he encountered & took another prisoner called Hector McNeal, who was also known as a Tory of considerable influence in his country. This applicant found it somewhat difficult in getting along with his two prisoners who seemed very sullen, but fortunately he met with one of his friends by the name of Wm Smith who joined him in guarding the prisoners into his friends. It [would] not be amiss, however, to state how he took "Hector" inasmuch as he already had one in his custody—his plan was this Hector was with another dragoon who immediately on sight of this applicant & his prisoner put spurs to his horse & cleared himself. He [Franks] had given "Aquillah" his orders, to join him in his threats against Hector who was now left alone, or his life should pay the forfeit which "Aquillah" done manfully. Hector thinking himself outnumbered gave up without

any resistance. The party returned to Liberty Hill. From Liberty Hill they marched to Cambridge having taken in this tour a number of Tories amounting in all (together with those which had been sent to them at Liberty Hill by Col Pickens¹⁷) to three or four hundred. They remained at Cambridge some time until one Judge Pendleton from Charleston arrived who tried the prisoners for their lives, five of whom was hung, the famous Aquillah Hall already mentioned being one of the number. They were then verbally discharged & this applicant returned home having served in this tour at least three months.

The third tour the applicant was drafted, under Col McCrary & Capt Charles Sexton. The latter commanded the applicant's company. This force marched over into Georgia on Cupboard Creek, in order to prevent the British from retaking Augusta; after remaining in Georgia a short time, they pushed for Charleston in order to save that point but they received information by one Patrick Calhoun (a true Whig) that the town of Charleston had surrendered before they got to Orangeburg District. The army was then remarched back near to Camden when they were verbally disbanded in great confusion, dismay & despondency, was discovered in every countenance, and the command of Col. Pickens to us, was "that we would have to shift for ourselves." I now will recollect his looks, when he spoke these words the tear was clearly perceived by me to glisten in his eyes; this applicant then returned to his home, having served his country at least three months in this campaign.

The fourth tour this applicant served under Col. Levi Casey,¹⁸ under the immediate command of Capt. Lewis Duval.¹⁹ This applicant states that from the time they received the information of the fall of Charleston & from the time they were discharged in the confused manner already mentioned by Col. Pickens, they were not permitted to remain at home. The country was invaded by the enemy. The Tories were in arms & committing the most outrageous deeds of massacre & bloodshed and he thought the most certain safety was in camp, nor after the above mentioned discharge was there ever a draft in the company to which he belonged. The officer who commanded indicated to them the places of meeting & they obliged, for they were generally if not in camps outlying, & not ventured to sleep under their own roof & so it continued until near the close of the war. The officers marched to Ninety Six; it was the Spring of 1781 to the best of his knowledge. They attempted to besiege this place.²⁰ It continued for near a month during which time Robert Pickens, a brother to Col. Pickens (afterwards General) was killed. Finally Rawdon²¹ was ascertained to be on his march up to the aid of the enemy, and Genl Green²² [sic, Greene](who commanded him) left & made his way to the Eutaw Springs. The officers that commanded this applicant turned up towards N. Carolina & continued to reconnoiter the country, taking the advantage of the enemy whenever their numbers & position would justify it. This applicant states that he can not positively say whether he during his service above mentioned was a Militia Man, or belonged to the State Troops; he however well knows that he served fully three months.

This applicant states that in the fall of 1781 he went on a tour into the Cherokee Nation under the command of Cols Anderson,²³ Pickens and Clark²⁴ & Major Wm Mulwee.²⁵ In this tour this applicant served as a Second Lieut. in his company which appointment he yet had in his possession purporting to be from Governor Rutledge²⁶ & signed by Col. Jos. Hayes dated September 24th 1781. The object of this tour was to dislodge a large squad of thieving, murdering Tories that had taken refuge among the Indians, & frequently made sallies into the white settlements for the purpose of plundering & committing depredations. They had some

skirmishes—took many prisoners & returned home having been in this tour (altogether) in actual service two months.

This applicant states that shortly after the surrender of Charleston, the British invaded the Country; the Tories who had before been subdued, encouraged by the success of the British, became numerous & flooded the country with ruin; that they had become more incensed towards him; especially in consequence of his having taken two of their leaders, one of whom had been hung at Cambridge before mentioned. That he well knowing their vindictive feeling towards him seldom ventured home & when he did, remained but a short time. That from the year of 1776 for the reasons just mentioned he kept himself pretty much in continuous service until the close of the war, at which time he received seven hundred fifty pounds sterling or indent for that amount; that proved to be of no value whatever to him. That he in the Spring of 1833 made application to the Department for a pension under the act, that his application was returned as being informal in many things and that he returns this to the department as his amended Declaration.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or amnesty except the present, & he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency in any state.

S/ **Marshall Franks (X his mark)**

Sworn to & subscribed the day and year aforesaid:

S/ **John Adams**, Clerk

In the first second 3d 4th 5th 6th & 7th interrogatories propounded by the court to the applicant he answers in substance that he was born in the year 1752 in Charlotte County Va; that he has a record of his age in his own family Bible. That at the commencement of the war he was living in old "Ninety Six" or Craven Dist So Carolina. That he has since lived in Giles County, Tennessee, and now lives in Pickens County Alabama where he has resided for the last twelve years. That he was a volunteer whilst under Capt. Williams as aforesaid; but whilst under Captains Saxon & Duvall, he was a militiaman belonging to their companies & went whenever or dared to do so without any draft. That he served as a private until he achieved the accompanying commission. That he was acquainted with Col. Mason²⁷ & Capt. John Caldwell²⁸ of the regular Army. That this deponent never received any discharge in writing. That in his present neighborhood he is acquainted with diverse citizens who can testify to his character & with veracity and refers the court to the Revd Thomas Archibald and James Randle for satisfaction and to John Mangum for proof of a part of his services. The remainder of his services he cannot prove by any person living to him at this time known.

To Marchel Franks Gentilman

South Carolina: By his Excellency John Rutledge, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Said State.

To Marshall Franks, Gentleman

I Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Courage and good Conduct, and in your Fidelity and Attachment to the United States of America, have commissioned and appointed, and by J Rutledge these Presents do commission and appoint you the said **Marchel Franks** to be Second Lieutenant of A Company of Militia under Captain Lewis Duvall Commander; Colonel Joseph Hayes, which said Company you are to lead, train, muster, and exercise, according to military Discipline. And you are to follow and observe all such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from Time to Time, receive from me or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or any of your Superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, pursuant to the Laws of this State.

And all inferior Officers, and others belonging to the said Company are hereby required and commanded to obey you as their Second Lieutenant.

This Commission to continue during Pleasure.

Given under my Hand and Seal this 24th day of September A.D. 1781 and in the fifth Year of the Independence of America.

S/ **Jos Hayes Col**

I Sam B. Moore Clerk of the circuit court of Pickens County and State of Alabama do certify that the within commission was exhibited to the Judge of said open court at Spring Term 1833 on the 17th day of April by Marshall Franks, and is the same commission mentioned in the answers to the 7th interrogatory annexed to the declaration of the Said Marshall Franks for a pension on the day and year last above mentioned. Witness Samuel B. Moore Clerk of said circuit court at office the 20th day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and thirty three -- of the Independence of the United States the fifty Seventh. Samuel B. Moore Clerk.

The State of Alabama Pickens County,

Personally appeared in open court before the Judge of Said Court, John Mangum aged seventy three years, 19th day of January last, who makes oath that he was well acquainted with Marshall Franks who now makes application for a pension under the act of 7th June 1832 during a part of the Service that he states that he rendered in his application. That in the tour that said Franks was in at Liberty Hill he knew him well as a soldier. That he was at last mentioned place when the party returned from the Briar Creek Expedition with the prisoners, & knows that it was thus stated & believed that said Marshall had taken Aquillah Hall a prisoner & has never heard that contradicted but knows nothing as to Hector McNeal the other prisoner mentioned. That he was well acquainted with the said

Aquillah Hall but not with Hector McNeal. That he knows that he served at least three months during the Tour at Liberty Hill.

The next Tour that the affiant knows of his own personal knowledge, that the applicant done actual Service, was the time mentioned by the applicant when they marched to Cupboard Creek in Georgia. This affiant saw the applicant during that Tour frequently, & believes that he served three months. This affiant afterwards frequently saw this applicant while he (the applicant) Served under Col Hayes & Col McCrary but does not know how long he Served under him. This affiant frequently saw the applicant while he acted as Second Lieutenant in Capt Duval's company commanded by Col Hayes, but did not then see his commission, but knows that he was so called, & understood to be - does not know how long he Served after he was elected Second Lieutenant and furthermore this affiant saith not.

Sworn to & subscribed:

S/**John Mangum**

(X, his mark)

The State of Alabama

Pickens County

I, Samuel B. Moore, Judge of the County Court of Said County, do hereby Certify that I am & have been for the last four years well acquainted with John Mangum who has testified to the Services of Marshall Franks as a Soldier of the Revolution, & feel not the least hesitation in Saying that he is a man of credibility & of high reputation in the Section of the County where he resides as an honorable man, and as a Soldier of the Revolution. In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand, this the 15th day of Nov 1836.

S/ **Sam B. Moore**, Judge Co. Ct. P. Co.

¹ **Marshall Franks** is listed in Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) (hereinafter, Moss, *Patriots*) p. 330.

² The village of Cambridge was also known as "96."

³ Robert Cunningham (1739-1813), an early Tory militia leader who, following the fall of Charleston won promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the Tory militia and took part in a number of backcountry engagements including the battles of Hammond's Store and Williams Fort. See Phil Norfleet's biographical sketch of Robert Cunningham at

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

⁴ James Williams (1740-1780) was a South Carolina militia commander. He served as a captain under Maj. Andrew Williamson in the First Battle of Ninety Six and rose through the ranks to become the colonel in command of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia. After the fall of Charleston, he challenged Sumter for command of the South Carolina backcountry militia but died from wounds sustained at King's Mountain. His death prevented a showdown between Williams and Sumter to succeed Williamson as commander of the backcountry militia. William T. Graves, *James Williams: An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry*, Writers Club Press, San Jose, 2002.

⁵ No one by this or any similar name is listed in Moss, *Patriots*. In addition to Franks' application, there is a reference to a Capt. "Pollack" in the application filed by William Thomas R: 10517. Like Franks, Thomas asserts that he served under Capt. Pollack during the Cherokee campaign of the summer of 1776.

⁶ Jonathan Downs is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, p. 266.

⁷ Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the inception of the war until the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. He led the South Carolina militia not only during the Cherokee Expedition in 1776 but also at Briar Creek, Stono Bridge and other engagements before taking parole in June 1780. He took parole in June 1780 along with such other notable backcountry Whigs as Andrew Pickens and LeRoy Hammond. Unlike Pickens and Hammond, however, Williamson never resumed active participation in the Whig militia causing him to be labeled as the "Arnold of the South." This label is unjust because, unlike Benedict Arnold, Williamson never took up arms against his country and he did provide Nathanael Greene with intelligence regarding British activities in and around Charleston until the end of the war. His spying on behalf of the Whigs lead the South Carolina legislature to lift the confiscation order against Williamson's estate, but his estate was amerced. Mark M. Boatner III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1994), (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*), p. 1210.

⁸ Robert McCreery is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, 610. At the time of the first Battle of Ninety Six, however, McCreery held the rank of Captain and, contrary to Franks' assertion, would not have been in command except at the company level.

⁹ The battle Franks describes was the first Battle of Ninety Six. See, Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume One: 1771-1779*, (N.p.: Booklocker.com, Inc., 2004) (hereinafter O'Kelley, *Slaughter I*) pp. 59-63.

¹⁰ Charles Saxon is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, 847.

¹¹ For a fascinating account of the taking of Augusta from the British perspective, see [Archibald Campbell] Heard Robertson and A. Ray Rowland, eds., *Journal of An Expedition against the Rebels of Georgia in North Carolina Under the Orders of Archibald Campbell Esquire Lieut. Colol. of His Majesty's 71st Regimt.: 1778* (Darien, Georgia: The Ashantilly Press, Printed for Richmond County Historical Society, Augusta, Georgia, 1981).

¹² Franks' reference is to the Battle of Briar Creek that occurred on March 3, 1779. This battle was one of the worst defeats suffered by the Whigs in the Southern Campaign. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 1*, pp. 253-262.

¹³ Joseph Hayes was one of the Whig militia officers who served in the Little River Regiment under the command of Col. James Williams. When Williams died on October 8, 1780, from wounds suffered at King's Mountain, Hayes assumed command of the Little River Regiment and distinguished himself by his service at the Battle of Cowpens. He was captured and hanged by William Cunningham at the Battle of Hayes Station in November 1781. Moss, *Patriots*, p. 429.

¹⁴ LeRoy Hammond, 1729-1790, commander of a backcountry militia regiment under the command of General Andrew Williamson. Like Williamson, Hammond took parole from the British following the fall of Charleston, but he later reentered the war as a patriot commander under General Andrew Pickens. LeRoy Hammond was the brother-in-law of Andrew Williamson. Moss, *Patriots*, p. 408.

¹⁵ Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was a South Carolina Patriot militia officer who served under James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and under Thomas Sumter at Blackstocks and later engagements. Phil Norfleet has a biographical note covering Brandon posted at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_brandon.htm. Moss, *Patriots*, p. 95. See, also, J. D. Bailey, *Some Heroes of the American Revolution*, (Spartanburg, S.C.: Band & White, 1924) pp. 141-152.

¹⁶ It is not exactly clear which skirmish or battle Franks is describing. O'Kelley says that Aquilla Hall was captured at Middleton's Ferry, Georgia on or about February 9, 1779 and hanged at Ninety Six in April 1779. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 1*, p. 243. Franks on the other hand is relating events that occurred after the Battle of Briar Creek on March 3, 1779. Franks' statement that LeRoy Hammond was present at the skirmish he describes would seem to indicate that the skirmish at which the capture of Hall occurred may have been at Rocky Comfort Creek on March 22, 1779. The fact that Hall was not taken to Ninety Six, tried and hanged until April 1779, would seem to argue for his capture at the latter of the two engagements.

¹⁷ Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) was active in the campaigns against the Cherokees as early as the expedition commanded by James Grant in 1761. He was commissioned a captain in the militia formed by Andrew Williamson in the Ninety Six District and remained active until the fall of Charleston in May 1780. Along with Williamson, LeRoy Hammond and others, he took parole in June 1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after the British or Tories burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt discharged from the terms of his parole by the burning of his plantation. He distinguished himself by the leadership demonstrated at Cowpens and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, Governor John Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General in the state militia. Wounded at Eutaw Springs, he recovered and led an expedition against the Cherokees in the final stages of the military operations in the South during the Revolution. The brutality of that expedition led to its being known as the "Punitive Expedition." Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 866-867.

¹⁸ Levi Casey served as lieutenant colonel of the Little River Regiment from area that would later become Laurens and Newberry after the death of Col. Joseph Hayes. Hayes had assumed command of the Little River Regiment after its original commander, Col. James Williams, died from wounds suffered at King's Mountain on October 8, 1780. It was Hayes, not Casey, who commanded the Little River Regiment at Cowpens. See, Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998)(hereinafter cited as Babits, *Devil*). Casey assumed command of the regiment after Hayes was hanged by William Cunningham at the Battle of Hayes Station.

¹⁹ Moss, *Patriots*, p. 277.

²⁰ Nathanael Greene unsuccessfully laid siege to the star fort at Ninety Six from March 22 through June 19, 1781. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 804-809.

²¹ Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 918-921.

²² Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commanding officer of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he assumed command from Gen. Horatio Gates in Charlotte, North Carolina, until the end of the War. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, p. 453.

²³ This is probably a reference to Robert Anderson (1741-1813), Moss, *Patriots*, p. 20.

²⁴ This is probable a reference to Elijah Clarke. Elijah Clarke (1733-1799) was the North Carolina born commander of Patriot militia forces from the backcountry portions of Georgia. He participated in the engagements at Kettle Creek, the first Cedar Spring, Musgrove Mill, Kings Mountain, Blackstock's Plantation and several sieges of Augusta. Boatner, *Encyclopedia* pp. 233-234. Moss, *Patriots*, p. 710.

²⁵ John Rutledge (1739-1800) was the first president of South Carolina under the new constitution passed in 1776. He later served terms as the Governor of the South Carolina under the Constitution passed in 1778, U. S. Congressman, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and as the interim Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. See, David Paul Reuwer, "South Carolina's Supreme Court Nominee Rejected," *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, August 2005, Vol. 2, No. 8, posted at www.southerncampaign.org and James Haw, *John & Edward Rutledge of South Carolina*, The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1997.

²⁷ This is probably a reference to James Mayson, Moss, *Patriots*, p. 669.

²⁸ Moss lists several men by this name. Moss, *Patriots*, pp. 135-136.

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