



Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution

www.southerncampaign.org

Vol. 4 No. 1

January – March 2007

Trail Commission Searches SC Swamps for Gen. Francis Marion



The oil on canvas painting, *General Marion Inviting a British Officer to Share His Meal*, by Eutaw Springs artist John Blake White (1781 - 1859), memorializes the “Swamp Fox” sharing his sweet potato dinner with a British officer reported by “Parson” Mason Locke Weems in his highly romanticized *The Life of General Francis Marion: A Celebrated Partisan Officer, in the Revolutionary War, Against the British and Tories in South Carolina and Georgia*. This painting was presented to the United States Senate in 1899. According to the artist’s son, Octavius A. White: “the figure of Marion is a portrait from memory, as my father, when a boy, knew him well. Marion’s farm adjoined the plantation of my grandfather.” If this is true, this is the closest any artistic representation of Marion is to the artist having painted a contemporaneous image of the partisan. For more information on this painting, see the catalogue write-up at http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/art/artifact/Painting_33_00002.htm. For recent “news” on Oscar Marion, see <http://fusilier.wordpress.com/2006/12/17/oscar-marion-is-anonymous-no-longer>. The Francis Marion Trail Commission will seek out the documentation and archaeology to sort the myth from the man and to accurately depict the story of the Revolution in the Pee Dee and Lowcountry of South Carolina on those hallowed grounds.

Editor / Publisher's Notes

Playing an academic hand

From time-to-time, we discourse with people about the scope of this journal, its future direction and target audience of *SCAR*. Recently while meeting with Fred Carter, President of Francis Marion University, he tactfully reminded me that the “academic way” was fully referenced, peer-reviewed publications. What he did not say was how much time and effort are necessarily involved in that process, including selecting peer reviewers, getting peer reviewers to work it into their schedules, and then refereeing what, if any comments need to be reedited into an article prior to its publication. Nor did he mention the typical circulation of these journals and the odds of a layman's research being chosen for publication. No doubt that academic integrity is critical and having educational leaders remind *SCAR* that there is a reason for this process is a good reminder. It is like going to church: the preacher does not tell you anything that you already do not know, but certainly things you need to be reminded of every week.

SCAR does employ a process of insuring integrity, but it is not the equivalent of full academic journal peer review. Two or more experienced editors review each article published by *SCAR*. There is some fact checking and often discourse between *SCAR* editors and authors if it appears that an article's positions are out of the historical norm. However, *SCAR* tries never to squelch the voice of the author and, where proof seems tenuous, we only add hedge words or editorial parenthetical to indicate that all facts are not universally recognized as presented.

At present, *SCAR* has elected not to evolve into a full peer-reviewed academic journal because of the difficulty of meeting our aggressive publication schedules and having enough qualified peer-reviewers volunteer to thoughtfully comment on each article.

The second tried and true element of academic integrity is publishing fully referenced articles. Referencing provides three important functions: first and foremost, to give credit where credit is due; secondly, to lead future researchers to source documentation; and thirdly, to assure academic integrity by disclosing research basis and insuring verifiability. *SCAR* has wrestled with whether to publish only fully referenced articles or not. Thus far, we have elected to publish some interesting but non-referenced papers, although our feature articles are typically fully referenced. It is clear to our readers that some of the articles are intended to be more scholarly and analytical, and some are written more for reading pleasure and information so that there is a blend of popular history and scholarly discourse in our magazine.

Referencing is different from annotating. For example, when we publish annotated pension statements, the footnotes are usually explanatory in nature, especially in matters of geography or biography.

This leads us to the question of *SCAR*'s target audience. We purposefully pilot *SCAR* broadly across a wide landscape for conceivable market interest. One thing that I have noticed about most scholarly journals is that there are very few general readers who consume them from cover to cover. For example, as passionate as I am about South Carolina history and how respected I believe the *South Carolina Historical Quarterly* is as a scholarly journal, there are often articles published that my interest can not sustain to work my way through. The distribution of the traditional scholarly historic journals is very limited, usually focused on the large research libraries and most will only publish an article of interest to southern campaigns researchers occasionally.

Academicians have many academic journals in which to publish articles, but the lay writers are much more limited. *SCAR* does not see the need for another scholarly journal that has limited accessibility and broad focus. Clearly, *SCAR* is written for readers with a deep interest in the southern campaigns of the American Revolution, especially its military history, archeology, preservation, and personalities. We do edit the articles for substance and readability, although we concede that not every word published is worthy of the reader's agonizing consideration. We want to appeal to a broad amateur and professional audience of historians and buffs, genealogists, living history hobbyists, and professional and amateur archaeologists and give these folks voice. Additionally, we want to provide news of activities in historical research, preservation, living history events, and archaeology.

SCAR recognizes the principal that most great discoveries and revelations are built upon the shoulders of scholars who came before and we, like Sir Isaac Newton, have the advantage of being able to stand upon the shoulders of intellectual giants. Indeed, the Internet provides access to a multitude of resources that would have been unimaginable even to Newton. *SCAR* does enjoy publishing original research, especially to bring together for the first time battlefield analysis, unit histories and personalities associated with the war. We also like to republish and make available online for your use and enjoyment in research the obscure journals, letters, documents, maps, and articles which may be technically publicly available but either unknown or only located in one archive so as to frustrate access by the average student. Part of *SCAR*'s mantra is to locate the relevantly obscure and make it readily available. Another specific goal is to give a voice to both our amateur and professional researchers and to broker the exchange of information between normally disparate groups interested in the southern campaigns.

Having examined several popular magazines, such as *Military History Quarterly*, *Sea History*, *Muzzleloader*, and periodicals devoted to other military history, I find that our articles are generally longer, more detailed, and more highly referenced, all of which probably works to discourage a larger, more general audience....perhaps.

SCAR and its sister projects [i.e. ARCHH, Inc. archaeological investigations, John Robertson's Global Gazetteer, our on-line pension affidavits database, annotated source journals, John Robertson's on-line library and maps] aspire to become the universally available journal of record of original, publisher of groundbreaking Revolutionary War research and an open-source critical mass of source documentation.

In 2007, *SCAR* will continue our partnerships with the Francis Marion Trail Commission, Southern Revolutionary War Institute, various Southern Revolutionary War sites, and patriotic organizations. We will sponsor conferences, archaeology projects, site preservation and interpretation, fellowship opportunities, and field trips. *SCAR* will conceive and cooperate with new coalitions to raise the bar in doing excellent work with Revolutionary persons, places and things. David Reuwer reflects: “The Revolutionary War works on each of us in all sorts of ways, but above all the Revolutionary War works on us through each other. We are each carriers of Revolutionary War pieces - points of Liberty, if you will allow - and sharing is at the very heart of what *SCAR* is all about. Just as our Revolutionary era forbearers did for us, their posterity, we do for one another in love of Liberty.”

Charles B. Baxley, Lugoff, SC

★

1782 – The Forgotten Year of the American Revolution - Still Forgotten? The 225th is not over!

As the calendar editor for *SCAR* for the past several years I have recently noted a trend regarding commemorative events for the southern campaigns. This trend was not obvious at first, but after noting events commemorating the 226th of..., or the 227th of..., or in some cases the 230th of...it suddenly occurred to me. Where are the events and programs aimed to commemorate the southern battles of 1782? Was Yorktown the end? Certainly that is what 99% of the uninformed American public would think, but we are not the normal public or are we? It appears to me at this point in January 2007 that the *SCAR* community may be unintentionally reinforcing the ignorance that the American Revolution ended in 1781 through inaction about events of the year 1782.

The last several years have been very successful in reinvigorating scholarship and interest in the southern campaigns in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. The 225th anniversary has been a great vehicle for not only commemorating but also educating many folks who live in the communities where these often obscure little skirmishes or even huge infantry engagements like Eutaw Springs have occurred. This was one of the reasons I became involved in writing about, attending and participating in several of these events, as I used the 225th anniversary to learn about them in chronological order and better understand how they built upon each other in space and time. My retirement from the Army finally allowed me to stay in one place long enough to make connections with an outstanding historical community of scholars, hobbyists and local historians wherein to systematically focus my study on these forgotten aspects of the American Revolution. I have greatly enjoyed visiting these numerous sites and attending commemorative conferences on or close to the anniversary of the events, such as Camden, Hobkirk Hill, the battles for Augusta, Eutaw Springs, etc. The years of 1779, 1780 and 1781 were well commemorated as reflected in the pages of this superb on-line journal.

However, if one of the goals of our collective effort has been to commemorate and study the "forgotten conflict", why is there no effort to do the same for events during 1782? It appears that organizations are moving back to the earlier years. For example, the Southern Revolutionary War Institute has chosen this year to review the events of 1775-1776. That is certainly important, as those are forgotten years as well, but the 225th has a draw to it that the 227th or 228th does not. Are we gravitating to what we know instead of what we don't know? Or are the people and battles from 1782 so obscure as to be under the radar of even the most avid revolutionary war expert? Here are only a few examples of 1782 events suitable for commemoration:

- Major General Anthony Wayne in the South – what a great topic for research or a small conference. Wayne is well known for his actions in the north, and later as commander of the Legion of the United States and his great victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794. But do we know as much as we should about his operations in Georgia and his own views of the closing actions of the southern campaigns?
- The American Siege of Charleston consisted of many skirmishes and actions to disrupt the British logistics effort to sustain their armies in the conclave of this port. Actions related to Charleston include Videau's Bridge (January 1782), Tydiman's Plantation (February 1782), actions at Dorchester on several occasions (April, May 1782), Combahee River (August 1782)

(including the death of John Laurens), Wadboo Plantation (August 1782), and finally the evacuation of Charleston on 14 December 1782, certainly an event that should be commemorated as the final end of the Southern Campaigns.

- The American Siege of Savannah also consisted of several actions including Altamaha River (April 1782), Harris' Bridge or Ogeechee Ferry (May 1782), Ebenezer (June 1782), and the evacuation of Savannah on 11 July 1782 after over 3 years of occupation – again is this not something worth commemorating?
- Events on the western frontier, where men and units from southern states participated in campaigns against the native tribes. Two significant events of 1782 included Crawford's Defeat near Upper Sandusky, Ohio and the Battle of Blue Licks in Kentucky. As the new American nation emerged and looked westward, these events would play a role in relationships between the natives and frontier settlers well into the new century.

The above is not all inclusive, (Terry Lipscomb lists 38 actions in SC alone) but represent to me, events that local historical societies, reenactment organizations, descendent organizations (SAR/DAR), and archaeologists are missing out on by doing what they do best and have done for previous 225th events.

Having said all that, there is one book written about the 1782 events and it is Patrick O'Kelley's *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Four 1782*. In a fashion similar to his previous volumes, O'Kelley has laid out chronologically what he knows of these events from his research. This is certainly a good place to start to dig into the topic. However there is much more to be done, including within the pages of this journal. I will offer a couple articles on events related to 1782 in future issues for no other reason that to recognize the sacrifices made by soldiers of both sides in a war which for them did not end at Yorktown, but continued with uncertainty and hope that they would survive their next fight with the enemy at some obscure place far from their home.

So I make an appeal to our community of scholars, descendants, and historical reenactors to not let 1782 go unnoticed and recognize the 225th Anniversary of the Revolutionary War in the south. Let's not end our work prematurely. Continue to battle ignorance about these great events in our nation's history.

Steven J. Rauch, Evans, Georgia ★

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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:

March 10, 2007 - plan to join the **Corps of Discovery** as we tour the Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount battlefields of Gen. Thomas Sumter and Maj. William R. Davie. We will meet at 10 am at the beautiful 200-year-old home of Kip and Cindy Carter, 5784 Flat Rock Road, 2 miles south of Heath Springs, SC on the Hanging Rock (II) battlefield. We will carpool to the sites of both battles at Hanging Rock (July 30, 1780 and August 6, 1780), have lunch in Heath Springs, SC and drive to the site of Rocky Mount, the site of Gen. Thomas Sumter's unsuccessful siege of the British post there on July 30, 1780. The tours are free and open to the public. Contact Dr. Robert H. Walker for more information at rhwalker@comporium.net.



Photo of the actual Hanging Rock granite boulders that give the creek and area its historic name. Although not the location of the battlefield, these rocks are state property. This photo shows the DAR monument to the battles fought there in 1780.

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. A story unshared may be a site unshared. ★

SCAR & Carolina Mountains Literary Festival



SCAR is partnered with the Carolina Mountains Literary Festival to present two panel discussions on Revolutionary War literature on September 14 and 15, 2007 in Burnsville, North Carolina. Join panel discussions with Revolutionary War novelist Charles F. Price (historic novelist), Seabrook Wilkinson (literary critic); historians John Buchanan (author); Dennis M. Conrad (Greene Papers editor); Prof. Greg Massey (Col. John Laurens' biographer); Christine Swager (educator, youth writer); Charles B. Baxley (SCAR Editor); and Preston Russell (historian, textbook editor), all accomplished writers and scholars of the American Revolution.

Historian John A. Maass will moderate the first panel that will look at historical fiction and history as great literature and the historian's craft as a good read. The 19th Century historian, historic novelist and poet William Gilmore Simms is a great example of a master of both crafts.

SO YOU THOUGHT THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WAS BORING? Did you know: That one of America's greatest generals slept with the governor of South Carolina—and a pig? That a high-ranking British officer was given credit for boasting that he had killed more men and ravished more women than any man in America? That the war's bloodiest battle for the numbers engaged was fought in a remote spot in South Carolina? That the mistress of a North Carolina tavern gave her life savings for the use of the impoverished American army? Historical novelist Charles F. Price will moderate the second panel that will focus on the writers' role in telling the story, especially to the younger generations who need to know about the founding of our nation and the ideas upon which it is based: "How the lessons of our past can inform our present and our future." This two-hour panel will examine the power of well-written historical materials to popularize history and foster enthusiasm for the learning of history among a general readership.

Charles Price: "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.org>.

John H. Logan's History to be Re-Published

by Pelham Lyles and Val Green

The first volume of John H. Logan's *A History of the Upper Country of SC* went to the press the first week in January 2007. The second volume still has some corrections to be completed. The History Press projected availability of the book in 6 months from final submission (hopefully to be finished in the next couple of weeks). Despite numerous technical and human setbacks, the Fairfield team reports that they are over a year late, but History Press will present the book with their offerings for FY2007 and believes that the republication will be ready by summer 2007. ★

Revolutionary War Cavalry Conference



SCAR, the South Carolina Historical Society, Wofford College, and Cowpens National Battlefield will present an international conference on cavalry operations in the Revolutionary War on November 9-10, 2007 at Wofford College in Spartanburg, SC. Featured will be the personalities, tactics and the uses of cavalry in specific battles and campaigns of the Revolution, ample opportunities of quality fellowship with scholars and others interested in the martial equestrian sciences and arts are our trademarks.

Call for Presenters - let [Charles B. Baxley](#) know if you are interested in presenting at this conference, have a relevant display you may lend or want to market books or other items.

Keynote presentation: Prof. Gregory J. W. Urwin, author (*The United States Cavalry: an Illustrated History*; *Facing Fearful Odds: The Siege of Wake Island*; and something about George Armstrong Custer among many others), SCAR contributor, reenactor, military historian, The History Channel talking head, and great guy has agreed to be our featured speaker. Gregory Urwin serves as a Professor of History at Temple University; Associate Director, Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy at Temple University; General Editor, *Campaigns and Commanders*, University of Oklahoma Press; and is a Fellow, Company of Military Historians. Web Page:

<http://www.temple.edu/history/People/urwin>

We will also enjoy cavalry tactical demonstration at the Cowpens National battlefield, battlefield tours, vendors and book-signing, and relevant displays.

Interesting Revolutionary War cavalry commanders: British Lt. Cols. Banastre Tarleton and John Graves Simcoe; Polish Gen. "Count" Casimir Pulaski; Continental Cols. Theodor Bland, George Baylor, William Washington, Anthony Walton White, Joseph Eggleston, Richard Call, Stephen Moylan, Elisha Sheldon, Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Major John Rudolph; SC State Troops Lt. Col. James McCall; NC militia Col. William R. Davie; French allies Col. Charles T. Armond and Armand-Louis de Gontaut, the Duc de Lauzun; Loyalists Lt. Col. Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), James DeLancey, Colonel Kovats De Fabricy and Maj. Thomas Fraser and John Coffin. This issue of SCAR includes biographical articles on two Revolutionary War cavalry leaders, Gen. "Count" Casimir Pulaski and Loyalist Lt. Col. "Count Rumford" Benjamin Thompson.

Revolutionary War cavalry battles [not limited to Southern Campaigns]: Baylor's Dragoons 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 cavalry topics we will discuss: training of cavalymen and horses; 18th century military manuals on cavalry operations and Gen. Pulaski's contributions; accoutrements of different types of cavalymen; other traditional uses of cavalry; mounted troops logistics and limitations, support of cavalry on both sides during the Revolution, and the traits and capabilities of the cavalry horse.

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

["The Assault" - Painting by SCAR artist, Werner Willis of Charlotte, NC.] ★



The notorious Banastre Tarleton portrayed by Mark Schmidt (mounted on Ron Crawley's horse Calhoun). To the left of the photo is James Berryhill and on the right of the photo is Stuart Lilie, living historians from Colonial Williamsburg portraying Tarleton's Legion troopers at Cowpens for their 225th Anniversary. Photo by Calvin Keys.

**Lt. Col. Benjamin Thompson [Count Rumford]
Loyalist Cavalry Commander
King's American Dragoons**

by John Milton Hutchins

One of the least known, but most curious, cavalry officers in the American Revolution was an American Loyalist named Benjamin Thompson. While his military services are few in comparison with

the likes of Tarleton, Simcoe and DeLancey, some of his other accomplishments are said to rival those of Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin.

There are many biographies about Thompson, spanning a century and a half of scholarship. The best touching on Thompson's military career are those by W. J. Sparrow and George Ellis. However, care must be given in assessing Thompson. As biographer Sanborn C. Brown, has written, "Thompson loved to exaggerate his own accomplishments, [making] it difficult to sort out the truth from Thompson's self-serving claims." Probably most illustrative of the ups and downs of Thompson's colorful life is the fact that, at the time of his death, he was known to Europe and most of America as Count Rumford, a resident of Paris.

Thompson was born in 1753 in Woburn, Massachusetts, descended from respectable and reasonably well-connected people. His father died while he was very young and Thompson ended up inheriting little of the family fortune. Nonetheless, young Thompson apparently received a decent Massachusetts education for the time and, while serving an apprenticeship as a clerk, he spent much of his free time studying mathematical and scientific books. He also gained a fascination with mechanical ideas, although he was advised early on by wiser heads to abandon the search for a perpetual motion machine.

Blue eyed and six feet Thompson was teaching school by 1769 and engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1770, Thompson moved to Rumford, New Hampshire (now Concord) and taught school there. Thompson married a well-to-do widow in Rumford in 1772. The marriage opened new social opportunities for Thompson. Governor John Wentworth, in expanding the military establishment of New Hampshire, appointed Thompson a major in the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire militia. This lofty status for one so young subjected Thompson to the jealousy of older men. The appointment by a royal governor also caused complications during this period of unrest. Thompson soon acquired the label of "Tory" and was forced to return to Woburn. The defenders of Thompson contend that he was an ardent but reflective Patriot, unjustly accused of being a Loyalist. Supposedly, Thompson even turned out for the alarm during Lexington and Concord. Rightly or wrongly, the charge of being a King's man stuck. Thompson fled Woburn in October 1775 to British-held Boston. From there he sailed to London, entrusted with dispatches for Lord George Germain. This contact resulted in Thompson being employed by the Office of the Secretary of State.

However, Thompson still was fascinated with science. He conducted experiments with gunpowder and projectiles in 1778. By 1781, he had published some of his researches. But if Thompson could not stay away from science, neither could he stay away from the hope of military glory. After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Thompson received a commission as lieutenant colonel and was charged with the formation of a regiment of American Loyalists. They were called the King's American Dragoons. This formation of a Loyalist cavalry unit was not unique, of course. Throughout the American Revolution, the few regular British cavalrymen were aided by a large number of Loyalist horsemen. What is different about the King's American Dragoons is that they apparently were the last such unit. Consequently, the unit also is about the least known.

The King's American Dragoons also were distinct regarding their uniforms. While many of the Loyalist units, including the cavalry with the Queen's Rangers and the horsemen of Tarleton's British Legion, were outfitted in short green coats, the King's American Dragoons, perhaps because of the Hanover connection of George

III, wore red coats. Like the regulars of the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, the nattily-outfitted horsemen of the King's American Dragoons wore brass helmets and had their coats faced with blue.

Thompson was supposed to sail with the small core of his new regiment to New York. This was not to be. Because of contrary winds after sailing from England, Colonel Thompson ended up in Charleston instead of New York. Ambitious for glory, he decided to take advantage of this unexpected landfall. "Our horse tho' low in flesh," he commented to General Alexander Leslie, British district commandant at Charleston, "are equal to a great deal of fatigue and our men with a little discipline will make most excellent troops." Leslie was desperately short of men so he put Thompson to use with his cavalry while they were billeted in Carolina.

Mounting infantrymen behind his horsemen, Thompson made a march of almost forty miles northeast and launched his cavalry against a large group of Patriots under SC militia Col. Archibald McDonald on February 24, 1782 at Wambaw Creek. Supposedly, Thompson's Loyalist dragoons killed forty of the Patriots without the loss of a man.

The next day after McDonald's troops had been dispersed, Thompson had an even more significant fight. Thompson, with his cavalry, mounted militia, and other British adherents, located SC militia Col. Peter Horry's regiment near the South Santee River at Tydiman's Plantation. Thompson ordered the bugles to sound the charge and Horry's outnumbered regiment was driven in by the King's American Dragoons and then pursued by the Loyalist mounted militia. Horry had been left in command of local forces after Gen. Francis Marion and other senior officers had left the area. The vain Thompson reported that he had defeated "a chosen corps under the command of General Marion, in person." Thompson also claimed that the canteens of Marion's defeated men were full of whiskey.

But Thompson's presence in South Carolina was brief. Thompson and his small group of King's American Dragoons sailed from Charleston for New York on April 1, 1782. Once he had arrived at New York, Thompson began to recruit his regiment to full strength. He called for "likely and spirited young lads desirous of serving their King and country and who prefer riding to going on foot." Thompson also incorporated the remnants of the Queen's Rangers and Tarleton's British Legion. This incorporation of part of his old unit by a young newcomer infuriated British Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe. There were few chances for military glory at this time around New York City. In fact, an early biographer, apparently not aware of the South Carolina sojourn, believed that Thompson "never saw the blood of his compatriots shed in battle." The city of New York was a symbol of British power as much as Gibraltar was. When King George's third son, Prince William Henry, visited New York in the summer of 1782, he reviewed Thompson's horsemen. According to *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, of August 7, 1782, "The regiment passed in review before the Prince, performing marching salutes . . . After which the whole regiment, officers and men, kneeled and laid their helmets and arms on the ground, held up their right hands, and took a most solemn oath of allegiance to their sovereign and fidelity to their standard, the whole repeating the oath together."

There was a bit of desultory fighting occurring in Westchester County and on Long Island even this late in the war. Thompson's men were not immune from attack. When Thompson's regiment established winter quarters late in 1782, at Huntington, Connecticut, Benjamin Tallmadge of the Second Continental Dragoons, devised a plan to beat up Thompson's quarters.

Tallmadge and his men especially wanted to get at the King's American Dragoons since, reportedly, many were Loyalists from Connecticut and New York and were, therefore, particularly odious to the Patriots. For the enterprise, Tallmadge recruited four companies of light infantry and some of his dismounted dragoons to participate in the surprise attack. This assault, initially scheduled for December 1782, which was to rely on boats to carry the men across Long Island Sound, was cancelled due to foul weather. This probably was fortunate, for the preliminary articles of peace had been signed in the meantime in Paris. The end of the war also interrupted the final plans for the King's American Dragoons. At the time that the treaty took effect, Colonel Thompson's regiment was scheduled for service in the defense of Jamaica against the French.

On August 17, 1783, British General Guy Carleton, the military commander of New York, gave the King's American Dragoons the option of being mustered out in New York or being transferred to Canada, where they could receive land grants.

As for Colonel Benjamin Thompson, he was granted permission to go to Britain on half pay and was thereafter knighted. Receiving permission to enter the service of Bavaria, Thompson embarked on a program to reform the Bavarian Army and to create an early welfare system for the poor of the Bavarian state. Meanwhile, Thompson continued scientific studies and traveled to Berlin and Vienna. Thompson was named a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, and became the Count of Rumford, choosing the name from his old residence in New Hampshire.



Among his scientific projects, Count Rumford developed a stove, somewhat similar to that of Franklin, which he hoped would more efficiently heat the homes of the poor. In 1814, after other experimentation in theories regarding light and heat, Count Rumford died near Paris.

Many of those who chose sides in the American Revolution lost their lives or their fortunes. Benjamin Thompson, blessed with good connections, good publicity, and good luck, lived a long and full life. He was a man for his era and his scientific studies occurred at a time when amateurs still could make an impression. Ironically, being a man of his own times, Count Rumford is little known today by the general public.

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Gen. Daniel Morgan Honors Ceremony



Will Flint, *McDavid-Westmorland Chapter, SCSCAR, Gen. Daniel Morgan Honors Ceremony, Morgan Square, Spartanburg, SC, on January 13th, 2007* by Bob Yankle.

Photographer Bob Yankle has posted his excellent photo galleries of the Gen. Daniel Morgan Honors Ceremony at Morgan Square in Spartanburg, SC held on January 13th, 2007 and the 226th Anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens, Morgan's signal victory of the British Army under Banastre Tarleton on-line. This photo gallery combines the photography of the NCSSAR website's regular contributors (Bob Yankle, Jim Gillgam and Stewart Dunaway) with shots from Bob Bowen of the Virginia Society SAR, and the introduction of Chaplain Clark Wiser as a photographer. Also, added is a new photo gallery of the 226th Anniversary of the Battle at Cowan's Ford. There is something for everyone in these photo galleries - pageantry, cavalry, musket firing, reenactors, and gorgeous shots of young children (our future patriots). The photo galleries can be found at:

<http://ncssar.com/images/Spartanburg2007>

<http://ncssar.com/images/Cowpens2007>

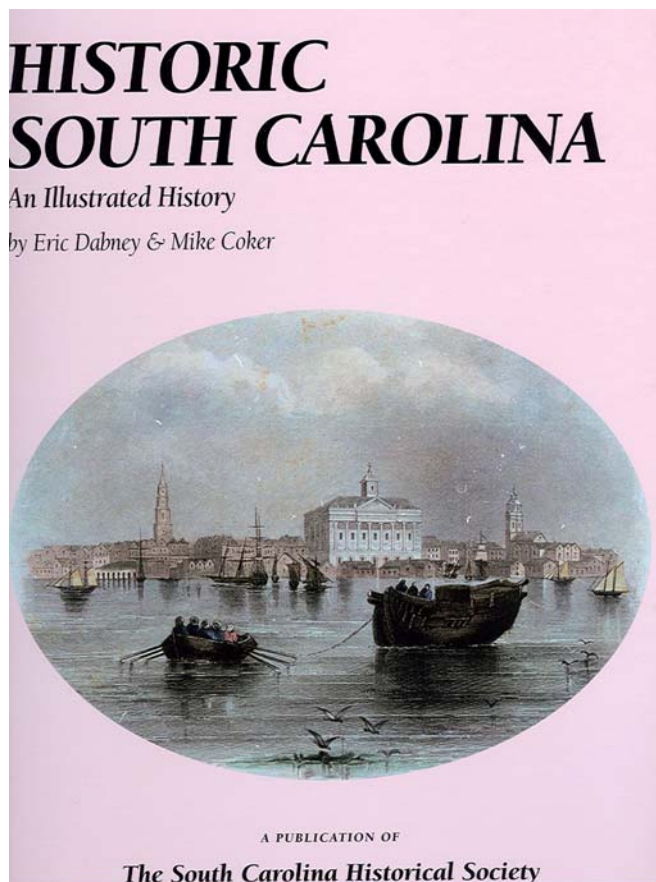
<http://ncssar.com/images/CowansFord2007> ★

2007 SCAR Publication Schedule

To allow more time to complete research and writing projects, Roundtable, Corps of Discovery, symposium planning, as well as our 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, for this is a costly affair. ★

Historic South Carolina – An Illustrated History

Hot off the presses from Mike Coker and Eric Dabney *Historic South Carolina An Illustrated History* is a new pictorial history of the Palmetto State. This 104 page hardback volume is packed with images, the majority of which was drawn from the South Carolina Historical Society's vast collection. They range from 21st century photographs to unpublished Civil War artwork to maps from the early colonial period. Lengthy captions give a lively narrative account of the people, personalities and events that have shaped the history of South Carolina through pictures. For the fan of the American Revolution there are entries on Thomas Sumter, Francis Marion, Rebecca Motte, Isaac Hayne, the Battles of Coosawhatchie, Ft. Moultrie, King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs, the Siege of Charleston, President Henry Laurens, and many of the founding fathers from South Carolina. Price is only \$24.99 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling within the United States. Checks, money order, and credit card payment can be made out to The South Carolina Historical Society, 100 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC 29401. Online purchasing through Paypal is also possible at www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org



Mike Coker of Mt. Pleasant, SC is the visual materials curator and webmaster for the South Carolina Historical Society, SCAR contributor, member of the Southern Campaigns Roundtable, and Corps of Discovery. He contributes a column in the *Charleston Magazine* and is a practicing Charleston tour guide.

Eric Dabney of Guthrie, Oklahoma currently serves as the associate editor, writer and photographer for the Oklahoma Heritage Association where he has assisted in the publication of over 60 historical biographies. ★

Research Opportunities

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](http://www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org) know so we may share information you have gathered. A story unshared may become a site unshared.

SCAR is interested in publishing an article on NC Patriot militia **Col. Charles McDowell**, his family and their role in the backcountry war, especially in 1780. It seems he was not wanted to field command the Patriots at Kings Mountain, but that he functioned as a regional general during the critical period of the summer and fall of 1780 and the winter 1781. His intelligence system was always watching the Cherokee threats and the Loyalists rising in response to Patrick Ferguson's call to arms in the western NC and SC backcountry. It appears that he was a key member the Patriot organization, command and intelligence force behind the combined Patriot militias' firm stand at the 2d Battle of "Cedar Spring" – often called Thomson's Peach Orchard - Wofford's Ironworks; the Patriot victories at Musgrove Mill and Kings Mountain; the capture of Thicketty Fort; supporting Gen. Thomas Sumter's successful stand against Tarleton at Blackstock's Plantation; and providing militias to support Gen. Daniel Morgan's victory at Cowpens. Was Col. Charles McDowell the lynchpin in the coalition of the western NC and SC and north Georgia Patriot backcountry militias cooperating (and Virginia militia at Kings Mountain)? An interesting article could analyze this hypothesis to see if McDowell was the critical communication, supply, intelligence, and strategic link between the Patriot forces in the western NC and (later) Tennessee "overmountain" settlements, the north Georgia settlements and the western SC backcountry militias. The family and military relationships between Col. Charles McDowell, "Quaker Meadows Joe" McDowell and "Pleasant Valley Joe" McDowell need to be explored. SCAR does not know if there is any modern scholarship on the McDowells or if any of their correspondence survives. We are also unsure of which Patriot NC militia general officer was over western NC at this critical time, but it seems Col. Charles McDowell was well filling that role.

SCAR also desires to publish biographical research on some of the British and American Loyalists field grade officers who operated independently in the Southern Department about which there is little modern published scholarship. For example: Alexander Innes, Nisbet Balfour, Patrick Ferguson, Alexander Leslie, John Harris Cruger, James Henry Craig, John Watson Tadwell-Watson, Wellbore Ellis Doyle, John Maitland, Robert McLeroth, John Marjoribanks, George Turnbull, James Webster, Arthur McArthur, James Wemyss, Alexander McDonald, George Campbell, Isaac Allen, James Coates, Henry Sheridan, Andrew Maxwell, Charles O'Hara, James Dunlap, Thomas Barclay, John Goodricke, James Stewart, Chapel Norton, Timothy Newmarsh, Colin Graham, James Moncrief, Alured Clarke, Paston Gould and James Grant.

For example, Maj. Thomas Fraser and the SC Royalists pop-up often in the Southern Campaigns. Fraser was an aggressive cavalryman who fought at Musgrove Mill in August of 1780; chasing Gen. Thomas Sumter to Ratliff's Bridge (near Bishopville, SC) in February 1781; Hobkirk Hill; Ninety Six; captured Col. Isaac Hayne; fought at Biggin Church; Parson's Plantation; Parker's Ferry; Wambaw Creek and Tydiman's Plantation; and lead the Loyalists to attack Gen. Francis Marion's camp, his last battle at the Avenue of the Cedars at Colleton's Wadboo Barony....what do we know of SC Royalists provincial regiment and Maj. Thomas Fraser? The SC Royalists were ostensibly Col. Alexander Innes' regiment; Innes was appointed to serve as Inspector General of Provincial Forces and was patrolling around the Spartanburg County (SC) area in July/August 1780 with cavalry officer, Capt. James Dunlap. Innes was severely wounded at the Battle of Musgrove Mill on August 19, 1780; he does not seem to be with Fraser in his subsequent actions. The 1781 Battles of Parson's Plantation and Parker's Ferry have been linked [as retribution] by some scholars. After his losses at Parker's Ferry, Fraser and his horsemen were conspicuously absent from the Battle at Eutaw Springs 8 days later where they would have been useful to the British commander; Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart, in gathering intelligence. Gen. Greene moved his army to within 3.5 miles of the British camp before being discovered. Stewart however later wrote that he had enough cavalry that day. ★

Francis Marion Trail Commission Committee on History, Archaeology and Development seeks your help

The Francis Marion Trail Commission's History, Archeology & Development Committee is seeking committee volunteers to assist and advise the Commission on historic and archaeological research and development of the sites and their interpretative programs to tell the story of Francis Marion, his men and the Patriots' struggle for independence which occurred in South Carolina. The Commission is charged by the State with developing tourism facilities to encourage cultural heritage tourism in South Carolina featuring the role of Francis Marion's troops both in his phase as a partisan warrior and as a military commander and statesman. If you are interested in working with a group of scholars, collectors, archeologists, tourism officials, and local historians, please contact *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution* editor, Charles B. Baxley.

We need articles researched and written on Gen. Marion's Battles: **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; Battles of Tydiman's Plantation/Wambaw Bridge; Georgetown** defenses and raid sites; **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; release of prisoners at Thomas Sumter's Plantation (at Great Savannah); 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 battles are of particular interest as well as his role in the **Battle of Eutaw Springs** and the sieges of **Fort Watson** and **Fort Motte**. ★

SCAR The American Revolution in the Caribbean Symposium -- 2008

SCAR is planning a cruise ship-based 2008 symposium on the Revolution's maritime and land war in the West Indies (Caribbean) and its influence upon the course of the American Revolutionary War and the Treaty of Paris. Plan now to join SCAR's editors, naval historian Dennis M. Conrad (editor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's Papers) and other scholars for a laid-back family vacation, shipboard lectures and battlefield tours in the beautiful West Indies. The Revolution became more global as the French, Dutch and Spanish entered the fray against the British after the Patriots stunning victory at Saratoga, NY 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 Global Gazetteer sites database and see the number of battles in the area that we call the southern most Southern Campaign. This theatre held exciting battles: the French siege of the British within the fortress at **Brimstone Hill** on St. Kitts, the naval and land **Battle of St. Lucia** and the British naval victory over the French at the **Battle of the Saints** fought between Iles des Saintes and Dominica; the South Carolina navy captures the Bahamas; and Haitian allies fight with the Continentals at the Siege of Savannah. Why would British Admiral Rodney call beautiful St. Eustatius a "nest of vipers"? ★



We are taking suggestions of your "must see" battlefields, island tours and museums. Stay tuned for more information. Contact SCAR editor David Reuwer at davidreuwer3@aol.com.

On November 16, 1776 the American Brig-of-War, the "Andrew Doria", sailed into the harbor of Statia firing its 13-gun salute indicating America's long sought independence. The 11-gun salute reply, roaring from the canons at Fort Oranje under the command of Governor Johannes de Graaff, established St. Eustatius as the first foreign nation to officially recognize the newly formed United States of America. Who knows, it may have been the same cannon. This picture was taken from the Fort on St. Eustatius from which was fired "the First Salute" to the new United States by Barbara Abernethy. ★

Gen. George Washington wrote on August 20, 1778:

"The Hand of Providence has been so conspicuous in all this-the course of the war-that he must be worse than an infidel that lacks faith, and more wicked that has not gratitude to acknowledge his obligations; but it will be time enough for me to turn Preacher when my present appointment ceases." ★

Congressman Wilson Reintroduces Legislation to Memorialize General Francis Marion

With the support of the entire South Carolina delegation, Congressman Joe Wilson (R-SC) reintroduced the "Brigadier General Francis Marion Memorial Act" on January 16, 2007. The legislation authorizes the Marion Park Project, a committee of the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, to establish a commemorative work in Marion Park in the District of Columbia to honor Brigadier General Francis Marion.

Wilson stated that, "Brigadier General Francis Marion well represented the state of South Carolina and our fledgling nation with his brave service in the Revolutionary War. As a South Carolinian, I am proud his legacy has been honored with a memorial park in Washington, D.C. Yet, I feel strongly that a statue of the 'Swamp Fox' should be erected on its premises. Passage of this bill is a crucial first step in making this dream a reality."

Wilson further said, "I would specifically like to thank Ken Driggers and Nancy Stone-Collum of the Palmetto Conservation Foundation. Additionally, I would like to thank the South Carolina Humanities Council for supporting John McCabe, the man who originally had the vision to honor the 'Swamp Fox.' John created the Francis Marion Park Project to assist with fundraising and planning once this bill is enacted. The National Park Service also deserves recognition for their guidance through this important process."

The "Brigadier General Francis Marion Memorial Act" was originally passed by the House of Representatives in the 109th Congress. ★

Update on the Marion Park Project

By John F. McCabe

Led by primary sponsor Congressman Joe Wilson, the South Carolina delegation was successful in passing the Brigadier General Francis Marion Memorial Act of 2006 in the U.S. House of Representatives. Unfortunately, despite valiant efforts by Senator Lindsey Graham and Senator Jim DeMint and their respective staffs, the bill was unable to get a passing nod in the U.S. Senate.

No one was opposed, of course, to this effort to memorialize the Swamp Fox with a monument on South Carolina Avenue on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. The effort simply ran into a bit of misfortune. A hearing was scheduled for November 15, 2006 to gain subcommittee approval for the bill, send it to the Senate floor for a vote, and then to the President for his signature. Unfortunately, Senator Craig Thomas of Wyoming, the chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee, fell ill with leukemia the week before and the hearing was cancelled. Despite a last ditch, 11th hour effort by Senator Graham's office, the bill died an ignominious death on December 9th, 2006, the last day of the 109th Congress.

Not to be deterred, and pledging to forge ahead, both bills have now been introduced into the 110th Congress. H.R. 497 and S. 312 are waiting for a hearing in the chambers' respective subcommittees. Bill sponsor Senator Jim DeMint (R-SC) serves on the Energy Committee in the Senate, and bill sponsor Rep. Henry Brown (R-SC) serves on the Resources Committee and the National Parks Subcommittee in the House. Meanwhile, a group of Washington, DC citizens who live around the park have revived a

group called the Friends of Marion Park. These concerned neighbors are very excited at the prospects of the monument, and have embarked on a parallel campaign to lobby for funding to refurbish Marion Park, with a plan to redesign the park in its original Victorian design.

As for now, the Marion Park Committee feels that fundraising would be inappropriate. Authorization is required to proceed and the National Park Service, while in full support of the plan, must follow protocol. A letter has been sent from the NPS to the Committee Chairmen in both houses of Congress, as well as Congressman Wilson and Senator Graham reiterating their full and wholehearted support for the Marion Park Project. We will succeed and give honor to a great man and a great American. ★

Francis Marion Society – Memorial Ceremony

Francis Marion Memorial Ceremony will be held at Belle Isle Plantation Cemetery located between Kingstree and St. Stephens, SC off U.S. Highway 52, at 3:00 pm on **Sunday, February 25, 2007**. Please plan to come and bring as many people as you like. Bring a bottle of water and a chair for each person and try to arrive not needing restroom facilities because the woods surrounding are the only restroom facilities on the property. Historian John Frierson will speak. And lovely Laurel who sang at the Sweet Potato Banquet will treat us again. The fife player has promised me he will be there this year, probably along with the Second Regiment. For more information contact Carol Daniels at (843) 394 - 3202, Fax (843) 374 - 3045 or at 323 East Main Street Lake City, SC 29560 caroldaniels@schistorystore.com ★

Volunteer Recruits Wanted

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

Proposed Legislation -- Revolutionary War

Some recently proposed legislation that may be of interest to our Revolutionary War community.

H.R. 158 - to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the battlefields of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 and H.R. 160 - to amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program for the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 were introduced by Rush D. Holt (D-NJ), on January 4, 2007. You can find the text of these bills at www.house.gov.

If our readers wrote, called or e-mailed their federal representatives, these two bills would become law. So please take a moment to participate in the process so many have sacrificed to create and protect.

[Mike Connolly - Outwater's Militia - RevList] ★

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 both sides in this magazine, by organizing conferences, roundtables, field trips, and archeological expeditions. 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, archaeology departments, and the knowledge base of local historians, property owners and artifact collectors. We feature battles and skirmishes, documents, maps, artifacts, Internet links, and other stories. We also facilitate the discovery, preservation, interpretation, and promotion of historic sites on the ground.

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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 uniform jackets 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 cbxaxley@truvista.net or (803) 438-1606 (h) or (803) 438-4200 (w). www.southerncampaign.org ★

“Unwaried Patience and Fortitude”

Francis Marion's Orderly Book, 1775-1782

by [Patrick J. O'Kelley](#)

Francis Marion is an icon of the American Revolution. 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.

Marion's orders to his men were written in an order book, along with comments of what was happening at the time. Each company within a regiment was required to maintain an orderly book. Each Continental regiment at any moment was maintaining about ten orderly books. The orderly book kept by Francis Marion, which has daily entries from 1775 to 1782, covers the time that Marion was involved in conventional warfare with the 2nd South Carolina Regiment of state troops and Continental Line through the time that Marion became a role model of guerilla warfare in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

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 1775-1780. In between the transcriptions of the orderly books is the author's 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 they fought. Over 1,500 footnotes give information of all those mentioned in Marion's books, which make this book a great asset to genealogists or those seeking information on their ancestors.

The author, Patrick J. O'Kelley is also the author of the acclaimed encyclopedic four volume series *"Nothing but Blood and Slaughter" The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas* which chronologically covers each military action in the Carolinas in detail.

"Unwaried Patience and Fortitude" Francis Marion's Orderly Book, 1775-1782 is now available from the Infinity Publishing for \$29.95 plus \$4.50 shipping. You may purchase this new book from "Buy Books on the Web" at:

<http://www.bbotw.com/description.asp?ISBN=0-7414-3666-3>

For additional details, contact the author, Patrick O'Kelley at goober.com@juno.com ★



Leo Redmond talks with the Corps of Discovery.

Southern Campaigns Roundtable

We have dispatched a laudatory letter of greetings to the newly formed **Virginia Revolutionary War Roundtable** meeting in Richmond and hope to begin relations as **Committees of Correspondence**. [See letter on p. 13.]

The **Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution Roundtable** met on December 9, 2006 in Pendleton, SC at the historic Farmers Hall (meeting room upstairs) on the old town square.



Historic Farmers Hall (c. 1826) on the town square in Pendleton, SC. Farmers' Hall, which stands on the southwest corner of the green, was begun in 1826 as the district's court house, but the seat of government was moved before the building was completed. Local farmers completed the hall as the Farmer's Society Meeting Hall, and it has been in use by that organization since its completion. It was at a meeting in the hall that John C. Calhoun's son-in-law, Thomas G. Clemson and the Farmer's Society, first conceived the idea of a land grant university to train farmers in cutting edge farming technology. Here, Clemson University was born.

The Farmers Hall is a picturesque antebellum Greek Revival architecture structure whose meeting room brought us into the bright spirit for an animated discussion of research projects. We were all surprised by beautiful Christmas caroling by choir singers under the direction of Darien Krimm, music director of Trinity United Methodist Church in Anderson, South Carolina.

New Roundtable member, Paul Garrett of Travelers Rest, SC told us the story of **Dicey Sampson** and we discussed resources for the South Carolina up-country Revolutionary War research yet to be undertaken. The Roundtable members were generous in providing

suggested research sources for his research, especially on the roles of women in the Revolution.

Luther Lyle, extraordinary middle school teacher, historian and chairman of the Oconee Arts and Historical Commission, also joined us. Luther is very knowledgeable about Cherokee Indian sites, as well as the Revolutionary War campaigns fought in Oconee County, South Carolina. He shared his great collection of early maps showing the Cherokee Towns and the trading paths.



The Roundtableurs enjoyed a *cappella* Christmas carols performed by the Trinity United Methodists Church of Anderson, SC's choir under the direction of Darian Krimm.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Stockman, Sr. of Greenwood, South Carolina, also joined us. Pierce related his family historical connections with Colonel James Williams, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain.

John Allison led us through his research for the actual sites of **Thomas Sumter's** birthplace and boyhood home - the intriguing story, including dead ends and misinformation, of his research in Virginia of the area around Preddy's Creek, just north of Charlottesville, Virginia.

We received a very favorable book review on Gore Vidal's *Inventing a Nation* which covers the early history of the United States of America after the Revolutionary War and the very difficult problems they had in solving the multiple conflicts of regional economic and political interest as well as moving from the Articles of Confederation government into the Constitution.

We had good discourse about **Gen. Andrew Pickens** (see **biography below**) and we next discussed local Revolutionary hero, **Col. Robert Anderson**, namesake of Anderson County, SC. Anderson was also a native of Virginia who had come south as a surveyor also doing some legal work, leaving his fiancée in Virginia. The legend has it that his fiancée was dressing for her wedding to another man, thinking Anderson abandoned her after his two-year absence, when Anderson returns and she sees him and knows that he is the right man and marries Anderson. After his first wife's death, Robert Anderson marries two more times. He is buried at the Old Stone Church between Pendleton and Clemson. The story is that Robert Anderson designed Fort Rutledge near Essenecca town (modern Clemson, South Carolina) for the new rebel government to cover the local lower Cherokee.

For Corps of Discovery tour preparation, we enjoyed the story of Patriot **Francis Salvador**, the first Jewish American killed in South Carolina in the Revolutionary War on August 1, 1776 at the Battle of Essenecca. Salvador had settled in the old Ninety Six District and

established a farm named Coronica located in the modern crossroads of the same name in modern Laurens County, SC. **Francis Salvador** responded with his militia company after receiving a report that a marauding band of Cherokee Indians raided the home of Aaron Smith near the DeWitt's Corner on July 2, 1776 and killed Aaron Smith. Some of the Smith children escaped and went to SC Patriot militia Major Andrew Williamson's home at White Hall. [See Salvador's detailed biography below.]

Hearing that British deputy Indian agent **Alexander Cameron** was encamped on Oconore Creek with a force of Indians and Tories, Williamson decided to march against them on the evening of July 31, 1776. The only place where the Patriot army could cross the Seneca River to get at Cameron was at the Indian village of Seneca. As they approached the outskirts of that settlement in the early morning hours of August 1, they rode into an ambush. The Indians and Tories concealed themselves behind a fence paralleling the road and fired into the flank of Williamson's column. The Patriots were thrown into confusion and the outcome of the battle was in some doubt until SC Patriot militia Capt. **Leroy Hammond** saved the situation by rallying a group of men and charging the fence. One of the casualties of this battle was the young Jewish Patriot, Francis Salvador. The Indian town of Esseneca was located at the modern town of Clemson, on both banks of the Seneca River. The battle took place near the present site of Clemson University.

Williamson destroyed Esseneca and advanced into present Oconee County, destroying Indian towns along the route of his march. On August 10, a skirmish was fought with the Indians on Tugaloo River. According to the most likely version, **Captain Andrew Pickens** was leading a column of troops up the east side of the river while a party of Indians followed them up the other side. Upon reaching a ford, Pickens and his men charged into the water and scattered the Indians when they reached the other side. Despite heavy fire from the opposite bank, none of Pickens's men were wounded. After successfully razing the Indian villages, different elements were sent out to raid other Indian towns in modern Oconee County, which are part of the lower towns of the Cherokees. This is why Andrew Pickens was near Tamasee and got into the **Ring Fight**. Eventually, after the Indians were cowed by the burning of crops and the destruction of their lower towns, they sign the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner in 1777 that gave South Carolina and Georgia a large chunk of lands below the Blue Ridge. Of course, this treaty would not hold and the fighting would continue.

Barbara Abernathy told us about "her" **Maj. Samuel Taylor** [her direct ancestor] who was a South Carolina Patriot militiaman from the Pendleton area. He accompanied Georgia militia Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke on his first unsuccessful assault on Augusta on September 14-18, 1780 [see the article by Steve Rauch published in *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution* Vol. 2, No. 9, at page 1] where he led the attack to the east on the Creek Trading Path, now called Battle Road. After the Revolution, Maj. Samuel Taylor was granted a large and productive plantation on the Seneca River near Clemson University that he named **San Salvador Plantation** named in honor of Patriot **Francis Salvador** [detailed on p. 15] who was killed by the Indians on the place. The local DAR Chapter has marked the grave of Maj. Samuel Taylor, but we were unable to visit it this trip.

We also enjoyed Barbara's description of her research into the location of Fort Rutledge, believed to be on a bluff overlooking the Seneca River [now flooded by Lake Hartwell] now occupied by the 1908 DAR monument, near the Clemson University central sewerage treatment facility.

We enjoyed lunch at the Farmers Market Restaurant, located in the downstairs of the historic Farmers Hall building on the old town square.



After adjourning, some Roundtableurs enjoyed bluegrass music by the Cane Creek Bluegrass Band heard on the square in Historic Pendleton.



Saturday night, we enjoyed more foot-stomping bluegrass music and savory BBQ at Just More Barbeque, 3 miles south of Pendleton.

The Southern Campaigns 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. The meetings are free and open to the interested public; it is a participatory sport. ★

Committee of Correspondence: To the Honorable Founding Members of the Revolutionary War Roundtable of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

Respectful greetings and huzza! from your sister, the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution Roundtable, headquartered in Camden, South Carolina.

This dispatch from us to you recommends our mutual appointment of historic interest and fastidious concern about all activities, persons and places partisan to the Revolutionary War. Trusting that you, as we, are up to the point of forwardness and zeal which the times require. Groundbreaking works of individuals, foundations and institutions for this exciting period of history are being pushed forward even as our remaining hallowed grounds and sacred places are assaulted and broken by unchecked development, vast neglect and common ignorance. All these fronts manifestly cry out for the best of our intellect, energy, resolve, and spark. Which is why we so duly acknowledge and applaud the entrance of influence upon this new platform your Roundtable will surely

provide. So much work remains to be done in the books, fields, interpretation, education, preservation, and general promotion of the Revolutionary War's substantial past and its significance for the present. We hope and trust your measures will have vigor.

In consequence of some intelligence gained, we share our desire for a periodic communication of Revolutionary War sentiments, for obtaining and sharing knowledge, and to quiet the minds of the people regarding various rumors and reports, and for other good purposes to be realized. We most sincerely believe that the Roundtable is a participatory sport, rather than for a spectator. In so availing ourselves with this regard, we adopted the vehicle whereby each member makes a brief presentation of their own selection and subject seven-to-ten minutes long at each quarterly meeting. Also we circuit-ride the hosting location, seeking connectively interesting and not-generally-open places in which to meet. Not all of our meetings are open to the public, though guests are invited by members to each.

We have created a presence and capacity to move the Revolutionary War agenda of scholarship, comradery and preservation well along into the 21st Century, based upon a forum for fun and fellowship. We look to sponsor exciting and compelling programs of Revolutionary War interest. We co-sponsor symposia, conferences, lectures, and tours, in addition to our Roundtable. We assuredly welcome your written participation in our on-line magazine, Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution. We are open to improve every movement of our hobby and to be in readiness for advancing the cause. Though you sit some 350 miles from our locus, we are brothers in the spirit of LIBERTY.

Like the original Committees of Correspondence, we may together proceed for the better to change the world. Let us share correspondence and particular accounts from time to time. We pledge to you our solemn support and sacred trust in this, our shared avocation. No want of desire will prevent us from assisting where we can. Again, we applaud your spirit and support your efforts as you successfully launch the Virginia Revolutionary War Roundtable. We have the honor to be

Your Humble & Obed^t Serv^{ts},

Charles Burke Baxley and David Paul Reuwer
on behalf of the full membership of the
Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Roundtable

This dispatch was duly hand delivered by the Honorable David McKissack, Roundtableur.

American Revolution Round Table of Richmond

On January 17, 2007 the 226th anniversary of the Battle of the Cowpens, the **American Revolution Round Table of Richmond** had its first meeting, with 42 members in attendance. The room was nice, the food was good, and Dr. Harry M. Ward did a great job in filling us in on the revisions of Boatner's *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*. As hoped, that led to other questions for Dr. Ward and comments from the floor. Even though a very brief presentation, it went very well.

Dave McKissack, sans tricorne, read a proclamation from the "Carolina Committee of Correspondence" (the Southern Campaigns of the Revolution Round Table) welcoming us to the round table

ranks. Many thanks to Dave, Charles Baxley and David Reuwer. Lynn Sims is preparing an appropriate response. And Dave and Beccie Seaman took home "door prizes" of vintage copies of *The Picket Post, the Journal of the Valley Forge Historical Society*.

We did some organizing, including the decision to hold future meetings at the University of Richmond, and beginning with the optional dinner at 6 pm. Dr. James A. Shield registered the high bid (\$35) and won an autographed copy of Dr. Ward's *Richmond During the Revolution*. Thanks again to Nick Cooke of Black Swan Books for the book donation.

Thanks to 21 members who paid dues, we now have a small treasury. And, as Art Ritter volunteered to take on the job, we now have a treasurer. Thanks, Art. The only problem was that one person who paid did not mark their name as such on the list. That was really my fault, taking in money hand over fist. It will not happen in the future with a real treasurer. At the bottom of this are the 20 names that I know paid. If you are the 21st, please send me an email to that effect.

Attached to this note is a hand out from the meeting. You will notice a few still-open slots on the board. Volunteers are still needed and wanted. Please consider taking on one of the open positions. We could certainly use your help. Of immediate concern is getting a web site up and running. Any volunteers?

The next meeting is Wednesday, March 21, 2007. Due to the University of Richmond campus closing, **the May meeting will be May 23, 2007.** We will learn to better adjust our schedule to theirs as we progress. Given the expertise and willingness of members to present, we are considering some changes to our speaker schedule. More specific information will follow in the March reminder, about a week before the meeting. We have also discovered a closer parking lot that we will identify at that time.

Thanks very much to all who attended. I hope you will return, and I hope the rest of you can join us in March. I am excited about what looks to be a great start. Your feedback seems to confirm that. I am impressed with the interest, enthusiasm, and knowledge of the members. Your thoughts and suggestions are always welcome. Please continue to pass the word. See you in March. Stay well.

Bill Welsch, President, Richmond on the James

Mission

The **American Revolution Round Table of Richmond** is devoted to the study of all aspects of the revolutionary period (ca. 1763 – 1789). Composed of a group of eclectic, yet historically minded individuals, the ARRT-R provides a forum for the exploration, discussion, and sharing of knowledge about this interesting and critical period of our history. All are welcome to participate in this enlightening and enjoyable pursuit, regardless of knowledge level.

Future Meetings

Meetings will be held in the Westhampton Room of the Heilman Dining Center at the University of Richmond, beginning at 6 pm, with an optional paid dinner. The actual meeting will begin at about 6:45 pm. Future meeting dates for 2007 are March 21, May 23, September 19, and November 14. Yearly dues are \$15. ★

Francis Salvador of Coronaca Plantations, SC

Based on the Roundtable's discussions of the death of Patriot Francis Salvador near Clemson, SC and Joe Goldsmith's tours of Revolutionary War sites around Laurens and Greenwood Counties, SC, *SCAR* wanted to learn more of this interesting young Patriot, likely the first Jewish American to die in the Revolution. This article is from the Jewish Virtual Library and well explains this Patriot's remarkable career. Today, Coronaca, named for Salvadore's plantations, is a crossroads community on SC Highway 246 in Greenwood County, SC

"Francis Salvador was born in London in 1747, the fourth generation of Salvadors to live in England. His great grandfather Joseph, a merchant, established himself as a leader of England's Sephardic community and became the first Jewish director of the East India Company. When George III ascended the British throne, Joseph Salvador arranged an audience for the seven-man delegation that officially congratulated the king on behalf of the Jewish community.

The family developed interests in America, before Francis Salvador's birth. Salvador's grandfather teamed with two other leaders of the London Jewish community to raise funds to send some of London's destitute Jews to the new British colony in Savannah, Georgia. The Georgia trustees subsequently voted to ban Jewish immigration to Georgia but not before grandfather Salvador and his two associates had landed 42 Jewish settlers in Savannah in July 1733. When the founder of the colony, James Oglethorpe, intervened on behalf of the Jews, the trustees decided to let them stay. The Salvador family then purchased personal land holdings in South Carolina.

As a young man, Francis Salvador was raised in luxury in London - well educated by private tutors and traveling extensively. At age twenty, he married his first cousin, Sarah, and took his place in the family shipping firm. The devastating effects of a 1755 earthquake in Lisbon, where the family had extensive interests, weakened the family fortune. The failure of the East India Company completed its ruin. By the early 1770's, virtually the only thing left of the Salvador family's immense wealth was the large tract of land they had purchased in the South Carolina colony.

Francis Salvador moved to South Carolina in 1733 in an attempt to rebuild the family fortune. Intending to send for his wife Sarah and their children when he had prepared a proper home for them, Salvador arrived in Charleston in December and established himself as a planter on a seven thousand acre tract he acquired from his uncle. Salvador found himself drawn to the growing American movement against British rule and unhesitatingly threw himself into the Patriot cause. Within a year of his arrival, at the age of 27, Salvador was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina. He became the first Jew to hold that high an elective office in the English colonies. He would hold the post until his combat death.

In 1774, Francis Salvador was elected as a delegate to South Carolina's revolutionary Provincial Congress that assembled in Charleston in January 1775. The Provincial Congress framed a bill of rights and prepared an address to the royal governor of South Carolina setting forth the colonists' grievances against the British crown. Salvador was appointed to a commission to negotiate with Tories living in the northern and western parts of the colony to secure their promise not to actively aid the royal government.

When the second Provincial Congress assembled in November 1775, Salvador urged that body to instruct the South Carolina delegation in Philadelphia to vote for American independence.

Salvador played a leading role in the Provincial Congress, chairing its ways and means committee and serving on a select committee authorized to issue bills of credit to pay the militia. Salvador was also part of a special commission established to preserve the peace in the interior parts of South Carolina where the English Superintendent of Indian Affairs was busily negotiating treaties with the Cherokees to induce the tribe to attack the colonists.

When the Cherokees attacked settlements along the frontier on July 1, 1776, massacring and scalping colonial inhabitants, Salvador, in an act reminiscent of Paul Revere, mounted his horse and galloped nearly thirty miles to give the alarm. He then returned to join the militia in the front lines, defending the settlements under siege. During a Cherokee attack early in the morning of August first, Salvador was shot. He fell into some bushes, where he was subsequently discovered and scalped. Salvador died forty-five minutes later. Major Andrew Williamson, the SC militia commander, reported of Salvador that, "When I came up to him after dislodging the enemy and speaking to him, he asked whether I had beaten the enemy. I told him 'Yes.' He said he was glad of it and shook me by the hand and bade me farewell, and said he would die in a few minutes."

His friend, Henry Laurens, reported that Salvador's death was "universally regretted," while William Henry Drayton, later Chief Justice of South Carolina, noted that Salvador had "sacrificed his life in the service of his adopted country." Dead at twenty-nine, never again seeing his wife or children after leaving England, Salvador was the first Jew to die waging the American Revolution."

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/Salvador.html> ★

Corps of Discovery Tours Oconee Sites

The Corps on **December 10, 2006** toured sites in the northwestern corner of South Carolina.



We toured Gen. Andrew Pickens' Hopewell House with its curator Will Hiott. The original two-story log cabin, built about 1785 on a full stone basement, is still underneath the milled board façade (added in the early 19th century) on the left side of this photograph. The new central hall and right wing were also added in the early 19th century to expand the home. Now owned by Clemson University on a hilltop overlooking Lake Hartwell and known for years as the Cherry farmhouse, Hopewell was built by Gen. Andrew Pickens just after

the Revolution. It is within a few hundred yards of the Treaty Oak, site of the Hopewell Indian Treaty of 1785.



The original wainscot in the downstairs dining room in the oldest portion of the structure, a log cabin beneath the early 19th century weatherboards.

For more information on Clemson University's cultural heritage sites see their survey at

<http://www.clemson.edu/cef/pdf/%20documents%20for%20cef%20website/Historic%20and%20Cultural%20Resources%20Survey.pdf>



Diane Culbertson, Barbara Abernethy and Christine Swager listen to presentation in the original stonework full basement of the extant two-story log cabin.

Clemson University is in the process of deciding what adaptive reuses would be appropriate for this structure and what restoration would be desirable. They are also seeking funding resources for renovations and an appropriate interpretation of this important cultural heritage site.

The **Corps of Discovery** visited one of the Heroes of the Patriots Victory at Kings Mountain, Col. Benjamin Cleveland's tomb. Reprinted are excerpts from the *Biographical History of North Carolina*.



Revolutionary War hero Col. Benjamin Cleveland's grave on the Tugaloo River [now flooded by part of Lake Hartwell]. Cleveland let the Wilkes County NC Patriot militia at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Col. Benjamin Cleveland

"Col. Benjamin Cleveland was born May 16, 1738. Before leaving Virginia he married, in Orange County, Mary Graves, daughter of a gentleman of some fortune, who later came with his own family and that of his son-in-law to North Carolina. "In 1772 he set out with a party of four companions, five men in all, to Kentucky. These men were set upon by a large band of Cherokee Indians, who robbed them of all their belongings, guns included, and ordered them to return to the place from whence they came. After a painful journey the half-famished hunters finally succeeded in reaching the settlement of the white race once more. Cleveland later returned to the Cherokee country for the purpose of recovering his horse, and accomplished that object with the help of some friendly Indians furnished him by Big Bear, a chief of the Cherokee nation. "The County Wilkes was formed in 1777, chiefly through the instrumentality of Capt. Cleveland, and he was made colonel of the militia forces of the new county in August 1778. Col. Cleveland represented Wilkes in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1778, and was State Senator in 1779. In this county he was also Presiding Justice of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. "'Old Round About,' as Cleveland was familiarly known (taking that sobriquet from his plantation of the same name), probably had a hand in hanging more Tories than any other man in America. Though this may be an unenviable distinction, he had to deal with about as unscrupulous a set of ruffians as ever infested any land--men who murdered peaceable inhabitants, burnt dwellings, stole horses, and committed about every other act in the catalogue of crime.... "The battle in which Cleveland gained his greatest renown was that fought at King's Mountain on the 7th of October 1780. The rendezvous preparatory to this ever-memorable engagement was at Quaker Meadows, a plantation owned by the McDowell family in Burke County, near the present town of Morganton....The battle of King's Mountain was fortunately a great and overwhelming victory for the Americans; and among all the desperate fighters there engaged not one showed more personal courage than Col. Cleveland. "After the victory at Kings Mountain more than thirty Tories were condemned to death, and nine were executed--the others being reprieved. The executions here alluded to were...punishments for past crimes - house-burnings, outrages against women, desertions and betrayals, assassinations of non-combatants. These measures were also in retaliation for past British cruelties - a few days before this eleven Americans having

been hanged at Ninety-Six in South Carolina....The Battle of King's Mountain restored comparative order to western North Carolina, yet there was more fighting to be done, and Col. Cleveland as usual bore more than his share, serving under Gen. Griffith Rutherford." "A county was formed out of Lincoln and Rutherford and named for Col. Cleveland."

(1906. Ashe, Samuel. *Biographical History of North Carolina, Vol. V*, p.73.)

http://dd1.library.appstate.edu/regional_history/people/Cleveland,%20Benjamin.htm



We enjoyed an insightful presentation by Ranger Scott Alexander at the extant 1792 Indian frontier post at Oconee Station.

Oconee Station is a 210-acre state park in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which contains two historic structures: a stone blockhouse (fort) known as Oconee Station (shown above) and a two-story brick residence known as the William Richards House. The blockhouse was constructed around 1792 as one of a chain of such safe-havens established during the post war period of tension between white settlers and the Cherokee Indians. William Richards, a native of Ireland, built the brick house in 1805 and operated a successful trading post at Oconee Station until his death.



The original keys and lockset are still used to this day to secure the original extant stone Oconee Station building. Built in 1792 as a frontier defense fort, it evolved into a trading post as pack animals brought skins over the Blue

Ridge Mountains to be loaded into freight wagons for the long trip to the ports.



William Richards, a native of Ireland, built this brick house at Oconee Station in 1805.



This early 20th Century memorial is located on the site of Fort Rutledge overlooking the Esseneca Town and Cherokee Wars battles on the Seneca River on the modern campus of Clemson University.



Col. Robert Anderson's grave at the Old Stone Church cemetery. The Army Corps of Engineers relocated it to the Old Stone Church cemetery because of the flooding of Lake Hartwell.

This enjoyable tour was planned and hosted by Barbara Abernethy. ★

Gen. Andrew Pickens – The Fighting Frontiersman – The Fighting Elder Skyagusta - The Wizard Owl [1739 – 1812]



Andrew Pickens as depicted by artist Robert W. Wilson. The original is in the Ninety Six Park Visitors Center.

www.robertwilsonfineart.com
www.fineartstudioonline.com

Gen. Andrew Pickens perhaps stands out amid the triumvirate of South Carolina partisan commanders for his willingness to fully cooperate to defeat the British and their allies. As a commander of backcountry militia in the western backcountry of South Carolina, he persistently came into conflict with many regional Loyalists throughout the Revolution. To better understand this partisan general officer, SCAR has compiled this article based upon Pickens' official US House of Representatives biography, a biography published by the US Forest Service and research by Barbara Abernethy and John Allison.

Andrew Pickens was born at Paxtang on September 13, 1739 near Harris' Ferry (which would become Harrisburg) in what was then Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The town of Carlisle would be founded some eleven years after his birth a few miles to the west. This would become Cumberland County. The often-quoted birthplace of "Paxton in Bucks County, Pennsylvania" is an often-repeated error. He attended the common schools. Braddock's defeat moved people South from his birthplace down the Great Wagon Road to where his family settled in Augusta County, Virginia. From there, Andrew Pickens moved with his parents to the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina in 1752. There, Andrew Pickens there met Rebecca Calhoun who was from the Long Cane

settlement near the Savannah River in South Carolina. Interestingly, Andrew Pickens was a founder of the Waxhaw Presbyterian Church (used as a hospital after Col. Abraham Buford's defeat at the Battle of the Waxhaws). Andrew Pickens' sister, Mary, married another Revolutionary War patriot, Capt. James Wauchope, upon whose Waxhaws plantation (Wahabs, Wauchope, Walkup) occurred a skirmish between NC Patriot militia under Lt. Col. William Richardson Davie and the 71st Highlanders on September 21, 1780. Another interesting family connection is that (SC Patriot militia Maj.) Robert Crawford, upon whose plantation future President Andrew Jackson would be born, took up the Pickens' grants in Lancaster County, South Carolina, the Waxhaws. No doubt these pre-Revolutionary War family and friendship relationships played important roles in the later interstate cooperation in the backcountry Patriot victories.

Andrew Pickens married Rebecca Calhoun (aunt of Sen. John C. Calhoun) and they moved from the Waxhaw settlement (in modern Lancaster County, South Carolina) to the Long Cane settlement in present Abbeville County, SC in 1764. Andrew Pickens joined the local Long Cane militia being near the sometimes-hostile Cherokee.

Pickens served in the Cherokee War of 1760-1761 [French and Indian War - as did William Moultrie, Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion] as an officer in a provincial regiment that accompanied Col. James Grant and British regulars in an expedition against the Lower Cherokee towns in 1761. In 1768, Pickens built a blockhouse at the future location of Abbeville, SC to defend against Indian attack and to serve as his base for the Indian trading business.

Pickens, the "fighting elder" of the Presbyterian Church, was described as a severe, dour, Scots Irishman of few words. He fathered six children. Much of his future wealth was built on trade with the Cherokees. He was also a farmer, justice of the peace, and church leader at the outbreak of the Revolution. He became a captain of rebel militia under Maj. Andrew Williamson at Ninety Six in 1775 and took part in the 1775 Snow Campaign against Loyalist militia in the South Carolina piedmont under Gen. Richard Richardson. Many of the settlers in the backcountry remained loyal to the King or did not support rebellion.

The Cherokees attacked several settlements along the frontier and killed many settlers in July 1776. Captain Andrew Pickens led militiamen from the Long Cane settlement in Maj. Williamson's expedition to burn the Lower Cherokee towns in northern South Carolina. The Indian settlements of Essenecca (Seneca),



Tomassee, Jocassee, Estatoe, Tugaloo, Brass Town, Cane Creek, Chehohee, Qualhatchee, Toxaway, Chittitogo, Sugar Town, Keowee, and others were destroyed. Andrew Pickens was leading a detachment of 25 men to destroy Tamassee when they were attacked by a large Cherokee force estimated at over 150 men and surrounded in an open field. The militiamen formed a small circle and fired out at the surrounding Indians in what came to be called the "**Ring Fight**." Pickens won the fight after being reinforced. Following the destruction of the Lower Cherokee towns, Williamson conducted a campaign into Georgia and North Carolina to destroy the Cherokee Valley Towns. Andrew Pickens was elected major for this expedition. Williamson's forces fought five

battles with the Cherokees and destroyed 32 towns and villages in the Lower and Valley settlements.

Major Pickens served in General Williamson's army in 1778 in a failed attempt to take British East Florida and its capital, St. Augustine. In the spring of 1778, Pickens was appointed colonel of the Regiment of Ninety Six South Carolina Militia. The British occupied Augusta and were recruiting Loyalist troops in the western piedmont when Pickens' militia, with Georgia Patriot militia under John Dooly and Elijah Clarke surprised and defeated a Loyalist force of 700 men gathered at Kettle Creek, Georgia about 10 miles northwest of Washington, Ga. The British were forced to withdraw from Augusta and serious efforts by them to control the backcountry were suspended until the fall of Charleston in 1780. After Charleston was surrendered to the British, Andrew Pickens, along with many other rebel leaders accepted parole and went home to farm.

When Loyalists burned his home and plundered his property in late 1780, Pickens informed the British that they had violated the terms of his parole such that he was free to rejoin the rebels. He was soon leading operations in the vicinity of Ninety Six and backcountry Georgia. Pickens cooperated well with Continental forces. He was in charge of the South Carolina militia at the Battle of Cowpens in January 1781. There, with Continental troops under General Daniel Morgan, the rebels won a great victory over British regulars commanded by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. Following the Battle at Cowpens, Andrew Pickens' command worked with the Continental Army under Gen. Nathaniel Greene in North Carolina.

After the Battle at Weitzel's Mill, Andrew Pickens' South Carolina and Georgia militia were detached from North Carolina to defend northwestern South Carolina and missed the Battle at Guilford Courthouse. General Pickens worked with Col. Elijah Clarke in harassing British forces in the area between Ninety Six and Augusta. The British in Augusta surrendered to Pickens, Clarke, and Continental troops under Lt. Col. "Light Horse Harry" Henry Lee in April 1781. The Star Fort at Ninety Six withstood a siege and attack by General Greene and the Continental Army in June. As Greene withdrew from Ninety Six, he instructed Pickens to harass the enemy and most importantly keep peace between the rebels and Loyalists in the backcountry. In July the British destroyed the fort and village at Ninety Six and withdrew south.



As the British withdrew, Andrew Pickens gave strict orders to his men to observe justice, and restore peace and order. He soon joined Gen. Nathaniel Greene who was moving to attack the British under Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart on the Santee River. At the Battle of Eutaw Springs on September 8, 1781, Pickens was shot off of his horse by a bullet that hit the buckle of his sword belt. He was not seriously wounded, but the wound troubled him in later years. Gen. Andrew Pickens was called Skyagusta, "The Wizard Owl." Pickens was awarded an elegant ornamental sword by Congress for his services at the Battle of Cowpens; this sword is presently in the Edgefield, SC Museum.

This sword was presented to General Andrew Pickens, commander of the South Carolina militia during the American Revolution, carries the inscription "... to General Pickens, March 9th, 1781." It is in the Oakley Park Museum, Edgefield, SC. Photo © by William A. Bake/Corbis.

In September, while General Pickens was recuperating from his wound, the Cherokees attacked settlements on the western frontier. With the withdrawal of the British Army, Governor Rutledge moved to re-establish civil government in South Carolina. In January 1781, Pickens was elected a member of the South Carolina General Assembly. In March 1782, Gen. Nathanael Greene ordered Pickens' brigade to occupy the post at Orangeburg, SC and "preserve the peace of the interior country and hold themselves in readiness at all times to guard the frontiers against inroads of the savages." Pickens then led a force again against the Lower Cherokees and again burned several camps and villages in Oconee County. He commanded the expedition on the western Carolina frontier against the Cherokees. The South Carolina legislature voted him thanks and a gold medal in 1783 for his services in the Revolution.

In 1785, he met with the Cherokee at the Treaty of Hopewell where the Indians ceded their lands to the State of South Carolina.



Pickens moved to the Seneca River and his plantation at Hopewell, near modern Clemson, SC in 1787. About 1802, he moved to the site of the former Cherokee Village Tamasee, near where he had the "ring fight" in 1776 and built a plantation that he named after the Indian village. Pickens served as a member of the SC State House of Representatives 1781-1794; one of the commissioners named to settle the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia in 1787; member of the state constitutional convention in 1790; elected as an anti-administration candidate to the Third US Congress (March 4, 1793 - March 3, 1795); and was appointed major general of the South Carolina militia in 1795.



Set of flintlock pistols owned by Gen. Andrew Pickens, now in the Pickens County Museum of Art and History in Pickens, South Carolina. Picture courtesy of the Pickens County Museum and Prof. Robert S. Davis. Davis believes that these pistols were captured from Loyalist Col. John Hamilton's baggage at Carr's Fort (Ga.) on February 8-10, 1779 and later used by Pickens in his victories at Kettle Creek and Cowpens.

Pickens ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate in 1797, but again served as a member of the SC State House of Representatives 1800-1812. He declined the nomination for Governor of South Carolina in 1812.

For further reading on Gen. Andrew Pickens, see Alice N. Waring's *The Fighting Elder: Andrew Pickens, 1739-1817* (Columbia, SC, 1962).

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r8/fms/forest/about/andrewpickens.shtml>

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=P000320>



This boulder marks the site of Gen. Andrew Pickens' Tamasee Mountain home. This last home of Gen. Pickens was known as the Red House. It gradually fell into decay and was torn down. Here, sitting under a cedar tree, the General quietly passed away in 1817.

Pickens lived his last years in the Pendleton District of South Carolina at Tamasee. He remained an elder in the Presbyterian Church and died at Tamasee on August 11, 1817. His interment is in the Old Stone Churchyard near Pendleton, SC.



Corps of Discovery tourists pay their respects at SC Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Pickens' family enclosure at the Old Stone Church cemetery near Clemson, SC. ★

Corps of Discovery Tours Lexington Sites

The Corps of Discovery mobilized to explore little-known Lexington County (SC) Revolutionary War sites with historian **Dean Hunt** and Cayce Museum Director, **Leo Redmond** on January 20, 2007. Beginning at the reconstructed Cayce House for a tour of the Cayce Museum, we carpooled to the site of the old town of Granby on the Congaree River.



Corps of Discovery tourists gathered before the Cayce House before the tour. Photo by Will Graves.

Cayce has constructed a great river walk along the Congaree to the abandoned early 20th century navigation locks at the site of Fridig's Ferry (Friday's Ferry) near the site of the Kershaw & Chesnut Trading Post that was fortified to make Fort Granby. There we had a presentation on the two sieges of the British at Fort Granby.



The Corps mobilized over 42 tourists to travel Lexington County in search of its Revolutionary War heritage. Congressman Joe Wilson joined the Corps' tour.

Fridig's Ferry itself was the site of two Revolutionary War skirmishes on May 1, 1781 and again on July 3, 1781. Unfortunately, we were unable to visit the extant old Granby Town Cemetery because of the extensive granite mining operations in the vicinity.

Driving onto the Old State Road, we crossed the Congaree Creek where we saw parts of the extensive extant Confederate defensive

earthworks from Gen. Sherman's 1856 approach to Columbia at the Congaree Creek.



Dean Hunt and the tourists are pictured standing at the Old State Road at the Congaree Creek bridge where on July 3, 1781 Lee's Legion cavalry, commanded by Maj. Joseph Eggleston, ambushed the SC Royalists.

We visited the site of the running fight and the reported mass graves at the Cedar Ponds (near Pelion) or Lynches Mill in a pine forest near the extant trace of an old wagon road to Charleston. [See report of Rawdon's camp at "the seeder ponds" from Gen. Sumter in *The Papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene*, Vol. VIII, p. 408.]



Archeologist William B. Barr (left) joined our guide Dean Hunt and related the various stories of the Cloud's Creek Massacre, all of which have been muddled by time. The respectfully marked cemetery lies several hundred yards west of Devils Backbone Road on private property about two miles north of Leesville, SC.

The Corps next visited the site of the skirmish variously called Hell Hole, Lick Creek, Carter's Old House or Field, Turner's Tavern or most frequently, the **Cloud's Creek Massacre**. This event occurred on November 17, 1781. The DAR placed the modern granite marker on Capt. James Butler's grave in 1951 and the antique stone to Capt. Butler was placed on the graves and bears the date 1782, which appears to be one of the oldest markers on a Revolutionary War grave. Capt. Butler was from old Edgefield District—the modern Red Bank section of Saluda County.

Historian Terry Lipscomb's ancestor was the fifteen-year-old daughter who went with her aunt to identify the remains and found it was impossible. Lipscomb reports "there is a mass grave there but the stones to the Butlers are actually memorial stones."



These stones mark the site of Loyalist Maj. William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham's massacre of the Patriot Captain James Butler of Edgefield, his son and Capt. Sterling Turner.



Roadside historic marker to the "Gilbert Hollow" skirmish between Gen. Sumter's men commanded by Col. Charles S. Myddleton, tangled with Maj. John Coffin's Loyalist cavalry while attempting to slow the approach of Lord Rawdon's relief army which was headed towards Gen. Nathanael Greene's siege of Ninety Six. Juniper Springs is about 1 mile north of Gilbert, SC on Peach Festival Road. [See report of this defeat from Gen. Sumter in *The Papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene*, Vol. VIII, p. 416.]

We finished our tour with a nocturnal visit to the site of Loyalist Maj. William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham's showdown over cattle "expropriated" from the Patriots at Tarrar's Springs (Lexington School District One district office complex) in Lexington. Unfortunately, due to time constraints we were unable to visit the tomb of Revolutionary War heroine Emily Geiger at her husband's Threewitt's Plantation, the site of the skirmish at Muddy Springs or the Lexington Museum. Next time! ★

British Memorial Monument Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Greensboro, North Carolina

A hard-fought battle occurred between a British army led by Lord Cornwallis and the American army commanded by General Nathaniel Greene on March 15, 1781. Today, on the grounds of the Guilford Court House National Military Park, only a single monument recognizes the British involvement in an under-recognized, but decisive battle. A prominent Member of Parliament at the time, when told the Army had won a victory at Guilford, but at a high cost in casualties, exclaimed, "...another such victory will ruin the British Army!" The severe damage inflicted on the British Army at this site, was a primary factor influencing the Parliament and King George to accept their army's isolation and encirclement at Yorktown later in the year, as a final military end to the war.

The British Soldiers who fought and died at Guilford, bravely did their duty fighting to preserve a British way of life in the colonies, a status quo of law and order, based on old concepts accepted in Europe, but unacceptable to those who were forging a new country in a new world.

The Guilford Battleground Company proposes to construct a monument to recognize all of the British soldiers who died here at Guilford. The only monument to any British Soldier marks the place where one officer is supposed to have fallen. Many British soldiers still rest there in unmarked graves. The monument will recognize the historic British regiments that fought here. The Guilford Battleground Company believes that such a monument, although acknowledging sacrifice in war, will also commemorate our common bonds of language, culture, history, and values which now make us the strongest of Allies.

Through the efforts of Col. Jonathan Lloyd, representing the British Army on duty as Counselor and Military Advisor to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations, we have received generous donations from the following British Regimental Associations in memory of their service in the battle.

The King's Own Royal Border Regiment	The Black Watch
The Royal Artillery	The Royal Welch Fusiliers
The Coldstream Guards	

Men of these historic regiments have fought for freedom alongside American Soldiers in both World Wars, Korea and in the Middle East. To date \$5,200 has been contributed. They need \$20,000.00 in additional funds and ask you to join us in making a contribution in any amount to honor their service and the long-standing friendship of our two great nations. Checks should be mailed to: Guilford Battleground Company, P.O. Box 39508, Greensboro, NC 27438 USA

Contributions should be made payable to the Guilford Battleground Company. Please write on the check that it is for the British Memorial Monument. The Guilford Battleground Company is a 501(c)3 not for profit organization. Your contribution is tax deductible. We will acknowledge in writing, the receipt of each contribution. Any questions about this project may be addressed to jdply1781@hotmail.com www.gbcpatriots.org [John Maass]★

Useful Internet Research Sites

New to SCAR is the availability of digitized, full-searchable documents in the **Peter Force collection**. Beginning in 1837 the printer Peter Force, who also served as mayor of Washington, D.C.,

devoted sixteen years to collecting thousands of pamphlets, booklets, and newspaper articles pertaining to the "Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in North America" from the Revolutionary Era in order to preserve them for future generations. Force published them in a set of nine large volumes that he called the *American Archives*. By the late twentieth century Force's collection of materials from the years 1774-1776 had become a valuable scholarly resource, as it contained the only surviving copies of many important documents. But while a number of large research libraries around the world held the *American Archives* in their collections, it remained an underused resource. Scholars and students alike struggled with Force's unwieldy index and complicated organization of the materials. In 2001 Northern Illinois University Libraries and Professor Allan Kulikoff of the University of Georgia received grant funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the digitization of the American Archives and their presentation in a free-use World Wide Web site. This website allows its users to use sophisticated search and indexing software to explore Force's volumes. Professor Kulikoff has also produced a thematic indexing scheme describing the contents of every individual text in the *American Archives* collection. Together, these tools offer scholars, students, and lifetime learners unprecedented access to these important primary source materials from American history. <http://dig.lib.niu.edu/amarch/index.html>

[David K. Wilson and Northern Illinois University Libraries]

NASA's World Wind -- US topographic maps draped over a 3D terrain: <http://worldwind.arc.nasa.gov> [Mark Matney]

Google Earth -- color satellite images of earth

Google -- [A Google Book Search™ of a Book on Your Shelf](#)

USGS -- modern digital gazetteer:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html>

The Topozone "View maps" page

<http://www.topozone.com/viewmaps.asp> at the very top provides a way to search the database by state/county or by state/place-type. When you know about where a site is located, it provides a workaround for cases like Maham Cemetery when GNIS has it spelled Mahan rather than Maham. [John Robertson]

Academic article searches:

Google Scholar Beta: <http://scholar.google.com>

Microsoft Academic Beta: <http://academic.live.com> ★



Gen. Andrew Pickens' Hopewell House on the Seneca River, now on Lake Hartwell at Clemson, SC, known for many years as the Cherry Farm after Pickens' successors in title.

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 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. Presentations will be grouped into sessions based on themes with a moderator for each session. For registration information, address any inquiries to Michael Scoggins at micscoggins@chmuseums.org or the above address. ★

Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution

John A. Robertson

The **Global Gazetteer of the American Revolution** was officially made public at <http://jrshelby.com/sc-links/gaz/index.htm> on 1 January 2007. Good friends urged me to make this information available in other fashions that would have resulted in my gaining increased credibility and recognition. I am grateful for their concern. The sole purpose of making this database publicly accessible (rather than handling it in some more proprietary fashion) is my hope and expectation that doing so will result in recruiting collaborators thereby allowing the possibility of the database being developed to its potential within my lifetime.

Less than one-third of the database is documented in a fashion that represents what it could and should become. For this one-third, the history has been married to the geography, with benefit to both. More than two-thirds of the entries are simply geographical coordinates based on no more than the name of the site. In order to avoid usurping territory worked by others, my earliest work, going back some 7 years, concentrated on the geography alone, leaving the historical aspects to others. It gradually became apparent to me that, for its intended purpose, the geographical coordinate information was immensely enhanced when it was married to the history. This “marriage” consists of nothing more than determining

for each site, in a terse fashion, “*who did what here when with what result*”. In most cases, this results in revised coordinates and the addition of other events.

The cartographical work required in this, that which would generate discomfort in most, amounts to no more than 10% or 15% of the effort to “marry” the history with the geography. Among those with a deep interest and commitment to study of the Revolutionary War, there are many who are capable of researching the historical aspects of any Revolutionary War battle/skirmish/significant site (the 85% to 90% for which collaborators are most needed). This is the very type of contribution that is most time-consuming and thereby most lacking in the completion of the stated objective of marrying the history with the geography. I do most of this search work with Google searches and Google Book Searches. A very powerful but little-known search technique is that of using [A Google Book Search™ of a Book on Your Shelf](#). This works well with Boatner’s *Encyclopedia...*, Mackesy’s *War for America*, Alden’s *History...* and many others.

When you first access this website, it will become apparent that that the Gazetteer finds its place on the menu of my “Southern Campaign ~ Rev War”, the menu for which appears at the top of the page:

[SEARCHES](#) [ACTS OF WAR](#) [BIBLIOS](#) [MAPS](#)
[LIBRARY](#) [GLOSSARY](#) [WEAPONS](#) [PENSIONS](#)
[SCAR](#) [GAZETTEER](#)

I do not expect to change that arrangement.

A sub-menu reads:

[Please Read](#) [MS Streets & Trips](#) [Tools & Tips](#) [And You said...](#) [What's New?](#)

“Please Read”

The “Please Read” section contains the “how-to’s”, answers to expected questions, and “conditions for use”. On this page there is section linked as [SITE PROTECTION](#). Hopefully, this section will address the concerns of those who would fear adverse consequences from posting the information contained in the Global Gazetteer database.

“MS Streets & Trips”

I used S&T for a “reasonableness check” of the data after several databases were merged. Anything showing up in central Asia was usually missing the minus sign for longitude. While street-level maps are only shown for North America, S&T works surprisingly well for mapping locations globally. If you have S&T installed on your computer, clicking on this link will bring up a world map showing little cyan dots for every site contained in the database. I know that it will work with the 2006 and 2007 releases of S&T, but do not know about earlier versions. If you do not have S&T, I seriously suggest that it will be worth the \$30 or so it will cost you, if you plan to use this database. It has the capability of providing driving directions from almost anywhere to any of the sites, or for planning a road trip including a number of them. If you have a laptop, you will find that you can hook up a GPS, and go “moving” map on any of your visits to any of the sites. If you have a laptop and do not currently own S&T or a GPS, you might find it worth your while to obtain the version that comes with its own GPS for something over \$100.

For the sites that have not been “documented”, you may note the exact spelling (or use select & copy), then switch to S&T, click on

its find button and “zoom to” the site. This can also be done with online map servers such as Topozone or Google.

“Tools & Tips”

This is where I share with you mostly online resources that I have found useful in my mapping work. This is updated whenever I find and use any new server or utility. I am actually compiling a list where I can find these things quickly when I need them and I merely share them with you!

“And You Said ...”

These are unsolicited comments from those visiting the site. So far these have been very encouraging to me, considering the trepidation with which I put the site online. So far, all are positive, but I expect to receive (and post) some negatives.

“What’s New?”

When new sites are added or existing sites are modified, in addition to adding this to the appropriate alpha pages and to the S&T database, it is also added to the top of this page. This allows you to see what has changed since your last visit. If you have used any of the database information, it may help you detect if it has been modified.

[A](#)[B](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[F](#)[G](#)[H](#)[I](#)[J](#)[K](#)[L](#)[M](#)[N](#)[O](#)[P](#)[Q](#)[R](#)[S](#)[T](#)[U](#)[V](#)[W](#)[Y](#)[Z](#)

Each site is found on its own alpha page listing, and then on that page you will find a sub-menu allowing you to jump to the first two letters in the name, e.g.,

[Ab](#) [Ac](#) [Al](#) [Am](#) [Ar](#) [As](#) [At](#) [Au](#) [Av](#)

As you might expect, you may have to look more than one place before you find “Cape Ann” or “Ann, Cape”. Such conventions may be expected to have some continued “shakedown” before the final arrangement has been put in place.

“Control-F”

Having worked with computers since Microsoft was Micro-Soft, I am frequently taken aback by the fact that only one person in twenty knows how to do a “control-f” (“command-f” for Mac users) search of a webpage. If you find yourself taken to one of my very large webpages (intentionally allowed to be large in order to allow this simple search), rather than click all the buttons and doing all the “page-downs”, it is often more effective to do a “control-f” search. Hold down the control (or command) key and press the letter f. A little box will pop up in most programs, not just browsers. Type in your search term (usually the briefer the better) and hit “enter”. You will be taken to the first occurrence (if any), and from there you will be offered the choice of “find next” until all are found. For those fortunate enough to be using Firefox browser, you may use the option “Highlight all” and every occurrence on the webpage will be highlighted in yellow.

Accuracy

In many or perhaps most cases, the coordinate information will not be as precise as you had expected or hoped for. If there is ever to be such a gazetteer, this is an unavoidable condition. With collaboration and feedback, such accuracy can be expected to improve over time. You are likely aware that cartographers usually work with *small-scale* maps and surveyors usually work with *large-scale* maps. For small-scale maps, even those sites assigned confidence level of *nil* are quite useful.

Collaboration

The design and intent of this online database is to encourage collaboration. So far, I have not had anyone jump aboard and ask what they can do to be of help. But there have been a few suggestions and contributions and they are appreciated. Collaboration can be taking the time to point out errors or omissions, or suggesting a map that would enhance the description of a site. It is a great help if you can provide the opposing commanders in any action if they are missing or incorrect. I would not discourage those who would suggest additional sites to be added to the database, although it might serve to add to a to-do list I will never see finished. Suggesting an additional site with which you provide much of the needed substantiating information would be a real contribution.

John A. Robertson [scar@jrshelby.com] of Shelby, NC is an avocational Revolutionary War historian and cartographer and contributor to *SCAR*; he often participates in Corps of Discovery outings and Roundtables and gives an insightful battlefield tour at Cowpens when you can catch him there.

SCAR Editor’s Vision for the Global Gazetteer

We need your help! Working together, *SCAR* readers can bring together a broadly based cooperative effort of professional and amateur historians and archaeologists, local historians, and property owners to amass an accurate database of the geographic location of all relevant Revolutionary War sites. To make a comprehensive geographic database, we need to start with the known points including: taverns and public houses; courthouses and jails; churches and meeting houses; bridges, fords and ferries; villages, towns and communities; mills, forges, mines, and factories; plantations; battlefields, campgrounds, muster fields; forts, defensive works and barracks extant in 1775-1783, with their period names.

Hopefully, the database will also ultimately include the tracks of late 18th century roadways and trails. We need to join the efforts of the Trading Path Association to map the old paths, trails and roads. <http://www.tradingpath.org>

With this cultural data, we combine modern accurate base mapping with the 18th century names of the rivers, creeks, springs, hills, mountains, and other natural features. From this ever-evolving dataset, cartographers can display on a geographically accurate 21st century base map with modern roads and towns a geographically orientated 18th century sites map. This powerful new graphic tool helps us better depict and understand the travel, mobility and relationships of the times and events of the Revolution. ★

Fort Morris Under Siege

The State of Georgia has dictated that Fort Morris at Sunbury, Georgia go to a 3 day weekend only schedule. A few years ago the state tried to close the site but met with opposition. Seems that this change may be a step in that direction. I have been going to their “Come and Take It” Celebration for several years and love the site. It seems ironic that *SCAR* is trying to reclaim Eutaw Springs and Georgia has the site of Fort Morris intact but does not value it! Guess we will just have to continue to push back the frontiers of ignorance!

[Christine Swager, Santee, SC]

★

SCIAA Military Sites Program Follows in the Footsteps of Lt. Anthony Allaire

By Steven D. Smith

Lt. Anthony Allaire was a Lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment of provincials; he was attached to Major Patrick Ferguson's Loyalists Corps during the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution in 1779 and 1780. Allaire kept a diary of his march with the Loyalist Corps through South Carolina to Kings Mountain where Ferguson was killed and Allaire was captured. Through a series of unrelated contracts and grants in 2004, the author and Jim Legg of the University of South Carolina's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) Military Sites Program have found themselves along following Allaire's route, conducting archaeological research into Revolutionary War battlefields and camps.

Ferguson's Corps marched out of Savannah on Sunday, March 5th, 1780. On Monday, the 13th, Allaire wrote "We took up our ground at dusk, at Coosawhatchie Bridge, where the Rebels opposed our troops last May and got defeated." In the fall of 2004 the Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCG), Yemassee, South Carolina provided fund to the Military Sites Program for locating the Coosawhatchie battlefield, at Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, and Revolutionary War Fort Balfour at Pocotaligo, South Carolina. This effort was in support of the LCG's on-going development of a "Lowcountry Revolutionary War Trail," a 22.5 mile scenic and historic trail through Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper counties, highlighting events and sites associated with the American Revolution. The specific goal of the project was to conduct an archaeological survey to locate artifacts or features that were associated with the two sites thereby confirming their precise physical location.

The Battle of Coosawhatchie was fought on May 3rd, 1779. With the continuing stalemate in the north, the British decided to turn to the southern colonies in hopes that Loyalists there would support the effort to suppress the revolution. In December 1778 the British entered Georgia and fought a number of battles there. In early 1779, the Americans under Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln advanced against Augusta leaving British Maj. Gen. Augustine Prevost an opening to move against Charleston by crossing the Savannah River. Opposing him was Gen. William Moultrie with two Continental Regiments. Moultrie was camped at Tullifinny Hill in present day Jasper County, SC with Col. John Laurens at Coosawhatchie - the same location as modern day Coosawhatchie, South Carolina. Laurens, against orders, crossed the Coosawhatchie River and skirmished with the advancing British numbering some 2,400 men. He was quickly forced back across the river and back to Tullifinny Hill. After the battle morale was so low Gen. Moultrie decided to retreat toward Charleston.

Our efforts to find the battlefield were not successful. Several days of metal detecting determined that development of the town after the battle and fill along the banks have obliterated the battlefield. The closest the team came to finding anything was at a two-acre field along a ridgeline in the town that was the likely location of the initial British skirmish line. Civil War artifacts and a 19th century house site were found, but nothing from the Revolutionary War.

The effort to find Fort Balfour was more successful. The exact construction date of Fort Balfour has not been determined, but it was probably after British Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour became commandant at Charleston in the fall of 1780. Gen. Francis Marion detached SC Patriot militia Col. William Harden with about 70 or

80 men to operate against the British south of Charleston in April of 1781. They captured a post at Red Hill near the present day Saltketcher Bridge on Highway 17. They then proceeded south to the bridge where they skirmished against British cavalry. On April 14, they pressed south along or near present day U.S. 17 to Pocotaligo, where Fort Balfour was located. Harden was able to convince the fort's garrison that he had enough men to take the fort, and Loyalists inside the fort surrendered. Two British officers had been captured at a nearby tavern a short time before.

Primary sources and maps related to Fort Balfour narrowed the search region to the one square mile area around the modern location known as Pocotaligo. This area can be defined as from Pocotaligo Creek Bridge east to the intersection of US 21 and US 17, and on both sides of that road. Today, the road is a four-lane highway, and it is obvious that this modern road has taken out many historic features. Based on the historic accounts, the location with the greatest potential was near the Pocotaligo River. There the fort could have covered the river, the road, and the intersection. A Family Worship Center is located there today. However, beside the center was a wooded area of about one acre. This area has had not only modern disturbances, including abandoned cars, but was also greatly disturbed by Civil War activities. The Confederate Army constructed an extensive network of batteries and lines in the area to protect the Charleston to Savannah Railroad. Today, remnants of these lines still exist on both sides of the modern highway. As a result of a thorough metal detecting survey, a number of Civil War period minie balls and other artifacts were recovered. The Civil War military artifacts were quite interesting to the survey team, but were not the goal of the project. However, the team also found two unfired musket balls used in the British Brown Bess musket, two smaller balls (one unfired, one fired) either for an 18th century pistol or rifle, a carved musket ball of unknown caliber, and an English King George (either II or III) halfpenny. While the recovery of these Revolutionary War artifacts is not 100% proof that we have found Fort Balfour, the combined historical, map, and archaeological evidence strongly points to this area being the location of the fort. The musket balls and English half penny were very likely to have been lost or fired during the fort's occupation by the British. Most likely, the exact location of the fort is the church property or underneath the modern four-lane highway. If so, it must be said that modern development cannot be totally blamed for the fort's loss, as the extensive Confederate earthworks probably destroyed the archaeological remains of the fort long before modern construction. [For a full copy of this report see: <http://www.lowcountryrevtrail.org/downloads/BalfourandCoosarep.pdf>]

Lt. Allaire and Ferguson's Corps left Coosawhatchie and marched for Charleston in March 1780. They marched to the Saltketcher [Salkehatchie River] and most likely passed by where Fort Balfour would be built. Once on the outskirts of Charleston they participated in its capture in May 1780. In early June they started north into the South Carolina backcountry. For four days they camped at Col. William Thomson's plantation, Belleville, near the strategic crossing of the Congaree River at McCord's Ferry. Thomson's Belleville plantation house was later fortified by the British and in February of 1781, Gen. Thomas Sumter, "the Gamecock", attempted to capture fortified Belleville. He failed, but only a month later the British abandoned Belleville and moved their post about a mile north to Rebecca Motte's house and built Fort Motte.

The Military Sites Program has conducted investigations at both sites. In August of 2002, the author conducted a site visit and documentation of Belleville for the American Battlefield Protection Program's (ABPP) Revolutionary War Study. The exact location

of the fort is not known but two artifact scatters provide some evidence of its general location. Meanwhile, in the fall of 2004, Jim Legg and the author conducted a metal detecting survey and excavations at Fort Motte, again funded by the ABPP.

Fort Motte was the backcountry plantation home of widow Rebecca Motte, fortified by the British in the Spring of 1781 after they abandoned Belleville. Forts Balfour, Granby, Belleville, Grierson, and Motte were in fact all plantation homes fortified as British posts. Located on a high prominence overlooking the Congaree River, Fort Motte served, like Belleville, as a depot for British supply convoys between Charleston and Ninety-Six or Camden. Fort Motte consisted of Mrs. Motte's home, surrounded by a deep ditch and parapet. Americans under the command of Gen. Francis Marion (the Swamp Fox) and Lt. Col. Henry Lee lay siege to the fort from May 6th, 1781 until May 12th when the fort was captured. The site is famous for its history and legends, including stories of the gallantry of Mrs. Motte who supposedly provided her deceased husband's arrows to set fire to the house in order to get the British to surrender. The siege was significant as part of the summer of 1781 American offensive that broke the British hold on the backcountry; however, the British temporarily reoccupied the site in August 1781 as did Gen. Nathanael Greene use it as his depot in September 1781 prior to marching to attack the British at Eutaw Springs.

The archaeological work at Fort Motte included a systematic metal detector survey to locate the camps and plantation features. The survey discovered many musket and rifle balls indicating the firing positions of both sides. The entire fort was also found and recorded. A series of trenches were excavated across the fort site that revealed the seven foot deep ditch that surrounded the house. Jim Legg excavated a 1.5 meter wide trench across the ditch to draw a profile. There were numerous other features inside the fort ditch that promise exciting future excavations. Beyond the fort, the metal detector survey discovered several sites that appear to be the firing positions of American soldiers and possibly Lt. Col. Henry Lee's camp. The site is a treasure of information and it is hoped that the program will be able to return for further research.

During those June days in 1780 when Ferguson's Corps camped at Belleville, no one knew that so much warfare would occur there only a year later. The Corps continued to march north up to Congaree Stores (West Columbia, SC) and Ninety Six. Eventually, the Corps would march into North Carolina and camp at Gilbert Town (north of Rutherfordton, N.C.) for several days in late September 1780. While sending out patrols through the surrounding area, Major Ferguson proclaimed to the Overmountain men that if they did not come in to surrender, he would march over the mountains and hang them. This did not sit well with the Overmountain men, who gathered at Sycamore Shoals and, crossing the mountains themselves, came after Ferguson. Eventually, the Corps was surrounded at Kings Mountain, South Carolina and suffered a major defeat; Patrick Ferguson was killed. Allaire was captured but after being marched to Gilbert Town again, he later escaped to make his way to Charleston.

During the summer of 2004, the Military Sites Program was awarded another ABPP grant to assist Thomason and Associates, Inc. in an archaeological survey to prepare a National Register nomination for Gilbert Town. With the help of a local relic collector, Mr. Dale Williams, the team was able to locate several archaeological sites associated with Gilbert Town including the probable site of the tavern, a cemetery, and several outbuildings. But certainly the most exciting site found was Ferguson's camp. The camp was not located where one would first believe. Interestingly, the camp was located on the hillside opposite hill to

Gilbert Town, and on a fairly steep slope, reminiscent of the topography at Kings Mountain. It would appear that Ferguson chose hillsides as his campsite of choice, which may have offered protection from enemies and, if we may be permitted, perhaps was reminiscent of his Scottish homeland.

While there was no intention of following in the footsteps of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire over the last year, the Military Sites Program hopes that future opportunities will allow us again to cross his path.

Steven D. Smith is a historian and archaeologist with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Carolina. Article reprinted from the Institute's *Legacy*.

Loyalist Lt. Anthony Allaire's Revolutionary War experiences journal may be accessed on-line at

<http://www.tngenweb.org/revwar/kingsmountain/allaire.html>

or it is reprinted in *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, by Dr. Lyman D. Draper, 1881, [Reprint by Overmountain Press], includes the diary of Lt. Anthony Allaire. ★

Digging for Information – Southern Campaigns Archaeology Projects

SCAR needs information on both amateur and professional Revolutionary War archaeology projects; more militia is needed for better intelligence. We will treat any information shared as confidential if you desire. All archaeological data on location is published only with the finder's permission. Likewise, we respect the owners of collections. However, we do desire to preserve the data in some permanent form so that it will not fade away with the frail memory of man.

SCAR is a defender of private property rights and we have warned our readers against trespassing. We do not encourage or condone 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, interpreting, 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 bright flashlight.

Editor

Scott Butler of Brockington and Associates, archaeologists of Norcross, Georgia: **Battles of the Waxhaws [Buford's Massacre], Fishdam Ford, and Eutaw Springs and the camps at Bacon's Bridge.** If you have artifacts from these sites in your collection, please contact archaeologist **Scott Butler** or [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's (SCIAA) military archaeology team of Steve Smith and Jim Legg: **Battles at Blackstock's Plantation; Fort Balfour; Coosawhatchie; Fort Motte and Belleville; Williamson's Plantation [Huck's Defeat]; Musgrove Mill; and the Battle of Camden [Parker's Old Field, Sutton's Tavern, Gum Swamp, Gates' Defeat]; Gilbert Town camps; and the Francis Marion**

sites listed below. If you have artifacts from these sites 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 Gen. Francis Marion military history site survey contract for the Francis Marion Trail Commission. These sites include: **Port's Ferry (redoubt and camps); 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; **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); Lower Bridge and 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 battlefields together with his positions in the **Battle of Eutaw Springs**; the sieges of **Fort Watson** and **Fort Motte** are all military sites of interest.

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 Field Director John Allison is confident that with the coins and yardifacts recovered they would find anything else relevant if it is there. 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. On the rear (north) of lot #5 we found three musket balls. On lot 6, we found nothing of obvious military origin.

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) ★

Eutaw Springs Battlefield Advisory Council

As a part of their American Battlefields Protection Program (ABPP) grant goals, 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. SC State Sen. John Matthews of Bowman, SC called the meeting to order and gave a brief overview of the importance of the Eutaw Springs battlefield, its historic preservation and future role in serving our cultural heritage tourists. Sen. Matthews invited public comments on their vision for preservation and interpretation of the massive Eutaw Springs battlefield. The group's initial consensus was to obtain an extant local structure to develop as an interpretive center on the battle. The PCF's project's primary goals are to more precisely delineate the boundaries of the Eutaw Springs

battlefield, initially addressed by David P. Reuwer and Scott Butler, with additional archaeology and to build a community-based preservation plan. The public was invited to the second community meeting on January 18, 2007 while the archaeological team, lead by military archaeologist Scott Butler of Brockington & Associates of Norcross, Ga., was doing fieldwork. Present was a good turn out of Eutaw Springs landowners and town folk who seemed very interested in all aspects of the project. Scott explained their findings that seem to narrow the size of the battlefield boundary from what Reuwer and Butler had initially projected in their initial survey. Maureen Bell brought a 6 pounder cannon ball that had been found near Bell's Marina when they were digging a septic tank. A representative from the National Heritage Corridor told about 4 waysides that will be going up in the monument park this spring. In addition to Senator Matthews, the mayor of Eutawville and an Orangeburg County Council member attended.

Additional Eutaw Springs battlefield information may be directed to David P. Reuwer at davidreuwer3@aol.com. ★

New South Carolina Military Museum

South Carolina's newest collection of military artifacts and relics is on public display at the new South Carolina Military Museum. The museum offers a look at the role of the Guard and state militia in every military action from the Revolution to Iraq and Afghanistan. "We want to tell the general public the history behind our military and service personnel," said retired Guard member Buddy Sturgis, the museum's curator.

Located in the former motor pool at the SC National Guard complex at 1225 Bluff Road near USC's Williams-Brice Stadium, the museum is sponsored by private donations and operated by the S.C. Military History Foundation. Besides a world-class assortment of military rifles, cannon balls, edged weapons, and uniforms dating from the 1670 founding of the SC militia, the museum also is home to the Ross Beard collections of some unique items, including:

- One of only three remaining weapons from the Lewis and Clark expedition — an air rifle.
- Weapons from Capt. Pete Mason, Britain's first 007-type agent, including a pen gun and umbrella gun.
- Rifle and handguns of David M. "Carbine" Williams, who invented the carbine rifle while serving time in an NC prison for killing a deputy sheriff during a raid on his still.
- John Dillinger's straw hat, machine gun and handgun from the collection of famed FBI agent Melvin Purvis, a Florence native.

SCAR was on-hand on February 6, 2007 to witness the dedication and grand opening of the museum. Its opening displays of firearms and 19th and 20th century military collections are simply amazing, but we SCAR readers will have to help them get started with our colonial period wars and the role of the citizen soldier-minuteman-Patriot militia-state troops and South Carolina Navy in winning the Revolution.

For more information on the collections and hours of operation <http://www.scguard.com/museum/index.html> ★

**John Adam Treutlen:
Georgia's First Constitutional Governor.
His Life, Real and Rumored by Edna Q.
Morgan**

A real tragedy of American history is that so many of the Patriots who contributed to the founding of our nation are now virtually unknown and unremembered. John Adam Treutlen is among these forgotten heroes so I was rather excited to discover this brief book which promised to fill the need for a biography of this important Patriot and one of Georgia's Revolutionary War governors.

Unfortunately, the book did not come close to meeting my expectations. It does contain some interesting, useful information about Treutlen including details of his landholdings, some material on his political career, and a few documents. But author Edna Morgan does little to bring this potentially interesting figure to life or flesh out the story of his times.

Not that the entire fault lies with the author. Documentary sources on Treutlen are few, and as Morgan admits, much of what is reported about his life is little more than contradictory rumor. To her credit, Morgan does recount the various versions of Treutlen's life, and concedes that she does not know which are correct. Her review of the conflicting stories regarding Treutlen's death - murder at the hands of either vindictive Loyalists, political enemies or death from natural causes - provides a good example of how mystery surrounds him.

Nevertheless, Morgan could have given readers a much fuller picture of Treutlen and a better understanding of his importance by providing more context on the Revolutionary era in Georgia. For instance, she briefly describes the duel between former governor Button Gwinnett and Lachlan McIntosh during Treutlen's term as governor, and describes Treutlen's effort to expel McIntosh from Georgia after the duel resulted in Gwinnett's death, but she fails to place the event in the context of the bitter dispute between Georgia's more radical Revolutionary leaders such as Gwinnett and the conservative faction of which McIntosh was a part. Doing so would help Morgan delve into Treutlen's own political views and perhaps even his motives for supporting the Revolution, two elements conspicuously absent from this book. Morgan is either unaware of the issue or chose to omit it. I tend to believe that the former is the more likely explanation: Morgan's bibliography indicates a conspicuous lack of broader research into the history of Revolutionary Georgia, as well as an overreliance on obscure secondary sources of questionable value. An examination of readily available published documents, such as Georgia's legislative records during the time Treutlen served as a representative in the assembly, would probably have produced insights into Treutlen's career and beliefs that are sorely lacking.

John Adam Treutlen was a person of great importance during the Revolutionary era and his story is compelling. A German immigrant who began life in Georgia as an indentured servant and yet managed to rise to become the state's governor, Treutlen literally personified the "American Dream." A thorough study of his career may reveal a truly fascinating character and tell much about life in Georgia in the eighteenth century. Perhaps a detailed biography would be impossible to write given the lack of sources. However, even a cursory effort to place Treutlen's life in the broader context of his times would produce a better biography than this narrow and disappointing book.

Jim Picuch, Book Review Editor,
Kennesaw State University, Ga.

John Adam Treutlen: Georgia's First Constitutional Governor. His Life, Real and Rumored by Edna Q. Morgan. Springfield, GA: Historic Effingham Society, 1998. 72 pp., illustrations, maps, index. ★

**The University of North Carolina at
Greensboro Launches its New On-Line
Journal of Backcountry Studies**

The *Journal of Backcountry Studies (JBS)* is a peer-reviewed, open-access resource on the eighteenth and early nineteenth century history of the southern backcountry. During the colonial era, that region extended in a great arc from southeastern Pennsylvania to the interior and southeastern corner of Georgia. Following the Revolution it expanded along westward migration routes toward the Northwest Territory, eastern Kentucky, east Tennessee, and northern Alabama.

The study of the backcountry is an inter-disciplinary enterprise. Beginning in 1985 and most recently in 2004, a series of ten major scholarly conferences on the backcountry has brought together historians, geographers, ethnographers, public historians, librarians, practitioners in material culture, and historic preservationists. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro-Old Salem Conference on "The North Carolina Backcountry and Public History", in 2004, considered and endorsed the proposal to create an electronic journal on the backcountry. Its title indicates our kinship with the older *Journal of Appalachian Studies*, the overlapping region to the north and west.

The *Journal of Backcountry Studies* honors and preserves this tradition. Their constituency includes academics and non-academic students of local history; schools, colleges, universities, libraries, archives, and churches; their partner in technical support comes from the Digitation Project of the Walter Clinton Jackson Library at the University of North Carolina. The Journal came into being with initial grants from the North Carolina Humanities Council and the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. *JBS* is seeking articles on all aspects of the history (political, religious, ethnic, environmental, and literary), anthropology, sociology, and material culture of the Southern Backcountry. *JBS* is edited by history Professor Robert M. Calhoon of UNC-Greensboro and plans to publish semi-annually in 2007.

<http://library.uncg.edu/ejournals/backcountry.asp>

"Lessons from Kettle Creek: Patriotism and Loyalism at Askance on the Southern Frontier" by Robert S. Davis <http://library.uncg.edu/ejournals/backcountry/Vol1No1/KettleCreekLoyalists.pdf> is of interest to students of the southern campaigns. It is published on-line in the Journal of Backcountry Studies. The Journal is new and covers a wide period but will have some interesting 18th century articles. [Bob Sherman] ★

Letters to the Editor

Charles,

Thank you, and those who help with your publication, for the excellent work and the dedication involved in your project. You are providing a valuable service, and I hope you keep it up for a long time.

Jim Farmer, Associate Professor of History
USC Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801

Jim: This endeavor, like most worthwhile ones, is the combined efforts of a team of very dedicated, talented and generous researchers, writers, photographers, cartographers, artists, editors, and financial donors...I hope to continue to beat the drum so long as there are willing oarsmen. **Ed.**

Dear Editor,

Thank you for your continued superb journal. I read with interest your call for an article on the Battle of the Long Cane settlement. While I currently am unable to perform the research to submit such a study, I would urge that whomever puts that together will treat that event as having lit a fuse which triggered a number of events of ever increasing significance leading up to and including the Battle of the Cowpens and General Greene's crafty march to the Dan River.

That which British Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger's expedition to cower the Patriots in the Long Cane settlement set in motion, triggered the following combats: the **Battle of Long Cane Creek settlement** on December 12, 1780 and the skirmish at **Indian Creek** (aka Col. Dugan's old place) on December 14, 1780. Indian Creek is where local Whigs along the Little and Bush Rivers under Col. Joseph Hayes and Capt. Thomas Blasingame got word that Maj. Joseph Buffington and his Dutch Fork Loyalists militia was retreating after a major strike deep in their rear and laid on a hastily arranged reception for them with little result other than nuisance value.

SC Patriot militia Col. Andrew Pickens resumed his old Patriot militia command on December 25, 1780. Pickens reported to Gen. Daniel Morgan with his brave and battle-hardened division, ready for orders, while being wildly cheered by Continentals and militia alike. Renowned for his high integrity, Pickens had earlier signed a mutual non-combat parole agreement with the British in order to be able to return safely to his plantation on the Long Cane Creek. Pickens' "Fort" was located less than a mile southeast of downtown modern Abbeville SC, on a low bluff in the fork of McCord and the Long Cane Creeks, approximately 200 yards from where the Seaboard Lines rails cross Secession Street Extension (S-01-120). The fort, his house, barns, and outbuildings were looted and burned by the Loyalists and any livestock not taken for food was fortuitously killed and left to rot. Pickens no longer considered himself honor-bound to observe the terms of his parole. It was great for Morgan and his men to have an extra thousand-plus tough battle-hardened "friendlies" on call, with their legendary leader who intimately knew the "opposition and the lay of the land."

Meanwhile, many of the men who had been encamped with Gen. Daniel Morgan at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River during the holiday season were alarmed by the fact that their wives, children and farms were at home unprotected from the trepidations of the enemy. Among Pickens' neighbors in the Long Cane Creek basin was Major James McCall who was also in camp at Grindal Shoals.

One can well imagine the fear, rage and imaginations of these men as they rode hard to deal after the fact frontier justice to the culprits. One of the most embarrassing results was the "hoss chase" known as the **Battle of Hammond's Store** (December 30, 1780), after which Major Thomas Young reported that of the 200 Tories engaged, "we killed 150 outright, took 40 wounded or captured and which left only ten to escape." (Not our proudest hour!) A local Clinton, SC descendant of Young still lives on part of the original battlefield and he proudly displays the major's saber over his mantel. We would also note that according to the contemporaneous maps of the area that the land and house of Loyalist Patrick Cunningham was directly across the road and within view of Hammond's store. (also cf. the fine article by Dr. Lee McGee in *SCAR* Vol. 2, Number 12, at page 14.)

Hammond's store, being a battle between mounted troops, probably took place over an area of some 30 or 40 acres astride the Bush River. The actual old roadbed can be seen and walked in along both approaches and period artifacts have been recovered from it. There is strong evidence that the store from which the battle took its name is on private property (among landscape plantings in a nice residential front yard) along Green Plain Road (S-30-50) south of Clinton, SC.

Later that same day the Patriots re-took from troops under Loyalist SC militia Gen. Robert Cunningham **Fort Williams** and liberated the widow, household and young children of the late Brigadier General James Williams, hero of the recent Patriot victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Fort Williams was located near the intersection of Jefferson Davis Road (S-30-38) and Old Milton Road (S-30-46) in view of the Little River and Mud Lick Creek. Interestingly, Fort Williams was near the site of the later massacre at Hayes' Station [but is not to be confused with Williamson's Fort or the palisade "barn fort" which occurred five years earlier; and some 25 miles south near the village of Cambridge (Ninety Six)] and **Battle of Mud Lick Creek**.

The combination of the "fire in their belly," the momentum, and the victories at Hammond's Store and Fort Williams generated a renewed optimism and resolve which impelled a large number of the local Patriot militiamen from the Ninety Six District to fight at the **Cowpens** on January 17, 1781 and enabled **Greene's Feint to the Dan** in late January-February 1781.

I would submit that while not a major combat action if taken alone, that fuse which was lit by the raids in the Long Cane Creek basin had long reaching consequences in furtherance of our gaining American Liberty.

Compatriotically,

Joseph C. M. Goldsmith, Clinton, SC
State Historian, SC Society, Sons of the American Revolution

Good day, Charles! Great issue as always.

I found one comment interesting, concerning General John Twiggs' family. His son, David E. was simply described as part of a military dynasty and a Confederate General. While I am a pure Southerner, I have to take issue with mention of General David Twiggs without pointing out that, while he had been a distinguished Dragoon officer before and during the Mexican American War, and for that service was brevetted a Major General in the United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas. As the War Between the States was looming, he was second in seniority only to General Winfield Scott and had about 20% of the US Regular Army under his command, mostly scattered in frontier posts in his department.

As secession began, he was in a quandary and wrote numerous letters to fellow Southerner, General Winfield Scott - commanding general of the US Army. One read, in part: "January 15, 1861: I am placed in a most embarrassing situation. I am a southern man and all these states will secede... As soon as I know Georgia has separated from the Union I must, of course, follow her. I most respectfully ask to be relieved in the command of this department... All I have is in the South."

Getting no definitive answer, rather than doing the decent, honorable thing and formally resigning from the US Army, then offering his services to the Confederacy, he voluntarily surrendered his whole command - before the war had really even begun! That was an act of base treason, by any definition. He was, of course, summarily dismissed from the US Army and only then offered his services to the Confederacy, where he was made a Major General, but due to advanced age and ill health, he passed away in 1862. Like Benedict Arnold and James Wilkerson, he had done much for his country, but his flawed character prevents his memory from being that of a true hero.

There is a neat "Harper's Weekly" article about Gen. John Twiggs online at: <http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/civil-war/1861/march/david-twiggs.htm>

Cheers! Jay Callaham, Greensboro, NC callaham@bellsouth.net

Friends,

As most of you know, I volunteer at Fort Dobbs State Historic Site in Statesville, North Carolina. I know you are as passionate as I am about restoring and preserving history. You and I have an opportunity to make this happen at Fort Dobbs by letting your voices be heard at the highest state level. It is urgent because there is a vocal minority that have been extremely vocal about their opposition to the site's funding and political support.

Fort Dobbs is North Carolinas only French and Indian War site. Governor Mike Easley has on his desk the request from the Department of Cultural Resources for full funding of the reconstruction of the fort. He needs to hear from all our supporters that this history is significant and deserves funding. For those of you outside the state, Governor Mike Easley need to know that you will visit because of the reconstruction.

Please take the time to follow these simple instructions to send a message to the Governor:

1. Go to the following Website:

<http://www.governor.state.nc.us>

2. Go to the bottom of the page and click
3. "Contact Us."
4. Click the blue link that says, "Governor's Office."
5. Fill in the information along with your note, and press "Send."

Please pass this along to as many people as you know.

Thank you so very much for your continue support!! For more information about Fort Dobbs, visit www.fortdobbs.org I look forward to seeing you at our next event in April!

Thanks you very much!

Scott D. Hill



South Carolina General Assembly to Convene in Jacksonboro to Commemorate the 225th Anniversary of the Jacksonborough Assembly

Members of the South Carolina General Assembly will meet in a special statewide session in Jacksonboro, S.C. on Friday, February 16, 2007, to observe the 225th anniversary of the Fourth South Carolina General Assembly. The Fourth Assembly met under special circumstances at what was then Jacksonborough in January and February of 1782 during the British occupation of Charles Town. Jacksonborough became the provisional capital of South Carolina.

The 11:00 a.m. session, hosted by the Colleton County Historical and Preservation Society, will be held at the ruins of Pon Pon Chapel of Ease, St. Bartholomew's Parish (Colleton County) on Parker's Ferry Road in the Old Jacksonborough Historic District. A special joint session of the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives will convene for the sole purpose of honoring and celebrating the Jacksonborough Assembly. The public is invited.

"The Jacksonborough Assembly represented the only time our state's government operated outside of Charleston or Columbia," says Budd Price, President of the Society. "We're so excited the General Assembly has decided to mark this historic event in such a special way. This fascinating history makes Old Jacksonborough a jewel of cultural and political importance."

In the winter of 1782, as the decision was made to convene the General Assembly outside of British-occupied Charles Town, members met 35 miles away in Jacksonborough on the banks of the Edisto River. General Nathaniel Greene, encamped in St. Bartholomew's Parish between Round O and Jacksonborough, used his forces to help protect the Assembly, whose members could make a quick and safe departure via the Edisto River if necessary.

The session began on January 17, 1782, with Thomas Heyward, Jr., Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Rutledge, Thomas Pinckney, Christopher Gadsden and Generals William Moultrie, Francis Marion and Thomas Sumter among those in attendance. Major enactments included improvements to the Militia and recruitment of Continental Troops. John Matthews was elected Governor and highest commendations were bestowed upon Generals Greene, Sumter, Marion and Pickens.

This will be the fifth in a series of continuing events hosted by the Society and its members to commemorate the rich history of the Old Jacksonborough Historic District and its role in the American Revolution. The Colleton County Historical and Preservation Society was founded in 1958 to preserve, promote and protect Colleton County's impressive history.

For more information, contact Budd Price at (843) 549 - 9633 or (843) 539-8060 cchaps@lowcountry.com ★

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.

February 9-10-11, 2007 – South Boston, Va. – Crossing of the Dan River - The second annual celebration of the Crossing of the



Dan River by General Nathanael Greene during the Revolutionary War. The celebration begins on Friday night with a performance of the life of Nathanael Greene in the Chastain Theatre. Saturday's activities include a "living history" demonstration by Revolutionary War re-enactor regiments, period music on a harpsichord in the music room, fifes and drums, wagon rides to Berry Hill, and more. A guest author concludes activities in the evening with a detailed review of the historic story of the Crossing. The Prizery is located at 700 Bruce St. South Boston, Va. 24592. For more information call (434) 572-8339. <http://www.prizery.com/Events.htm>

February 20, 2007 – [Head of Elk] Elkton, Md. – Elk Landing - The Historic Elk Landing Foundation's presentation from archeologist Christy Gill. Since 2000, the Historic Elk Landing Foundation has sponsored 5 archeological digs at our site. Those digs recovered coins, pieces of pottery, nails, marbles, buttons, and evidence of Native American inhabitants dating back thousands of years. Christy Gill has participated in four of those five digs. Now you can learn, first hand, about how those digs were conducted, what was recovered, what it means, and what's left lurking, just below the surface yet to be discovered at Elk Landing. The presentation will begin at 7 p.m. in the Hollingsworth House at the foot of Landing Lane off route 40 in Elkton, Maryland. The house is handicapped accessible and the presentation is free and open to the public. For directions and more information about Elk Landing please see our web site at www.elklanding.org.

February 10, 2007 – Washington, Ga. – 228th Anniversary



Battle of Kettle Creek. The Georgia Society, Samuel Elbert and Athens Chapters, Sons of the American Revolution with support from the Kettle Creek Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution invites you to "Revolutionary Days" honoring the 228th Anniversary of the Battle of Kettle Creek on Saturday, February 10, 2007 at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia. The Kettle Creek Battlefield is located ten miles from

Washington, GA off SR 44. Descendants and the public are especially welcome. The celebration begins at 9:00 am with a Kettle Creek video and discussion led by US Army historians at the Mary Willis Library, Washington, Ga. At 10:00 am there will be a parade of the SAR Color Guard and Revolutionary era personalities on the Washington Town Square. Battlefield walking tours will be given at 11:00 am and 12:00 noon led by U.S. Army historians starting at the battlefield monument. From 11:30 am – 1:00 pm a chicken and pork bar-b-que will be served on the battlefield site with beans, slaw, dessert and drink, \$8.00 per plate. The events culminate at 2:00 pm with a SAR/DAR Wreath Ceremony at Kettle Creek Battlefield Monument or in the event of rain, in the McGill/Woodruff Center, Washington, Ga. Call the Mary Willis Library for directions, 706-678-7736. For more information contact Bill Ramsaur at WFRAMSAUR@aol.com.

February 16, 2007 – Jacksonboro, SC - The South Carolina General Assembly will meet in a special statewide session in Jacksonboro, S.C. to observe the 225th anniversary of the Fourth South Carolina General Assembly. The Fourth Assembly met under special circumstances at what was then Jacksonborough in January and February of 1782 during the British occupation of the state capital, Charles Town. Jacksonborough became the provisional capital of South Carolina. The 11:00 a.m. session, hosted by the Colleton County Historical and Preservation Society, will be held at the ruins of Pon Pon Chapel of Ease, St. Bartholomew's Parish (Colleton County) on Parker's Ferry Road in the Old Jacksonborough Historic District. A special joint session of the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives will convene for the sole purpose of honoring and celebrating the Jacksonborough Assembly. The public is invited. For more information, contact Budd Price at (843) 549 - 9633 or (843) 539-8060. cchaps@lowcountry.com

February 24 - 25, 2007 – Moore's Creek Bridge, NC - The Moore's Creek National Battlefield Park, The Moore's Creek Battleground Association of NC, and the Lower Cape Fear Chapter of the North Carolina Society of the SAR cordially invite you to participate in the celebration of the 231st Anniversary Celebration of the Battle at Moore's Creek Bridge on Saturday, February 24, 2007 at the Moore's Creek National Battlefield near Currie, North Carolina. The anniversary ceremony begins with a meeting at Park Headquarters at 9:30 am, after which participants will be lead to the Bridge Monument by the Guilford Fife and Drum Corps. A single wreath will be presented, representing all Patriotic organizations within the region and dedicated to the Patriots who fought in this battle, as well as one presented by the Loyalists. Activities will include re-enactor camps, small arms and artillery demonstrations, toy making, colonial music, and more. The featured speaker will be Harlow Unger, author of *The Unexpected George Washington*. Mr. Unger's book explores Washington's personal life and little known facts about his interests. A book signing will follow his presentation. For further information, or if you have any questions, please contact William W. Holt, President of the Lower Cape Fear Chapter NCSSAR, 8611 Hammock Dunes Dr., Wilmington, NC 28411, (910) 686-3883

costlbks@coastalnet.com. All activities are free and open to the public, 9-5 each day. For more information contact the park at 910-283-5591 or visit www.nps.gov/mocr.

February 25, 2007 - Francis Marion Memorial Ceremony will be held at Belle Isle Plantation Cemetery that is between Kingstree and St. Stephens, SC off U.S. Highway 52, at 3:00 pm. Please plan to come and bring as many people as you like. Bring a bottle of water and a chair for each person and try to arrive not needing restroom facilities because the woods surrounding are the only restroom facilities on the property. John Frierson has agreed to be

our speaker. And lovely Laurel who sang at the Sweet Potato Banquet will treat us again. The fife player has promised me he will be there this year, probably along with the SC Second Regiment. For more information contact Carol Daniels at (843) 394 - 3202, Fax (843) 374 - 3045 or at 323 East Main Street Lake City, SC 29560. caroldaniels@schistorystore.com

March 9, 2007 – Fairfax, VA – George Mason University will present “We Are All Well: Healing and Healthcare in Early America.” We are All Well explores the history of medicine and health care in America from 1750-1850. Presentations, costumed interpretations and tabletop exhibits examine treatment of common illnesses and epidemic diseases, remedies and medicines from the apothecary and garden, training of physicians and midwives, pregnancy and childbirth, medical instruments and other associated material culture. Presenters & Exhibitors include: Anna Dhody-Hager, Mutter Museum; Clarissa Dillon, Past Masters in Early American Domestic Arts; Kris Dippre, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; Marie Jenkins Schwartz, University of Rhode Island; Dale Smith, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Nancy Webster, Friends Historical Association; Mike Williams, Brigade of the American Revolution. Cost: \$65.00. Advance registration is required and must be received by February 28, 2007. To register, email resources@fairfaxcounty.gov or phone Museum Collections at (703) 631-1429 or FAX (703) 631-8319.

March 10, 2007 – Cape Canaveral, FL – Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution. The Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution will host the First Celebration of the “Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution” at the Canaveral Port Authority 445 Challenger Road Cape Canaveral, FL 32290 at 10:00 a. m. Descendants and the public are especially welcome. The Cape Canaveral Port Authority, The National Society Sons of the American Revolution and The Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution will dedicate and unveil the Historical Marker, entitled “The Last Naval Battle of the American Revolution”. For more information: Compatriot Ben DuBose, 950 Falls Trail, Malabar, FL 32950, or email brevardsar@cff.rr.com. If you need additional information please call Lindsey Brock, 904-251-9226 or Ben DuBose, 321-952-2928.

March 10, 2007 - plan to join the **Corps of Discovery** as we tour the Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount battlefields of Gen. Thomas Sumter and Maj. William R. Davie. We will meet at 10 am at the beautiful 200-year-old home of Kip and Cindy Carter at 5784 Flat Rock Road, 2 miles south of Heath Springs, SC on the Hanging Rock (II) battlefield. We will carpool to the sites of both battles at Hanging Rock (July 30, 1780 and August 6, 1780), have lunch in Heath Springs, SC and drive to the site of Rocky Mount, the site of Gen. Thomas Sumter’s unsuccessful siege of the British post there on July 30, 1780. The tours are free and open to the public. Contact Dr. Robert H. Walker for more information at rhwalker@comporium.net.

March 13 - 16, 2007 – Greensboro, NC - Revolutionary War Lecture Series – 7-9 pm - Guilford Courthouse NMP – speakers to be announced.

March 17 - 18, 2007 – Greensboro, NC - 226th Anniversary Weekend - Guilford Courthouse 8:30 am – 5:00 pm. A weekend of activities including encampments by re-created Revolutionary War military units, military and civilian demonstrations, a formal observance program, battlefield guided walks, military music, and the annual battle re-enactment at Price Park, 3 miles west of Guilford Courthouse National Military Park on New Garden Road.

March 17 - 18, 2007 – Jamestown, Va. “Military through the Ages.” Reenactors will portray soldiers throughout the history of the world. The chronological show will begin with a display of uniforms, equipment, weapons, and battle strategies of the Middle Ages and work its way to modern times. <http://www.historyisfun.org/news/2006-2007specialprograms.cfm>

March 21, 2007 – Richmond, Va. - American Revolution Round Table of Richmond. Will meet at the University of Richmond. The optional dinner will begin at 6:00 pm, with the meeting starting between 6:30 and 6:45 pm. For more information please contact Bill Welsch at wwwelsch@comcast.net.

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](http://www.historyisfun.org/news/2006-2007specialprograms.cfm), 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).

March 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 or www.francismariontrail.com to remember April 1781 when Gen. Marion, Light Horse Harry Lee, their militia and legion took Fort Watson from the 64th Regiment of Foot with the Maham tower at Santee Indian Mound. For more information contact Carole & George Summers, at gcsommers@ftc-i.net.

April 19, 2007 – St. Simons Island, GA – Georgia Patriots Day Celebration, a program initiated in 2005 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution will be celebrated on Thursday, April 19, 2007.



Patriots Day commemorates the Battles at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775. Since the Georgia Navy captured three British ships on the Frederica River at St. Simons Island three years later on April 19, 1778, we have a special reason to observe Patriots Day on St. Simons Island. The Memorial Ceremony will be conducted at 10:00 am in the Casino Atrium at Neptune Park near the pier on St. Simons Island. For more information contact Bill Ramsaur, President of the Marshes of Glynn SAR Chapter at WFRAMSAUR@aol.com.

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](#) Hours: Tuesday - Saturday 1 pm - 4 pm, Address: 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Metro: Dupont Circle, Phone: 202-785-2040

May 11 - 13, 2007 – Ewing, VA – Wilderness Road State Park. 7th Annual Raid on Martin's Station. This event will recreate the



raid that occurred on Martin's Fort during the 1776 Cherokee War. Event will include reenactors, merchants, artists and artisans who will bring history to life. Highlight of the event will be the Raid on Martin's station by the Woodland Indian Redactors. Martin's Station is located in Wilderness Road State Park, at the intersection of Routes 58 and 923, five miles west of Ewing, Va. and six miles east of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Middlesboro, Ky. For more information contact Billy Heck at Wilderness Road State Park at 276-445-3065 email

WildernessRoad@dcv.virginia.gov or visit the website for the latest information at www.martinsstation.com.

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 19 - 20, 2007 — Huntersville, NC - the reenactment of the Battles of Cowan's Ford and Weitzel's Mill to be held at Rural Hill Farm in Huntersville, NC. You may read about that event here: <http://www.ruralhillfarm.org/nest.htm>

May 19 - 20, 2007 — Beaverdam, Va. - Mustering of the Hanover Independent Company at Scotchtown - The "Gunpowder Incident". Scotchtown Plantation, Beaverdam, Va. <http://www.apva.org/scotchtown>

May 20, 2007 – Union, SC - Union County Museum – 3 pm - SCAR Editor, Charles B. Baxley will speak on **The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas' Backcountry** to the members and visitors of the Union County Historical Foundation at the Union County

Museum at 127 West Main Street in Union, SC. Free and the public is invited. For more information, please contact the museum at 864-429-5081 or email uncomus@netzero.com. The Museum is located at 127 West Main Street in historic downtown Union, a half block from the Court House.

May 23, 2007 – Richmond, Va. - American Revolution Round Table of Richmond. Will meet at the University of Richmond. The optional dinner will begin at 6:00 pm, with the meeting starting between 6:30 and 6:45 pm. For more information please contact Bill Welsch at wmwelsch@comcast.net.

May 25 - 27, 2007 – Vincennes, IN - Spirit of Vincennes Rendezvous. Enjoy period music, period merchants, traders and



demonstrators. Battle times Saturday 1pm – 4 pm and Sunday 12 noon - 3:30 pm. Encampment activities. For more info contact George Rogers Clark National Historical Park 812-882-1776 ext. 110.

May 30, 2007 – Lancaster, SC - Commemoration of Col. Abraham Buford's Defeat at the Battle of the Waxhaws.

June 1 - 3, 2007 – North Augusta, SC – "Under the Crown" at the Living History Park. Go back in time during June 1780 and the colonies are in rebellion. Crown troops from Savannah and St. Augustine are moving up into the Savannah River area and are chasing the rebels out. Each small town and village is falling to them and the loyal citizens are coming out in support of their beloved King George. But the Rebels are not done yet! Come out the weekend of June 2–3, 2007 and see this conflict, a very uncivil war. Find out what happens when the Crown moves in, old scores are settled and lives are changed forever. The Living History Park is located at 299 W. Spring Grove Avenue in North Augusta, South Carolina. For information Contact **Lynn Thompson**, lynn@colonialtimes.us, phone: (803)-279-7560 or www.colonialtimes.us.

June 8, 2007 – Great Falls, SC - 7:00 pm - SCAR Editor, Charles B. Baxley will speak on the Revolutionary War in the Carolina's Backcountry at the second annual Battle of Beckhamville Scots Irish Heritage Dinner. Event is by ticket only; for tickets or more information contact Glinda Coleman at 803-482-2370.

June 9 – 10, 2007 – Great Falls, SC - Battle of Alexander's old Field - Beckhamville

June 9 - 10, 2007 – Mansfield, OH - 225th Anniversary of the Battle of the Olentangy and Crawford's Defeat. Colonel William Crawford led a force of about 480 volunteers from western Pennsylvania in a punitive expedition that reached the vicinity of today's Upper Sandusky, Ohio where it was defeated by a collection of Indians and British troops. Many injured survivors were captured and tortured to death, most famously Colonel Crawford himself. Crawford was a long-time friend of George

Washington and a fellow-surveyor and land speculator. For more information contact Wally Richardson at wmrichardson@copper.net.

June 9 – 10, 2007 – Lincolnton, NC - Battle of Ramsour's Mill – Saturday - 9 am wreath ceremony on the battlefield, 4 pm reenactment and evening ghost walk; Sunday – 2pm reenactment. Speakers and other programs TBA. For information contact Darrell Harkey hiscord@charter.net

June 28, 2007 – Charleston, SC – Carolina Day celebrations.
July 7 - 8, 2007 - Fort Laurens — Bolivar, Ohio

July 8 - 13 and July 15 - 20, 2007 – Spartanburg, SC - The American Revolution in the Southern Backcountry: A National Endowment for the Humanities Landmarks of American History and Culture Workshop will be held at Converse College. This one-week workshop, offered twice, provides teachers with fresh perspectives on the complex dynamics of the American Revolution in the Southern backcountry, a place where long-standing hostilities between American settlers erupted into a full-scale civil war between Loyalists and Patriots. For more information, email project director Melissa Walker at Melissa.walker@converse.edu

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. Contact Mike Scoggins at micscoggins@chmuseums.org.

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

<http://www.chmuseums.org/ourmuseums/hb/index.htm>

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 25 - 26, 2007 – Wilmington, DE - 230th of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge. Reenactment event will be held at Brandywine Creek State Park. It will be hosted by [Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation](#) and sponsored by the [Brigade of the American Revolution](#) and the [2d Virginia Regiment](#). Actions both days will be based on the running battle between Howe's advanced guard and Maxwell's Light Corps. Preliminary details, maps and photos of the site can be found at www.battleofcoochsbridge.org for more information contact Todd Post, Event Coordinator, 230th of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge at todd.post2@verizon.net.

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



September 8 - 9, 2007 – Eutawville, SC – Battle of Eutaw Springs reenactment. Hosted by the SCII.

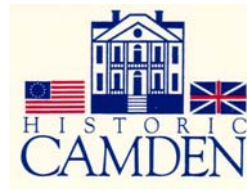
September 14 - 15, 2007 – Burnsville, NC – 2d Annual Carolina Mountains Literary Festival - Revolutionary War Authors' Forum. Will feature two moderated panels on historic fiction and historians discussing their and their predecessors' word craft. Plan to join Dennis M. Conrad, Seabrook Wilkinson, Charles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

<http://www.cmlitfest.com>

October 19 - 20, 2007 - Manning, SC - 5th Francis Marion/Swamp Fox Symposium: "Explore the Revolutionary War in the South with Francis Marion." <http://web.ftc-i.net/~gcsummers/fmarionsymposium.html>

October 20 - 21, 2007 – Yorktown, Va. - Yorktown Victory Celebration – Demonstrations of military life and tactics mark the 226th anniversary of America's victory at Yorktown. To experience Continental Army life firsthand, visitors can enroll in "A School for the Soldier" to try on uniforms, march to the beat of a Revolutionary drum and join in other hands-on military activities. Special programs also are held in Yorktown and the Yorktown Battlefield, administered by Colonial National Historical Park. Yorktown Victory Center.

November 3 and 4, 2007 – Historic Camden Revolutionary War Field Days - 10-5 p.m. daily - South Carolina's Revolutionary War years come alive as some 500 re-enactors interpret life on the Southern Campaign trail. At 1:30 pm cannons roar as Redcoats and Patriots portray tactics from Camden's Battle of Camden (Saturday) and the Battle of Hanging Rock (Sunday), followed by military courts martial scenarios.



Watch period craftsmen ply their trades; listen to civilian interpreters share their lifestyles as you stroll through the camps; enjoy shopping on Sutlers Row; and watching a period fashion show and colonial dance demonstrations. Lots of hands-on activities for kids of all ages. Daily from 10-5 pm, admission is \$8/adults, \$6/Seniors over 65 and military, \$3/ages 6-12 and under six free. Food concessions and free parking. No pets, please. Historic Camden, South Broad Street in Camden, SC, 1.4 miles on US Highway 521 North from I-20/Exit 98. <http://www.historic-camden.net>

November 9 - 10 – Spartanburg, SC – Wofford College will host the Revolutionary War Cavalry Conference.

December 1 - 2, 2007 – 13th Annual Battle of Great Bridge, Va. – For more information please contact Ron Phelps, Event Coordinator ronphelps11@cox.net.

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

July 18 - 20, 2008 – Shelburne, Nova Scotia - Loyalist Landing 2008. Anticipate a Grand Time in Nova Scotia during the observation and celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the flight from America and Arrival in Canada of Thousands of Subjects Loyal to His Majesty, King George. In conjunction with the Loyalist Landing 2008 Society, the Prince of Wales American Regiment, will be organizing this great event, which will include



several opportunities for re-enactors. During the prime reenactment period there will be a large Encampment, many Suttlers, a re-creation of the Landing and arrival of Gov. Parr, some planned skirmishes, ships battles, longboats, parades &tc, &tc. For more information contact Robert Guay, Commander, Prince of Wales American Regiment Shelburne, Nova Scotia Canada at princeofwales@canada.com.



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 becomes the center of operations and many skirmishes:

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!)
This list is not all-inclusive. ★

Roster of the South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution: 1775-1783

Soon to be released by Bobby G. Moss

William Payne was a native of Scotland who came to America in 1761 and settled on a 300 acre plantation on the forks of Rayburn [Rabon] Creek and Saluda River, about thirty miles from Ninety Six District Courthouse. He established a corn mill and three orchards: apple, peach, and plum, and became known as a brandy maker. When he decided to be a Loyalist, he joined Col. Thomas Fletchall and became a SC Loyalist militia captain. He was in the encounters at Ninety Six and the Loyalists defeat at the Great Cane Brake on December 22, 1775. Payne was captured and sent to Charleston on 2 January 1776 by Col. Richard Richardson. After the fall of Savannah to the British in December of 1778, he joined a detachment under British Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell and in 1779 was captured again by the Patriots. Payne served from 14 June to 7 October 1780 under Maj. Patrick Cunningham in the Little River (Loyalist) militia. He was captured at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Payne was tried, condemned to death, and lay in prison four months awaiting execution. His friends intervened and upon

his promise to take his family, depart Ninety Six District, and never return, he was released. His house and buildings were burned and his land was seized. Payne immediately joined Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger, the British Commander of Ninety Six, who appointed him captain of a horse company and ordered him to patrol the Indian Line. When the siege of Ninety Six began by Gen. Nathanael Greene, Cruger made Payne commander of all the militia in the encounter. After the siege he was sent by Lord Rawdon to harass the rear of the enemy. He closely pursued the retreating Patriots until they reached the Broad River. Afterwards, he joined the other troops in Charleston. He was in the Battle of Eutaw Springs and served as a refugee captain in Charleston until the evacuation of the city. Payne went to East Florida, where he was appointed as a magistrate. He served until Florida was ceded to Spain. His wife and children finally reached Sunbury, Georgia, where they remained until he left Florida and found them. The family suffered in poverty until they went to England.

(AO12/52/___; AO13/35/369; AO13/133; Lt, LVII, 402; PA#___/T50/1; PA#3/T50/1; PA#29/T50/2; T50/2; T50/3/11:47; T50/3/11:408; {Crum, Henry & John Crum, T50/2/434}; Gibbes I, 252). [Extract from *Roster of the South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution: 1755-1783* soon to be released by Bobby G. Moss.]

David Phillips was a lieutenant and was the son of Col. John Phillips. He was captured after the defeat of Tarleton at Cowpens while escorting wounded British officers from the battle site to Camden. After being exchanged, he served during June and July 1781 under Capt. Benjamin Perkins in the Jackson Creek Militia (Fairfield County, SC) and was with Lord Francis Rawdon on the British expedition to relieve Fort Ninety Six. While accompanying Rawdon to Charleston in August 1781, Phillips was captured by Col. Wade Hampton and was executed. His father received his final pay.

(PA#11/T50/6; PA#17/T50/2; PA#73/T50/6; AO/13/133; CO5/82/299; Jones, *Chesney*, 61; Moss, *Chesney*, 84). [Extract from *Roster of the South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution: 1775-1783* soon to be released by Bobby G. Moss.] ★

Green Spring Battlefield Preservation Update

In keeping with the cutting edge communications methods, SCAR is announcing its first reference to an on-line digital video clip. An 8-minute documentary on the effort to preserve and protect Green Spring battlefield can now be viewed at:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVfJD9ilgSE>

[Todd Post 2d Virginia Regiment www.secondvirginia.org] ★

New Documentary about Revolutionary War Battle, Proceeds Donated to Preservation

A new Revolutionary War documentary film titled “**The Battle of Green Spring**,” was recently released on DVD. The film was shot at the 225th anniversary commemoration, which took place at the Williamsburg Winery in July 2006, and features a once-forgotten local battle of the American Revolution as the star. This 45-minute documentary was produced by Richmond-based LionHeart FilmWorks, LLC, and was directed by award-winning Virginia filmmaker Kevin R. Hershberger.

“The Battle of Green Spring” is an exciting documentary film highlighting the first ever re-enactment dedicated to authentically recreating the battle, which was fought, in part, on land now being protected by The Trust for Public Land in Jamestown. The film is a first-of-its-kind document about the events of the battle, as well as an exploration into the recent efforts to rescue the battlefield lands from development.

LionHeart FilmWorks, LLC documented the battle recreation and has made the DVD available at www.lionheart-filmworks.com for only \$20.00 (postage paid) or call (804) 301-1508. The production company has pledged \$1,000 toward the Trust For Public Land’s preservation effort.

“The story of the Battle of Green Spring is a hidden gem in the rich history of the Commonwealth of Virginia,” said Kevin Hershberger, President of LionHeart FilmWorks and the Producer/Director of the documentary. “We were lucky for the opportunity to capture all of the pageantry and excitement of the re-enactment event and then to present this local Virginia history to the rest of the nation.”

On July 15 and 16, 2006 more than 600 re-enactors marched onto the Williamsburg Winery from as far away as Maine, Florida, and Michigan to honor the 225th anniversary of the battle. Green Spring was the last major clash between Continental troops and British, Loyalist, and German soldiers prior to the arrival of an allied American and French army under Washington in September 1781. The Battle of Green Spring led the British Army toward the Siege of Yorktown.

“It was the largest stand-up battle of the Revolution in Virginia,” said Hershberger. “It was not an American victory, so maybe that’s why the fight has been forgotten, but American patriots died on that field, and they should be remembered. The great leaders of the Revolution commanded the battle: Cornwallis, Lafayette, Wayne.”

Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton

British Legion, 1782

Redcoat Images, No. 657

Artist: Richard Cosway

Private Collection

Cole Jones, a reader of Redcoat Images series and a fellow historian, brought this fine portrait miniature of the most notorious British officer of the American War to the attention of Redcoat Images. The work is attributed to Richard Cosway, the leading British portrait miniaturist in his day, and it certainly strongly resembles his style. This may be the second of two likenesses of Tarleton that Cosway painted in 1782. An engraving of Tarleton, which claimed to be based on Cosway’s work, was published on August 1, 1782. A 19th-century copy of that engraving appears below. The original has yet to surface.

Ruthless, ambitious and bold, Banastre Tarleton made himself the most feared and hated British officer of the American Revolution.

His enemies called him “Bloody Tarleton” and accused him of murdering prisoners. Yet this stocky young redhead was also a favorite with the ladies, a brave soldier, and a gifted cavalry commander.



Banastre Tarleton was born in Liverpool on August 21, 1754. His father, a wealthy merchant who became Liverpool’s mayor in 1764, enrolled the boy at Oxford University in 1771 to prepare him for a career in law. Tarleton’s father died in 1773 and it took Banastre only two years to squander a £5,000 inheritance on gambling and high living.

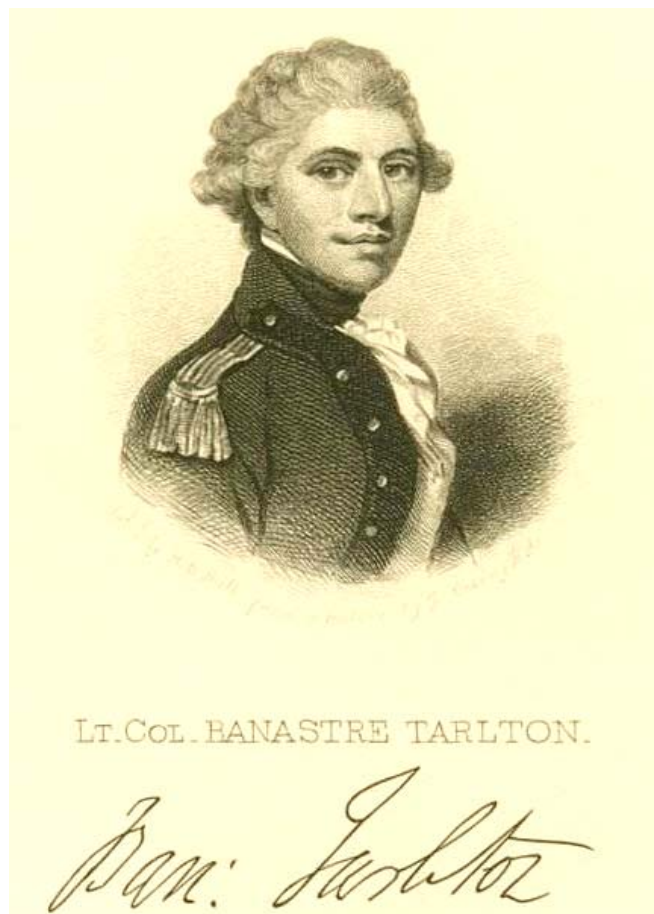
Tarleton’s mother gave him a second chance at a career when she purchased a cornet’s commission for him in the 1st Dragoon Guards on April 20, 1775. Volunteering for service against the rebellious thirteen colonies, Tarleton ended up riding with the 16th Light Dragoons. He led the small advanced party that surprised and captured Major General Charles Lee, George Washington’s second-in-command, at Basking Ridge, New Jersey on December 13, 1776. Promoted to acting captain and brigade major for his daring, Tarleton gained additional military experience during General Sir William Howe’s 1777 campaign against Philadelphia.

In the summer of 1778, Tarleton was named lieutenant colonel and commandant of the British Legion, a green-garbed Loyalist unit that contained both light dragoons and infantry. Transferred to South Carolina to command the British cavalry during General Sir Henry Clinton’s siege of Charleston (March 29 - May 12, 1780), Tarleton emerged as one of the most energetic and effective officers in George III’s service. His ability to gather accurate intelligence, move swiftly, and strike hard terrified enemy regulars, militia, and guerrillas alike. Even after Brigadier General Daniel Morgan soundly defeated Tarleton at Cowpens on January 17, 1781, the impetuous light dragoon retained the trust of Lieutenant General Lord Charles Cornwallis, the British officer charged with conquering the southern colonies. Tarleton campaigned with Cornwallis in North Carolina and Virginia until the surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

After the war, Tarleton eventually settled down and married, served several years in Parliament, and became a full general in the British Army, a baronet, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He died on January 16, 1833, at the age of seventy-eight.

Richard Cosway painted Tarleton shortly after the latter's return from Yorktown. For this likeness, Tarleton wore a regimental coat rather than the short postillion jacket that he donned for his celebrated portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The coat is done up in the colors of Tarleton's British Legion – green with black facings. It also has winged lapels or lapels. Tarleton's coat has gilt buttons, and the buttonholes are plain. A full, all-gold epaulette adorns his left shoulder. Since he is a light dragoon, an identical epaulette is undoubtedly attached to his right shoulder. Contrast these items with the thin gold shoulder straps on Tarleton's postillion jacket in the Reynolds portrait. On the portrait miniature, Tarleton also wears a white ruffled shirt and a black neckstock that nearly hides his shirt collar. Tarleton's hair is powdered and worn *en queue* with wispy side curls.

Sir Joshua Reynolds depicted Tarleton as a dauntless warrior. By concentrating on Tarleton's face, however, Cosway reminds us just how young Tarleton was at the time of the American War. He hardly resembles a ruthless and hard-driving cavalry commander here.



Engraved and published in London in 1782 by artist Richard Cosway.

Thanks to the Cosway likenesses of Tarleton, it now seems that officers of the British Legion wore two sorts of uniforms – postillion jackets for field service and conventional regimental coats for more formal occasion.

Once again, Redcoat Images is deeply grateful to Cole Jones for bringing this wonderful portrait miniature to our attention. It is always fun to revisit the subject of Banastre Tarleton.

Gregory J. W. Urwin

Professor of History, Temple University

Gregory Urwin studies images of British soldiers painted in their late 18th century uniforms and shares his Redcoat Images series with friends. With over 660 paintings, miniatures, and engravings analyzed to date, he is still excited by a new find, such as the miniature on page 36 of a young Ban Tarleton.



Tarleton in 1782 Westminster Magazine.

For the famous Sir Joshua Reynolds portrait of Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, see <http://cgfa.sunsite.dk/revnolds/p-revnold8.htm> and to learn more about this interesting character see <http://home.golden.net/~marg/bansite/entry.html> ★

Elijah Clarke: Georgia's Partisan Titan

by Robert Scott Davis

Elijah Clarke is one of Georgia's genuine folk heroes but he appears in few published works other than historical novels. He should be remembered with his contemporaries Daniel "Trailblazer" Boone, George Rogers "Long Knives" Clark, and Francis "Swamp Fox" Marion. Born in 1742, the son of John Clarke of Anson County, North Carolina, this hero of the American Revolution reportedly became one of the first white settlers of Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River in northwest South Carolina. He married Hannah Harrington, probably in South Carolina around 1763. In 1773, they, their growing brood of children and several neighboring families moved to the ceded lands of Georgia, comprising today's Wilkes and surrounding counties.



"cracker," no different from thousands of other southern frontiersmen.

Elijah Clarke's humble beginnings must have personified what Georgia Loyalist Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston meant when she wrote that everywhere in the American Revolution "the scum rose to the top." Joining the rebel cause early in the Revolution, Clarke became a militia captain by 1776 and soon received the first of several battle wounds while leading a wagon train attacked by Cherokees. The following year, he commanded local militia against Creek Indian raiding parties in the same area. In 1778, Georgia's government attempted to create a state army, called the minutemen, by offering commissions based upon the number of men recruited. The officers were Georgia residents, but the troops lived chiefly in neighboring South Carolina. Through this system, Clarke became a lieutenant colonel and received another wound during Georgia's ill-fated 1778 invasion of British East Florida. Hit while personally leading minutemen and militia in an attack at Alligator Bridge, Clarke had to be carried from the field. During this fight, Lt. Col. Thomas Brown (Georgia's other great Revolutionary War guerrilla leader), a loyal British subject whose exploits as leader of the King's Rangers have been recorded numerous times, repulsed Clarke and his men.

Though the minutemen were disbanded, Elijah Clarke's star continued to rise. He almost immediately won election as lieutenant colonel of the Wilkes County militia battalion under Colonel John Dooly. In this position, Clarke commanded the left wing in Georgia's largest Patriot victory at the Battle of Kettle Creek on February 14, 1779. With Dooly and SC Patriot militia Colonel Andrew Pickens, Clarke led a badly-outnumbered group of militiamen to defeat Tories marching to join the British army. In the thick of battle as usual, Clarke had a horse shot from under him. Today, monuments commemorate this most American of Revolutionary War battles at a county park 10 miles west of Washington, Georgia. During the rest of 1779, Clarke commanded

the home garrisons in Wilkes County while Dooly led campaigns against the British and Indians.

After the surrender of Charleston in late spring of 1780, all of Georgia and much of South Carolina fell to the British and their American allies. Clarke's comrades-at-arms, John Dooly and Andrew Pickens, as well as most of their men, gave their paroles and went home. Loyalists murdered Col. Dooly in the summer of 1780. Elijah Clarke and thirty of his followers, however, passed through the Cherokee Indian lands to continue the war from North Carolina. Clarke and his men would inflict a heavy toll against the enemies of the American cause fighting with the North Carolina Patriot militia at the Battle of Cedar Spring (II) – Thompson's Peach Orchard - Wofford's Iron Works on August 8, 1780 - and with North and South Carolina Patriot militias at the Battle of Musgrove Mill on August 19, 1780.

Elijah Clarke determined to turn the war in Georgia against the British in Georgia. He and his small band of refugees returned to Wilkes County and gathered an army of about 400 men, sometimes by force and threats. On September 14-18, 1780, Clarke led his men against Lt. Col. Thomas Brown and his Loyalist garrison at Augusta. Brown and his men held out under deplorable conditions in a white stone trading post until reinforcements arrived from Ninety Six to drive Clarke and his men away. [See the article by Steven J. Rauch published in *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution* Vol. 2, No. 9, September 2005, at page 1.]

The southern Loyalists saw Clarke's attack on Augusta as the greatest outrage of a class of worthless, ignorant, frontier whites. Subsequently, the King's Rangers and Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger began a campaign to drive everyone of what the Loyalists regarded as Clarke's lower class of frontiersmen from Georgia and neighboring South Carolina counties. Hundreds of families from Wilkes County lost their homes and fled into a winter exile. From 400 to 700 blacks and whites followed Clarke through Cherokee Indian lands, mountains, and snow, with few provisions into today's Tennessee. A Loyalist army of Provincials and embodied militiamen under British Maj. Patrick Ferguson set out to find and destroy Clarke's fleeing band. Ferguson never caught the Georgian. Instead, an army of partisans and militia from the Carolinas, the Watauga overmountain settlements, Virginia, and a detachment from Clarke's Georgians, killed Ferguson and annihilated his command at the Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina on October 8, 1780. This battle was the beginning of the end of the British cause in the South.

Clarke and his Georgians united with SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas Sumter and fought-off a British attack on Sumter's camp at Fishdam Ford (November 9, 1780) and stopped Tarleton at Blackstock's Plantation (November 20, 1780). Clarke again opposed the British at Long Cane (December 12, 1780) where he was again seriously wounded, earning his reputation as one of the South's greatest partisan leaders.

Clarke's men played a major role three months later in another significant Patriot victory. Detached with light infantry from the main rebel army of General Nathanael Greene, General Daniel Morgan specifically requested the help of the Georgians in establishing control over northwest South Carolina. Clarke himself had been so badly wounded at the Battle of Long Cane that he was not expected to live, but many of his Wilkes County [Ga.] militiamen answered Morgan's call. The Wilkes County militiamen commanded by Capt. Richard Heard and their fellow Georgians acted as scouts and brought Morgan word of the British army's approach. They also served with special distinction, both as

skirmishers and on the final line with the Continental troops in Morgan's great American victory at Cowpens on January 17, 1781. Few suffered as much for the American cause as Elijah Clarke. He led his band from the front. Col. Isaac Shelby remembered pausing in the Battle of Musgrove Mill just to watch Clarke's personal style of physical combat. In a war where wounds and disease were usually terminal, Clarke survived battle wounds on at least four occasions, as well as afflictions of smallpox and the mumps. The famous "backwoods Titan" also suffered having his home destroyed and his wife and children forced into a wintry wilderness, exiled by vengeful Loyalists. His wife once had a horse shot out from under her while trying to flee from Loyalists with two small children. On at least two separate occasions, Clarke received false reports that his family had been put to death. Clarke led the Georgians in the final recovery of Augusta. That campaign lasted several weeks in May and June 1781 and employed his restless frontiersmen in dangerous, monotonous trench warfare. Clarke's old enemy, Thomas Brown, commanded Loyalist forces at Augusta. When Brown finally surrendered, however, he did so not to Clarke but to Continental Lt. Col. Henry Lee and SC Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Pickens, higher-ranking American officers who had taken over command in the last days of the siege. [See article on the second siege of Augusta by Steven J. Rauch in *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, No. 6-8, June-July-August 2006, p. 32.]

As the war moved back towards Savannah, Clarke turned his attention towards the Cherokee and Creek Indians. In February 1782, Pickens and Clarke launched a combined assault on the Cherokee villages. The following June, Clarke joined with Pickens' subordinate Colonel Robert Anderson in dispersing a large body of Indians. Pickens and Clarke again led a force against the Cherokees in September and captured the prominent village of Long Swamp, near today's Ball Ground, Georgia, but they failed to capture the Loyalist leader among the Cherokees, Thomas Waters. Pickens often had to supply what men Clarke could still muster and, not surprisingly, General Anthony Wayne's requests for Clarke's aid against the British in Savannah went unanswered. The British evacuated Savannah and Georgia some months later on July 11, 1782.

For his services in the Revolution, the State of Georgia gave Elijah Clarke the plantation of his wealthy Loyalist neighbor Col. Thomas Waters. [See biography of Col. Thomas Waters in *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 2006, p. 20.] Clarke also acquired thousands of acres of land grants by purchasing Georgia bounty certificates for Revolutionary War service from veterans. Many of these certificates were for services that only Clarke himself certified and were thus subject to speculation and criticism. Some of the men he vouched for as Patriots even appear to have been members of Brown's King's Rangers!

Although the American Revolution officially ended with the ratification of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, Georgia still faced many problems. Clashes between the whites and Indians, personal vendettas and banditry continued as if the war had not ended. Spain now controlled East and West Florida again and supplied arms to the Creek Indians for hostilities against Georgia. After the State of Georgia failed miserably in trying to extend its authority and settlements into its western territories (today's Alabama and Mississippi), Clarke joined many prominent Georgians in purchasing huge tracts of land there from speculators who had bought the western lands from a bribed Georgia legislature. The debacle was known as the Yazoo land fraud of the 1790s.

Elijah Clarke now fought to win the peace. He represented Wilkes County in the Georgia legislature from 1781 to 1790 (including

service on several important committees), on the commission of confiscated and absentee estates, and in the State constitutional convention of 1789. Clarke also acted as a commissioner at almost all of Georgia's important Indian treaties during those years. The legislature elected him colonel of the Wilkes County militia in 1781; brigadier general in 1786; and, over his later foe George Mathews, major general in 1792. Under Clarke's orders, new forts were erected, patrols were maintained and battles with the Indians were occasionally won, such as Clarke's famous victory over the Creek Indians at Jack's Creek on September 21, 1787.

The Georgia frontier remained at risk, however. The Oconee territory, containing rich Indian lands along the State's western border used by Creek war parties as a refuge, threatened the State's security. Georgia had obtained the area by State treaty, but the federal Treaty of New York (1790) returned it to the Creeks. Despite the continued threat of Indian attacks, the national government cut military aid to Georgia in 1793 and canceled plans for an offensive war against the Creeks.

Elijah Clarke believed that only independent action could now bring peace to Georgia's troubled frontiers. He resigned his commission as major general on February 18, 1794. Within a week, he held meetings in Wilkes County to plan an invasion of Spanish East Florida. The Revolutionary French government, now at war with Spain, instructed their agent, "Citizen" Edmund-Charles Genêt, to offer Clarke a major general's commission and a salary of \$10,000 per year to lead this venture. Georgia Governor George Mathews and President George Washington asked the French to recall Citizen Genêt and the expedition was canceled. Undeterred, Clarke did not disperse the men he had gathered on the Florida border, but led them and their families to the disputed Oconee territory. They built settlements, formed a council of safety, and wrote their own constitution in what historian Lucian Lamar Knight would much later term as the "Trans-Oconee Republic." Mathews and the Georgia militia compelled Clarke and his followers to agree on September 22, 1794 to return to Georgia. In 1795, Elijah Clarke returned to the Florida border but again had to abandon his plans for an invasion, this time due to United States and Spanish forces mobilizing against him. Two years later, Clarke tried unsuccessfully to interest the governments of France and Spain in hiring him to organize a defense force for East Florida for a large sum of money and the release of his friends still held by the Spanish. He claimed, probably falsely, to have been approached by British agents to organize a new invasion.

Elijah Clarke's last years were bitter echoing those of George Rogers Clark. Mathews and his followers represented newcomers to Georgia whose attitudes toward Clarke and his long-suffering frontiersmen were hardly different from the contempt felt earlier by the Loyalists. Clarke in his Florida and Trans-Oconee ventures, as well as in business ventures and personal loans, had lost large sums. In the end, he could only save the 1,100-acre Woodlawn (Waters) plantation from his creditors. The old frontiersman did not oppose progress. He supported and sponsored churches and schools in Wilkes County, while always providing his children with the best education he could afford. Local officials, however, increasingly brought him and his rowdy comrades to court on civil suits resulting from their riots and brawls. Lawyers foreclosed on debts and challenged land claims. Clarke wrote to a friend in frustration in 1794 that he wanted to move to Kentucky, that he and his friends would rather live "a hunter's life in the bleak mountains than continue where they are."

Clarke never reached Kentucky but died in Augusta, Georgia, on December 5, 1799 while trying to settle some of his debts. His old comrade-in-arms, James Jackson, had defeated Mathews for

governor and brought reform to Georgia's state government. He eulogized Clarke as "in private life as open, candid and sincere a friend as he was in war a generous, brave and determined enemy." The remains of General Clarke and his family rest today in Elijah Clarke State Park near Lincolnton, Georgia. A display there commemorates his career. Georgia named a county for him in 1801. Several of his descendants became prominent politicians, including his son John Clark, governor of Georgia (1819-1823); grandson Edward Clark, governor of Texas (1861); and great-grandson Alexander McKinstry, lieutenant governor of Alabama (1871).

Notwithstanding his sacrifices for his country, Elijah Clarke has been largely forgotten even in Georgia. The museums at Cowpens National Battlefield and Kings Mountain National Battlefield contain only a passing mention of Clarke and his men. Perhaps the omissions arise from Clarke's controversial activities after the war, but these were grounded in realism and vision, not fanatical megalomania. Within a generation, Andrew Jackson reached the White House as a national hero for acting just as decisively on what had been Clarke's goals. Jackson, however, had the support of the president of the United States. Late in life, Elijah Clarke lost the battle for permanent fame and glory.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: The results of extensive research on Elijah Clarke and his family can be found in the Robert Wilson Papers, Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries. For printed sources on Clarke, see Edwin Bridges, "To Establish a Separate and Independent Government," *Furman Review* 5 (1974): pp. 11-17; Robert S. Davis, Jr., *Kettle Creek: The Battle of the Cane Brakes* (1974) and *The Wilkes County Papers* (1979); Louise Frederick Hays, *Hero of Hornet's Nest: A Biography of Elijah Clark, 1733 to 1799* [the author cautions that this book contains historical fiction as well as biography] and "Chronology of Georgia, 1773-1800," typescript, Georgia Department of Archives and History; Clyde R. Ferguson, "General Andrew Pickens" (Ph. D. diss., Duke University, 1960); and Richard K. Murdoch, "Elijah Clarke and the Anglo-American Designs on East Florida," *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 35 (1951): pp. 174-190.



Historians Steven J. Rauch and Michael Burgess pose by the current tombstone to Gen. Elijah Clarke in the Elijah Clark State Park near Lincolnton, Ga.

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that pioneers local and family history research in a college environment. Bob has published more than 1,000 articles, encyclopedia entries, books, and reviews. His Revolutionary War research began with his report on the Kettle Creek Revolutionary War Battlefield in 1974 and include a number of books and more than 70 articles in professional journals. He is the author of *Cotton, Fire, and Dreams: The Robert Findlay Iron Works and Heavy Industry in Macon, Georgia, 1839-1912* (Mercer University Press 1998) and *Requiem for a Lost City: Sallie Clayton's Memoirs of Civil War Atlanta* (Mercer University Press 1999). Bob's latest book is *Ghosts and Shadows of Andersonville*. Macon: Mercer University Press, 2006. Home (205) 429-5251; office (256) 352-8265; office fax (256) 352-8228; office e-mail genws@hiwaay.net. http://www.wallacestate.edu/bobdavis/docs/Biography_and_Bibliography.pdf

General Elijah Clark and members of his family were initially buried near Graball, Ga. (10 miles north of Lincolnton, Ga.) and moved to the Community House grounds in Lincolnton, Ga. in 1952 to prevent inundation by the Clark Hill Lake. Following the establishment of Elijah Clark Memorial State Park on the old Col. John Dooly property, the Army Corps of Engineers removed the graves to the present site in Lincoln County, Ga. off US 378 at the cemetery on the grounds of Elijah Clark State Park in 1955.

The portrait of Gen. Elijah Clarke (p. 38) by artist Rembrandt Peale (1778-1860) is located in the Augusta Museum of History. For comments on its story, see the article by Steven J. Rauch in *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 2, No.9, September 2005, p. 15. ★

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](#)

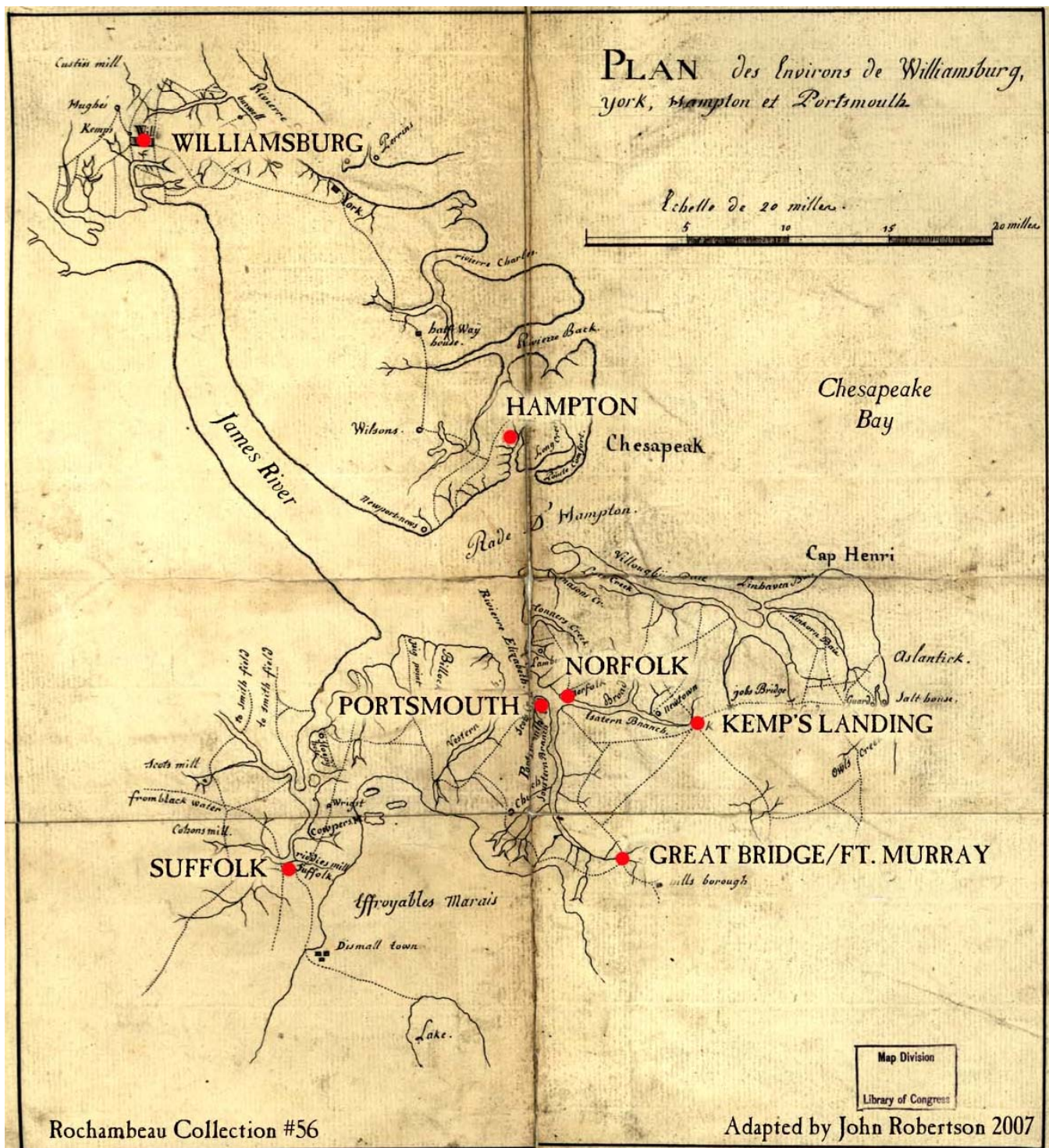
Examples of historic resources we need to compile and make readily accessible are articles on relevant topics and personalities associated with the southern campaigns of the Revolutionary War in publications such as *Harpers Weekly*; *Historical Magazine*; *The Southern Literary Messenger*; *The Magazine 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*; *The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* (London, England); and *Military History Quarterly*.

It would be very useful for all researchers for SCAR readers to develop good contacts at the Library of Congress' digitations project, Google books and Project Gutenberg to encourage them to make digital copies of relevant books, articles, journals, maps and other primary and secondary documents relevant to Revolutionary War research universally available on-line. Any suggestions would be appreciated. ★

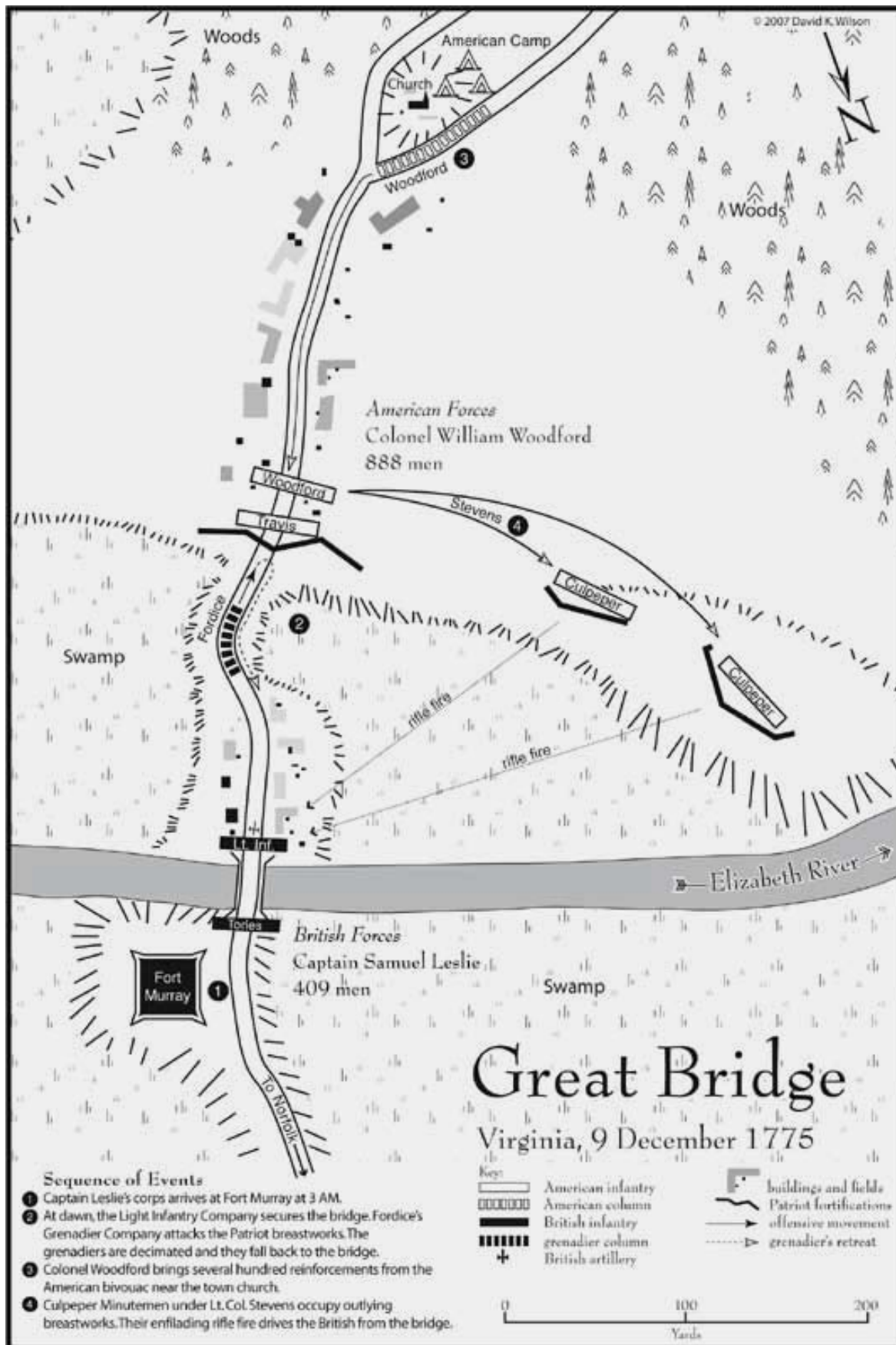
This I Was Determined Not to Suffer :

The Humiliation of Lord Dunmore in the Second Bunker Hill Affair (Great Bridge)

by David K. Wilson



This map, "Plan des environs de Williamsburg, York, Hampton, et Portsmouth" depicts the area at the mouth of the James River at Hampton Roads, Virginia. It was drawn in 1781 and is found in the Rochambeau map collection of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 North is up. Cartographer John Robertson amended the map for readability. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3882h.ar144500>



Wilson, David K. *Great Bridge, Virginia, 9 December 1775*. Originally published Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2005 in *The Southern Strategy: Britain's Conquest of South Carolina and Georgia, 1775-1780*; modified in 2007. Note that north is oriented toward the bottom of the map.

Storms are not unusual on the Virginia coast in September. Nevertheless, a small vessel of the Royal Navy was caught off-guard by a strong squall on September 2, 1775 and blown aground near the town of Hampton, Virginia. The British claimed the stranded ship was plundered by the local inhabitants in blatant disregard for royal authority. The citizens of Hampton said the ship's cargo was given up as lost by the crew or given away "as a reward" to the locals who helped the castaways.¹ Captain Matthew Squire of the HMS *Otter*, who commanded the small British flotilla in the Chesapeake, demanded compensation for the goods taken from the ship "or the people of Hampton, who committed the outrage, must be answerable for the consequences."² The town leaders formed a committee that denied plundering the vessel and also made counter claims against Captain Squire. The committee complained that the British had been raiding Whigs (members of the political party in America which favored resistance to Crown authority) along Virginia's lower coast to steal their property including slaves, whom Squire employed as pilots for his ships.

If this incident had occurred at any other time, an agreement for compensation could have probably been easily arbitrated in some way. But this was 1775 and Virginia, like the rest of Britain's American colonies, was a powder keg of political passions waiting for a spark like this to ignite. For weeks the tone of the communications between the townspeople and Captain Squire became increasingly bellicose. In light of the fighting between Whig and British military forces in Massachusetts (the Battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill had already occurred), and the increasing polarization of the armed camps in Virginia, the Whig leaders in Virginia felt it was prudent to prepare to defend Hampton against a possible attack.

At the Virginia Convention meeting in Williamsburg, the Whigs decided to send portions of Colonel William Woodford's 2nd Virginia Regiment, one of Virginia's two newly raised regiments of regular troops, to garrison the town supported by elements of the Culpeper Minutemen, elite militiamen from Virginia's western frontier who were famed for their skill with the famous Kentucky long rifle. The men from Culpeper County were conspicuous for their white-fringed hunting shirts with the words "Liberty or Death" stitched starkly on the front. The regulars lacked proper uniforms at this time and so also wore hunting shirts, though without the colorful slogan of the Culpeper battalion. For this reason the British derisively referred to all the regulars and minutemen as "shirtmen".

Fearful that the British might bombard the town, the local militiamen sunk a number of small galleys and other vessels in the river in order to obstruct the waterborne approaches to Hampton. The militia had not completed their work when, on 24 October 1775, Captain Squire's flotilla consisting of four or five tenders (small naval vessels designed to "tend" larger warships) approached the town "in order to prevent their sinking vessels in

the mouth of Hampton harbour."³ According to the American version of events, a company of the Culpeper Minutemen under Captain Lyne was observing the approach of the British flotilla when British sailors or marines standing on the decks of two of the tenders unleashed "two vollies [*sic*] of musquetry" at the minutemen.⁴ The British of course claim the Americans fired on them first. Either way, the opening shots of the American Revolution in Virginia had been fired.

Soon all the British ships in the river were firing both cannon and musketry at the Americans ashore while the Americans, now reinforced by another company of Culpeper Minutemen under Captain Nicholas, kept up a warm counter fire with their rifles. The British vessels were unable to approach within 300 yards of shore because of the obstructions of sunken vessels in the river put there by the Americans. At that range the fire of either side had little effect, though a few of the riflemen claimed they "saw men fall in one of the tenders." As the afternoon wore on the Americans fell back to the wood line in an attempt to draw the British on shore where they could be met decisively. However, the British refused to be drawn in and so late in the afternoon the two rifle companies withdrew to Hampton. After all the Americans had withdrawn from the area at about 5 pm, the British finally sent a raiding party ashore where they proceeded to burn a house on the outskirts of town.⁵

When word reached Williamsburg at about 8 pm on 24 October that Hampton had been attacked, the Committee of Safety meeting there "agreed to equip 50 riflemen with horses & send them immediately down" to reinforce the town.⁶ Colonel William Woodford, commander of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, was ordered to ride with the riflemen to take command of all the Patriot forces then in Hampton. Woodford was a veteran of the French and Indian War and had served with George Washington during his disastrous Fort Mifflin campaign in 1776. Woodford would go to Hampton without his battalion of regulars to make better time with the mounted riflemen. The men assigned to the task were those of Captain Abraham Buford's company of Culpeper Minutemen.

Buford was not well-known at this time, but he would later gain immortality as the victim of Banastre Tarleton's most infamous "massacre" at the Waxhaws in South Carolina almost five years later. There, on 29 May 1780, then "Colonel" Buford would have the dubious honor to preside over one of the most one-sided and sanguinary disasters to befall the Continental Army during the

¹ *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, September 22, 1775, page 3. From the Colonial Williamsburg Virginia Gazette Digital Collection. http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1775/0222hi.jpg (Accessed 31 December 2006.)

² *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, September 15, 1775, page 3. From the Colonial Williamsburg Virginia Gazette Digital Collection. http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1775/0216hi.jpg (Accessed 31 December 2006.)

³ Captain Matthew Squire to Admiral Samuel Graves, 2 December 1775 in Peter Force, ed., *American Archives* (Washington, 1853), series 4, vol. 4, p. 351. According to Captain Squire, his flotilla at this time only consisted of four tenders. The Americans say the British flotilla had a large schooner, five tenders, and two pilot boats. (*The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: John Pinkney, 2 November 1775, page 2. From the Colonial Williamsburg Virginia Gazette Digital Collection.)

⁴ *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: John Pinkney, 2 November 1775, page 2. From the Colonial Williamsburg Virginia Gazette Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1775/0187hi.jpg (Accessed 1 January 2007.)

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ John Page to Thomas Jefferson, 11 November 1775 in *The Thomas Jefferson Papers* Series 1. General Correspondence. 1651-1827, Library of Congress, American Memory Collection. <http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0427.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.) Henceforth referred to as the *Jefferson Papers*.

entire war. At the time though, Captain Buford was thought of as “an experienced and brave rifleman.”⁷ He and Woodford rode all night and arrived in Hampton about 7:30 am the morning of 25 October. Without even having time to eat breakfast, Woodford had to quickly take charge of the situation and begin reorganizing Hampton’s defenses. The British had spent the night cutting through the barrier of tangled vessels the Americans had sunk in the river and at about 8 am the British flotilla drew up alongside the town. A breastwork had been built near the wharves, but the British fire had forced the town’s militia from the works. Woodford therefore decided to station most of his men in the town’s strongly built buildings, firing through windows until an advantage could be gained.

[The British sailors] then gave 3 cheers [*sic*], and began a heavy fire. Colonel Woodford immediately posted Captain Nicholas with his company on one side of the main street, and Captain Bluford [*sic* Buford] with his riflemen on the other, who were joined by the town company of militia; Captain Lyne with his company was ordered to march to cross the roads just out of town to sustain any attack that might come from [the] James or Back river[s]. The colonel had been informed that men were landed from both these rivers.⁸

For more than an hour and a quarter the fight raged, “cannon balls, grape shot & musket balls whistled over the heads of our men, whilst our muskets & rifles poured showers of balls into their vessels.”⁹ The buildings of Hampton were too strongly constructed and the weapons of the British were too light (the cannon being mostly 4-pounders) to have any effect. The British began to sustain increasing losses from the accurate rifle fire and musketry of the Americans. Captain Squire therefore decided to withdraw his little fleet. Unfortunately for the British, the tender *Hawke* drifted too close to shore and ran aground before this maneuver could be completed. This mishap was due to “the imprudence of the officer on board,” according to Squire.¹⁰

The Americans immediately unleashed a withering fusillade of rifle and musket fire on the hapless vessel, pinning down the crew. A party of Woodford’s men then waded into the shallow water to take possession of the ship. Most of the crew was killed, wounded or taken prisoner. The remainder of the ship’s complement including Lieutenant Wright, the vessel’s commander, jumped into the water to make a humiliating swim to Captain Squire’s flagship. Thus ended the first battle of the Revolution in Virginia. The Americans won the skirmish hands down, taking no casualties. According to Squire’s official report the British sustained only two killed, two wounded, and four captured; however the Americans say they took

seven prisoners and that the British suffered at least 21 casualties.¹¹

When the royal governor of Virginia, Lord John Murray, Earl of Dunmore – more commonly known as Lord Dunmore or simply “Dunmore” – heard the news of the Royal Navy’s comeuppance at Hampton, he was infuriated. As far as Dunmore was concerned, he had been more than tolerant but now the Whigs had gone too far. From his perspective, the battle and the spilling of the blood of British soldiers at Hampton proved that Virginia was in open rebellion against the Crown like Massachusetts.

In June of 1775, Dunmore had been driven from the governor’s palace in the colonial capital at Williamsburg. He now did all of his governing from the safety of the deck of His Majesty’s Ship *William* in the Chesapeake Bay. Earlier in the year, Patrick Henry had marched on the capital of Williamsburg with a battalion of colonial militia demanding Dunmore return some gunpowder he had taken from the city that Henry claimed belong to the people. The indignant governor replied, “if an insult is offered to me or to those who have obeyed my orders, I will declare freedom to the slaves and lay the town in ashes!”¹² Dunmore now felt the proper response to the affair at Hampton was to make good on at least part of his earlier threat by declaring martial law and issuing an emancipation proclamation. However, he also knew that before he could do so he would need to improve his position, both physically and militarily.

The British troops in Virginia were at this time barracked in a warehouse at a shipyard at Gosport near Portsmouth on the Elizabeth River. The shipyard belonged to Andrew Sprowle who was a Scot and an ardent Tory (the political party loyal to the Crown in America). He was glad to host the soldiers as he owed much of his success to the servicing of Royal Navy vessels at his shipyard. Nevertheless, he thought the royal troops were too few in number compared to the rebels and he prayed for the British ministry in London to send more redcoats. “God send them soon,” he wrote, “While the soldiers [remain] at Gosport, I am safe.”¹³

Outside of the area around Portsmouth, Virginia’s Loyalists were plainly outnumbered or overawed by the Patriots and their growing armies. The one other region where most people agreed there were significant numbers of Tories was Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties. If Dunmore stood any chance of holding onto power he had to secure the city of Norfolk and its environs. Norfolk was Virginia’s largest city with more than 6,000 inhabitants, many if not most of whom were immigrants from Scotland and so were assumed to be loyal to the Crown. In addition, the city’s Scots-dominated business community had many ties to merchants in Glasgow who benefited from Britain’s mercantile trade system. Dunmore now formulated a plan to hold onto power in Virginia by securing Norfolk and Princess Anne counties where many Scots had also settled.

⁷ *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: John Pinkney, 26 October 1775, page 3. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/PI/1775/0184hi.jpg (Accessed 31 December 2006.)

⁸ *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: John Pinkney, 2 November 1775, page 2. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/PI/1775/0187hi.jpg (Accessed 31 December 2006.)

⁹ John Page to Thomas Jefferson, 11 November 1775, in *Jefferson Papers*.

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0444.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

¹⁰ Squire to Graves, 2 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:351.

¹¹ Squire to Graves, 2 December 1775 in Force, *American Archives* 4:4:351. *Virginia Gazette*, Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 10 November 1775, page 2. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/PI/1775/0258hi.jpg (Accessed 1 January 2007.)

¹² Henry Steele Commager and Richard B. Morris, eds., *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six*, Bicentennial edition (1958; reprint, New York: Harper & Row, 1975), 106.

¹³ *Virginia Gazette*, Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 29 December 1775, page 1. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/PI/1775/0291hi.jpg (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

In mid-November, Dunmore heard that the little village of Great Bridge, about nine miles south of Norfolk, had been occupied by about 120 North Carolina militia. Dunmore feared the strategic implications of the Patriots holding Great Bridge, which was “by nature a very strong pass and the only one by which they can enter Princess Anne County by land and a great part of Norfolk County.” Dunmore also did not like the idea of the Patriots of North Carolina joining with those of Virginia. “This I was determined not to suffer.” On 14 November 1775, Dunmore therefore embarked 109 soldiers from the corps of the 14th Regiment and about 22 volunteers from Norfolk in boats on a mission to dislodge the Patriots from the town.¹⁴

Following the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, the British troops arrived at Great Bridge only to find the Carolina militia had abandoned it. Some friendly locals appeared and informed them that several hundred Whig militia were nine or ten miles north of them at Kemp’s Landing, which itself was about seven miles from Norfolk. Dunmore wanted to confront this force but knew he could not leave the strategic passage at Great Bridge unguarded again. “I immediately ordered a fort to be erected there,” he wrote.¹⁵ The fort was built on the northern bank of the river in position to cover the bridge. The soldiers removed the planking of the bridge to help secure their position against attack.

Captain Samuel Leslie commanded the small detachment of the 14th Regiment that formed this expedition. “After directions had been given to erect a kind of wooden fort to secure the pass,” he wrote, “we proceeded nine or ten miles farther, to Kemp’s Landing, where we were informed there were three or four hundred of the Rebels ready to receive us, under the command of a Colonel Lawson.”¹⁶ According to Dunmore, “about a mile from the place our advanced party were fired upon the rebels from a thicket before our people discovered them.”¹⁷ John Page, a veteran of the French and Indian wars and future governor of Virginia, reported that the Patriot militia had been “judiciously posted in ambush as could be” and that “the ministerial fools fell into it very completely.”¹⁸ Captain Leslie confirmed that two volleys from the rebels surprised the British advance guard, “who had concealed themselves in very thick woods on the left of the road.”¹⁹ However, the fire of the militia was very weak and “although the advanced guardsmen were thrown into confusion,”²⁰ the regulars quickly recovered.

Dunmore ordered the main body of his force that was about 300 yards behind the avant-garde to advance to engage the militia. He then “detached a party with the volunteers to outflank them [the rebels]. At the same time the advanced guard with the grenadiers

rushed into the woods.”²¹ The militia stood their ground against two or three more fires but then scattered. The British “with little or no loss gained a compleat [*sic*] victory,” John Page lamented. “Not a tenth part of the militia fired. They fled in a most dastardly manner.”²² The only British casualty was a grenadier who suffered a wound to his knee. Patriot casualties were also light with less than 5 killed and about 18 captured; however, the rout was complete.²³

After spending a few more days in the area rounding up additional prisoners, the British column then marched to Norfolk. Sources differ on what day the British took possession of the city but Captain Leslie reported his troops captured the town on 23 November 1775. The redcoats then paraded with their prisoners through the city streets with crowds of Tories cheering them on in celebration of their victory at Kemp’s Landing. Dunmore led the march to the courthouse where he raised the royal standard (a pair of tattered colors, he said, as he had nothing better) and called upon all loyal Virginians to take up arms with him. Taking advantage of the euphoria, the royal governor finally decided the time had come to publish an emancipation proclamation and a declaration of martial law that he had written over two weeks earlier on 7 November 1775. Dunmore held off publishing the document in hopes of getting some direction from London before taking such a drastic step, but he felt he could not let the moment pass. Using presses he had confiscated in the city, Dunmore printed and distributed the proclamation which read in part:

I do, in virtue of the power and authority to me given, by his majesty, determine to execute martial law, and cause the same to be executed throughout this colony.... And I do hereby further declare all indentured servants, negroes, or others (appertaining to rebels) free, that are able and willing to bear arms, they joining his majesty’s troops, as soon as may be, for the more speedily reducing this colony to a proper sense of their duty, to his majesty’s crown and dignity.²⁴

It is difficult to comprehend more than 230 years removed from the event what a shocking declaration this was. Dunmore not only declared martial law (and thus war on Virginia’s Whigs), he attempted to declare an end to Virginia’s way of life through his emancipation proclamation. Even though his declaration only applied to the slaves of “rebels,” the fact was not lost on any slave-owning Virginian that the declaration did not specify how a slave was to determine if his master was a “rebel” and thus if he was “emancipated”. In addition, the arming of slaves was something no white Virginian, Whig or Tory, wished to see. By this measure Dunmore lost much support among the white population. Dunmore’s emancipation declaration not only applied to the slaves of rebels but also to slaves who were “able and willing to bear arms.” Whig newspapers at the time were quick to point out this

¹⁴ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in K.G. Davies, ed., *Documents of the American Revolution 1770 – 1783* (Shannon: Irish University Press, 1976), 12:58, 59.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Captain Samuel Leslie to General William Howe, 26 November 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:3:1717.

¹⁷ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:59.

¹⁸ John Page to Thomas Jefferson, 24 November 1775 *Jefferson Papers*.

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0444.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

¹⁹ Leslie to Howe, 26 November 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:3:1717.

²⁰ Page to Jefferson, 24 November 1775, in *Jefferson Papers*.

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0444.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

²¹ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:59.

²² Page to Jefferson, 24 November 1775, in *Jefferson Papers*.

<http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0444.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

²³ Casualties from Dunmore to Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:59.

²⁴ “By his Excellency, & Etc. A Proclamation.” *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 24 November 1775. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_Gazet/Images/P/1775/0270hi.jpg (Accessed December 30, 2006.)

meant slave women and children were not eligible to be emancipated. Dunmore's declaration further required that "every person capable of bearing arms to resort to his majesty's standard, or be looked upon as traitors to his majesty's crown and government." The penalty for not joining his majesty's banner was "forfeiture of life, confiscation of lands, &c. &c."²⁵ It was an approach that led many Whigs around Norfolk to make insincere pledges of fidelity to the crown in order to save their property from Dunmore and his redcoats.

Over the next few days more than 3,000 residents of Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties rushed to sign oaths of loyalty being administered by the governor's agents. "What assistance I can give shall not be wanting," one Norfolk Loyalist had earlier proclaimed, "as I glory in the name of TORY."²⁶ Whigs, on the other hand, deplored the turn of affairs in the region: "In short he [Dunmore] has made a compleat [*sic*] conquest of Princess Ann & Norfolk. A number of negros [*sic*] & cowardly scoundrels flock to his standard. But we hope soon to put a stop to his career & recover all we have lost...."²⁷

Governor Dunmore was now moved to write: "Had I but a few more men here, I would immediately march to Williamsburg, my former place of residence, by which I should soon compel the WHOLE COLONY to submit."²⁸ When native Virginian, George Washington, heard of Dunmore's successes, he warned Congress that "the fate of America a good deal depends on his [Dunmore] being obliged to evacuate Norfolk this winter."²⁹ Nevertheless, not all was as sanguine as it seemed for the Tory cause. By Dunmore's own admission, of the 3,000 signatories to the Loyalty Oath he was administering, "not above three or four hundred at most are in any degree capable of bearing arms, and the greatest part of these hardly ever made use of the gun...."³⁰

Dunmore now formed two new provincial regiments to attempt to increase his anemic troop numbers. The first unit was to be made up of white Tories and was called the "Queen's Own Loyal Virginia Regiment;" the other was to be made up of free blacks called "Lord Dunmore's Ethiopian Regiment." Between 200 to 300 runaway slaves had already joined Dunmore's ranks with more trickling into Norfolk every day. "Those I form into a corps as fast as they come in," Dunmore wrote, "giving them white officers, and non-commissioned officers in proportion."³¹ Presumably these

former slaves all came from estates of "rebels" but just how Dunmore made this determination and whether or not such a finding could be verified are not known. The soldiers of the Ethiopian regiment had the words "Liberty to Slaves" stitched on their uniforms as a satirical derivative of Patrick Henry's battle cry, both to point out the irony of the Whig's war for "liberty" when many of them kept slaves and also as a way to mock the similarly uniformed Culpeper Minutemen.

Washington understood that if the British were allowed to fortify and garrison Norfolk, it would be difficult for the Americans to remove them. They could then use the city as a base for military operations in the South. Knowing this, the Whig legislators of Virginia immediately dispatched Colonel William Woodford and his troops to dislodge Dunmore from Norfolk. Woodford's command consisted of his own 2nd Virginia Regiment plus elements of Culpeper Minutemen amounting to nearly 700 men. As Dunmore had predicted, however, Woodford would have to march via the road that passed over the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River at Great Bridge to reach Norfolk. There like a troll from the storybooks stood Dunmore's little fort overlooking the bridge ready to stop them.

The village of Great Bridge consisted of only about 20 buildings south of the river with the most prominent structure being a church at the southern end of town. The bridge itself was of simple wood rail and plank construction about 40 yards long. While touring the town in 1848, the historian Benson Lossing wrote, "Great Bridge is the name for a comparatively insignificant structure, unless the causeways connected with it may be included in the term."³² The structure was also commonly known as "the long bridge" by many locals at the time. By today's standards and even by the standards of the 1840's as Benson Lossing pointed out, a 40-yard long bridge seems insignificant. It must be kept in mind that at the time no major river in America was bridged and there were few bridges over even minor rivers like Elizabeth River. The bridge at Great Bridge was indeed a "long bridge" for its day.

Marching from the south into the village, Colonel Woodford established his camp at Great Bridge across the river from the British fort on 2 December 1775. The English had named their little stronghold Fort Murray in honor of the governor. Woodford described the structure as a "stockade fort" mounting "two four pounders, some swivells & Wall Peices [*sic*]." His men derisively called it the "hog pen." Colonel Woodford, commanding something close to 700 men, initially considered mounting an assault on the British position but he instead settled on fortifying the ground south of the bridge. "The Enemy's Fort, I think, might have been taken," Woodford wrote, "but not without the loss of many of our Men; their Situation is very advantageous, & no way to Attack them but by exposing most of the Troops to their Fire upon a large open Marsh."³³ Woodford estimated the fort's garrison at 250 regulars. However, Dunmore said there were 25 men of the 14th Regiment, 25 white volunteers, about 50 blacks making the garrison about 100

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ "From Robert Gray, dated Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1775, to his friend in Glasgow." *The Virginia Gazette*. Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 29 December 1775. From the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1775/0291hi.jpg (Accessed 6 January 2006.)

²⁷ Page to Jefferson, 24 November 1775, in *Jefferson Papers*. <http://memory.loc.gov/master/mss/mtj/mtj1/001/0400/0444.jpg> (Accessed 6 January 2007.)

²⁸ Dunmore to General William Howe, 30 November 1775, in *The Virginia Gazette*, Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, January 26, 1776, from the Colonial Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette* Digital Collection.

http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1776/0017hi.jpg (Accessed 4 September 2006.)

²⁹ Washington to Congress, 18 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:314.

³⁰ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:59.

³¹ Dunmore to Howe, 30 November 1775, in *The Virginia Gazette*, Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 26 January 1776, from the

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http://www.pastportal.com/cwdl_new/VA_GAZET/Images/P/1776/0017hi.jpg (Accessed 4 September 2006.)

³² Benson J. Lossing, *A Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1859), 2:327.

³³ Woodford to the Virginia Convention, 4 December 1775, in Robert L. Scribner and Brent Tarter, eds., *Revolutionary Virginia: the Road to Independence* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1979), 5:48, 49.

men.³⁴ There were also two four-pounder cannon mounted in the fort. Over the next few days, the British burned the homes closest to the fort to allow for a clear field of fire for both their cannon and small arms. The Patriot troops skirmished with the garrison during this time but did not attempt any assault. The situation was thus a stalemate. Both sides were in good defensive positions but neither party believed they had the means to press an effective attack.

Colonel Woodford was not sure how to proceed. Reinforcements were arriving from both Virginia and North Carolina but few came with weapons and none with supplies. Rather than being a help, the additional men only added to Woodford's already difficult logistic situation. The Patriots had the upper hand numerically but they were ill-equipped, inexperienced, and lacked ammunition and supplies. Woodford protested to the Virginia legislature that many of his muskets were "rather to be considered as lumber, than fit to be put in men's hands."³⁵ The Carolinians had brought cannon but they were not operational because they had no mountings or carriages. To top everything else, a rumor had spread that 500 Scottish Highlanders had recently reinforced Dunmore. The "Highlanders" were actually peaceable Scottish émigrés consisting of 120 immigrant families (about 300 people including women and children). A rebel spy later described them as "very poor Raw creatures [knowing] Nothing of the Gun nor Sword," but Colonel Woodford, lacking this intelligence at the time, had to take the threat seriously.³⁶

As poor as the American position seemed to be, the British soldiers were no better off - and maybe worse. Fort Murray had only a few lightweight cannon and the structure was isolated and far removed from the main defenses being erected around Norfolk. The fort's garrison was outnumbered by the Americans who were receiving reinforcements regularly. The British had even fewer serviceable small arms than the Americans. Lord Dunmore received intelligence indicating the Americans had procured artillery but he did not know the guns were not operational. Afraid that the Americans would blow Fort Murray to bits with their cannon, the Governor decided he had to act quickly to attack Great Bridge and drive out the Americans: "Being informed that the Rebels had procured some cannon from North Carolina, and they were also to be reinforced from Williamsburg, and knowing that our little Fort was not in a condition to withstand any thing heavier than a Musquet shot, I thought it advisable to risque something to save the Fort."³⁷

Dunmore concocted a straightforward plan to defeat the Americans. Several companies of the Ethiopian Regiment would make a demonstration downstream to lure the Patriot soldiers away from their fortifications. While Colonel Woodford was distracted by the feint, the British regulars would launch a frontal assault against the American earthworks and then drive Woodford's soldiers from the town. Captain Samuel Leslie of the 14th Regiment was the most senior British military officer in Virginia and so had charge of the operation. He commanded all the regular troops in the city which primarily consisted of the light infantry and grenadier companies of the 14th Regiment - roughly 163 effectives of which about 120

were available for duty.³⁸

The light infantry company was designated to lead the crossing of the bridge while the grenadiers were detailed to mount the assault on the rebel earthworks. Supporting the regulars were approximately 230 former slaves and white Tories from the two provincial battalions. Captain Squire donated a handful of Royal Navy gunners to service the two 4-pounders that accompanied the sortie. The British attack force therefore totaled roughly 400 troops including supporting militia. Dunmore told the regulars that they could expect only three hundred Virginia "shirtmen" to oppose them. However, Woodford's command had actually accrued by this time to about 900, with 760 fit for duty.³⁹

Captain Leslie's column left Norfolk the night of 8 December 1775, arriving at Great Bridge at about three o'clock the next morning. Things started to go wrong immediately. "By some mistake," the two companies of black soldiers that were supposed to mount the diversionary attack were not at the fort.⁴⁰ The Ethiopian companies had made a routine tactical redeployment to another pass on the river, but no one had informed Dunmore in Norfolk nor had Dunmore sent any orders to the Ethiopians notifying them ahead of time of their role in the upcoming attack. It was a bilateral communications failure. The diversion was a key element of the planned attack but no one was available to execute it. Captain Leslie made a bold decision to continue with the operation anyway.

Having marched nine miles overnight, Leslie rested his men on the east side of the river until just before dawn. At first light, the light infantry replaced the missing planks on the bridge and crossed the river. After establishing a bridgehead on the southern bank, the light infantrymen were joined by the Navy gunners who placed their two four-pounders in front of the bridge facing the rebel earthworks. Somehow, all this activity went undetected by the Americans in the dim light of the early dawn.

Once the bridge was secure, the light infantry held their position while Captain Charles Fordice⁴¹ led the 60-man grenadier company of the 14th Foot across the bridge and toward the American camp. The Tory reserve under Captain Leslie's personal command took up position at the bridge to hold open the vital link with the fort and Norfolk. The Patriot works were protected by impassable swamps accessible only by the narrow road leading from the bridge. A British officer described the situation with dismay: "Figure to yourself a strong breastwork built across a causeway, on which six men only could advance abreast; a large swamp almost surrounded them, at the back of which were two small breastworks to flank us in our attack on their intrenchments [*sic*]. Under these disadvantages it was impossible to succeed."⁴²

The grenadiers advanced in narrow column down the causeway. About halfway to the breastworks they came upon a three-man American picket. The picket, though outnumbered, was determined to skirmish with the British column before falling back. "Before they quitted their stations," one newspaper reported, "they

³⁴ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1775, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.

³⁵ Woodford to Patrick Henry, 7 December 1775, in Scribner and Tarter, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:78.

³⁶ Titus Meanwell to "Mr. QM", 7 December 1775, in Scribner and Tarter, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:75.

³⁷ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.

³⁸ This was all of the 14th Regiment that was present in Norfolk. The other line companies were en route or they were still being recruited. The figure of 163 men is the total of officers and enlisted men listed as of 1 December 1775. (Force, 4:4:350.)

³⁹ Scribner and Tarter, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:101.

⁴⁰ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.

⁴¹ Some sources spell the name Fordyce.

⁴² Unnamed British naval officer, 9 January 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:540.

fired at least three rounds as the enemy were crossing the bridge, and one of them, who was posted behind some shingles [piles of stones], kept his ground till he had fired eight times, and, after receiving a whole platoon, made his escape over the causeway into our breastwork.”⁴³ The picket men had done their duty, however, having both slowed the British advance and given the Americans warning of the attack by the sound of their guns firing.

Major Alexander Spotswood, one of Woodford’s officers, was in his tent just getting up when he heard the sound of the skirmishing. Assuming it was merely the customary “morning salute” the British discharged to greet them each dawn, the major did not take serious note of the gunfire until he heard a fellow officer cry out, “Boys! Stand to your arms!”⁴⁴ The Americans were surprised but this British advantage was negated because the attack came just after a Patriot drummer had completed beating reveille. “Lucky time for us,” Woodford later said, “all our men must be under arms.”⁴⁵

The distance from the bridge to the Patriot breastworks was 160 yards. Lieutenant Travis commanded 60 men in the forward earthworks. Watching the red column snake its way down the road toward his position, Travis told his troops to open fire when the enemy was at 50 yards. Once the grenadiers reached that mark, Travis’ men unleashed a deadly fusillade that ripped apart the front ranks of the British column. The grenadiers who survived the first volley staggered and hesitated. Captain Fordyce knew that his only hope was to close with the rebels so his troops could employ their bayonets and overrun the American breastwork. In the best tradition of his profession, the captain took his hat off, waved it above his head, and rushed forward. The grenadiers struggled down the narrow road after their captain but the weight of fire was too much for them. Fordyce took his first bullet in the knee. Falling, he stood back up, and shouted at his troops to remember their regiment’s “ancient glory” and that “the day was their own.”⁴⁶ The brave captain came to within fifteen steps of the earthwork before a rebel bullet felled him a second time. He did not rise again. Many Americans later expressed admiration for Fordyce. One American newspaper said the captain’s death “would have been that of a hero had he met it in a better cause.”⁴⁷

“Captain Fordyce, of the Grenadiers, led the van with his company,” Colonel Woodford wrote respectfully, “who for coolness and bravery, deserved a better fate, as well as the brave fellows who fell with him, who behaved like heroes. They marched up to our breastwork with fixed bayonets, and perhaps a hotter fire never happened or a greater carnage, for the number of troops.”⁴⁸ With Fordyce dead, the attack disintegrated under a hail of Patriot musket balls. Over half the grenadiers had fallen killed or severely wounded, and of those who still stood nearly all had been wounded. These brave men reluctantly gave up the assault and returned to the bridge where Captain Leslie was attempting to reform for another attack.

Not more than 90 men of Woodford’s regiment had engaged the enemy up to this time. Lying before them were more than 15 British dead and at least as many wounded. The British cannon provided covering fire for the retiring grenadiers but the small guns

had little effect on the Patriot earthworks. Seeing that the British were attempting to reform, Colonel Woodford ran to retrieve reinforcements. Most of the small Patriot army was bivouacked in and about the church that was 400 yards away at the other end of town. Once at the church, Woodford gathered hundreds of Virginia and Carolina troops behind him and led the march back to front. As the large American column came into view of the bridge, it immediately came under fire from British cannon and small arms, and the Americans answered in kind. The effective range of an eighteenth century musket was about 80 yards but the two sides were exchanging fire from well over 100. Neither side suffered any casualties despite the impressive display generated by the discharge of hundreds of muskets.

Woodford was at something of a dilemma as how to press the advantage he had gained. If he advanced down the narrow road to attack the British at the bridge, his troops would face the same disadvantages - and probably meet the same fate - that the grenadiers had minutes earlier. The decision was therefore made to use the crack-shot Culpeper riflemen. Lt. Col. Edward Stevens led 100 of his minutemen in a daring dash across exposed ground to occupy some of the Patriot’s outlying fortifications north of the main works. Once in position, the minutemen rained rifle fire on the right flank of the British forces. The Pennsylvania rifles that the Culpeper men carried had more than twice the effective range of the redcoats’ smoothbore muskets. Thus, the British infantry was unable to respond to this new threat effectively, while the two small cannon being served by the sailors could not suppress a hundred riflemen firing from behind earthworks. As the British troops began to suffer more casualties, Captain Leslie ordered the Tory militia and what remained of the 14th Regiment to fall back to the fort. They left behind most of their dead as well as many of their wounded. The Royal Navy gunners abandoned their two fieldpieces on the American side of the bridge but only after spiking the guns (i.e. rendering them inoperable by blocking their touchholes). A few American officers urged an immediate counterattack against the demoralized British, but Woodford - still wary of the difficulties inherent in assaulting the British fort - refused. He also feared the rumored Highlanders might be waiting nearby. The American commander therefore decided to hold up and wait for reinforcements. The battle was over.

Based on the amount of “blood on the bridge,” Major Spotswood believed the British lost half their men. Woodford reported recovering 15 dead and 18 wounded on the field. An American spy reported British losses at 102 killed and wounded. Dunmore officially reported 17 dead and 44 wounded in the 14th Regiment; he failed to report the casualties among the Tories, if there were any. In any case, the losses were severe for the regulars who sustained 61 casualties out of starting force of 120 fit for duty men - a staggering casualty rate of over 50%. Including the two Tory regiments, however, the overall British casualty rate was about 15%. Among the killed was Captain Leslie’s own nephew who was a lieutenant in the grenadiers; Dunmore said Leslie was “much depressed” by the loss.⁴⁹

The Americans went to great lengths to aid the British wounded. It is not too much to say that Woodford’s men deserve as much credit for their humanity as for their courage under fire. During the

⁴³ Virginia Gazette in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:229.

⁴⁴ Spotswood, 9 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:224.

⁴⁵ Woodford to the Virginia Convention, 10 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:228.

⁴⁶ *Virginia Gazette* in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:228-229.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Woodford to the Virginia Convention, 10 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:228.

⁴⁹ Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:224. Woodford to the President of the Convention at Williamsburg, 9 December 1775 and 11 December 1775 in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:90, 109. Max Calvert quoted by Woodford in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:109. Dunmore to Dartmouth, 13 December 1775, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.

action, several Patriot soldiers left the breastwork and braved British gunfire to bring fallen grenadiers to safety, who they feared would perish without immediate aid from a surgeon. One wounded grenadier, seeing a Whig soldier rushing toward him, cried out "For God's sake, do not murder us!"⁵⁰ The American simply placed the grenadier's arm around his own neck and carried the man to safety. Woodford's men suffered almost no casualties at all. "I have the pleasure to inform you," Woodford proclaimed in a letter to Patrick Henry, "that the victory was complete.... This was a second Bunker's Hill affair, in miniature, with this difference, that we kept our post and had only one man wounded in the hand."⁵¹

The cream of the 14th Regiment of Foot, the only body of regular troops the British had in the South, had been decimated. With a growing American presence, there was nothing left for Dunmore to do now but evacuate. That evening, Leslie spiked the guns at Fort Murray and immediately withdrew his men to Norfolk. Two days later, most of Dunmore's little army evacuated the city for the safety of the ships of the Royal Navy in the Chesapeake Bay. The soldiers were soon joined by many of Norfolk's Tory civilians who sought to escape the advancing rebels.

Most historians have been highly critical of Dunmore's decision to attack. However, given his limited information regarding the American artillery, the Governor's decision was bold but not unreasonable. In addition, it has been said that Dunmore had false information about the size of American forces at Great Bridge. According to Woodford, this false information came from a slave who deserted to the British and told Dunmore that "not more than 300 shirtmen" were present at Great Bridge.⁵² Of note is that the slave belonged to Major Thomas Marshall of the Culpeper Minutemen, the father of John Marshall - the future Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who was also serving with the minutemen alongside his father. According to Woodford, when Dunmore received news of the defeat, "He raved like the mad man he is, & swore to hang the boy who gave him the information."⁵³ While the anecdote of Major Marshall's slave makes for a good story, it is possible that it is not entirely accurate. Woodford says that Lt. John Batut told him that Marshall's slave gave Dunmore the disinformation. It is Woodford again who tells us that an informant said Dunmore "swore to hang" the former slave who gave him the false information. While there is no reason to doubt Woodford's veracity on relating the story, it should be noted that in numerous letters and communiqués that were sent before the battle on 9 December 1775, British officers including Dunmore, Captain Fordice and Captain Leslie had good intelligence as to American numbers at Great Bridge, which they knew were between 700 to 900.⁵⁴

Dunmore's real mistake was failing to understand until it was too late that the critical pass over the Elizabeth River at Great Bridge

was the key to defense of Norfolk. It was the one spot where the small number of troops under his command could stop the larger Patriot forces from approaching the city. Rather than build a substantial fort at Great Bridge that could withstand rebel cannon fire, Dunmore instead wasted time building extensive fortifications around Norfolk that he could not defend with the limited number of troops at his disposal. Interestingly, when the British invaded Virginia again in 1781, one of the first things they did was build a substantial star fort at Great Bridge capable of withstanding cannon fire.

Lord Dunmore blamed Captain Leslie⁵⁵ for the debacle at the bridge, accusing him of "imprudently" choosing to proceed with the attack when the troops meant to divert the rebels were not available.⁵⁶ While Leslie's decision to continue the operation without the diversion was questionable, it probably would have made little difference given that the British forces were so greatly outnumbered at Great Bridge. In addition, it was Dunmore - a former military officer and the man that planned the operation - who failed to send advance word to the troops intended to make the diversion of their role in his plan.

While Dunmore deflected blame for the disaster, Colonel Robert Howe, commanding the 2nd North Carolina Regiment, arrived to reinforce Woodford. Howe was senior to Woodford and held a commission in the Continental Army. He therefore assumed overall command of the combined American army - somewhat to Colonel Woodford's chagrin. After his service in the Great Bridge campaign, Woodford would be given a commission as a brigadier general in the Continental Army. He would go on to lead a brigade of the Virginia Line through some of the most important battles of the war including the battle of Brandywine (where he was wounded in his hand); Monmouth Courthouse; and finally the siege of Charlestown, South Carolina where he was captured with the rest of the city's garrison in May of 1780. Woodford died on 13 November 1780 on a British prison ship off New York. His remains are buried at Trinity Church in Manhattan.

The American forces outside Norfolk now numbered close to 2,000 men. On 14 December, the last British troops remaining in the city evacuated and Colonel Howe took the city without encountering resistance. For several weeks the Patriots entrenched themselves in Norfolk while the British patrolled the waters around the city. On 30 December, Colonel Howe received a communication from the British naval commander, Captain Henry Bellew, informing him that the American troops should "avoid being seen" in the streets. It was a ridiculous request since the Patriots controlled the town. Hinting at his plans, Bellew also told Colonel Howe that he would be wise to evacuate the women and children from the city. Two days later, on 1 January 1776, the Royal Navy began a fierce cannonade of the city, supposedly in retaliation for shots fired at British vessels by American riflemen. Dunmore then sent landing parties to set fire to the docks, which the Americans had been using as sniping platforms. "Our boats now landed and set fire to the town in several places," a British officer reported. "It burnt fiercely

⁵⁰ Woodford to Edmund Pendleton, 4 January 1776, in Frank Moore, *Diary of the Revolution* (reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1969), 1:181.

⁵¹ Woodford to the Virginia Convention, 10 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:228.

⁵² Woodford to the Virginia Convention, 10 December 1775, in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:99.

⁵³ Max Calvert quoted by Woodford in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:109.

⁵⁴ See the following documents for examples: Fordice to Captain Urquhart, 1 December 1775, in Force, *American Archives* 4:4:350. Dunmore to Dartmouth, 6 December 1775, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:59. Leslie to Howe, 26 November 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:3:1717.

⁵⁵ Benson Lossing said that this Captain Leslie was the same Captain Leslie that was killed at the battle of Princeton in 1777 (*Pictorial Field Book*, 1:328, 2:329). However, he is incorrect; Captain William Leslie of the 7th Regiment was killed at Princeton, Captain Samuel Leslie of the 14th Regiment was in command at Great Bridge.

⁵⁶ Dunmore to Dartmouth, 13 December 1775, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.

all night, and the next day; nor are the flames yet extinguished.”⁵⁷ Indeed within a few hours the entire town was ablaze and soon Virginia’s largest city was “in ashes”, as Dunmore had threatened to leave Williamsburg a few months earlier.

Dunmore, for his part, claims that he did not intend to burn the entire town. It did not make much political or strategic sense for him to have done so. However, it did not make much sense for the British to have fired on the town at all. Dunmore lacked the strength to retake the city, so to open fire upon and burn any part of the town could only be considered desultory and spiteful. Nevertheless, in his frustration Dunmore handed torches to his soldiers, who were equally frustrated and vengeful after a serious defeat in battle. Even if we take Dunmore at his word that he did not want the whole city burned, he still should have expected the holocaust that followed.

It is also obvious that Captain Bellew, who had only recently arrived to take command of the British naval forces in the Chesapeake, did not understand the complex political landscape in America. Bellew made little distinction between Tory and Whig--all Americans appeared to be the enemy to him. Idly drifting in the waters around Norfolk while the enemy impudently sniped at the fleet was unpleasant duty for the Royal Navy. Captain Bellew’s correspondence leave no doubt that he was quite eager to retaliate by firing upon Norfolk. After the city was razed, one British naval officer gleefully remarked, “The detested town of Norfolk is no more!”⁵⁸ His feelings were certainly not unique in the fleet.

Some believe, once the conflagration had begun, that the Patriots encouraged it by setting their own fires in the city. Dunmore and the Tories claimed it was so, though the Americans vehemently denied it. It is likely that at least some Tory-owned shops and homes met with Whig torches that New Year’s Day - if only out of misguided retaliation for the British torching the docks and warehouses. However, it is Lord Dunmore and the British officers who had repeatedly threatened to bombard or leave “in ashes” Virginia’s various cities and towns such as Williamsburg, Hampton, and lately Norfolk before it was destroyed, not the Whigs. And it was Dunmore that sent British soldiers into the city with torches. Given the British began the bombardment and set the first fires without good military cause, it is they who must bear the responsibility for the destruction of the city.

The loss of Norfolk had terrible consequences for the British. Lord Dunmore had only achieved minor success in recruiting both black slaves and white Tories into loyal militia regiments. Given more time and support Norfolk might have been made into a formidable Tory stronghold. Lt. General Henry Clinton arrived in March of 1776 with additional troops, and had Dunmore been able to hold onto Norfolk until that time, it is possible that Washington’s warning of terrible consequences for America might have come true. As it was, by the time Clinton arrived in Virginia he found Dunmore’s situation irrecoverable: “Driven from the shore, and the whole country in arms against him, I could not see the use of His Lordship’s remaining longer there, especially after the failure of his attack...at the Great Bridge.”⁵⁹

Events at Norfolk foreshadowed the difficulty the British would have in getting Southern Loyalists to turn out in significant numbers to fight for the King. After all, there were 6,000

inhabitants of Norfolk, and both sides agreed that most of them were Loyalists. Why did only a few hundred men volunteer for service in Dunmore’s regiments? Dunmore claimed that more than 3,000 Tories in the Norfolk area had signed loyalty oaths, but he also admitted that only a few hundred of this number was capable of bearing arms. By contrast, the Patriots had little problem getting thousands of arms-bearing men to come forth and serve in the American military establishment. It can therefore be concluded that there were fewer Loyalists in the Norfolk area than either side thought, or the Virginia Tories lacked the same fighting spirit, motivation, or ability as their Whig counterparts.

Surprisingly, Dunmore was undeterred by the lackluster Tory turnout. Instead, he believed that alleged Patriot oppression of Tories in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties would create a favorable environment for Tory recruitment at some future date. Shortly after the battle Dunmore wrote, “I only want a few troops to ensure them [the Loyalists] of protection, [then] I am sure numbers would flock to the King’s standard.”⁶⁰

Driven from Norfolk and having received no aid from Clinton in the spring of 1776, Dunmore chose to establish a small base at Gwynn Island - about 500 yards off the banks of the Rappahannock River inside the Chesapeake Bay. From there, he stubbornly continued to launch nuisance raids against the Virginia Patriots until he was driven from the post on 8 July 1776. As a parting insult, Dunmore suffered a painful gunshot wound to the knee during the withdrawal from the island. Finally admitting the futility of his remaining in Virginia, Dunmore sailed north where he deposited what few ships and troops he commanded with General Howe who was preparing an invasion of New York. The years of 1775 and 1776 had seen a series of humiliating setbacks for Lord Dunmore. He now left for England, never to return to America.

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⁵⁷ Unnamed British naval officer, 9 January 1775, in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:540.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Henry Clinton, *The American Rebellion*, ed. William B. Willcox (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1954), 25.

⁶⁰ Dunmore to Germain, 18 February 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:67.

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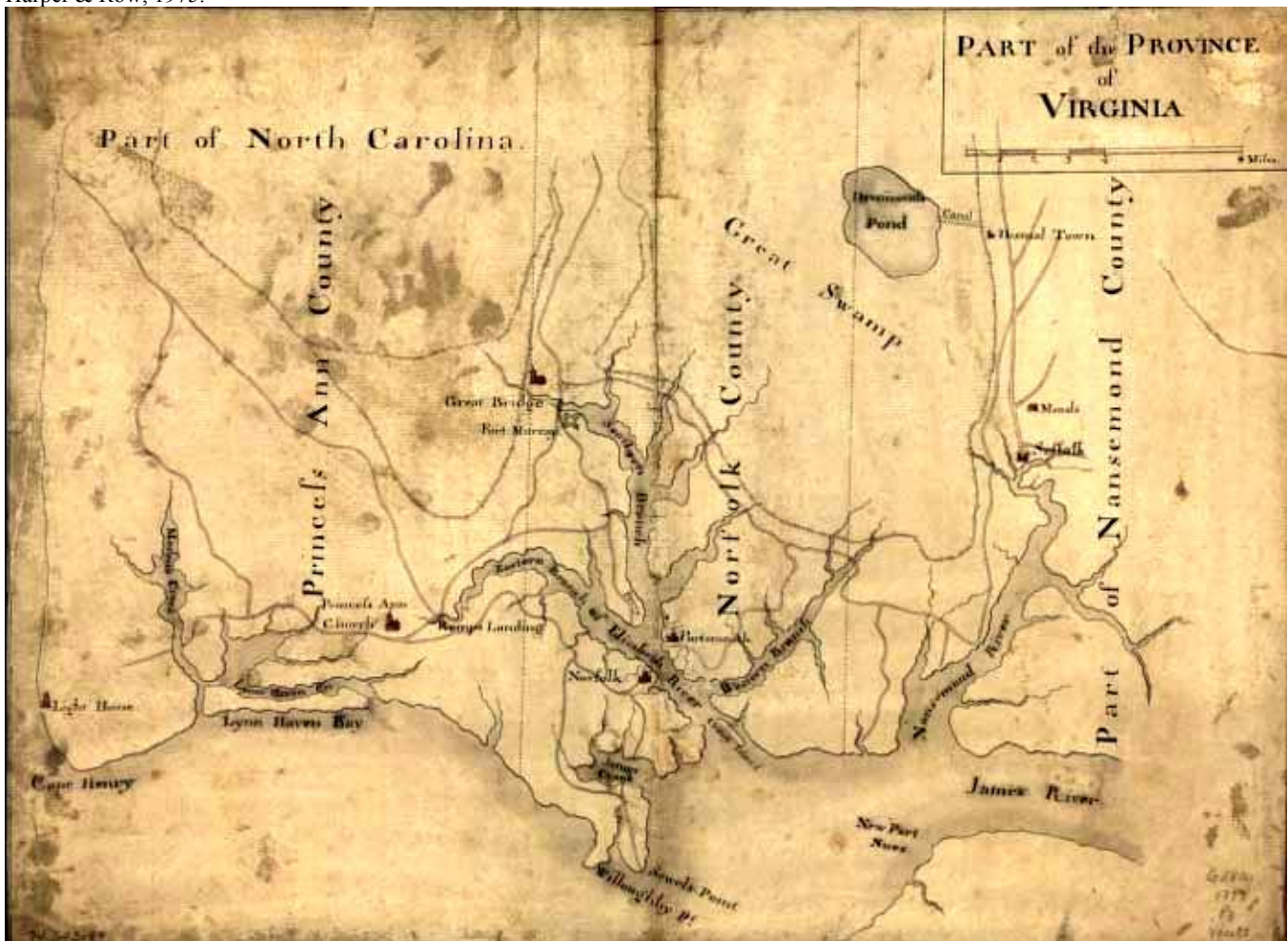
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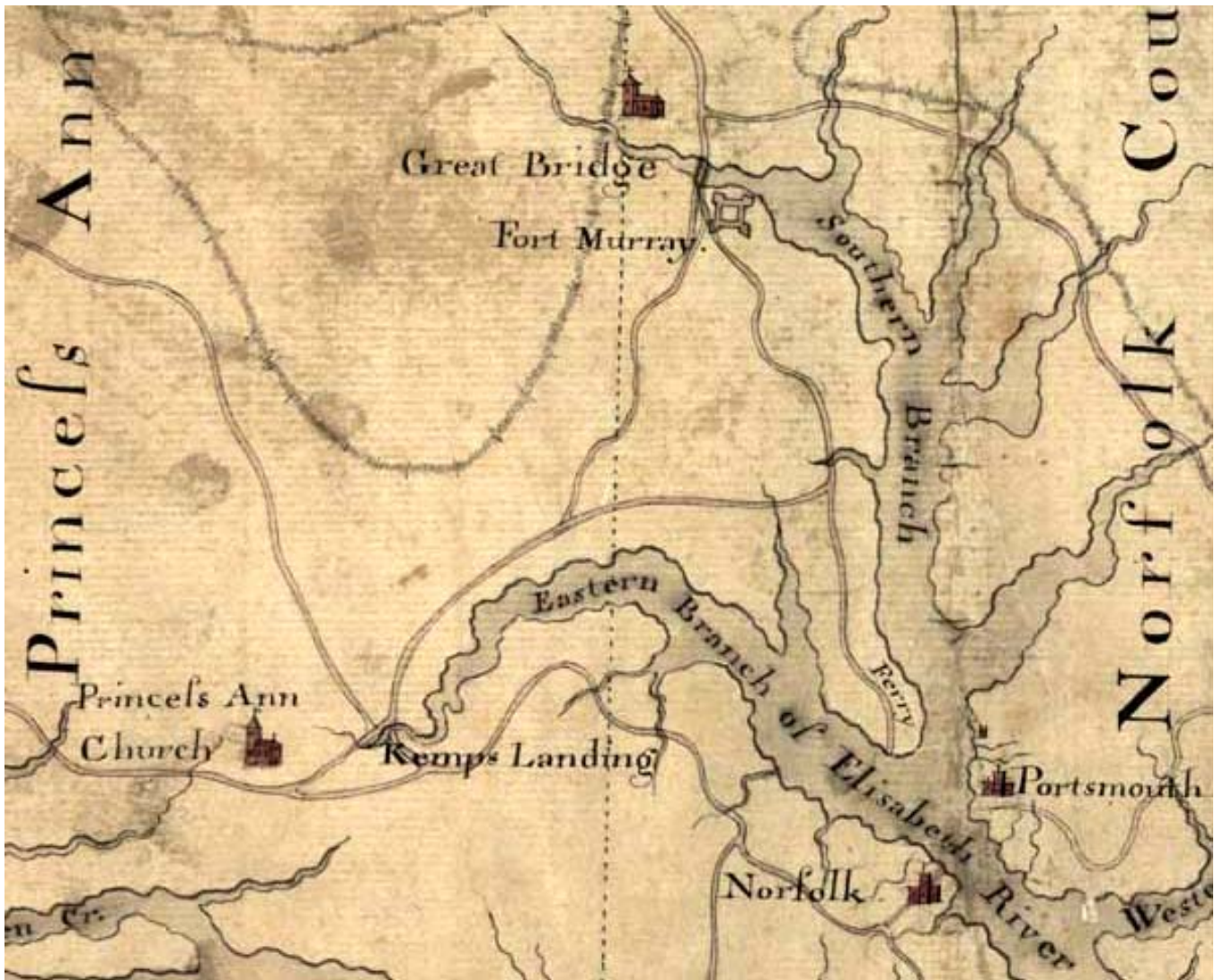
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Part of the Province of Virginia. Color map 36 x 48 cm. 1779? Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Map Collections, Peter Force Map Collection. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/gmd/g3880.ar144300> (Accessed 9 January 2007.) Note that north is oriented toward the bottom of this map.



Detail of above map on p. 50 showing the area of Norfolk, Great Bridge, and Kemp's Landing. North is down.

Order of Battle--Great Bridge Virginia 9 December 1775

American Forces⁶¹

Colonel William Woodford	Men
2nd Virginia Regiment -- Col. Wm. Woodford	396
1 st Battalion, Culpeper Minutemen -- Lt. Col. Edward Stevens	287
North Carolina Volunteer Militia	<u>178</u>
Total:	861

American Forces Occupying Norfolk, 29 December 1775 (not engaged)

Colonel Robert Howe	Men
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2nd N. C. Continental Regiment -- Col. Robert Howe	421
2nd Virginia Regiment -- Col. Wm. Woodford	376
1 st Virginia Regiment (detachment)	206
1 st Battalion, Culpeper Minutemen (detachment) -- Lt. Col. Edward Stevens	164
Southern District Minute Battalion	<u>197</u>
Total:	1,364?

British Forces⁶²

Captain Samuel Leslie	Men	Artillery
14 th Regiment of Foot -- Captain Samuel Leslie	169	
Light Infantry Company		
Grenadier Company -- Captain Charles Fordice		
Tories	230	
Queen's Own Loyal Virginians		
Lord Dunmore's Royal Ethiopians		
Royal Navy gunners (4lb. cannon)	10	2
Total:	409	2

⁶¹ This order of battle is derived from Woodford's strength return of 10 December 1775 in Scribner and Tartar's *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:101. There were 51 listed as sick in the 2nd Regiment, and 12 sick in the Culpeper battalion.

⁶² The strength of the 14th Regiment is from the 1 December 1775 return in Force, *American Archives*, 4:4:350.

Casualties⁶³

	American	British
Killed	-	17
Wounded & Captured	1	44
Missing	-	-
Total	1	61

Partial extract from the pension application of John Williams, 29 August 1832.

I entered the service of the United States as a volunteer under Capt. Peter Singleton in the County of Princess Anne State of Virginia in September 1775 and was stationed at Kempsville Princess Anne County State of Virginia when the British made an attack on that place and preceded in taking possession of it. Col. Thomas Walker commanded our army which consisted of Militia or volunteers belonging to the County of Princess Anne. We had one man killed and two wounded, several drowned in attempting to cross the Eastern Branch. Our army was completely dispersed. The greater part of the inhabitants of Princess Anne went into the British and took the oath of allegiance. Under these circumstances I left Princess Anne for North Carolina procured a house for my family and joined the army near the Great Bridge Norfolk County Virginia and remained there untill after the Battle at the Great Bridge which took place the 9th day December 1775. The British commander Fordyce was killed and his army completely defeated with a very considerable loss the number not known. The officers that commanded at the Great Bridge was Col. Woodford of Virginia Col. Jarvis of North Carolina and Major Scott of Virginia.

[John Williams, Pension Application, 29 August 1832, in Southern Campaign Revolutionary War Pension Statements online archive, <http://southerncampaign.org/pen/w18436.pdf> (Accessed 7 January 2007.)]

Letter from Captain Samuel Leslie to General Howe

Norfolk, November 26, 1775.

On Tuesday, the 14th of this month, Lord Dunmore, with the detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment that I have the honour to command, and some volunteers, embarked in boats, and after going up the southern branch of Elizabeth River, we landed, about daylight, four or five miles below the Great-Bridge, with an intention to dislodge a number of men in arms from North-Carolina, who had taken possession of that pass; but they thought proper to retire and disperse upon our approach. After directions had been given to erect a kind of wooden fort to secure the pass, we proceeded nine or ten miles farther, to Kemp's Landing, where we were informed there were three or four hundred of the Rebels ready

to receive us, under the command of a Colonel Lawson. When we arrived within sight of Kemp's Landing, our advanced guard was twice fired upon by the Rebels, who had concealed themselves in very thick woods on the left of the road; but upon our rushing in among them, they were very soon totally routed. Their very precipitate flight, and the closeness of the woods, prevented our giving a much better account of them. It is said that some of them ran away even before the firing began. However, five of the Rebels, that we know of, were killed, two drowned in endeavouring to escape across a creek, and, by all accounts, a great many of them were wounded. We had only one Grenadier wounded in the knee. Colonel Hatchings and seven of the Rebels were taken in the field, and Colonel Lawson and eight others were taken a day or two after. For further particulars, in regard to the abovementioned affair, and the consequences of it, I refer your Excellency to the enclosed newspaper.

We took possession of this Town the 23d instant, and are now busy intrenching ourselves in the best manner we can, as a large body of the Rebels, consisting of eight or nine hundred men, are within ten or twelve miles of us. They marched from Williamsburgh, about a fortnight ago, with an intention to pillage and burn this Town; which, however, we shall do every thing that is possible to prevent, and I flatter myself that our endeavours will be attended with success.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SAMUEL LESLIE,
Captain 14th Reg't of Infantry.

To his Excellency **General Howe.**

[Contained in Force, *American Archives*, 4:3:1717, online edition, digital document ID: S4-V3-P01-sp34-D0056. (Accessed 1 January 2007.)]



Battle of Great Bridge Monument, Great Bridge, Virginia.

⁶³ Colonel Woodford reported that his troops found 13 British dead on the causeway including Capt. Fordice and captured 18 British wounded including Lt. John Batut, "wounded in the leg." (Woodford to the President of the Convention at Williamsburg, 9 December 1775, in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:90.) Two days later Woodford wrote a letter that stated he had found two more dead grenadiers bringing the total of British dead recovered to 15. (Woodford to President of the Convention, 11 December 1775, in Scribner and Tartar, *Revolutionary Virginia*, 5:109.) Lord Dunmore reported 17 killed and 44 wounded. (Dunmore to Dartmouth, 18 February 1776, in Davies, *Documents*, 12:60.) I assume that Dunmore's casualty figures include the dead and wounded brought off and those left behind.

*PLAN of the POST at GREAT BRIDGE, on the South Branch
of the Elizabeth River, VIRGINIA, Established the 5th February 1781.*



James Straton, *Plan of the post at Great Bridge...5th of February 1781.* Dated 1788. Library of Congress, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, *Maps Collection, Maps of North America, 1750-1789.* <http://memory.loc.gov/gmd/gmd388/g3884/g3884c/ar145300.jp2> (Accessed 24 November 2006.) Note that north is oriented at the top of the map.



Carte des environs d'Hampton. Color map 56 x 93 cm. Dated 1781. Library of Congress, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, *Maps Collection, Maps of North America, 1750-1789, Rochambeau collection*. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3884h.ar145000> (Accessed 24 November 2006.) The town of Hampton is located on the north bank of the James River; the town of Norfolk is on the south bank of the James River. Note that north is oriented at upper right corner of this map.



Detail of above map showing the town of Hampton.

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Casimir Pulaski, Polish Patriot of The United States of America: A Balanced Examination

by John Milton Hutchins

There are few personalities of the American Revolution who may be as romantically portrayed as Count Casimir Pulaski. As with most other successful cavalymen in the Revolution and other wars, this romanticism comes with large doses of controversy. The fact that Pulaski long has been the favorite son of Polish-Americans only adds to the challenge of any balanced portrayal. Finally, there are many aspects about Pulaski's life and death that probably will never be known for certain.

Pulaski was born in the south-central portion of Poland. Even the year of his birth has been variously stated, anywhere from 1745 to 1757. His most recent biographer states that it was 1745. In a Poland that had many members of minor nobility, Pulaski's father, Joseph Pulaski, was a member of the Polish gentry and a magistrate. It was Casimir Pulaski's fate to be born into an era in which the very independence of Poland was threatened. Therefore, young Pulaski, specifically trained for the military by his schooling, naturally became embroiled in these troublesome times. There occurred in 1768 a second war involving the Polish Succession, in which members of the Polish nobility reacted against the King of Poland being a mere puppet of Russia. When these rebellious Poles formed a coalition called the Confederation of the Bar, Pulaski was among them.



The war in which Pulaski and his family played a leading part did not go well for the Polish patriots. Even with Turkish assistance, the conflict went in favor of the invading Russians. While the Pulaski family was decimated in this conflict, Casimir Pulaski gained experience as a cavalryman and as a leader fighting a guerrilla war against a greater foe.

This part of Pulaski's military life also brought the first of many controversies that would continue to haunt the Pole. As a last, desperate measure to win the war, the Confederates of the Bar conspired to kidnap the king and to get him away from Russian influence. Although the king initially was spirited out of Warsaw, the plot ultimately failed and the king escaped. It was charged - the accuracy of the accusation is unclear - that the plotters would have killed the king if he had not proclaimed himself in favor of the revolutionaries. Thus, the Confederates, with Pulaski being identified as the ringleader, were branded by a conservative Europe as inchoate regicides.

Not only did Pulaski come of age in an era of political upheaval, it also was a time in which there was a resurgence of the mounted arm, although it would remain secondary to well drilled infantry with bayonets. Just prior to the Seven Years' War, Frederick II of Prussia wrote his *Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry* that was soon translated into English. In addition to upgrading his light horsemen and his heavy dragoons, Frederick also vastly improved a third element to his cavalry that originally had been formed by

his father (based on the Austro-Hungarian model). These were the hussars. These were the true modern cavalymen for the Age of Reason. In battle, after they had discharged their carbines and pistols into the enemy, they were each expected to place "sword in hand, and setting up a shout, make the grand charge, galloping at full speed to within about twelve paces of the enemy, at which distance they are to raise themselves off their saddles, make a [sword] stroke, and then stand fast." In addition, the hussars were used to perform reconnaissance and to launch surprise raids on the enemy.



Pulaski Monument on Monterrey Square in Savannah, Ga.

This emphasis on true light cavalymen by the premier warrior-king of Europe inspired other countries to adopt the hussar model of the charging swordsmen. The hussars added much new mobility to the cavalry and returned the arm to a semblance of its former reckless glory. Casimir Pulaski has been viewed as a cavalryman of this type. Indeed, he often is depicted in the uniform of a hussar.

After fleeing Poland, Casimir Pulaski took up residence in France. It was a depressing time for the Pole and he temporarily was imprisoned in 1775 for debt. Naturally, a war of liberation in far off North America would be appealing to such an adventurer. Pulaski contacted Silas Deane, the American representative in Paris, in October 1776 and broached the subject. In the spring of 1777, Benjamin Franklin, also in Paris on behalf of America, wrote a letter of introduction to General Washington for Pulaski and, shortly thereafter, Pulaski sailed for Massachusetts.

However, this was not an opportune time for a foreigner to be seeking a commission in the Continental Army. In February of 1777, Washington already had complained of French officers, most of them mere adventurers, "coming in swarms from old France and the Islands." Washington politely sent Pulaski on to Congress in Philadelphia, where the power of appointment lay. The American politicians were put off by Pulaski's suggestion that he serve only under the direct command of Washington or Lafayette, as well as by Pulaski's ideas regarding the conduct of a partisan-type of warfare. On the other hand, the Congress was not completely disinterested in having an experienced European cavalryman on the payroll.

The first time that the Continental Congress considered the issue of raising a mounted unit for the Grand Army before Boston was July, 1775 when a fully uniformed veteran of the Seven Years War, a German-American who had served in a hussar regiment, appeared before Congress and offered to lead fifty other mounted veterans to the Grand Army then before Boston. John Adams thought the man was "the most warlike and formidable Figure" carrying "a Light Gun Strung over his shoulder, a Turkish Sabre, much superior to an high Land broad sword, very large, and excellently fortified by his side-Holsters and Pistols upon his Horse." The Congressional delegates were enthusiastic with the plan to form the Pennsylvania Hussar Company until they began to receive the expense vouchers for this Pennsylvania Hussar Company. This and other actions were indicative of lukewarm support for the maintenance of a mounted arm.

Nonetheless, Congress, enthused after the victories at Trenton and Princeton in early 1777, authorized the formation of four Continental light horse regiments. These were the First Regiment under Colonel Theodorick Bland of Virginia; the Second under Colonel Elisha Sheldon of Connecticut; the Third under Colonel George Baylor of Virginia; and the Fourth under Colonel Stephen Moylan of Pennsylvania. Compared with the rest of Washington's army, the cavalry appeared to be more favored especially in the enthusiasm of its birth. A French officer, in America to report the progress of the war to his superiors in 1777, wrote home, "Completely uniformed, the American cavalry presents a much handsomer appearance than the rest of the army. The men are selected so as to be nearly as possible of the same stature, the officers come from the wealthy classes, and a special effort has been made to obtain those who have been in the King's service."

While his application with Congress was pending, Pulaski headed back to Washington's army and accepted the general's invitation to serve as a volunteer officer on his staff during the Battle of the Brandywine, in September 1777. Washington may have recalled how General Braddock had given an enthusiastic young Virginian a similar opportunity twenty years before. Although the battle did not go well for American arms, there is a tradition that Count Pulaski played a critical and heroic part. At the Battle of the Brandywine, the story goes according to South Carolina historian Joseph Johnson, "when the right wing of the American army was turned by the enemy, and the centre about to retreat, Pulaski at the head of thirty horsemen, charged the enemy's advance and

checked their progress. He also rallied a few others in the retreat, and by a seasonable attack on the enemy's right flank, saved the baggage, which would have otherwise fallen into their hands." There was even more to the growing Pulaski legend. Following the battle, while Washington's army was on the Lancaster Road, Pulaski was credited with saving the entire American army. "He was out with a reconnoitering party," wrote Johnson, "and saw the whole British army advancing to attack the Americans. He immediately retreated and informed the Commander-in-chief." Supposedly, only a violent rainstorm prevented Pulaski's cavalry and supporting Virginia infantry from launching a holding action on the advancing British.

Congress finally made a decision regarding Pulaski following the fighting on the Brandywine. The American army learned that Congress had appointed Count Pulaski as commander of the American cavalry on September 21st. While many Pulaski partisans have therefore inaccurately called Pulaski the "Father of the American Cavalry," it appears that this promotion to general was more of an administrative or staff assignment. Indeed, the first major order of business for Pulaski in early October was a matter of paperwork rather than active leadership. According to General Weedon's orderly book, Pulaski was directed to "make a Return of the Horse as soon as possible."

At the Battle of Germantown, which occurred a few weeks after Pulaski's appointment, Pulaski again had an opportunity to shine. But if Pulaski had been impressive at the Brandywine, it was not to be repeated at Germantown, although Pulaski's supporters have hotly disputed this point for almost two centuries. According to historian Joseph Johnson, "General Pinckney was then aid to General Washington, and says that Pulaski was ordered out with his horse, by the commander, to patrol the roads, and report the enemy's advance -- but they passed him while he was asleep at a small house on the road, and Washington was embarrassed by their approach. General Pinckney ascribed the failure of Washington in this attack chiefly to Pulaski's want of vigilance." While this charge (and Colonel Bland had been subject to somewhat similar criticism after the Battle of the Brandywine) may or may not be true, it certainly would be an exaggeration to blame the bungled affair at Germantown on the young Polish officer alone. However, it is true that Pulaski's relations with some American officers soured after Pulaski's promotion and after the Battle of Germantown.

The most notorious example of the personal differences which arose between Pulaski, whose English was anything but fluent, and other officers was when one of Pulaski's imported Polish officers, Jan Zielinski, had a run-in with Colonel Stephen Moylan of the Fourth Regiment. Moylan struck Zielinski for his supposed impudence and then placed him under arrest. General Pulaski thereafter preferred charges against Moylan for ungentlemanly conduct and for disobedience of orders. Moylan was acquitted at the subsequent court martial. Pulaski partisans have argued that Moylan, who shortly thereafter "accidentally" was unhorsed by Lieutenant Zielinski during mounted drill, was in the wrong and jealous of the Pole's promotion over Moylan. But certainly there are two sides to the issue. Moylan, Irish born and Catholic bred, has his defenders. Moylan, according to a noble officer in the French army, was "the most gallant possible man, an educated man who had lived long in Europe, and who has traveled through most of America." In addition, according to this Frenchman, Moylan was "perfectly polite" without being a bore. Finally, Moylan commanded a regiment that was undoubtedly the most diverse Continental Cavalry Regiment constituting various ethnic groups and religious denominations. He was not known for being narrow-minded. It must also be remembered there were many other

incidents between officers in Washington's army, some of which resulted in duels. Washington's cavalry officers, in particular, were by no means a band of brothers. Courts martial involving the light horsemen were not rare. Acrimony between some light horse officers continued to the end of the war (and beyond).

As for being a general of cavalry, Casimir Pulaski learned in other ways what little that meant in an impoverished revolutionary army. There was a continued temptation for the mounted service to be used primarily for courier and escort duties. Yet even these non-combat duties were difficult to perform with limited resources. In addition, Pulaski was critical of the restrictions General Washington placed on living off the citizenry of the land. Pulaski the Polish gentleman simply did not understand that there was a difference between yeoman English-American farmers and Polish peasants in an ancient kingdom.

But Pulaski at least was seeing action. Pulaski and 25 of his dragoons accompanied an expedition of about 260 infantry who crossed the Delaware on March 4, 1778 and marched in the direction of the Schuylkill River. The goal of the small expedition was to raise militia and to collect or destroy forage and grain. The raid apparently was successful. Although there was some contact and some casualties on both sides, Pulaski and his men were able to escape two hundred pursuers of the British 17th Dragoons under Major Richard Crewe. Less than two weeks later, it was reported that Pulaski had 80 dragoons among his troops when he was ordered to support Washington and Wayne as they maneuvered around Philadelphia. However, General Pulaski, apparently fed up with leading mere detachments of miniscule regiments who were not intended for traditional mounted warfare, resigned as commander of the cavalry. But his services to America were not over.

Congress authorized Pulaski to raise a legion corps on March 28, 1778. This unit was to consist of 68 light horsemen and 200 infantry. Wary of the enlistment of prisoners and deserters in such a unit, General Washington ordered Pulaski to limit their employment only to a third of his infantry. There were plenty of Americans in Pulaski's mounted troops for Pulaski was authorized to take some men from each of the four Continental cavalry regiments.

Perhaps Pulaski thought that at last he had a unit that would suit him. His horsemen were equipped with French Hussar sabers that had slight curved blades and stirrup guards. While the unit's uniform is a matter of conjecture, the mounted portion apparently had one that approximated hussar-dress. Pulaski set about raising his legion. One of the lieutenants chosen was a Hessian deserter, Gustav Juliet. Pulaski would have cause to regret his addition to the legion. Many of the men were enlisted from the area around Baltimore. The legion also was recruiting in Pennsylvania. It was here, in the spring of 1778, that tradition has the Moravian Sisters of Bethlehem making a beautiful crimson silk banner for the legion.

The year of 1778 also is infamous for the number of British raids on American outposts and settlements. Whether conducted by regular British troops, by Loyalists, or by their Indian allies, most of these raids were exceedingly bloody and several amounted to little more than massacres. In particular, the British were irritated at the constant affairs between the lines often conducted by American light horsemen and by the privateers setting out from coastal coves.



Pulaski's Legion banner with 13 stars is in the Maryland Historical Society. Inscription on face in Latin: "NON ALIUS REGIT." Translates into "No allegiance to the King". On the reverse, Pulaski had a large script "US" and in Latin "UNITA VIRTUS FORCIOR", translated as "United in Virtue and Force."

In the fall of that year, Sir Henry Clinton resolved to strike at the lower New Jersey coast, which was a haven for American privateers preying on British shipping. To facilitate this expedition against the American privateers at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, Clinton ordered two diversionary movements. One column was under Hessian General Knyphausen which moved up the east bank of the Hudson to Dobb's Ferry. The other column under Lord Charles Cornwallis was to cross over the Hudson River from New York to pillage the Dutch farms in Bergen County, New Jersey. A promising young officer named Patrick Ferguson [of Kings Mountain fame] was selected to command the expedition against Egg Harbor.

In early October 1778, getting wind of the raid against Egg Harbor, Congress ordered Pulaski's Legion to hurry there and aid in its defense. Pulaski arrived in a timely manner and posted his infantry close to the coast by some swampy land, while he and his mounted men set up camp about a half mile away. While the legion was waiting for something to happen, Lieutenant Juliet was badly treated by Pulaski's infantry commander, who was also a German. Juliet, seething with rage, thereafter deserted and reached the British ships off the coast and informed Ferguson of the disposition of Pulaski's forces. Juliet also reportedly told the British that Pulaski, the well-known regicide, had ordered that his men take no prisoners when they were to meet the enemy.

Ferguson and 300 of his picked men landed on the New Jersey coast on the evening of October 14. They surprised Pulaski's infantrymen and the affair was little more than a massacre. Among the killed was the lieutenant colonel who had insulted Juliet. Meanwhile, hearing the sounds of fighting, General Pulaski quickly mounted his men and rode to the rescue. Although the swampy ground prevented Pulaski's men from making major

contact with the raiders, this pursuit and the raising of the neighborhood militia caused Ferguson to withdraw to his small fleet as quickly as he had come.

British Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Kemble, who unlike Ferguson, had spent years climbing the ladder of promotion, grudgingly wrote,

“Captain Ferguson had landed and destroyed the Salt Works . . . and, having Intelligence of a Body of Polasky’s Legion coming to Attack him, surprised them, Killed about 40, and put the rest to flight.” But the British had a harder time explaining why they had taken so few prisoners. Loyalist historian Charles Stedman was always ready to provide somewhat weak defenses of such slaughters. “Ferguson’s soldiers,” he wrote of the night attack, “were highly irritated by intelligence immediately before received from the deserters, that count Pulaski had given it out in public orders to his legion, no longer to grant quarter to the British troops. This intelligence afterwards appeared to be false; but in the mean time captain Ferguson’s soldiers acted under the impression that it was true.”

On the other hand, American Maj. Gen. William Heath acknowledged that Egg Harbor was one of those “nocturnal enterprises, in which the bayonet is principally made use of” and consequently were “uncommonly bloody.” Heath also opined that the British at Egg Harbor merely “pretended” to believe that Pulaski had instructed his men not to give the British quarter. In any event, Pulaski had suffered a reverse. His supportive historians often blame it not on an error in his disposition of forces but on the betrayal of a Judas.

General Pulaski now had to set about again to recruit for his small legion. In late 1778, in response to the Cherry Valley massacre, the two hundred strong legion was ordered by Washington to Minisink, on the New York-Pennsylvania frontier. The lack of forage and supplies had an impact on the placement of the legion and Washington authorized Pulaski to shift his unit to any other location in the neighborhood that could better accommodate his force. However, the posting of the legion on the northern frontier was both relatively unsuccessful and short-lived. Washington ordered Count Pulaski and his legion “to proceed to South Carolina, to act under the command of Major-General Lincoln” on February 8, 1779. This historic movement was part of the major shifting of many of the mounted units of the Continental army to the embattled southern theater where Savannah had fallen to the British in late December 1778. Washington, the prudent commander and accomplished equestrian, cautioned Pulaski to not over-fatigue the men or the horses.

Pulaski and his men arrived in Charleston on May 11, 1779 - the date of Gen. Augustine Prevost’s attack on Charles Town. Once again, the Polish Patriot showed that he always was ready for a fight. According to historian Joseph Johnson, “An attack on the British was immediately concerted, which, without him, would certainly not have been made. In this very gallant attack on the British advance cavalry, he had personally several encounters with individuals of the enemy, and was always the victor.” The general lost another of his European officers, Colonel Michael de Kolwartz, Pulaski’s second-in-command and a veteran of Frederick the Great’s hussars. During one of these minor engagements, Kolwartz fell from his horse shot dead and was buried alongside the road.

The melancholy conclusion of Pulaski’s short life is well known. The Americans with their French allies conducted a badly managed siege of Savannah in an effort to reconquer the city. On

October 9, 1779, there was a general assault on the city, although it was poorly coordinated and lacked sufficient manpower. The details of Pulaski’s participation are a matter of dispute. During the attack and reportedly on horseback, General Pulaski was reconnoitering or leading men around one of the redoubts when he was hit with artillery fire.

Carried back to the American-French lines, the general died of infection on October 15, 1779. Upon Pulaski’s death, Congress dissolved his legion, sending his cavalymen into the First Continental Dragoons. Even after death there has been controversy, however, for the historical record is unclear as to whether Pulaski was buried at sea off the coast or buried at a nearby plantation.

Casimir Pulaski was not a perfect soldier with a perfect record. There certainly can be no controversy about his courage and his readiness to engage with the enemy, which is the true definition of a warrior and a real soldier. He was a Polish patriot who came to America to risk his life for a new republic. He, like Lafayette, Steuben and Kosciuszko, well deserves the recognition that he has been given by a grateful citizenry.

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Grapeshot that killed Gen. Pulaski at the Georgia Historical Society.

The Botetourt Riflemen of 1781 Brief but Bellwether

by C. Leon Harris

The Botetourt (pronounced “Body-tot”) Riflemen were a relatively small number of Virginia militiamen, and quite often boys, who served in the Revolutionary War during the crucial days of February and March 1781. Like many militiamen, their sacrifices are all but forgotten. They might be entirely lost to history if not for the pension acts passed by Congress in 1818 and 1832 that granted pensions to men who could prove military service in the Revolution. Much of what we know about the Botetourt Riflemen is preserved in the pension application made by John Tate in 1832 (see reference at the end of this report for a transcription).

Tate explained that the Botetourt Riflemen came into existence because Lord Cornwallis “made very active exertions to take the prisoners taken at the Battle of the Cowpens in January 1781.” To understand this, we must look back to 12 May 1780 when Charleston, South Carolina and much of the southern Patriot army surrendered to the British. Convinced that major fighting in the South was over, General Henry Clinton returned to the northern colonies where the war had been stalemated since the Patriot victory at Saratoga, and left Georgia and the Carolinas in the care of Lieutenant General Charles, Earl Cornwallis. Within months, however, fighting flared again in the South, culminating in the Battle of Camden, South Carolina on 16 August 1780. Lord Cornwallis completely routed an American army under General Horatio Gates, the hero of Saratoga. This second victory over another southern army emboldened Cornwallis. Moreover, he was certain that most Carolinians were loyal to the King and would defend the southern colonies against any further insurrection.

Considering Virginia to be the keystone of the rebellion because of its central location and role as a provider of men, materiel and leaders, Cornwallis soon marched his army northward. However, three events took the wind out of Cornwallis’ sails. The first event arose from British Major Patrick Ferguson’s pronouncement to the frontiersmen of the western Carolinas and Virginia that any citizen who aided the Patriots would be killed and have their property destroyed. These frontiersmen responded with a collective “we’ll see about that.” On 7 October 1780, about 1100 of these “over mountain men” surrounded and defeated an equal number of Ferguson’s Loyalists at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. The demonstration of disloyalty to the Crown as much as the military defeat came as a shock to Cornwallis. The second event was that the brilliant General Nathanael Greene, who later showed an uncanny ability to turn Cornwallis’ strengths into weaknesses, replaced Gates as commander of the southern army. The final event occurred a little over two months later on 17 January 1781 at the Battle of Cowpens not far from Kings Mountain. Lord Cornwallis suffered yet another blow when Greene’s light corps under General Daniel Morgan defeated Cornwallis’ most able subordinate, Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton. The defeat of Tarleton’s green-coated mounted Legion not only deprived Cornwallis of most of his light troops, but provided a much-needed boost to Patriot morale, especially so because of Tarleton’s reputation for brutality, fictionalized by the arch-villain Tavington in the film *The Patriot*.

Knowing that Cornwallis would try to recapture his six hundred soldiers taken at Cowpens, Morgan hurried his prisoners and his men toward North Carolina. At this time, General Greene had placed the rest of his army, undermanned and unequipped to the point that some were almost naked, in winter quarters in the hills

near Cheraw, South Carolina. Leaving these troops behind, Greene rode almost one hundred miles in three days to confer with Morgan. Once it was clear that Cornwallis intended to continue his pursuit, Greene ordered his troops from Cheraw to join him and Morgan as soon as possible. Greene knew that even their combined forces would be too weak to engage the British. He hoped to lure Cornwallis away from his supply lines and weaken him by attrition while his own troops recovered their strength and received reinforcements from the north.

Greene led his reunited army toward the relative safety of Virginia, north of the Dan River. On Valentine's Day 1781 the "race for the Dan" ended as the last of Greene's army crossed near today's South Boston just hours ahead of Cornwallis. With the spring flooding and all the boats on Greene's side of the river, Cornwallis retired to Hillsborough, NC to rest and re-supply his troops after the frantic chase. Greene returned to North Carolina on February 22nd, frequently moving camp to avoid attack. Virginia drafted and recruited militia during this time to reinforce Greene. Among the hundreds who responded was 20-year-old James Tate, who enlisted under Captain David May as part of the Botetourt Riflemen.

One of the unusual aspects of the Botetourt militia was that they were armed with rifles. Contrary to the myth promoted in such fictional works as *The Patriot*, there would have been no advantage for most American soldiers in the Revolutionary War to hide behind trees, shooting rifles while the Redcoats stood in rows firing back with muskets. Although rifles were more accurate because the spiral groove inside the barrel gave the bullet a gyroscopic stability, they took a full minute to load and fire, and they lacked bayonet mounts. Troops armed with muskets could get off three rounds while riflemen were reloading, and then they could charge with the most lethal weapon - the bayonet. Before he died at Kings Mountain, Major Ferguson had invented a breech-loading rifle that might have changed all that but the British military resisted the Scotsman's innovation.

Tate and other Botetourt Riflemen carried rifles because their previous expeditions had been against Indians, who were also armed with rifles and fought from behind cover instead of in exposed ranks. The legendary marksmanship of frontier riflemen awed many British soldiers and the arrival of the Botetourt Riflemen in North Carolina probably gave them some concern. It also concerned American commanders because they had to figure out how to use them. That task fell to Colonel Otho Holland Williams, who replaced General Morgan as commander of the American light corps after Morgan took leave to recover from chronic rheumatism. Under Williams was Lt. Colonel Henry Lee, an able commander now best remembered as the father of Robert E. Lee. As implied by his nickname, "Light Horse Harry," Lee commanded a legion of about one hundred mounted and dismounted dragoons. Besides Lee's Legion, Williams' light corps included a company of Catawba Indians, more than a hundred North Carolina militiamen, and over four hundred Virginia militiamen. The majority of these Virginians were the Botetourt Riflemen who were commanded by Virginia Colonel William Preston, formerly from Botetourt but then living in Montgomery County. According to Tate's pension, Major Thomas Rowland was the Botetourt's immediate commander and they were divided into at least six companies commanded by Captains David May, John Cartmill, Matthew Wilson, John Bollar, William McClenahan, and a Captain Holston. (All but Holston are listed in O'Kelley, cited below.)

Clapp's Mill

"The loss of the Americans was confined principally to the backwoodsmen; the Continentals retreated early... Though the Continentals suffered little in this affair, numbers of the riflemen were killed and wounded; and being abandoned by their cavalry, the rest were totally dispersed."

Tarleton, Lieutenant Colonel Banastre. A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces. London, 1787. pp.335-336.

The first opportunity to see what the Botetourt Riflemen could do against regular British soldiers came at a place called Clapp's Mill on Stinking Quarter Creek in Alamance County, NC on 2 March 1781. The legions of Lee and Tarleton had been in constant motion with Lee watching for any movement by Cornwallis and Tarleton trying to locate Greene's camp so that Cornwallis could attack while the Patriots were still weak. Colonel Williams had sent Lee's Legion, some of the mounted North Carolina militia, and the Botetourt Riflemen south across Alamance Creek, leaving the remainder of Lee's troops behind as a reserve. In the meantime, Short of food and eager for battle, Cornwallis moved north and west toward Greene's camp. Tarleton set out with several hundred troops having received word that some of Greene's troops were in the area. Lee's scouts detected them whereupon Lee directed the Botetourt Riflemen to lie in ambush behind a rail fence. Tarleton's men rode into a volley of rifle fire but quickly regrouped. His infantry fixed bayonets while his cavalry stood ready to slash with swords any rifleman flushed from hiding. Lee's cavalry was helplessly deployed in thickets. After an exchange of rifle and musket fire, some 20 British soldiers and only two Americans lay dead. (Exact numbers are unclear.) Yet the British infantry kept advancing with bayonets. The militiamen, few of whom had seen such disciplined troops, began to give ground and Lee effected a gradual though "irregular" withdrawal.

Wetzel's Mill

"...we did hard duty,...twelve or fourteen days, on the Enemy's lines, greatly straitened for provisions. Part of the men were in one action [Clapp's Mill] and the whole in the second [Wetzel's Mill]; in both overpowered by numbers, and in the last broken and dispersed with the loss of their blankets."

Colonel William Preston to Governor Thomas Jefferson, April 13, 1781. The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Julian P. Boyd, Ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1952. Volume 5, pp. 437.

After Lee rejoined Williams, Cornwallis pursued rapidly, hoping to engage the light corps and force Greene to commit his entire army to save it. Four days later on 6 March 1781, Williams crossed Reedy Fork and left a rear guard at Rocky Ford near Wetzel's Mill. On the north bank of the creek was Lee's Legion, other mounted troops under Lt. Colonel William Washington (a cousin of the American Commander-in-Chief), militiamen from the Carolinas and Georgia, and 60 militia riflemen from Washington County, Virginia under Colonel William Campbell (the commander at

King's Mountain). Williams left the Botetourt Riflemen under Colonel Preston on the south bank of the creek. When the British vanguard suddenly marched out of a thick fog, the Botetourt Riflemen fired a volley that sent them fleeing in disarray. The riflemen then crossed the ford and waited for the larger British attack they knew would follow. Cornwallis advanced about half his infantry under Colonel James Webster. Seeing the reluctance of his men to cross the creek in plain view of the riflemen, Webster slowly crossed on his horse ahead of them while Campbell's riflemen fired 32 shots at him. Amazingly, Webster reached the other side unscathed. In the face of the unwavering advance of the British line, followed by the arrival of Tarleton with cannons, the American rearguard retreated. The Americans are believed to have lost eight killed, all Botetourt Riflemen. British losses are unknown but there is little doubt that some of the American riflemen hit their targets.

The Boutetourts Go Home

"Sir...On the late Skirmishe [sic] of which an account given in my last, the Riflemen complained that the burden, and heat, of the Day, was entirely thrown upon them, and that they were to be made a sacrifice by the Regular Officers to screen their own Troops. Full of this idea, the greater number left the Light Troops. Some rejoin'd their Regiments with the main Body and others thought it a plausible excuse for their return home."

Charles Magill to Governor Thomas Jefferson, March 10, 1781. The Papers of Thomas Jefferson. Julian P. Boyd, Ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1952. Volume 5, pp. 115.

Many militiamen decided they had enough as Williams retreated from Wetzel's Mill. Tate swore in his pension application, "Captain May and all his officers of his company and all his men, except myself and thirteen others, left the field of Battle and came home." At a court martial held later to determine if the Botetourt Riflemen were to receive credit for their service, 49 of them testified that they came home because they had crops to plant. (See Davies under references below.) They also shared the feeling of militiamen from South Carolina and Georgia who went home because they thought Williams had used them as cannon fodder to cover his own escape. Williams had little choice tactically. Tate himself declared that he remained another day, but he too went home then having been deserted by his army.

According to historian Patrick O'Kelley, by the time of the Battle of Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781 the Botetourt Regiment somehow regenerated to 200 men under Major Thomas Rowland. If the Botetourt Riflemen did survive, however, it was in name only. Most of its members at Guilford Courthouse would have come from other counties and few if any of them had been the original Botetourt Riflemen.

So the history of the Botetourt Riflemen lasted only a few weeks. During its brief existence it helped Williams' light corps slow the British advance, allowing time for Greene's main army to swell to some four thousand troops. Cornwallis managed a narrow victory at Guilford Courthouse with half as many men but it was so costly that he had to take his army to Wilmington to recover before resuming his journey to destiny at Yorktown. That delay in turn

allowed time for the French fleet and George Washington's northern army to arrive in time for the victory on October 19, 1781.

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<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaboteto/johntates6191.htm>

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Charles,

The discussion on the use of rifles by frontier militia, initiated by John A. Robertson's letter in the December 2006 issue of SCAR, is most interesting. The differences between militiamen using rifles and those using muskets also struck me while I was transcribing pension applications and also while writing a piece on the riflemen from Botetourt County, Va. (<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaboteto/clappsmill.html>).

One difference between the Botetourt Riflemen and the SC regiments mentioned by Robertson is that the militiamen from western Virginia had rifles not only because they were personal weapons, but because their previous engagements had been against Indians who were similarly armed.

Robertson proposes that frontier militiamen with rifles had an advantage over those with muskets but the experience of the Botetourt Riflemen suggests that was not always the case. After being ordered to North Carolina to guard prisoners from the Battle of Cowpens, the Botetourt Riflemen were attached to Light Horse Harry Lee, who must have muttered something like, "What the hell am I going to do with a bunch of riflemen?" It is a tribute to Lee's ingenuity that he soon figured out how best to use them. In early March 1781 he got word that Tarleton's Legion was approaching Clapp's Mill on Stinking Quarter Creek in Alamance County NC. Rather than form lines for battle, Lee had the riflemen lay in ambush. According to Patrick J. O'Kelley (*Nothing but Blood and Slaughter*, Vol. 3, p. 109), the 15-minute skirmish resulted in 21 British and only seven American casualties. While frantically reloading their rifles, however, the Botetourt Riflemen were stunned to see the disciplined British line still advancing with

bayonets. Lee managed to turn their panic into an orderly retreat. The Botetourt Riflemen were similarly deployed at Wetzel's Mill on March 6th. After firing an initial deadly volley, they were forced to retreat in the face of the disciplined British line with bayonets and faster-loading muskets.

After these two skirmishes most of the Botetourt Riflemen decided they had had enough and they went home. At a later court martial, 49 of them testified that it was because they had to plant crops, but one suspects it was because they realized that the major battle that lay ahead was no place for a man with a rifle. At least one of the Botetourt Riflemen did stay and fight at the Battle of Guilford Court House. He may have been one of those assigned a duty for which the rifle was an appropriate weapon: shooting down any of his comrades who broke and ran.

C. Leon Harris Mount Pleasant SC

SCAR will follow up with more tactical analysis of the uses and differences between riflemen and musketeers. While the deadliest and most universally feared 18th century weapon was a well disciplined bayonet charge, properly deployed and protected rifle companies enjoyed a times three range and accuracy advantage over muskets. Gen. Daniel Morgan, accustomed to commanding frontier riflemen, made excellent use of these men at the Battle of Cowpens.

SCAR also hopes to publish research about the supplies of military muskets available to both sides to arm militias without armories. ★

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

We are fortunate that a talented group is gleaning, 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 who fought in the southern campaigns available on-line, free and fully searchable. With over 1,130 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 (.doc), OpenOffice or other text rich file (.rtf) format or as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file and Will Graves will post it on our server. 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 Manual (Manuel) McConnell: S2773

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

[Superscript indicates interlineations made in the original]

State of Tennessee, Maury County:

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions September Sessions 1832

On this 18th day of September one thousand eight hundred thirty two personally appeared in open Court before Robert Wortham, James Huey and ^{Peter Williams} Justices of the Peace for the County of Maury aforesaid assigned to hold the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the said County now sitting Manuel McConnell a resident of the County of Maury & State of Tennessee aged about Seventy five 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 act of Congress passed Seventh of June 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated –

This applicant States that he is informed and believes that he was born in the State of Maryland in the Town of Port Tobacco in the County of Charles. His father removed from the State of Maryland when applicant was abt Twelve or Thirteen Years of age and settled in the State of South Carolina, and District of Abbeville where he lived with his family of which this applicant was a member in the year 1780 – This applicant states that some time in the spring of 1780 (he thinks in May) he entered the service of the United States as a substitute for a Tour of three months he cannot now recollect the name of the man or rather men for whom he substituted for he thinks that a certain number of men were by law bound to furnish a Soldier & he thinks a certain class hired him – He states however that he was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Benjamin Lawrence,⁶⁴ he does not recollect that the troops raised at this time rendezvoused at any particular place, they, Lieut Lawrence & his men, fell in with the main body of the State Troops under the command of Col. Pickens [Andrew Pickens],⁶⁵ were marched by him to Beech Island near Augusta

64 Lawrence's widow filed for a pension based on his service. See NPA W21547. Her application was supported by an affidavit of David Verner who filed his own application for a pension which is NPA S21550. While residing near the Rocky River in what later became the Abbeville District of South Carolina, Lawrence volunteered in both the cavalry and infantry under Captains William Harris, William Baskin, James McCall and Robert Anderson. He fought in Georgia at the Battles of Midway, Kettle Creek, the Siege of Augusta and other engagements. Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) p. 556.

65 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 plundered and 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

where they remained almost stationary until near the expiration of the time of which they had been called out – Col. Pickens from this place near to Columbia in S. C. [not extant during the Revolution] being here hard pressed by a British force with which he was entirely unable to compete, had no alternative but to let his whole force abt 200 in number fall into the hands of the [illegible word] enemy as prisoners of war or to disband them and let each man work out his own Salvation. Col. Pickens, like a true Whig, pursued the latter alternative and disbanded his troops. We dispersed with his blessings and God's mercies -- to meet again ere long to add our [illegible word, looks like "mite", could be "might"] to the glorious cause -- This applicant and several of his neighbors and fellow Soldiers with great difficulty made their way to their homes in Abbeville District – But they were not suffered long to enjoy the Society of their friends when the British approached from the country below spreading terror and alarm around them compelling all who fell into their hands to worship Baal and bow with submission at the Kingly Throne by taking the (Anti-Whig) oath of allegiance to King George III – This applicant together with about thirty or forty of his neighbors determined not to Submit to the indignity offered them – tore themselves from the bosom of their families, their friends, their Homes and their Country – formed themselves into a Company of Cavalry under the command of the noble and gallant Capt. James McCall⁶⁶ and under him constituted a small but efficient body of flying troops to harass and keep down the straggling Tories and British – we remained in this kind of Services until Col. Morgan [Daniel Morgan]⁶⁷ & his Army came into the neighborhood – Capt. McCall and his company, of which this applicant was a member, Joined Col. Morgan's Army where he was encamped at Pacolet River where they met a hearty welcome from the Old Waggoner & Col. Washington [William Washington].⁶⁸ Here Capt. McCall and his

and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, SC Patriot 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." Harold E. Selesky, ed., *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: Second Edition*, 2 vols. (Detroit, Thomas Gale, 2006) (hereinafter cited as Selesky, *Encyclopedia*). Vol. 1, pp. 910-911. See also, John C. Frederiksen, *Revolutionary War Almanac* (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2006) pp. 567-568.

⁶⁶ See, Daniel Murphy and Ron Crawley, "The Real Life Exploits of an Unknown Patriot: Lt. Col. James McCall," *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, No. 12, December 2006, pp. 19-23 posted at <http://www.southerncampaign.org> (hereinafter cited as SCAR). See also David Reuwer, "Sam Fore on Lt. Col. James McCall", *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January 2006, p. 11.

⁶⁷ Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a Continental Army officer who commanded the Whig forces at Cowpens. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, pp. 748-749. Don Higginbotham, *Daniel Morgan: Revolutionary Rifleman* (The University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1961).

⁶⁸ William Washington (1752-1810) was a Continental Line cavalry officer. He was a cousin of George Washington. Stephen E. Haller, *William Washington: Cavalryman of the Revolution* (Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2001). See also Lee F. McGee, "The Battle of Rugeley's Fort "... a spirit of enterprize and intrepidity still prevails," *SCAR*, Vol. 2, No. 6, June 2005, p. 11; Lee F. McGee, "Most Astonishing Efforts: William Washington's Cavalry at the Battle of Eutaw Springs," *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2006, pp. 15-33; Daniel Murphy, "The Cavalry at

company were rec'd as regular troops, were furnished with swords and other arms as such and we were attached to the command of Col. Washington – From this point Col. Washington and his troops were sent over the River to pay a party of British and Tories under the command of a Col. Walters [sic, Thomas Waters]⁶⁹ (as applicant thinks) ~~a visit~~ at a place called Hammon's [sic, Hammond's] old Store⁷⁰ a visit – he there met Waters and put him & his whole party to rout with a good deal of slaughter – Took some prisoners, but they were mostly wounded men applicant thinks they left them to their fate – and returned to the Main Army – Applicant was in the heat of this engagement – this was a short time before the Battle of the Cowpens⁷¹ – This applicant with Capt. McCall's company remained attached to the command of Col. Washington and fought under his immediate command during the whole time of the famous battle of the Cowpens, so bravely fought and gloriously ~~won~~ gained on the 17th of January 1781 -- Here this applicant had the honor & pleasure of delivering five British prisoners to be prisoners guard as part of his days labour, he was with or not far behind Col. Washington when he chased Col. Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton]⁷² so close after the battle – Here Capt. McCall, in consideration of his brave and gallant conduct, in this famous battle was promoted to the command of Colonel and his brave Lieutenant Moses Little [sic, Moses Liddell]⁷³ was

Cowpens" *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 2, February 2006, pp. 23; and Lee F. McGee "Greene's Cavalry at Hobkirk's Hill" and Scott Withrow, "William Washington Cavalryman in the Southern Campaign," *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 2006, pp. 12-31.

⁶⁹ Colonel Thomas Waters was the commanding officer of the Loyalist Militia from Savannah. See also Robert Scott Davis' biography, "Col. Thomas Waters, Georgia Loyalist", *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 2006, p. 20.

⁷⁰ The battle at Hammond's Store occurred on December 30, 1780 in what is today Laurens County, South Carolina. The battle is described in Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780*, (N.p.: Blue House Tavern Press, Booklocker.com, Inc. 2004) pp. 393-394. See also Charles B. Baxley, "The Battle of Hammond's Store", *SCAR*, Vol. 1, No. 3, November 2004, p. 19 and Lee F. McGee, "...The better order of men..." Hammond's Store and Fort Williams", *SCAR*, Vol. 2, No. 12, December 2005, p. 14.

⁷¹ The Battle of Cowpens was one of the most important battles of the Revolution. The battle was fought on January 17, 1781, between Continental and militia forces commanded by General Daniel Morgan and British troops commanded by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. An excellent history of this battle has been written by Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998.

⁷² Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British cavalry officer much vilified for his allegedly excessively brutal tactics in fighting the Whigs. Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., *Brutal Virtue: The Myth and Reality of Banastre Tarleton*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2002. Tarleton left his own record of his activities in America during the Revolution and that record is still available in print. Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, Ayer Company Publishers, Inc, North Stratford, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, 1999.

⁷³ Bobby Gilmer Moss does not list any one by this name in either his *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) or his *The Patriots at the Cowpens, Revised Edition* (N. P., Scotia Press, 1985). The reference is probably to Moses Liddell whose widow filed for a pension. Her application is NPA W7698. In her

promoted to the command of Capt. in his (McCall's) place -- The night before the battle of the Cowpens, Col. Pickens and a Capt. Anderson⁷⁴ lay not far from us with a small party of men and intended joining us but did not know on which side of us the British Army was -- & could not approach of us for fear of falling into the hands of the Enemy -- Col. P_ [sic, Pickens] joined us after the battle was over. This applicant thinks that Cols Morgan & Washington took or retained command of the Continental or regular troops and the Virginia Riflemen and marched with the prisoners who were as applicant thinks about 600 in number and bent their course towards the upper part of Virginia for the purpose as applicant believes of evading the main body of the British forces then under the command of Genl. Cornwallis⁷⁵ who was not far off & who was a formidable and dangerous enemy and was then particularly so to of us, when encumbered with so many prisoners -- Applicant thinks that Col. Pickens here rec'd the appointment of Genl. and was put in command of the S.C. State troops, militia, volunteers &c who remained together after the battle and when Cols. Morgan & Washington marched Northward as is above stated Genl. Pickens, Col. McCall & Capt. Liddell were ordered to hang on the flank of Cornwallis's Army to harass, distress & retard, annoy them and, to retard their progress by every possible means and in fact we proved a considerable [illegible word, may be an abbreviation of "encumbrance"] on his movements after attacking and beating his rear guard, his scouting and provisioning parties &c we found that Cornwallis intended crossing the Catawba at Baties' [sic, Beattie's] Ford -- some of our men being well acquainted with the Country and passes of the River, we made forced march across the Country leaving the enemy to pursue the main road, crossed the Catawba above Beatties Ford and dropped down when Cornwallis reached the River and attempted to cross we to his great astonishment and discomfiture showed ourselves on the left Bank ready to prevent his landing -- here we had some sharp shooting & Wallis [sic, Cornwallis?] gave us a big gun or two -- There had been a fall of rain & considerable swell in the River which favored our purpose -- Here we met with Genl. ____ [blank in original] Davidson [William Lee Davidson]⁷⁶ with some North Carolina Militia & volunteers

application, Liddell's widow states that her husband served as a lieutenant under James McCall and was later commissioned a captain. Moss does not list Liddell as having been at Cowpens.

74 This is probably a reference to Robert Anderson. Robert Anderson (1741-1813) served as a captain in the Rangers from November 1775 to May 1779; served under General Andrew Pickens until Pickens' took parole in June 1780; promoted to colonel in command of the Upper Ninety Six Regiment on April 18, 1781. He was in the battles at Musgrove Mill, Kings Mountain, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 21.

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

76 William Lee Davidson, (1746-1781), was a North Carolina militia general during the Revolution. Active in the war from its inception as adjutant to General Griffith Rutherford during the Snow Campaign in December 1775, he was promoted to major of the Fourth Regiment of the North Carolina line in 1776. He marched with the North Carolina line to the north and was at the Battle of Germantown, after which he was promoted to Lt. Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the North Carolina line. At Valley Forge with Washington, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Daniel Morgan and others, he became friends with most of the influential military commanders in the Continental Line. Left without a command

who ~~had~~ applicant thinks had been ordered out for the purpose of preventing the British from crossing the Catawba. Genl. Davidson with the force was charged with the protection [of] a point some 5 or 6 miles below Beatties Ford (afterwards & perhaps then called Abernathy's Ford (or Mill))[sic, Cowan's Ford].⁷⁷ Cornwallis bivouacked in the night & dropped down to the River.

Genl. Davidson trusting too much (probably), to the high stage of water had encamped some distance from the River as applicant was informed keeping a guard or out posts however on the Bank, Cornwallis taking advantage of the heavy fog of the next morning, with great caution entered the River making no noise that could be heard, the first intuition they, Genl. Davidson's men, had of the British being in their neighborhood was the noise they made when they made a [illegible word] at the left Bank of the river -- attracted the attention of the out posts, they flew to the bank & found the whole British line in pistle [sic, pistol] shot of them -- the alarm was raised, the men were in camp some distance off -- the men made an attempt to ~~retreat~~ prevent their crossing but in vain, Genl. Davidson attempted to rally his forces into orderly battle but as applicant was informed was killed in the very on set applicant not being immediately in this battle states this by information. When Genl. Pickens found

Walters [sic, Thomas Waters?] had left his camp on the right bank, he decamped & took the main road leading to Mrs. Torrence's [also spelled, Tarrant's] which bore down to the River -- but before or just about the time he got to Torrence's [Tarrant's] Cross Roads, they heard that Genl. Davidson was killed just before any effective step could be taken the British troops rushed on them on the rear and put us completely to rout⁷⁸ -- After the British troops had left Mrs. Torrence's [Tarrant's] we rallied our forces there, still under the command of Genl. Pickens & Col. McCall & being pretty much owned Cornwallis's flank until we joined General Green [sic, Nathanael Greene]⁷⁹ near Hillsboro. Cornwallis was encamped at Hillsboro.

after the fall of Charleston in 1780, he volunteered in the North Carolina militia under his old friend, Griffith Rutherford, who appointed Davidson his second in command. Severely wounded at the Battle of Colson's Mill on July 21, 1780, he did not participate in the Battle of Camden at which Rutherford was captured. Davidson was promoted to brigadier general and given command of Rutherford's Salisbury District militia. He participated in resisting the entry of Cornwallis into Charlotte in late September 1780. He was killed at the Battle of Cowan's Ford in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina on February 1, 1781 while opposing the re-entry of Cornwallis into North Carolina. William S. Powell, Ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill: 1991), Vol. 2, pp. 27-28.

77 The Battle of Cowan's Ford was fought on February 1, 1781. See, Patrick O'Kelley, ...*Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Three: 1781*, (N. p.: Booklocker.com, Inc., 2005) (hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter 3*) pp. 66-74. See also Charles B. Baxley, "Battle of Cowan's Ford", *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 2, February 2006, p. 3.

78 The skirmish at Tarrant's Tavern occurred on February 1, 1781. See, O'Kelley, *Slaughter 3*, pp. 74-75.

79 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. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, pp. 448-453. Theodore Thayer, *Nathanael Greene: Strategist of the American Revolution* (New York, Twayne Publishers, 1960); Francis Vinton Greene, *Nathanael Greene* (New York, The Confucian Press, Inc., 1981); Terry Golway, *Washington's General: Nathanael Greene and the Triumph of the American Revolution* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, LLC, 2006); and Lee Patrick Anderson, *Forgotten Patriot: The Life & Times of Major-General Nathanael Greene* (NP, Universal Publishers, 2002). See, also, Dennis M. Conrad,

From that point we learned he had dispatched Col. Tarleton with a body of Troops to scour the Country – whereupon Genl. Greene dispatched Col. Lee [Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee],⁸⁰ Col. McCall (& perhaps Col. Pickens) with a body of troops to watch Tarleton's movements – Capt. Liddell's company to which this applicant was still attached was among the Troops detailed for this purpose. We trailed Tarleton ~~about a~~^{over a whole} day, in the evening late we came to a place called Haw-fields, where we fell in with a party of Tories – Col. Lee's men were prepared with red (or Tory) plumes or feathers which they stuck in their ^{caps}. We imitated them as much as possible. The Tory party drew themselves into line on an old quarter race track-- we took the other track, passed ^{the} advance ^{of the Enemy} & marched on until our advance came opposite their flank or rear – they suffered us to do so believing us ^{from our} colors &c to be of their party. The signal for a charge was then given, we broke upon them, to their great astonishment and put them to death & rout⁸¹ – we were afterwards informed that there had been about two hundred & fifty ^{of them} in number & that they were all killed and wounded but about thirty – From this we he went a short distance ^{& abt dark} struck up fires intending to take some refreshment, not having stopped to take any in the day. We here heard of Col. Tarleton. We immediately mounted our horses and set out after him, pursued him all night – early next morning we came in sight of Haw River we saw his rear guard passing over the hill on the opposite side – we crossed the River and pursued him a short distance – having no provisions with us and finding ourselves & horses too much fatigued & wasted to proceed we abandoned the pursuit, and returned to the main body of Genl. Greene's Army near Hillsboro – Applicant remained here a few days – and was again sent out under Genl. Pickens & Col. McCall to keep Tarleton in check – came up with [Tarleton] on the waters of Haw River, he here at first made show of Battle, but when we drew up in battle array he thought of the Cowpens (applicant supposes) and thought it most advisable to scamper off-- Col. Pickens and the Troops under his command after this marched Southward & made no particular stop until they reached Major Wilfong's⁸² on the Dutch or South Fork of the Catawba [River] – here we remained a few weeks – from this place we marched south through the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia on Fishing Creek in Wilkes County – in the meantime brushing the Tories out – Here our beloved Col. McCall was taken with the small Pox – we then returned into Abbeville District S. C. to one Joseph Swearingen's on Little River here we remained a few days (say a week) Col. McCall became dangerously ill – ^{was near home but dare not go home for fear of} the Tories – we learned that a body of Tories were moving against us – to save McCall from them we had to move him into the river bottom ^{in the night} where he died the same night – he was beloved and

Ed., *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*, Vols. I-XIII (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press).

80 Henry Lee (a/k/a, “Light Horse Harry” Lee), (1756-1818), was a noted cavalry officer in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. His *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States* was published in 1812 and is one of the hallmarks of primary resources for the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, pp. 613-614. For Henry Lee's *Memoirs* on-line, see <http://jrshelby.com/sc-links/sc-texts.htm#lighthorse> which are identified as the 1824 and 1827 editions.

81 McConnell is describing the engagement known as Pyle's Defeat. See Carole Watterson Troxler, *Pyle's Defeat: Deception at the Racepath*, (Graham, North Carolina, Alamance County Historical Association, 2003).

82 Probably a reference to Major George Michael Wilfong or Wildfang (1740-1818) a resident of Lincoln County, North Carolina at the time of the Revolutionary War.

respected by all who knew him, was endeared to his soldiers – Don't recollect when Genl. Pickens left-- But after Col. McCall's death the command fell on Capt. Liddell, not long after we heard of General Greene's coming to Ninety Six – Capt. Liddell and his men joined him immediately, and remained with him during the whole Siege⁸³ -- Capt. Liddell & his company, of which this applicant was a member, was attached with command of Col. Lee, and were the foremost Troops with him when he took Holmes Fort⁸⁴ -- It was done by putting the men on a moving platform, strongly fortified in front & was moved by the men – we had two Brass 12-pounders on the platform by which means they approached the Fort &c. The approach of Lord Rawdon⁸⁵ compelled Genl. Greene to raise the Siege of 96 – After this Capt. Liddell & his company returned [to] Abbeville District S. C. where he held us together ^{for some time} as a check on the Tories and straggling British – after a while we dispersed & went to our respective homes -- those to whom ^{homes} were left – We received no written discharge – this was some time in the summer or fall of 1781. Applicant believes that some time in May 1782 – there were two companies of Riflemen raised in Wilkes County Georgia by order as applicant understood of Genl. Wayne [Anthony Wayne]⁸⁶ under the command of Capt. Richard Hurd [? could be Herd or Hard] and Capt. Dann [?] this applicant went over and joined the company commanded by Capt. Hurd started from there to Augusta where we rendezvoused from here we went out to Savannah came up with Genl. Wayne with the main body of his troops at Ebenezer. Capt. Hurd's company was here marched to the command of Col. James Jackson⁸⁷ who was sent in advance of the main Army to reconnoiter the British who were then stationed at Savannah -- Genl. Wayne again joined us in a few days near Savannah. From this place Col. Jackson was sent to Skitaway [sic, Skidaway] Island below Savannah to prevent the British, Tories & Indians from landing or passing, they attempted to land however at the widow Duningall's[?]⁸⁸ where we whipped them off, took a boat with two

83 The Siege of Ninety Six lasted from May 22 to June 19, 1781. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 3, pp. 245-258.

84 Holmes Fort was the name given the redoubt that protected the Spring Branch and the western approach to the village of Ninety Six. See Guy Prentice, “Ninety Six National Historic Site: A Cultural Overview,” 2003 posted at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/SoutheastChronicles/NISI/NISI-Cultural-Overview.htm>

85 Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Harold E. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, pp. 1246-1248.

86 Anthony Wayne (1745-1796), sometimes called Mad Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania was a general in the Continental Army serving mostly in the Northern Campaign, but who came South just prior to Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown. Remaining in the South, he assumed command of the Continental forces in Georgia in 1782. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, pp. 1246-1248. See also Hugh T. Harrington, “Gen. “Mad” Anthony Wayne's Savannah Campaign”, *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 2006, p. 32.

87 Lt. Col. James Jackson (1757-1806) was a British born Georgia Patriot militia officer who commanded the Georgia State Legion raised in the summer of 1781 at the suggestion of Nathanael Greene; he accepted the keys to Savannah when British troops evacuated the city on July 11, 1782; on July 25, 1782, he led his militia force on Skidaway Island in one of the last engagements in the Revolution fought in Georgia; and he later became governor of Georgia and a United States Senator. Foster, William. *James Jackson: Duelist and Militant Statesman*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1960.

88 This may be a reference to the widow of Charles Odingsell, an officer in the Chatham County, Georgia Patriot

guns, threw them overboard, had some sharp skirmishing here killed a few & took some prisoners – we were only here about a week, from this we went down the seacoast to the mouth of some large water course of which this applicant does not recollect the name, this was to prevent and keep off the Tories & British from landing – we returned to Savannah he joined Genl. Wayne again and remained there until Genl. Wayne (after peace was made) changed positions with the British by marching into Savannah when the British marched out and recd the command of the Town &c. Here we were disbanded, as applicant thinks about the last of August 1782 – he received no written discharge.

The first tour of 3 months, he was a substitute this was in the Spring of 1780. Second tour he was out eight or nine months ^{as a} volunteer went out in the summer or early fall of 1780 and came home in the Spring of 1781 – Third tour he was a volunteer Rifleman on a tour of three months – but remained until the close of the war – This applicant has no documentary evidence of his services – Having been a poor & illiterate orphaned boy ^{knows nothing of writing or written discharges}. He knows of no person living in his reach by whom he can prove his actual services. John A. H. Edmondson, Morgan Fitzpatrick and James Orr are his neighbors and can testify as to his character for veracity and their relief of his services as a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension Roll of the Agency of any State or Territory.

S/ **Manual McConnell, X his mark**

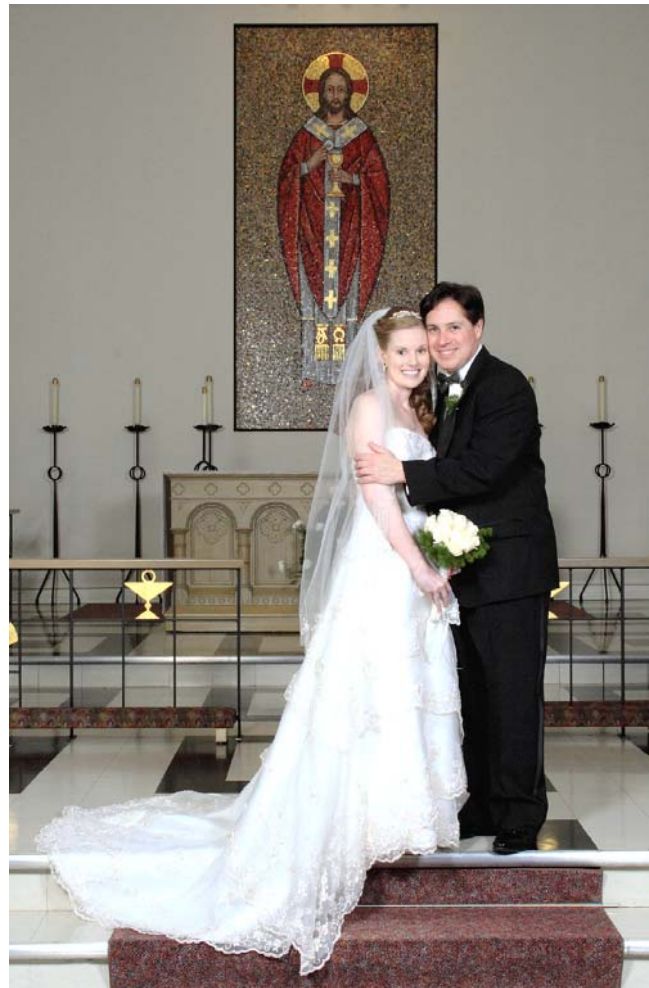
Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid in open Court.

S/ Thos J. Porter, Clerk

William T. Graves lives in Charlotte, NC where he is retired from the practice of law. Will, a frequent contributor to *SCAR*, is still researching SC Patriot Col. James Williams, the highest ranked Patriot killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain. He is also working on building the largest, most accurately transcribed, fully searchable, free database of Revolutionary War soldiers' pension statements. *SCAR* believes that he will publish an expanded second edition of his book *James Williams: An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry*. Will is also interested in research on South Carolina Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Williamson.

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SCAR does not normally run modern wedding portraits, but exceptions must be made. Dr. Jeff Dennis, professor of history at Morehead State University in Kentucky, tied the knot with Ms. Tasha Roark just before Christmas. Jeff is the Southern Campaigns Roundtable professional historian and professor. His formal papers and enlightening analysis always reminds us to push our scholarship and understanding of the Revolutionary period and personalities. Jeff is an expert in Native Americans and the varied relationships of South Carolina's founding fathers with these tribes. As a consummate teacher, he freely shares his work with SCAR's readers. Jeff is holding Tasha, not because she is beautiful, but because they are in Michigan and it is freezing. Please join SCAR in congratulating Jeff and Tasha. [Photo by Pete & Terry De Young of Dejan Photography of Cassopolis, MI.]

militia. The Odingsell family appears to have had ties to Skidaway Island during the time of the American Revolution.