

Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution The **JOURNAL**



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Ready...aim...

Backcountry
Savvy in the
Pacolet River Valley

INSIDE:

The Taking of Fort
Thicketty

Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

A publication of



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Editor

Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

Contributing Writers

C. Leon Harris

Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

Wayne Lynch

Peer Review Pool

C. Leon Harris

Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

Rick Wise

Jim Piecuch

Tom Persons

John E. Allison

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SCART, Inc.

P.O. Box 2552

Camden, SC 29020

<https://sc-art.org>

<https://southern-campaigns.org>

Physical Address:

The Robert Mills Courthouse

607 South Broad Street

Camden, SC 29020

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Have a scholarly article? Submit.



Richard and Renee Meehan

Letter from the Editor

I have a healthy respect for those who reenact our Revolutionary War history. Over the years, I've had the privilege of attending numerous reenactments, watching and listening to the hard-working living historians who bring our past to life. Through their passion and dedication, I've come to realize something vital — what they do is beyond important; it is essential. Their efforts shape the way the public perceives and connects with the time period they represent. In other words, they remind us of our heritage in a way no textbook ever could.

What struck me most is that reenactors must not only love what they do — they must meet certain expectations in order to participate. Chief among these is historical authenticity. From the

stitching in their garments to the way they speak and carry themselves, a reenactor must look and feel the part. Visual authenticity is not just a detail — it's the foundation of their craft.

This awareness deepened when my wife, Renee, a former South Carolina certified teacher of the visually impaired, encouraged me to preserve the historical research I had been doing over the last forty years. She reminded me that these stories, details, and discoveries shouldn't fade into obscurity. History needs to be remembered — and more importantly, shared.

When I first began writing historical literature, I'll admit the research felt tedious. Sifting through archives, comparing sources, trying to distinguish between myth and fact — it was exhausting at times. But over time, I discovered that this groundwork was the very thing that made the writing worthwhile. That same commitment to accuracy and respect for the past is what I now see so clearly in our living historians. That's why Renee and I took up this mantle ourselves.

So to our readers — and especially to those who wear the wool coats, carry the muskets, and march in the sun to bring our American story to life — thank you. This magazine exists to honor your work and to ensure that our shared history is never forgotten.

With warm regards,
Richard C. Meehan, Jr.
Editor, **THE JOURNAL**

Hear Ye, Hear Ye



The South Carolina American Revolution Trust is on a mission to preserve, protect and promote (into perpetuity) the stories, artifacts and history of South Carolina's role in the American Revolution. We take this work very seriously and have developed an effective system that acknowledges the donor's work, celebrates the story of your collection and honors the legacy this information represents.

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Are you interested in donating, but have some questions? Contact us below, and we will happily answer your questions or concerns about your potential donation.

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Executive Director
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The Dragoon

by
C. Leon Harris

I got up before sunrise on April 19, 2025, to write these words exactly a quarter of a millennium after the “shot heard ‘round the world” marked the start of the American Revolutionary War. The militiamen at Lexington and Concord may not have imagined that the moment would be regarded as the start of an eight-year conflict that would lead to the founding of a revolutionary new republic that would last so long.

The start of the Revolutionary War is easier to define than its ending. Many think the war ended with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781. In South Carolina, however, the fighting raged on as a largely civil war until the British evacuated Charlestown on December 14, 1782. The war didn’t formally end until Congress declared it over on November 15, 1783.

The beginning of the American Revolution is more difficult to define than the beginning or end of the war. John Adams regarded the American Revolution as having begun some fifteen years before the Declaration of Independence. He thought of the Revolution as a gradual change in the minds of British subjects in North America—an intellectual revolution. Most Americans

lacking Adams’s education would probably not have expressed it in those terms, but rather as a growing frustration with an oppressive government and their inability to do anything about it without effective representation. Most scholars now consider the American Revolution as having erupted a few years later, in 1765, as a consequence of Parliament’s Stamp Act imposing a tax on newspapers, documents and even playing cards.

Even more difficult than defining the beginning of the American Revolution will be deciding when and if it will end. Like the old joke about the Civil War (the last shot has not yet been fired), the last act of the American Revolution has not yet occurred. If the American Revolution was a transformation from a servile acceptance of tyranny to a system in which every citizen is born with a fair chance at life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then it has not yet reached its conclusion. The Founders set the stage, but the play continues, and we actors cannot yet take our final bows.

LIBERATION DAY AT FORT THICKETTY

JULY 26, 2025



The Cherokee Historical & Preservation Society, Inc. presents the 10th annual Liberation Day celebration at the Fort Thicketty historic site. This year's event will open Fort Thicketty Historic Site as an official pull-off destination on the South Carolina Liberty Trail after additional upgrades and accessibility improvements.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: United States Major General William Grimsley

THE
**LIBERTY
TRAIL**
S.C.
★



Activities will begin at 9:30AM at Fort Thicketty (184 Goucher Creek Rd, Gaffney, SC 29340) followed by a special presentation and exhibit at the Cherokee County Museum (301 College Dr., Gaffney, SC 29340) from 12:00PM to 2:00PM

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An Analysis of the Culbertson Brothers' Encounter with Major Patrick Ferguson During the American Revolutionary War

Introduction

The Southern theater of the American Revolution was shaped as much by intimate family confrontations as by major battles. One poignant episode occurred when Captains Josiah and Samuel Culbertson, leaders in the First Spartan Regiment of militia, returned toward their plantation in Spartan District, South Carolina—only to discover it occupied by British Major Patrick Ferguson and his men. This analysis explores the encounter's context, consequences, and significance within the broader Southern Campaign.

The Culbertson Brothers and the Spartan Militia

Josiah and Samuel Culbertson held command over two companies of local militia, deeply invested in their community's cause for independence. Their plantation in Spartan District symbolized both their personal stake and their patriotic commitment. As Draper notes, Josiah was considered "the hero of Spartanburg," reflecting his fierce advocacy for the Patriot cause and deep hostility toward local Tory elements.¹

Major Patrick Ferguson's Advance

Captain of the 71st Regiment of Foot, Major Ferguson pursued a campaign to suppress Patriot activity in the Carolinas. By late July 1780, Ferguson had established a forward position near Cowpens and advanced into Spartanburg's backcountry.²

The Unintended Confrontation on the Culbertson Plantation

When the Culbertson brothers led their companies back toward home, they instead found a British encampment at their familial plantation. This immediate personal threat turned the broader conflict into an intensely intimate one, heightening their resolve and driving greater local militia engagement.

Implications of the Encounter

The event carried significant weight for several reasons:

1. The War Made Personal: The occupation of their own plantation brought war into the Culbertsons' private sphere, underscoring how deeply Patriot and Tory animosities penetrated daily life.
2. Boost to Military Resolve: Word swiftly spread, increasing militia cohesion. As Landrum emphasizes, incidents involving family land often galvanized community action against Loyalist incursions.³
3. Operational Lessons: The event revealed the importance of intelligence gathering. Ferguson's maneuver caught the Patriots off guard—underscoring how swiftly militia fronts could shift.

Historical Accounts and References

Several historians have documented this encounter, providing insights into its context and significance:

4. Lyman C. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, details the lead-up to the Battle of King's Mountain, referencing militia leaders like Josiah Culbertson and their local campaigns. He especially highlights Josiah's ferocity toward Tories—a trait that framed how the occupation was perceived.⁴
5. J. B. O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County*, provides local accounts of the Culbertson family facing British occupation and affirms the plantation's symbolic significance in 1780.⁵
6. Walter B. Edgar – *Partisans and Redcoats*. Edgar examines the guerrilla warfare that characterized the Southern theater, discussing the interplay between British forces and Patriot militias, such as those led by the Culbertsons.⁶
7. J. B. O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County*, provides local accounts of the Culbertson family facing British occupation and affirms the plantation's symbolic significance in 1780.⁷

Conclusion

The British encampment on the Culbertson plantation brought the Revolutionary War's harsh realities directly into the private lives of Patriot leaders. This incident not only spurred stronger militia action but also illustrated how war permeated the fabric of Southern colonial life. It stands as a telling example of the war's capacity to link the personal, political, and military in the struggle for American independence.

Footnotes

1. Lyman C. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led to It* (Cincinnati: P. G. Thomson, 1881), 73–74.
2. Wikipedia contributors, "Patrick Ferguson," Wikipedia, last modified June 2025; National Register nomination, Cowpens/Spartanburg vicinity, discussing Ferguson's incursions north of Cowpens around July 1780.
3. J. B. O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County: Embracing an Account of Many Important Events, and Biographical Sketches of Statesmen, Divines, and Other Public Men* (Greenville: Shannon & Co., 1897), 176.
4. Draper, *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, 73–74 (discussing Josiah Culbertson's participation and personal profile).
5. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County*, 188.
6. Walter B. Edgar, *Partisans and Redcoats: The Southern Conflict That Turned the Tide of the American Revolution* (New York: HarperCollins, 2001), 22, 48, 55.
7. J. B. O. Landrum, *Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina* (Greenville: Shannon & Co., 1897), 110–11.

Further Reflections

The story of the Culbertson brothers serves as a poignant reminder of how the quest for liberty was woven into the very fabric of daily life during the Revolution. Their experiences reflect the broader narrative of the Southern Campaigns, where communities became battlefields, and personal convictions fueled collective action. Exploring such events offers valuable lessons on the human dimensions of war and the enduring spirit of those who fought for independence.

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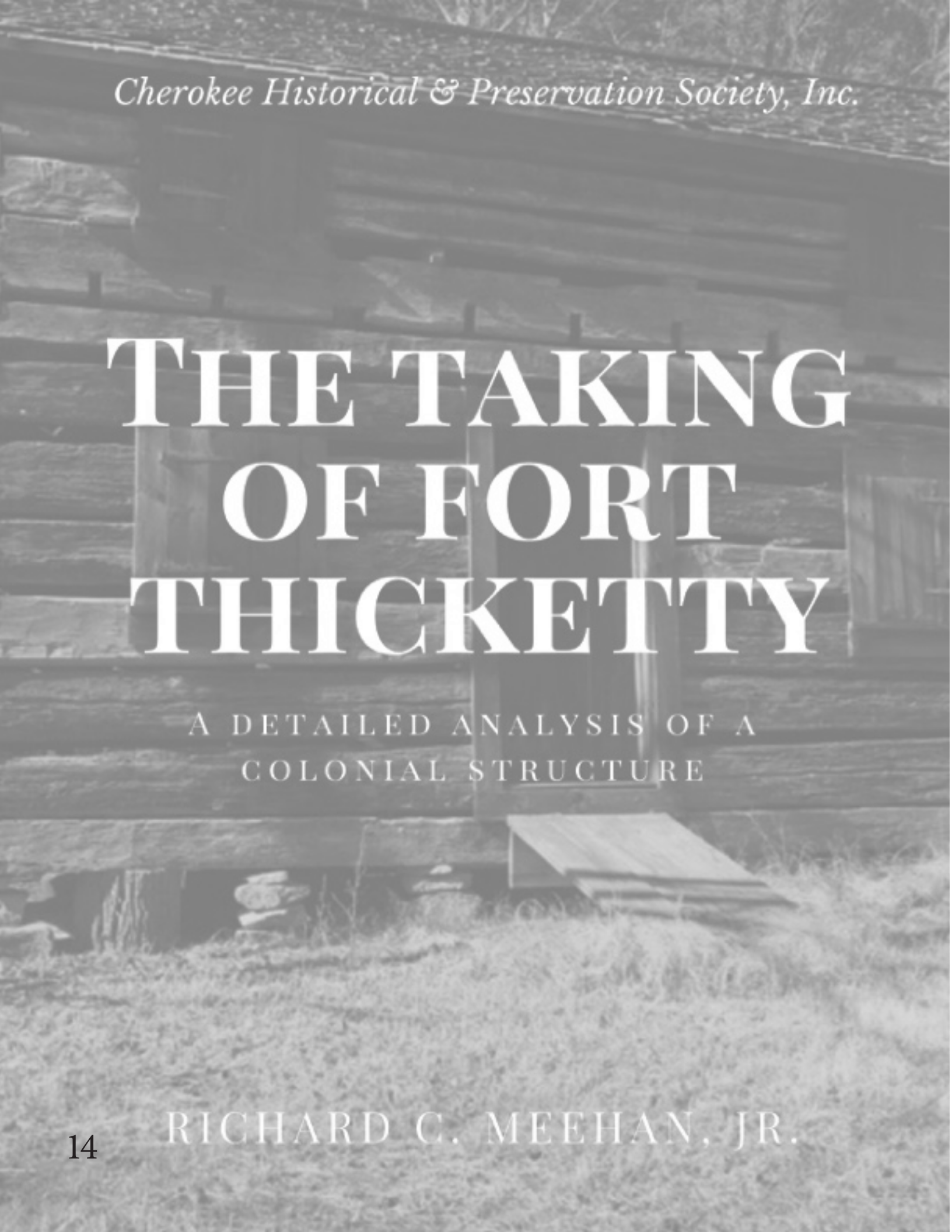
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THE TAKING OF FORT THICKETTY

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF A
COLONIAL STRUCTURE

RICHARD C. MEEHAN, JR.

THE TAKING OF FORT THICKETTY



Cherokee Historical & Preservation Society, Inc.

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Richard C. Meehan, Jr. is an award-winning historical writer who regularly serves as a living historian and reenactor at Revolutionary War events throughout South Carolina. His work has appeared in magazines, webzines, newspaper columns, and novels. He co-wrote the Revolutionary War feature film *Huck's Defeat*, the battle that turned the tide against the British invasion of South Carolina. Recently, he was named the new editor of *The Journal of the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*. He is the owner of Noggin Universe Press in Spartanburg, SC.



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DEDICATION

To all those who gave their lives for our freedom.

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This work was commissioned by the Cherokee Historical and Preservation Society, Inc. (CHAPS), and vetted by the peer reviewers of the South Carolina American Revolution Sestercentennial Commission (SC250). To reference the correct page numbers, use this Table of Contents.

The Taking of Fort Thicketty



Case clock from Walnut Grove Plantation, Moore, South Carolina, with historical reenactor Renee Meehan in authentic clothing.

This tale is not a history of a dilapidated wooden structure off the beaten path of Cherokee County, South Carolina, nor is it a recounting of dry facts concerning a forgotten stronghold built to withstand attacks from angered Native Americans. Instead, it is the saga of an early American community where heroes and heroines, friends and foes, did great and terrible deeds in the name of Liberty. Clues left by our ancestors speak of hardship, sacrifice, and triumph in their quest for freedom and justice, principles that founded this great nation – ideals we have the luxury of taking for granted. So, what is the true significance of an old timber blockhouse in the Backcountry? The answer lies in the origin of the South Carolina “Redneck.”

Imagine life in the eighteenth-century American frontier. There was no electricity, no telephones, and no flush toilets. The highest technology of the day was the tall-case clock, also known as the grandfather clock. Water-powered mills, utilizing levers and gears to turn large stones for grinding grains, blades to saw timber, and giant hammers to forge iron, were the engines that produced flour, lumber, and nails. We still use these fundamental items to make our lives more comfortable. For the duration of this account, set aside thoughts of today’s modern conveniences and walk in the handmade shoes of a Backcountry South Carolina settler.

Backcountry Frontier

There are good reasons why the areas surrounding Gaffney, East Gaffney, Blacksburg, Cherokee Falls, and Chesnee are collectively referred to as Cherokee County. The Native American Cherokee were the original inhabitants. This region was once regarded as a paradise: "...the woodlands, carpeted with grass; and the wild pea-vine, growing as high as a horse's back, and wildflowers of every hue, were the constant admiration of the traveler and adventurous pioneer." Until European settlers began exploiting the natural resources, "the trees were generally larger, and stood so wide apart that a deer or a buffalo could be easily seen at a long distance – there being nothing to obstruct the view but the rolling surface."¹

Between 1750 and 1780, significant migration into this area occurred, primarily driven by Scots-Irish extended families. They discovered a wealth in the land that exceeded their imaginations, filled with natural resources and agricultural potential. This abundant environment may have made the dangers they encountered, including threats from Native Americans and outlaws, seem worthwhile in their pursuit of a better life. The promise of prosperity in this new frontier drew these settlers to face the uncertainties and challenges of Backcountry living.

The Pacolet River Valley was a rich hunting ground, teeming with wild game such as buffalo, elk, deer, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, beavers, turkeys, ducks, and other edible fowl. The streams contained a diverse array of fish species. There were deadly predators, including cougars, bobcats, lynxes, bears, wolves, and foxes. Buffalo and elk no longer come to this side of the mountains, having been hunted out. Over the years, various sightings of cougars and wolves in the Upstate have been reported to the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, but there have been no confirmed encounters. Reptiles and insects, including poisonous snakes, mosquitoes, and black widow spiders, abound today. Irritating plants like poison oak, stinging nettle, and water hemlock



Artwork by Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

¹ Logan, John Henry, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, 7.

thrive here, each capable of causing severe medical conditions or even death. Cherokee County was dangerous in the past, but it can be a challenge even now to the unwary.

Political Thought of the Late 1700s

Perhaps these frontier dangers inspired Brigadier General Christopher Gadsden, a South Carolina delegate to the Continental Congress, to design a flag that represented the beliefs of the Thirteen Colonies: a coiled rattlesnake along with the words, “Don’t Tread on Me.” Interestingly, a fully grown rattlesnake typically has between eight and thirteen rattles², all layered together in



The Gadsden Flag, symbol of the unity of the Thirteen Colonies, and a warning to those attempting to break it.

unity. Eastern rattlesnakes are venomous and deadly; they will attack if provoked. This flag sent a clear political message, serving as a warning to anyone, especially the English monarchy, who would dare attempt to impose their will on freedom-loving Americans.³

Indeed, King George III, in his 1775 Proclamation of Rebellion, inadvertently labeled Americans as “rebels” by accusing us of “rebellion” and “sedition.”⁴ Unfortunately, this label became a proud badge of honor to Backcountry settlers. The knees of royal troopers would tremble at the hair-raising Rebel Yell,⁵ a variation of the ululating war cry of the Cherokees (Example: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HdJRBEYwyXs>), which later gained fame during the

² “How Many Rattles on a Rattlesnake? - Kansas City - Kansas.” 2025.

³ Logan. 1859. *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, 87-121.

⁴ “Proclamation of Rebellion.” American History Central. 2022.

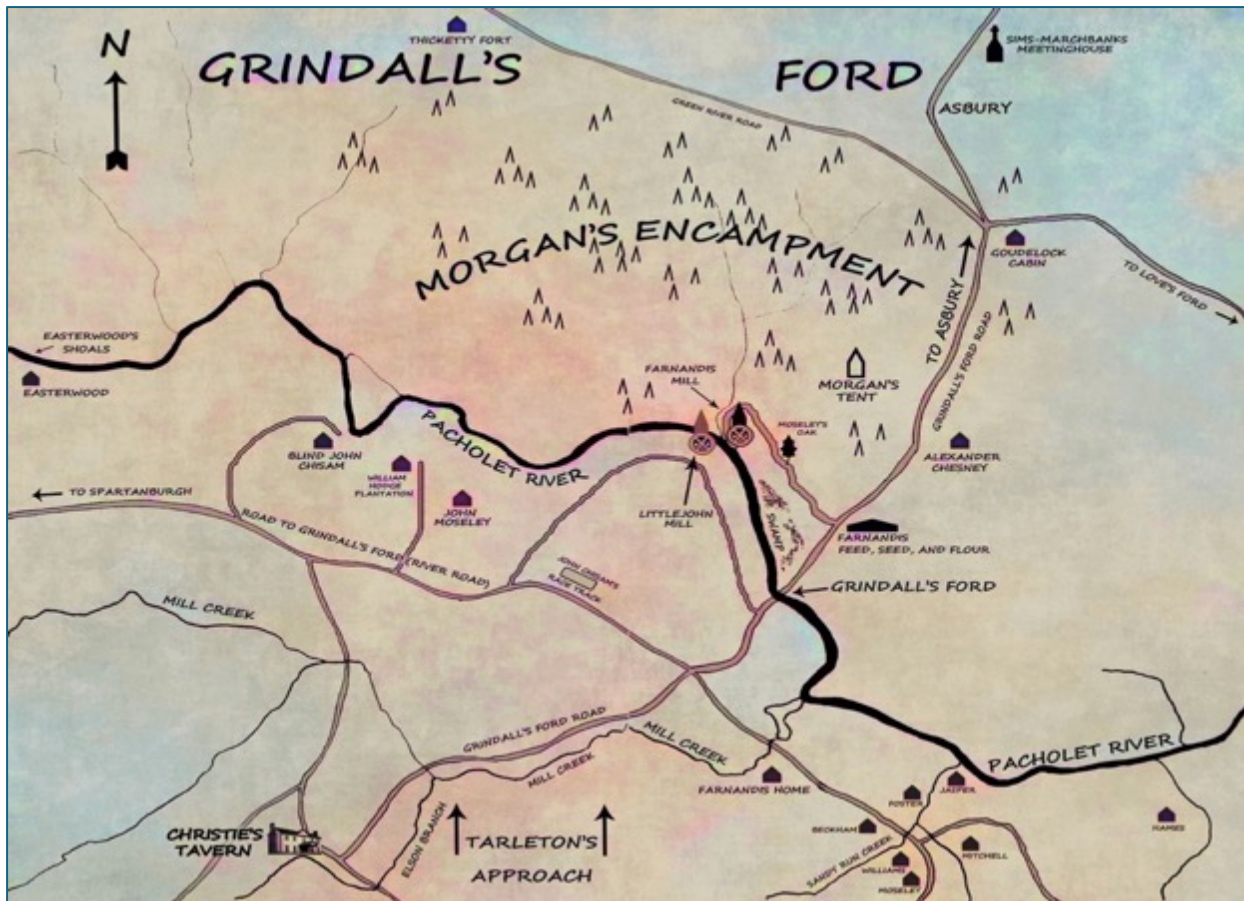
⁵ “Colonel Isaac Shelby.” Revolutionary War Journal. January 13, 2025.

American Civil War. Shaped by their experiences fighting the Indians, the frontiersmen understood the significance of that eerie sound: it signaled the fury of a wronged people determined to overthrow their oppressors.

Life of Turmoil

Backcountry life, fifty or more miles from the coast stretching to the mountains, was the edge of civilization – the frontier – during the latter part of the 1700s.^{6 7} There were no hospitals, few doctors, and no formal police force. Unhappy about settlers' intrusion into their favorite hunting grounds (hence, *Cherokee County*), the Cherokees sought to rid their lands of trespassers. In addition to angry Native Americans, hunters, squatters, and criminals found ripe pickings among the Backcountry residents. The settlers would have to protect themselves if they wished to stay.

From 1767 to 1769, a vigilante force of landowners cooperated with the colonial government to “regulate” roving banditti and Native Americans who were committing violent crimes and theft among the frontier settlements. Finally, the 1769 Circuit Court Act created new courthouses, jails, and four judicial districts.^{8 9} Many of the Regulators became sheriffs and justices of the peace. John



Map of the Greater Grindal Shoals Community just after the Cherokee War of 1760 by Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

⁶ “History of the South Carolina Backcountry.” 2024. Americanacorner.

⁷ Saberton, Ian. 2017. “The South Carolina Backcountry in Mid 1780.”

⁸ “What Was the Regulator Movement? History and Significance.” ThoughtCo.

⁹ Lambert, Robert. 2010. *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution*, 11.

Thomas Sr. of Kelso's Creek was one of these officers before the Revolutionary War broke out in 1775.¹⁰ Eventually, he would give up those duties to form and lead the First Spartan Regiment of Militia as colonel.¹¹

The predominantly Scots-Irish pioneers¹² scraped together a life from the wilderness between Jonesville and Gaffney. They were simple farmers hoping to create a better future for their children—a life free from the burden of an oppressive government led by a tyrant and safe from marauding Native Americans. Along with raising food for themselves, they grew tobacco¹³ to earn a few extra coins to buy glass windows for their cabins. For most, this income remained too little to afford enslaved people to work their farms. Glass and enslaved labor were luxuries enjoyed mainly by the Low Country aristocracy around Charleston. With their hands full managing daily survival, settlers were slow to see the need to form militias against the threat from the Cherokee Indians, which was literally in their backyard. The pale skin of the Scots-Irish burned quickly from working in the sun, earning them yet another title: “Rednecks.”¹⁴ These “rednecks” found that they had jumped from the frying pan of the French and Indian War raging in Pennsylvania and Virginia into the Cherokee fire blazing along the foothills of the Carolina mountains.

In 1773, Royal Governor James Glen purchased from the Cherokees all the lands now encompassed by the counties of Edgefield, Laurens, Newberry, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Chester, and Fairfield. Glen hoped this would eliminate the Cherokee as a potential British enemy and allow peaceful settlement of the Backcountry.¹⁵ By 1775, the Pacolet River Valley was filled with Scots-Irish families seeking a respite from conflicts with “savages.” However, they would not find peace for another eight years, until after the Revolutionary War.

The 1775 South Carolina Province census¹⁶ determined how many militia-age free males, aged 16 to 60, could fight if the British sent occupation forces. Out of a population of around 175,000,¹⁷ roughly 2,700 men lived along the Tyger and Broad Rivers, working 40 to 50-acre plots as farmers.¹⁸ Of those men, between 40 and 50% were Loyalists, based on the numbers serving in the Ninety Six District Loyalist Militia.¹⁹ This area includes what is known today as Cherokee County.²⁰

Greater Grindal Shoals Community

Buffalo paths by streams evolved into ancient Cherokee trading routes, forming the basis for today's key roadways.²¹ The Lower Cherokee Traders' Path²² [See Map, p.6.] linked the Catawba and Cherokee Nations, crossing Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties near Grindal Shoals. Another trail became Green River Road, which extends from Asbury crossroads near Grindal's Ford on the

¹⁰ Landrum, John. 2022. *The History of Spartanburg County*, 180.

¹¹ “Col. John and Jane Thomas Historical Marker.” 2022. Hmdb.org.

¹² “History of the South Carolina Backcountry.” 2024. Americanacorner.

¹³ “Tobacco.” 2025. South Carolina Encyclopedia. (Tobacco n.d.)

¹⁴ Reeves, Amy. 2017. “Where'd That Come From? Redneck.” Goldendalesentinel.

¹⁵ “Glen, James.” n.d. South Carolina Encyclopedia.

¹⁶ SCColony. 1995.

¹⁷ Edgar, Walter. 1998. *South Carolina: A History*, 326.

¹⁸ Moores. 1975. *Settlers of the Tyger River*, 23.

¹⁹ Lambert, R. 2010. *South Carolina Loyalists*, 126-127.

²⁰ Dorney, D.R. 2023. “A Demographic View of South Carolina Revolutionary War Soldiers.”

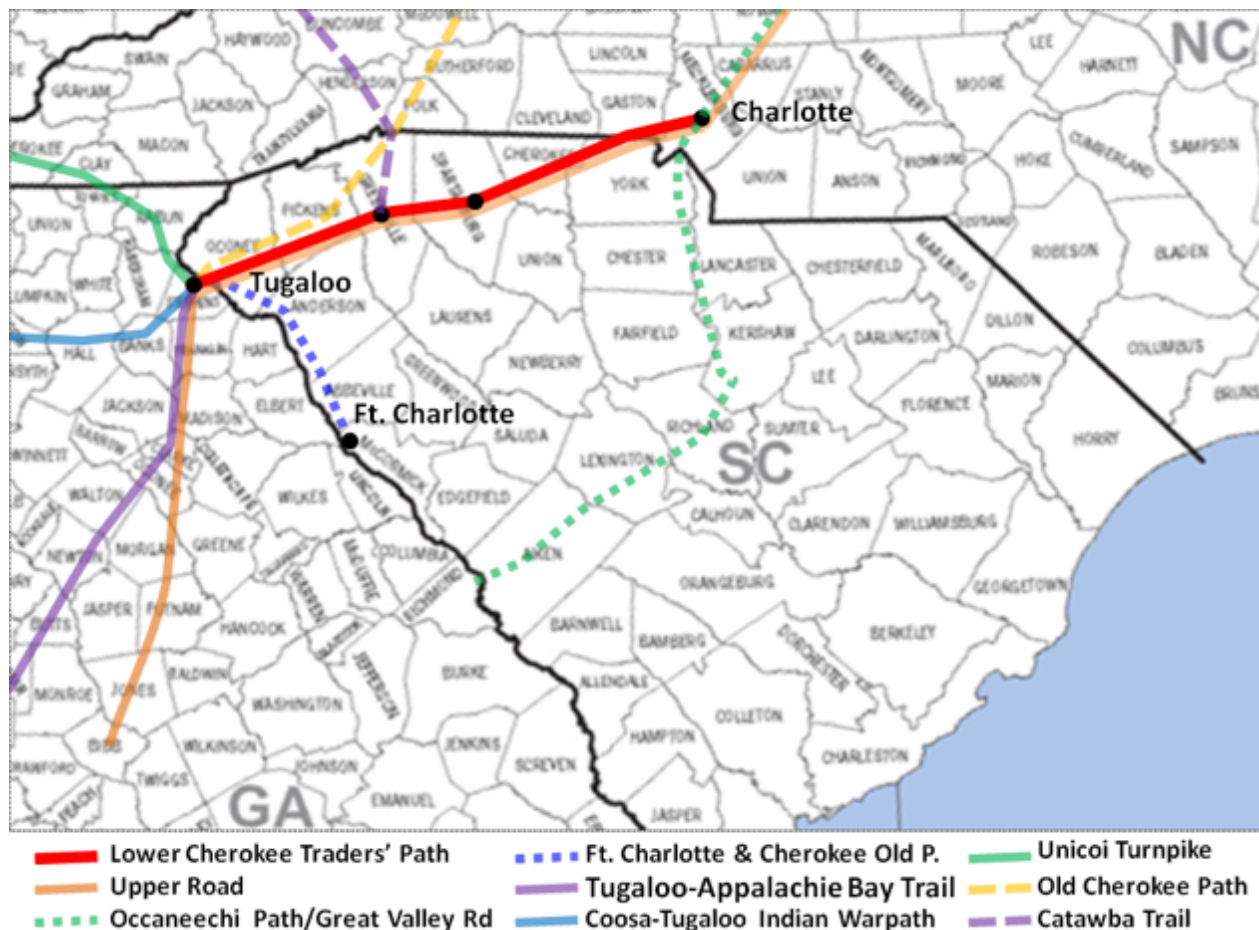
²¹ Hove. 2017. “Ancient Road Infrastructure Created by Bison.” Thelaurelofasheville.

²² “Lower Cherokee Traders' Path.” 2022. FamilySearch.

Pacolet River to Saunders' cow pens near Cherokee Ford on the Broad River, the site of the January 17, 1781, Battle of Cowpens. [See Map, p.4.]

Residing in the Backcountry next to the Indian Boundary Line was perilous. Today's Interstate 85 corridor along the Greenville and Spartanburg County lines approximates the old Boundary Line.²³ The Native Americans and the European settlers committed heinous acts of barbarism against each other, fighting over the land. Struggle was the expectation of life in Cherokee County, and the settlers were not about to allow "heathens" to disrupt their livelihoods for long. After all, they had sacrificed nearly everything to come here. The soil was rich, and the game was plentiful. They were here to stay. To do so, they would have to build a fortification to shelter and protect the women and children of the Greater Grindal Shoals community in the event of a Native uprising or the appearance of outlaw gangs.

Grindal Shoals, also known as Grindal's Ford (Grindell, Grandale, Grindle), was the best of a handful of firm-bottomed crossings on the Pacolet River. John Grindal obtained and settled his 150-acre land grant, which included both sides of the shoals, on the Pacolet River in March 1775.²⁴



Lower Cherokee Traders' Path (see Footnote 16, p.5)

Based on land grant records, his arrival preceded other pioneering families by mere months.²⁵ Before

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

²⁵ "Pacolet River Land Grants Map – Mid 18th Century." Rootsandrecall.

the Revolutionary War, the Grindal community thrived as a prime location for commerce. The network of roads that grew up at the river crossing connected other pioneering communities and trade routes to the coast and Charleston.²⁶

Since there were no bridges in the Backcountry during colonial times,²⁷ Grindal's Ford attracted settlers. After all, good river crossings were vital for trade routes, travelers, and militia movements.²⁸ One pioneer, John Chism, built a horseracing track on his Grindal Shoals property.²⁹ John "Jack" Beckham (Beckhamville, S.C.), a notorious spy for American Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, was an expert horse trainer and huntsman.³⁰ His friend, Wade Hampton I, was a well-known horse breeder who loved to hunt with Jack as a guide.³¹ Christopher Coleman opened Christie's Tavern, serving Whigs and Tories alike.³² Such river crossings also attracted carriage houses (hostels), mercantiles, taverns, churches, and mills. Indeed, there were two known grist mills near the shoals. Communities grew up around them, and Grindal Shoals was no exception. The proximity of the ford and the success of the farmers and merchants of Greater Grindal Shoals made them a target for bandits and Native American raids.³³

Grindal resident Angelica Henderson Mitchell Nott was an eyewitness to those times, writing a pamphlet called *Traditions of the Revolution*. Her sister, Elizabeth "Betsy" Henderson, married John "Jack" Beckham. Angelica's description of life leading up to and during the war spoke of hardship: "We lived at that time generally without bread, meat or salt on roasting ears. When we killed a beef, a pint of salt with hickory ashes preserved it. We went without shoes and sewed woolen rags around our feet. I have done that many times." The Tories that sallied from nearby Fort Thicketty during 1780, under the leadership of Captain Patrick Moore, brought the Whigs to this poverty.^{34 35 36 37}

The Church Connection

Church meetinghouses held great significance for the predominantly Presbyterian Scots-Irish settlers in the South Carolina backcountry. These places of worship symbolized freedom from the Crown's religious persecution. Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and other denominations fled Britain due to political, social, and religious discrimination. The Church of England (Anglican) was the only official denomination, with King George as its sovereign head.³⁸ From the 1500s until the Revolutionary War, Parliament enacted punitive laws against adherents of

²⁶ "Grindal Shoals." 2025. Pacoletmemories.

²⁷ Charles, Allen. 1977. "Early South Carolina Highways."

²⁸ Robertson, John. 2002. (Robertson 2002) "The Historic Significance of Grindal Shoals."

²⁹ Ivey.

³⁰ Beckham, M.C. *Colonial Spy*. 387-397.

³¹ Ibid, 392.

³² "Part Three: Families and Children." Coleman Family Book, 174.

³³ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Bailey. 1981. *History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families*, 15,73.

³⁶ "Angelica Nott Biography." AmericanRevolution.org. 2023.

³⁷ Beckham, 393.

³⁸ "Reformation." n.d. Wwww.parliament.uk.

other denominations. Non-Anglicans were barred from holding political office, forced to pay higher taxes and rents, and prohibited from marrying their members.^{39 40 41 42}

The Lords Proprietors of the South Carolina Colony lured immigrants with promises of religious freedom.⁴³ Once the settlers invested in their new farms, the Proprietors began using the same persecution tactics as Britain. This maltreatment sparked anger in the Scots-Irish. They grew weary of taxes that paid the salaries of the Anglican preachers, while their Presbyterian ministers nearly starved due to a lack of funds. Only Anglicans could serve in the state government, and they conceived laws that benefited themselves and the British Crown.^{44 45}

Presbyterians and other denominations initiated a campaign to eliminate religious discrimination by the South Carolina Assembly and to separate government from religion, known as the *Separation of Church and State*.⁴⁶ This movement did not aim to remove church influence from the government. Instead, the non-Anglicans sought to free themselves from unjust laws that oppressed those outside the Anglican tradition. By that point, the American Revolution was called a Presbyterian Revolt.⁴⁷



Typical Backcountry Meetinghouse (Historic Brattonsville photo taken by Richard C. Meehan Jr.)

³⁹ Brinsfield, John. 1983. *Religion and Politics in Colonial South Carolina*, 118.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 47.

⁴¹ Thomas, Sam. 2022. "1780 Presbyterian Rebellion and Huck's Defeat."

⁴² *Religion and belief*. n.d. www.parliament.uk.

⁴³ Brinsfield, 6.

⁴⁴ Shankman, Arnold. 1983. *Its People and Its Heritage*, 36.

⁴⁵ Brinsfield, v-xii.

⁴⁶ Brinsfield, v, 104.

⁴⁷ Gardiner, R. 2013. "The Presbyterian Rebellion?" *Journal of the American Revolution*.

Throughout the 1750s leading up to the Revolution, Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina migrated into the South Carolina backcountry around Rocky Creek. In 1772, Reverend Richard Martin was called to minister to these settlers. He brought five shiploads of Ulster-Scot Presbyterians into Charleston, providing them with land grants in the Backcountry settlements. Among the immigrants was Alexander Chesney, who settled at Grindal Shoals, fought alongside the Grindal community against the Cherokees, served briefly in the Spartan Regiment of Militia, and became a notable Loyalist captain during the Revolution.⁴⁸

Backcountry meetinghouses were multipurpose facilities. They served as churches, gathering places for social functions, posts to strategize on community affairs (like how to handle bandits and religious persecution), distribution points for the current news, and sometimes hubs for military planning.⁴⁹ One such facility was near Asbury at the crossroad of Grindal's Ford Road and Green River Road, a mile above Grindal's Ford. It was known as the Sims-Marchbanks Meetinghouse⁵⁰ or the meetinghouse on Thicketty.⁵¹

William Sims and William Marchbanks were land speculators who surveyed and transacted many properties along the Pacolet River Valley.⁵² They donated land for the meetinghouse that bore their names. Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists shared this facility. Thicketty Baptist (today's Goucher Baptist) started there.⁵³ ⁵⁴ The membership rolls included men who served to force the Cherokees out of Grindal Shoals. Sims and Marchbanks also owned several hundred acres that bordered the Anderson Family. [*See Map, p.12.*] Several accounts state that David Anderson was the builder of Anderson's Fort, later renamed Fort Thicketty (detailed citations to follow). Other notable Sims-Marchbanks members⁵⁵ were:

- Robert Coleman⁵⁶ was the son of the owner of nearby Christie's Tavern.⁵⁷
- James "Horseshoe" Robertson served as a Patriot spy for General Daniel Morgan.⁵⁸
- Hugh Moore, brother of Tory Captain Patrick Moore.⁵⁹
- Patriot Sergeant William Jasper, 2nd S.C. Regiment, hero of the Battle of Fort Sullivan (now Fort Moultrie).⁶⁰ ⁶¹

This church began as a mission started by the congregation of Fairforest⁶² Presbyterian Meetinghouse (in Jonesville).⁶³ Colonel John Thomas Sr. of the Spartan Regiment and his wife were

⁴⁸ "Ulster Covenanters Migration to America." 2021. Discover Ulster-Scots.

⁴⁹ Merrell. "The American Revolution in the Southern Backcountry," 112.

⁵⁰ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

⁵¹ Howe, George. 1870. *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, 369, 431, 643.

⁵² Online Records. South Carolina Archives.

⁵³ "Goucher Church celebrates 250 years." 2020. Baptist Courier.

⁵⁴ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette." Page_id=2555.

⁵⁵ Ibid, cat=36.

⁵⁶ Kamish, M.G. 2022. "Robert Coleman." Geni_family_tree.

⁵⁷ Ivey. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ "Moore Family Index." 2025. Carolinaspartan.

⁶⁰ Ivey, cat=12.

⁶¹ Moss. *Roster of South Carolina Patriots*, 495.

⁶² "Union County." 2015.

⁶³ Saye, James. 1847. "Memoires of Major Joseph McJunkin," 18, 19, 20.

founding members of Fairforest.^{64 65} Many Sims-Marchbanks and Fairforest men eventually served in Thomas's regiment.⁶⁶ These worshipping congregants formed a tight-knit Grindal Shoals frontier community.⁶⁷

Builders of the Fort

Most likely, as was customary during those times, a community group assisted in constructing a new blockhouse (fortified structure) or reinforcing an existing building, such as a house or barn on the Anderson Plantation, between 1759 and 1760. This period coincides with several historical events. First, settlers fleeing the French and Indian War to the north, including Colonel John Thomas' extended family, arrived. Second, the Cherokee War (1759 to 1761) broke out in South Carolina. Finally, the Provincial Congress commissioned a string of forts to be built in 1760 against the Cherokee Boundary Line (foothills) to protect the Backcountry. Significant nearby forts⁶⁸ constructed at this time⁶⁹ in the Ninety Six District (which included Cherokee County) were:

- Wofford's Fort and Iron Works in today's Glendale, Spartanburg County, was only eight miles from Fort Thicketty (Anderson's Fort).⁷⁰
- Earle's Fort is near the North Carolina border in Landrum, S.C.^{71 72}
- Wagner's Fort (Waggener's) is thirteen miles west of Whitmire, Union County.⁷³
- Musgrove's Fort.⁷⁴
- Otterson's Fort southwest of Union (formerly Unionsville).⁷⁵
- Prince's Fort in Wellford.^{76 77}
- Gowen's Old Fort (Jameson's Station, Jameson's Fort) near Landrum.⁷⁸
- Wood's Fort in Greer.^{79 80}
- Fort Thicketty rests in the eastern region of the Spartan District.⁸¹

Each of these structures consisted of heavy timbers only available from the virgin forests of the Backcountry during this colonial period.⁸² Frightened settlers would rush to these places of refuge

⁶⁴ Howe, George. 1870. *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina*, 422.

⁶⁵ Saye, 9.

⁶⁶ "The American Revolution in South Carolina – the Spartan Regiment." 2023. Carolana.

⁶⁷ Ivey. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

⁶⁸ "Descendants of William Jameson Sr. Web Site." 2024. Nettally.

⁶⁹ Ivers, Larry. 1970. *Colonial Forts of South Carolina, 1670-1775*, 19.

⁷⁰ Bailey, J.D. 1908. *Cowpens and Wofford's Iron Works*, 18.

⁷¹ O'Kelly, Patrick. 2004. *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter; Vol. 2*, 201-203.

⁷² Parker, John. 2013. *Parker's Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina*, 389.

⁷³ "Fort Wagner in Fairfield Marked by DAR Chapter." 1939. Rootsweb.

⁷⁴ Parker, 400.

⁷⁵ "Otterson's Fort Historical Marker." 2016. Hmdb.org.

⁷⁶ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History of South Carolina*, 31.

⁷⁷ Parker, 394.

⁷⁸ Ibid, 391.

⁷⁹ Landrum, 86, 89, 90.

⁸⁰ Parker, 392.

⁸¹ Ibid, 139.

⁸² Smith, Roy. 1999. "Fort Thicketty."

during times of attacks by marauders and Cherokees.⁸³ Based on expert scrutiny of the existing blockhouse and descriptions from several eyewitness sources (detailed shortly), the hewn heart pine logs indicate Anderson's Fort was possibly a converted barn, as was the modus operandi of the times. The settlers built these forts in haste, so renovating existing houses or barns would have been faster than starting from scratch. Since the buildings were shared with community members, not just a single family, it makes sense that construction was also a cooperative event.

In 1758, the Cherokees retaliated against the incursion of settlers from Grindal Shoals into their prime hunting grounds. Across the Backcountry, frightened pioneer families rushed to build forts to protect against Native American attacks. These forts were often crude, hastily built structures, often on the property of leading families. Hardening a house or barn with stockade fencing and abatis was quicker than starting from scratch.⁸⁴

Anderson's Fort went by several names and variations of those names, such as Fort Anderson. With the advent of the Revolutionary War and garrisoning by Tories⁸⁵ (British sympathizers), Anderson's Fort became the Tory Fort on Thicketty, Fort Thicketty, and Rocky Ford. Historical records use differing spellings such as Thicketty, Thickell, Thickette, and others. The fort sits



*Anderson's Fort, also known as Fort Thicketty, as it stood in 2025.
Richard C. Meehan, Jr. took all the fort's exterior and interior views to follow.*

⁸³ Ivers, 27-31.

⁸⁴ Cann and Fields. 2014. *Turning Point*, 20, 21.

⁸⁵ "South Carolina Forts." 2025. Northamericanforts.

between Rocky Ford Creek, a tributary of Thicketty Creek, and Goucher Creek, all of which eventually combine and flow into the Pacolet River. Today, this area is called the Goucher (pronounced go-cher) community.

David Anderson was indeed the builder of the fort, as shown by these sources:

1. There was David Anderson, who first built a fort for protection against the Indians in the area. Later, it was called Fort Thicketty.⁸⁶
 - a. David Anderson owned property next to the fort.
 - b. David Anderson built the fort to protect settlers from the Indians in the 1750s and 1760s.
 - c. A Tory settler's fort built by Capt. David Anderson, also known as Fort Anderson, was initially established for protection against the Cherokee. Later, when garrisoned by British and Loyalist troops, the Patriots attacked and captured it in July 1780.
2. A captain in the S.C. 5th Regiment named David Anderson eventually became a major in the Spartan Regiment of Militia, Roebuck's Battalion.^{87 88 89}



Grindal Shoals Map

(n.d.). *Www.zeemaps.com*. Retrieved March 14, 2024, from <https://www.zeemaps.com/map?group=3381494#> and *PACOLET RIVER LAND GRANTS MAP - MID 18TH CENTURY*. (n.d.). Cherokee County. Retrieved March 14, 2024, from <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/cherokee/buildings/paconet-river-basin-map/>

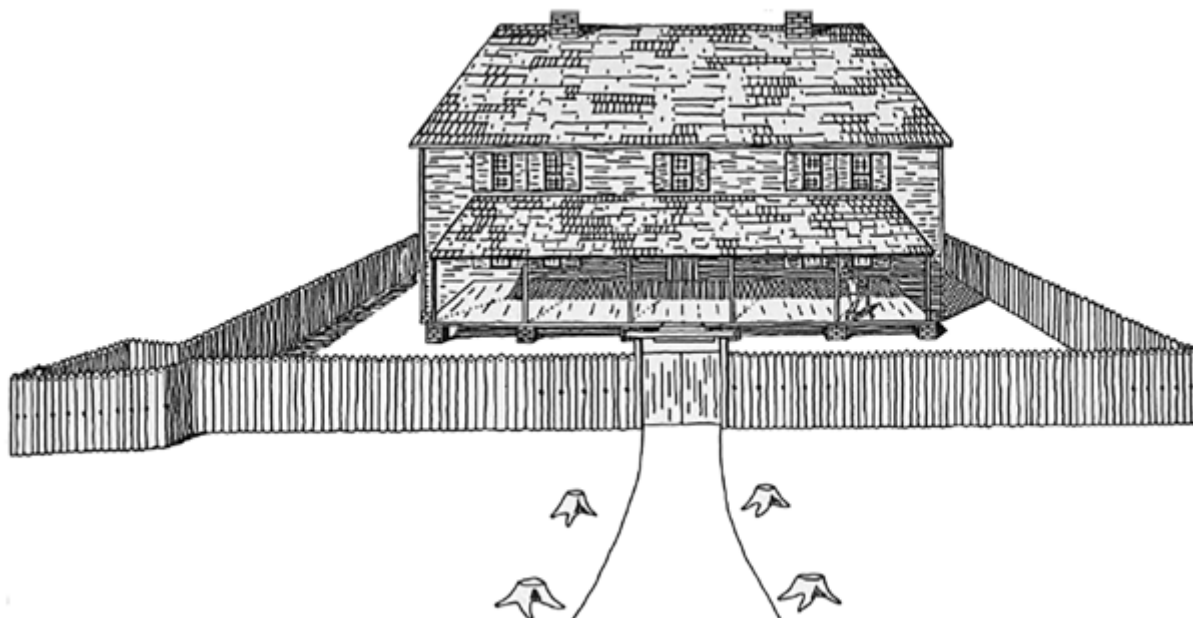
⁸⁶ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

⁸⁷ "Major David Anderson." 2024. Find-a-grave.

⁸⁸ Moss, Bobby. "Roster of South Carolina Patriots." 1983, 2014.

⁸⁹ "The American Revolution in South Carolina - Roebuck's." 2025. Carolana.

- a. Buried in Nazareth Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Moore, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.
 - b. His wife, Miriam Maria Mayson, is listed in Moss as buried next to him in Nazareth Cemetery, which proves that this is the same David Anderson.
 - c. His brothers, Captain John Anderson and Captain Denny (Danny) Anderson, also served in Roebuck's Battalion.
3. William Anderson, David's father, received a memorial for 300 acres on Goucher (Goucheys, Gochers) Creek in 1774.⁹⁰
 - a. He served as a captain in the Spartan Regiment during the Cherokee Expedition of 1776.
 - b. According to his son David's obituary, William was "murdered by Tories during the Revolutionary War" on May 9, 1779, at 72 years of age.
 - c. Zachariah Bullock, a resident of Grindal Shoals, surveyed the property.
 4. Captain John Anderson (DAR Ancestor Number: A002446), David's brother, forfeited 247 acres on "Gochers Creek of Thickety Creek in Ninety Six District" on 5/1783.⁹¹
 5. Captain David Anderson's Block House was built to defend against "Indian savages" rushing upon "defenseless settlements."⁹²



PLANTATION FORT
Ivers, L. E. (1970). *Colonial Forts of South Carolina, 1670-1775*.

⁹⁰ Record and Image Search. 2025. S.C. Archives.

⁹¹ Record and Image Search. 2025. S.C. Archives.

⁹² Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 30.

- a. “We certainly know that it was during those times that old Fort Prince, Poole’s Fort, near Wofford’s Iron Works, now Glendale, Nichols’ Fort at ‘Narrow Pass,’ near Capt. David Anderson’s Block House, Earle’s, and Fort Thickettys were built...”
- b. “The settlements everywhere, alarmed and terrified, lost no time in setting to the work of the building of forts and stockades.”

Historian Bobby Moss stated that David Anderson lived on the Reedy Branch of Thicketty Creek in Ninety Six District. Four hundred acres of the Anderson property were initially owned in 1766 by William Sims and William Marchbanks. [See Map, p.12.] A portion of this property, including the site of the fort, was sold to patriarch settler John Lipscomb. His direct descendant, Jack Martin Lipscomb, recently donated five acres and Fort Thicketty to the Cherokee Historical and Preservation Society, Inc.^{93 94 95 96 97}



⁹³ “Captain John Anderson.” 2024. Blogspot.

⁹⁴ Henderson. 1917. *Isaac Shelby*.

⁹⁵ Roberts. 1988. *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts*.

⁹⁶ Parker, John. 2013. *Parker’s Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina*, 139.

⁹⁷ Smith, Roy. 1992. “Fort Thicketty.”

Construction and Use of the Fort

The design of Anderson's Fort was referred to as a *blockhouse* in the 18th century. Initially, it was built as a private community fort, a small fortification consisting of a single room with loopholes that allowed defenders to fire in all directions. To withstand attacks by enemies without siege equipment, it had a stockade or palisade, a solid⁹⁸ defensive log fence planted around the perimeter of a plantation (farm) house or barn. Another name for this style of construction was *plantation fort*. [See image, p. 13.]^{99 100 101}

When the Tories commandeered the fort in July 1780 and changed its name to Thicketty, the description of the fort was confirmed in a letter to an "Officer Commanding at Camden." Lt. Colonel Cruger at Ninety Six reported that a force of 1200 to 1500 rebels was advancing towards Colonel Ferguson on the Tyger River and that "some of our militia" had surrendered a *stockade* fort on Thicketty."¹⁰²

Early forts were mostly windowless because those taking refuge inside wanted to eliminate access points an enemy could enter. Typically, the forts had only one small window on the back wall, opposite the door, situated on the chimney wall. Since women and children would be sheltered



⁹⁸ Ivers. 1970. *Colonial Forts*, 26, 30.

⁹⁹ Corner, A. 2024. "History of the South Carolina Backcountry."

¹⁰⁰ "Blockhouse." 1969. *World Book Encyclopedia*, Vol 2, 323.

¹⁰¹ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

¹⁰² Cornwallis and Saberton. 2010. *The Cornwallis Papers: the campaigns of 1780 and 1781*.

inside for protection, the fireplace provided cooking and heat during winter. Mud chinking between the logs helped insulate and prevented the enemy from seeing inside. Defenders would create holes in the chinking between the logs to fire at approaching enemies, so windows were unnecessary.¹⁰³

The primary fort structure has endured for more than 265 years against the elements due to the heart of pine logs used in its construction. Termites do not consume this pine-sap-rich wood. Additionally, the disinfectant properties of pine oil inhibit the growth of bacteria, mold, and mildew.¹⁰⁴ Though weathered, the timbers remain nearly as sturdy as the day they were cut. In 1998, archaeologist Carl Steen examined the fort and confirmed that the hewn logs were of a size available to the early settlers, as the virgin pine forests of the area had not been eliminated.¹⁰⁵

During the Regulator troubles of the 1760s, eighty men successfully defended Anderson's Fort against more than three hundred outlaws. The fort was well-maintained, and the British considered it impregnable except for a cannon barrage.¹⁰⁶ The structure would withstand arrows, muskets, and rifle fire.

On February 9, 1771, John Nucholls (Nuckolls, Nichels, Nockels) of Thicketty Creek was appointed an under-sheriff (deputy) of Tryon County, North Carolina (which reached into the Gaffney area).¹⁰⁷ His orders were to push the Cherokee raiders out of Greater Grindal Shoals. Friends and church members formed a militia and named him captain. William Marchbanks served as a lieutenant. This posse service lasted for only nine days.¹⁰⁸ Without formal military training but Indian fighting experience, these local boys drove the Cherokees into the Tryon Mountains, twenty miles to the northwest. They deserve credit for such a fierce action. The Nucholls militia included names that would become both famous and infamous:¹⁰⁹

- Ensign Patrick Moore – who became the Tory captain commanding Fort Thicketty.¹¹⁰
- Sergeant Adam Burchfield – Roebuck's Company (Spartan Regiment).¹¹¹
- Sergeant Phillip Coleman – Brandon's Company (2nd Spartan Regiment).¹¹²
- Corporal Thomas Cole – Roebuck's Company.¹¹³
- Private Hugh Moore – Ensign Patrick Moore's brother.¹¹⁴
- Matthew Robertson – Spartan Regiment, brother of Patriot James "Horseshoe."^{115 116}
- Lt. John Goudelock – Spartan Regiment.¹¹⁷
- Samuel Clowney – Spartan Regiment.¹¹⁸
- Hugh Means – Spartan Regiment.¹¹⁹

¹⁰³ Cann and Fields. 2014. *Turning Point*, 21.

¹⁰⁴ "Pine Oil." 2008. Encyclopedia Britannica.

¹⁰⁵ Smith, Roy. 1999. "Fort Thicketty: An 18th Century Frontier Fort in Cherokee, South Carolina," 21.

¹⁰⁶ Draper, Lyman. 1881. "King's Mountain and Its Heroes."

¹⁰⁷ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

¹⁰⁸ Saunders, W. "The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. XIII, p.517."

¹⁰⁹ Chesney and Moss. 2002. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 138-141."

¹¹⁰ Ibid, 12.

¹¹¹ Moss. 2014. *Roster of South Carolina Patriots*, 122.

¹¹² Chesney and Moss, 138.

¹¹³ Moss, *Roster*, 185.

¹¹⁴ Moss, *Roster*, 695.

¹¹⁵ Moss, *Roster*, 821.

¹¹⁶ "Matthew Robertson." 2023. Wikitree.

¹¹⁷ Moss, *The Patriots at the Cowpens*, 56.

¹¹⁸ Moss, *Roster*, 179.

¹¹⁹ Moss, *Roster*, 670.

- George Story – Brandon’s Company.¹²⁰
- William Coleman – Brandon’s Company.¹²¹

Except for Ensign Patrick Moore, every man listed in this ad hoc militia served together as Patriots four years later in the Spartan Regiment. Ensign Moore, rising to the rank of captain, commandeered Anderson’s Fort for the British.¹²² Nucholls was an ardent Patriot who ran a sizable plantation only three miles from Fort Thicketty on the Green River Road.¹²³ After the war, his son, John Jr., built an Antebellum mansion on this land known as Wagstop Plantation of Whig Hill¹²⁴, which still exists in prime condition as of 2025.¹²⁵ (View Whig Hill: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1YJ4UIC-Z4>).

Another neighbor of the fort was Captain Vardry McBee of the Spartan Regiment¹²⁶, living three and a half miles east on the Pacolet River. John Nucholls and William Marchbanks surveyed McBee’s 300-acre farm.¹²⁷ While not listed among those in the Nucholls posse, McBee most likely did serve. He had much to lose. Among his holdings were Hannah’s Cow Pens, named after his wife, once mistaken as the site of the Cowpens Battlefield (Saunders’ Cow Pens nearby). He owned a limestone quarry, which is now on the property of Limestone College in Gaffney. In addition, McBee owned a grist mill, ironworks, leatherworks, and a thriving plantation. Vardry McBee and his son, Silas, were in the Patriot contingent that wrestled Fort Thicketty from Captain Patrick Moore in July 1780.¹²⁸

Contemplating military action against unfaithful Backcountry settlers, Britain sent representatives to parley with the Cherokees to push the Whig settlers off their farms and southeastward toward the seat of government in Charleston. British commanders postulated that these stiff-necked Scots-Irish people, as starving refugees, would be easier to control if they were closer to the coast and British occupational forces.^{129 130}

In 1775, an armed militia unit was formed at the behest of the Provincial Council of Safety and, more specifically, the Honorable William Henry Drayton.¹³¹ Settlers from twenty-five square miles around today’s Spartanburg, Union, and Cherokee Counties flocked to serve in the Spartan Regiment led by Colonel John Thomas, Sr., of Rich Hill (Whitestone, SC).^{132 133} Thomas and his Scots-Irish family settled at Fishing Creek in York County around 1755, then moved to Spartanburg County near today’s Camp Croft Lake in 1762.¹³⁴ The Spartan Regiment gathered and trained at Wofford’s Fort near Glendale in Spartanburg County. This location is six miles from Fort Thicketty and three miles from Colonel Thomas’s homestead. Another notable location where the Spartan Regiment trained was Cedar Springs, within two miles of the Thomas homestead. The springs still

¹²⁰ Moss, *Roster*, 901.

¹²¹ Moss, *Roster*, 186.

¹²² Norfleet, Phil. 2023. “John Nuckolls.”

¹²³ “SC Families.” Rootsweb. (SC Families n.d.)

¹²⁴ Ivey, Robert. 2024. “Grindal Shoals Gazette.”

¹²⁵ “Nuckolls-Jefferies House.” 2025. S.C. Dept. of Archives and History.

¹²⁶ Moss, *Roster*, 592.

¹²⁷ Record and Image Search. S.C. Archives.

¹²⁸ Smith, Roy McBee. 1999. “Fort Thicketty.”

¹²⁹ Ramsay. 1858. *History of South Carolina*, 159-162, 258.

¹³⁰ Saye. 1925. *Memoires of Major Joseph McJunkin*, 13-18.

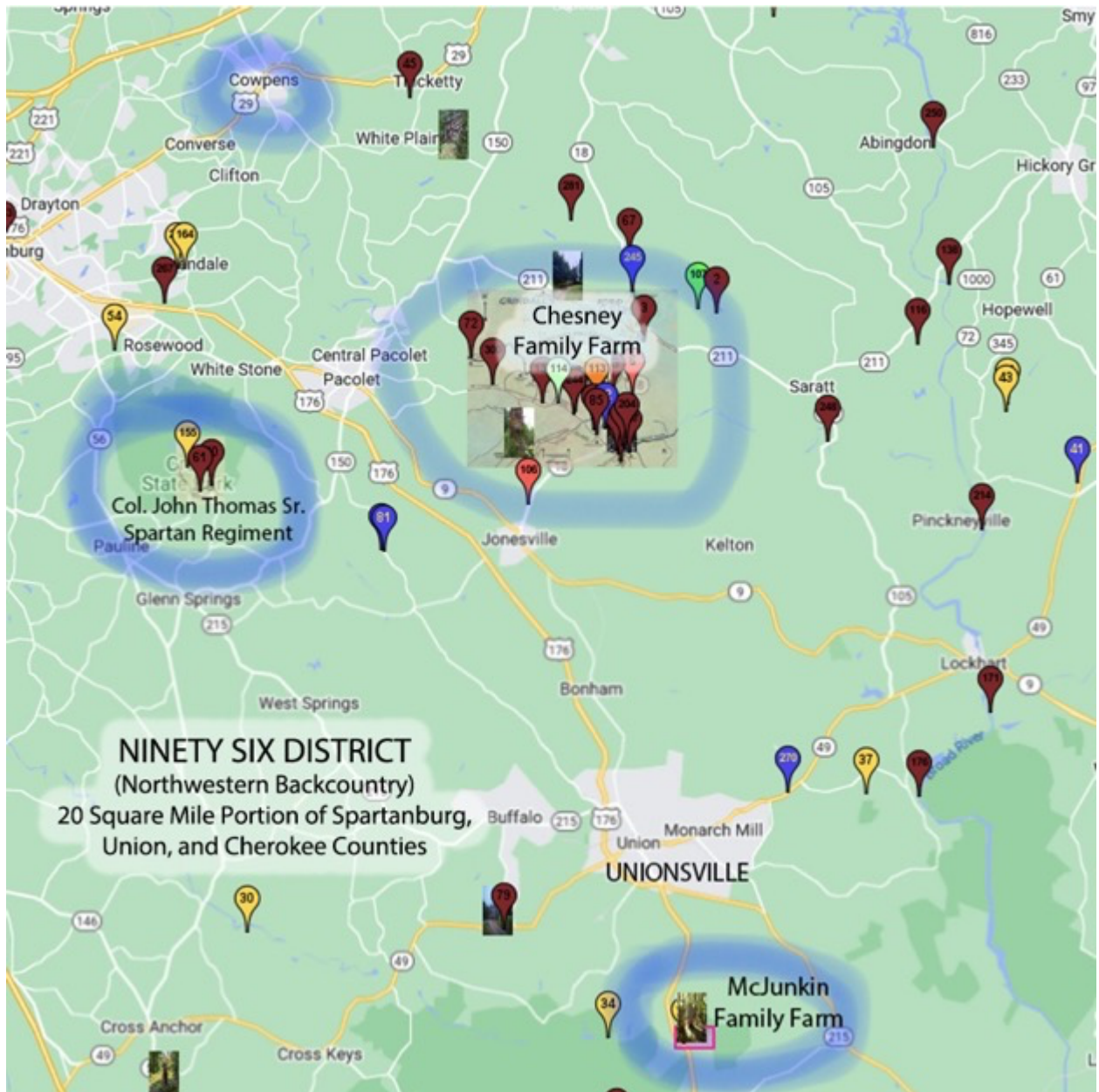
¹³¹ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 52-53.

¹³² Landrum. 1900. *History of Spartanburg County*, 176-177.

¹³³ “Spartanburg County.” 2017. RootsandRecall.

¹³⁴ “John Thomas Cenotaph.” 2025. Findagrave.

flow heavily today and may be visited on the property of Cedar Springs Baptist Church, one of the oldest worship houses in Spartanburg.¹³⁵



Created by Richard Meehan based on Google Maps (<https://maps.google.com>)

During the latter part of 1775, Tories and Cherokees combined forces and massacred Whigs residing along the frontier.¹³⁶ Tory families wrapped poles with white cloth and placed them at their cabins' doors as a sign to the raiders to "pass over" these homes.¹³⁷ On June 20, 1776, the work of death commenced against the Whigs while the Tories remained safe behind their "pass-overs." The

¹³⁵ "Cedar Spring." 2016. Cedarspringbaptist. (Spring 2016)

¹³⁶ Simms. 1860. *The History of South Carolina*, 215-216.

¹³⁷ Buchanan. 1997. *The Road to Guilford Courthouse*, 201.

significance of the term “Passover” was certainly not lost on the predominately Christian Scots-Irish, who knew the Biblical reference. Among the bodies of slain Cherokee raiders were those of Tories dressed and painted to look like Natives, an obvious ploy to prevent their Whig neighbors from recognizing them and to set the blame for the debacle wholly on the Cherokee Indians.¹³⁸

The Spartan Regiment and combined forces under Colonel Richard Richardson were sent to destroy the Cherokee resistance and punish the Tory participants. By the fall of 1776, the mighty Cherokee Nation had been reduced to the point where it could no longer fight, with over 2,000 warriors dead. British plans for Indian support on the Western Front failed. However, the Whigs in the Backcountry realized they must prepare for war with the British.¹³⁹

Desperate for military protection, a rift opened between the Greater Grindal Shoals community residents. They became divided over the issue of remaining loyal to the Crown or throwing British forces out of South Carolina once and for all. When it came down to it, these locals were both familial relations and extended church families. Think about a family feud or a church breakup over doctrine. Nothing is nastier than squabbles between fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, brothers and sisters – even ones bonded under the Lord Jesus Christ. First and foremost, the Scots-Irish settlers in the Pacolet River Valley were God-fearing people.

One Anglican minister, Charles Woodmason, held another opinion on the subject. Woodmason served his sovereign, King George III, head of the Church of England (Anglican). On a tour of the Backcountry lasting from 1766 until 1772, he started new missions and preached at existing meetinghouses of mostly Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. His tour included the Pacolet River Valley. In general, his comments on the frontier settlers were disparaging. “Officiated in a Presbyterian Meeting House to about 200 hearers, chiefly Presbyterians. Offered to give Sermon twice every Sunday. Rejected. The people around, of abandoned morals, and profligate principles – rude – ignorant – void of manners, education of good breeding – no genteel or polite person among them.” It is no wonder that one meetinghouse set the coon dogs to braying so Woodmason could not preach. It is only speculation, but Woodmason may have been referring to a Pacolet River Valley church in some of his disparaging comments, based on the sparse nature of worship houses in the area and his mission to reach the ears of Backcountry settlers.¹⁴⁰

The Carolina frontier was a small world of interrelated people. Tory Captain Alexander Chesney’s sister, Jane, married Private Daniel Bogan McJunkin DAR# A077343, brother of Patriot Major Joseph Caldwell McJunkin DAR# A077343. Joseph was Colonel John Thomas’s son-in-law, married to daughter Anne Jane. Captain Josiah Culbertson was Joseph’s brother-in-law, who was married to Martha, another of Colonel Thomas’s daughters. Culbertson led a contingent of the Spartan Regiment against Fort Thicketty.¹⁴¹ These extended families all lived within the 25-mile radius commanded by the fort.¹⁴² Keeping secrets from each other during an age when gossip was the best way to disseminate news would undoubtedly have been difficult. Everybody knew everybody, including their strengths and weaknesses. This dynamic may have occurred during the Patriots’ taking of the fort.¹⁴³ [See map, p.18.]

¹³⁸ Saye. 1925. *Memoires of Major Joseph McJunkin*,

¹³⁹ “Cherokee War.” 2025. South Carolina Encyclopedia.

¹⁴⁰ Woodmason. 1953. *The Carolina Backcountry*, 6, 45.

¹⁴¹ “Josiah Culbertson.” 2024. Findagrave.

¹⁴² Meehan. 2023. “Rev War South Carolina.” Zeemaps.

¹⁴³ Meehan. 2024. “McJunkin-Thomas-Chesney-Brandon Family Tree.” Myheritage.



Embellishing the Fort

When Captain Patrick “Pad” Moore commandeered the fort (around the first of June 1780) in the name of the British, descriptions of the fort changed. It was also about this time that Moore was referred to as “Colonel.” Most likely, Moore and his ninety-eight Tories reinforced and improved the structure.¹⁴⁴ It [Fort Thicketty] is reported to have been a strong fortress, built a few years before as a defense against the Cherokees and was surrounded by strong breast timbers well fitted for a vigorous and successful resistance.¹⁴⁵ Among the spoils taken after the Battle of King’s Mountain (October 7, 1780) was a fragment of a letter without date or signature, probably a dispatch from Ferguson to Cornwallis, in which this account of the construction of Fort Thicketty is given: “It had an upper line of loopholes and was surrounded by a strong abates, with only a small wicket to enter by.”¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷[See photo, p. 11.] Alexander Chesney said, “The fort, surrounded by a strong abatis and other vigorous defenses, could be entered only through an opening which was so small that one had to crawl to enter. One man or woman could stand guard inside the entrance with a club and prevent an army from capturing the Fort.” In addition, British Major Patrick Ferguson was Moore’s

¹⁴⁴ Jones. 1981. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 140.

¹⁴⁵ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 157.

¹⁴⁶ Draper. 1881. *King’s Mountain and Its Heroes*, 86-88.

¹⁴⁷ Ramsey. 1860. *The Annals of Tennessee*, (Ramsey 1860) 214-215.



STOCKADE at Apple River Fort State Site (Image from <https://visitgalena.org>)

commanding officer and sent a small unit of experienced soldiers to strengthen the Loyalist militia within the stronghold.¹⁴⁸

Inside the fort was a stair that led to an upper scaffold where defenders could stand and shoot at the enemy through the described loopholes. A loophole is a small opening or slot. An abatis is a ring of felled trees placed lengthwise over each other, with the boughs pointing outwards or tree trunks sharpened and buried with points toward the enemy. Wicket gates are small doors in a larger door or an opening in a wall or door through which a single person can enter. Stockades are robust fences or defensive barriers built around an area.

[Fort Thicketty] was a strongly fortified Revolutionary post occupied by Loyalist forces, originally built shortly before the beginning of the war as a defense against the Cherokees.¹⁴⁹ Wooden fences were built around an area to defend against attack. This [fort] was a strong position, well-fortified and abundantly supplied with the munitions of war. It had been, for some time, a place or resort for the predatory bands of Tories who had been robbing the Whig families in the adjacent parts of the country.¹⁵⁰ Colonel Isaac Shelby, leading Patriot forces to attack the fort, stated the “post was made doubly strong by abatees well-constructed around it.”¹⁵¹

As this author witnessed, massive heart pine logs protected the structure from artillery fire. Blockhouses served as temporary accommodations for garrisons and were usually built along popular trade routes like the Lower Cherokee Traders’ Path and Green River Road. A strong abatis of tree branches protruded from the walls surrounding the structure. The sole entrance was a tunnel

¹⁴⁸ Jones. 1981. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 140.

¹⁴⁹ Roberts. 1988. *Encyclopedia of Historic Forts*, 724.

¹⁵⁰ Saye. 1925. *Memoires*, 57.

¹⁵¹ Hamilton. 1938. “King’s Mountain: Letters of Colonel Isaac Shelby,” 367-377.



ABATIS

Abatis Épinglé par Doc. sur Bâtiment Médiéval | Batiment, Médiéval, Survie. (n.d.). Pinterest. Retrieved February 28, 2024, from <https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/375909900150150317>

through the abatis, with barely enough space for one man to crawl through. Many considered Fort Thicketty impregnable except to a cannon barrage.^{152 153}

Around 1940, the remaining fort structure was moved and converted to a barn. However, the fort's original site was on the plateau of the same hill where it now rests.¹⁵⁴ Although trees have grown all around the hill today, in the past, this brow offered a circular view of the pasturelands falling away all around. Entering the site from Green River Road, the original colonial lane, one can imagine first meeting a ring of sharpened trunks and felled trees with a small wicket gate and then a stout stockade fence. Once inside the stockade, to the left was the stone-lined well of sweet water that supplied the fort (still there), and directly ahead, another twenty yards would be the fort's main

¹⁵² Edgar. 2001. *Partisans and Redcoats*, 99.

¹⁵³ Draper, 86.

¹⁵⁴ Elliott, D. 2024. "Historical Archaeology at Fort Thicketty," 34.

building. Most likely, at least two parapets had been built alongside the main building to house all ninety-three defending Tories. If the structures were of similar dimensions, each would hold around thirty men with armaments. [See image, p.21.]

When the Tories garrisoned the fort, they terrorized the Greater Grindal Shoals community by pillage and plunder.¹⁵⁵ These local Tories, who supported the Crown, competed with the Cherokees in actions often viewed as unacceptable. “The greatest suffering inflicted on the Whig settlement



Richard C. Meehan's rendition of the original position of Fort Thicketty through onsite study, 2024

was by thieving Tories, with which the country was infested. One of these gangs, commanded by Patrick Moore, made their headquarters at Fort Anderson, or Fort Thicketty on Goucher Creek.”¹⁵⁶ “It [Fort Thicketty] became a great place of resort and protection for Tory parties. They would sally forth and plunder Whig families in every direction – so that women and children were often left without clothing, shoes, bread, meat, or salt.”¹⁵⁷

Here is a Nucholls Family legend concerning those times:

¹⁵⁵ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 114.

¹⁵⁶ Bailey. 1981. *History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families*, 77.

¹⁵⁷ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*, 86.

Whig Hill was not immune to these depredations. A number of raids were made, but perhaps the most noted one was made in 1780. They made a clean sweep. The only bed left for the youngest child was a sheep-skin used for a saddle blanket. It was, probably, at this time when they were shooting stock, breaking up furniture, and ripping open feather beds that Mrs. Nucholls, woman-like, began tongue-lashing them. One of the dirty scoundrels struck at her head with a saber, and she flung up her arm to ward off the blow and received a wound, which left a scar that she carried to her grave.¹⁵⁸

Additionally, here is an instance recorded by the Nucholls family concerning one of their enslaved women. This account is crucial because it speaks to the character of the Tories serving under Patrick Moore. Since the Patriots took the fort, known by all accounts to be nearly impregnable, without firing a single shot, it begs the question: Why? Perhaps here is the answer:



On another occasion, raiders came, and “Aunt Agathy,” an old colored slave, grabbed the axe and, placing herself behind the door, threatened to kill the first one who tried to enter. Not one of the contemptible cowards made the effort. It is said that there is a bond between the descendants of Mrs. Nucholls and those of “Aunt Agathy” that grows as the years go by.¹⁵⁹

Fort Thicketty, once a haven for settlers during the Cherokee raids, was turned against many of those families by neighbor Patrick Moore. Moore’s being part of the Grindal Community is another

¹⁵⁸ Ibid, 77-78.

¹⁵⁹ Bailey. 1981. *History of Grindal Shoals and Some Early Adjacent Families*, 78.

possible reason for the ease with which the Patriots took Fort Thicketty. Maybe even a notorious Tory captain had a conscience. Many Whigs who stood against him were perhaps his former friends and church congregation members.

The Taking of Fort Thicketty

Ninety Six District, which included Cherokee County, was strategically important to the British Southern strategy aimed at subduing rebellion in the Carolinas and Georgia. The British invaders needed to resupply from the rich lands of the Pacolet, and they required Cherokee Ford to advance northward. The Greater Grindal Shoals settlers stood in the way, fighting desperately for their right to live. Although there was little time for philosophical discussion while their families were in

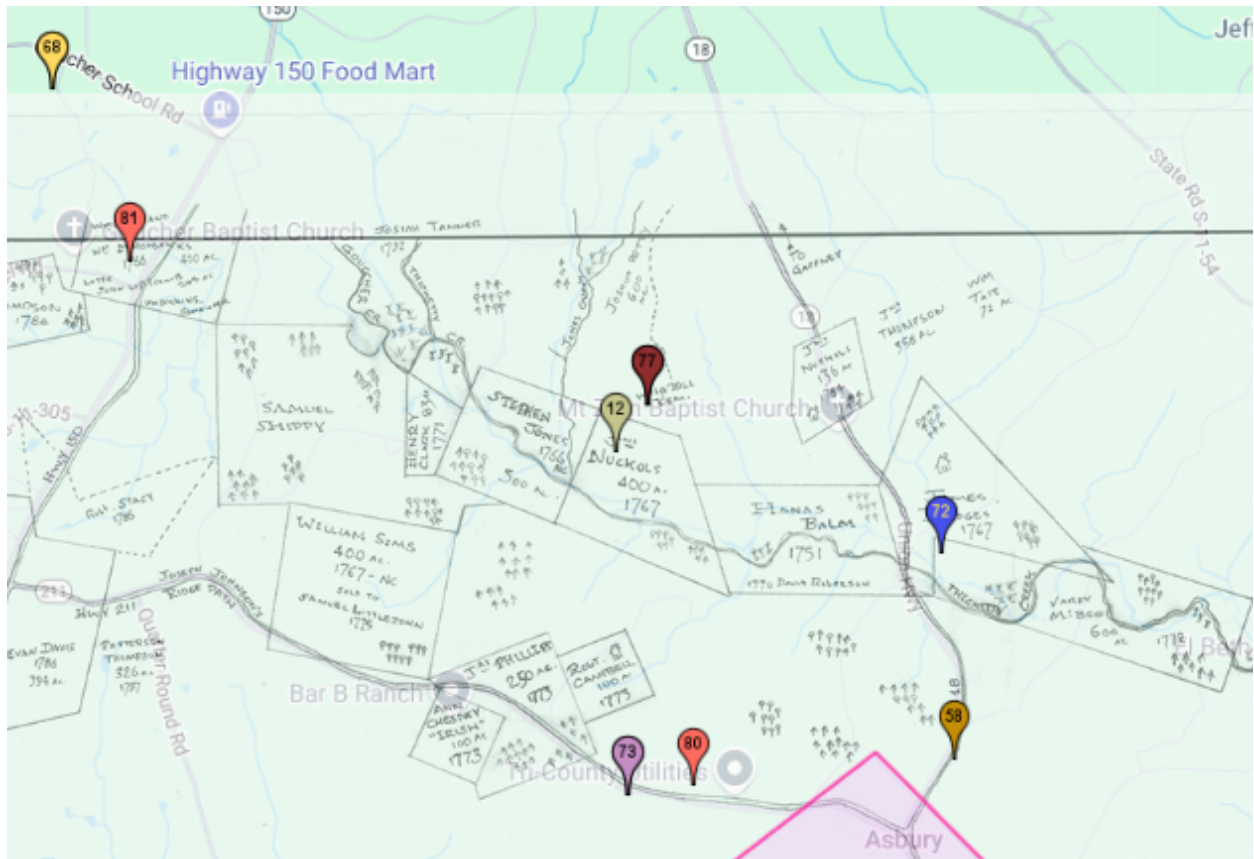


Cherokee Ford. (Image by Richard C Meehan, Jr. taken 2/23/2025.)

danger, these Whigs knew their position between their Loyalist neighbors at Fort Thicketty and the British occupational forces now swarming up from the coastal regions to be most precarious. Everything they had striven for since leaving their homeland was at stake.

What good were farms without anyone to work them? As in all wars, the women of the Revolution stepped up to handle jobs that formerly belonged to the men. They kept the home fires burning so their husbands and sons would still have homes when and if they returned. Hopefully, the harvest would not rot for want of reapers, or the long winter might bring starvation. This fear drove the women and children into the fields.

The home front held its breath while Whig leaders like Thomas “Carolina Gamecock” Sumter gathered and trained volunteers to offer an organized resistance to the British occupational army marching up from defeated Charleston. A convention of backwoodsmen was held on June 15, 1780, where Thomas Sumter was elected brigadier general of the Whig resistance. By July 4, he had gathered over 500 men at Old Nations Ford on the Catawba River.¹⁶⁰ Among those present was Major Joseph McJunkin of the Spartan Regiment.^{161 162}



(n.d.). *Www.zeemaps.com*. Retrieved February 18, 2025, from <https://www.zeemaps.com/map?group=3381494#> and *PACOLET RIVER LAND GRANTS MAP - MID 18TH CENTURY*. (n.d.). Cherokee County. Retrieved March 14, 2024, from <https://www.rootsandrecall.com/cherokee/buildings/pacolet-river-basin-map/>.

Yellow Marker is Fort Thicketty. Blue Marker is Vardry McBee.

Sumter, now commander of the Carolina militias, received word that British Major Patrick Ferguson’s troops were moving toward the mountains beyond the Broad River.¹⁶³ Ferguson was tasked with cleaning up the Whigs in the Backcountry and stopping volunteers from North Carolina and Virginia from coming “over-mountain” to make a stand.^{164 165} Sumter messaged Colonel Elijah

¹⁶⁰ Bass. 1961. *Gamecock*, 3, 54, 56, 57.

¹⁶¹ Saye. *Memoires*, 27.

¹⁶² Scoggins. 2005. *The Day It Rained Militia*, 83.

¹⁶³ "The American Revolution in South Carolina - Fort Thicketty." 2024. Carolana.

¹⁶⁴ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 68-73.

¹⁶⁵ Buchanon. 1997. *The Road to Guilford's Courthouse*, 80.

Clarke to move his Georgian militia in that direction.^{166 167} Clarke, formerly a resident of Greater Grindal Shoals,¹⁶⁸ gathered volunteers and swept up along the foothills from Georgia.¹⁶⁹ The Georgians allied with Colonel Charles McDowell's Virginians and North Carolinians on Saturday, July 15, at Earle's Ford.^{170 171}

Colonel Zacharias Gibbs, a Loyalist from Grindal Shoals,¹⁷² learned of McDowell's encampment and sent a spy, Tory Captain Alexander Chesney, also of Grindal Shoals,¹⁷³ to infiltrate.¹⁷⁴ Chesney was successful and returned to Gibbs with details of McDowell's forces. Gibbs dispatched Captain James Dunlap's Old Tryon Loyalists company of seventy-four men to attack McDowell. Early Wednesday morning, Dunlap began moving his company across the North Pacolet River, attempting to catch McDowell by surprise. A sentry spotted them and went back to the encampment to give warning. The Loyalists charged into the camp, catching some Patriots asleep in their tents. McDowell ordered a Patriot counterattack, which managed to drive away the Loyalists.¹⁷⁵ Colonel McDowell then moved his forces to a new camp at Cherokee Ford¹⁷⁶ on the North Carolina border along Broad River.^{177 178}

Reinforcements continued to arrive daily,¹⁷⁹ many of them Overmountain Men¹⁸⁰ from Virginia and North Carolina. Colonel McDowell put them to good use by sending a detachment to eliminate the threat from Captain Patrick Moore's Loyalist training camp at Fort Thicketty.¹⁸¹ Thicketty was the last Tory stronghold in the Backcountry.¹⁸² With Colonel Isaac Shelby (N.C.) in command,¹⁸³ Colonel Andrew Hamilton (N.C.), Colonel John Sevier (N.C.), Colonel Elijah Clarke (GA.), and Lt. Colonel Charles Robertson (N.C.) left to attack the fort.¹⁸⁴ Along the way, the detachment met up with three known companies of the 1st Spartan Regiment of Militia (S.C.) heading to join McDowell's forces at Cherokee Ford.¹⁸⁵ Captains Josiah and Samuel Culbertson and John Collins were in the lead, likely not realizing that behind their backs, Major Patrick Ferguson had begun to move his forces up toward Cedar Springs, the Spartan Regiment's training camp (in today's Camp Croft area of Spartanburg).¹⁸⁶ With a force of six hundred, the Patriots rode at sunset on Tuesday, July 25, to surround Fort Thicketty at the coming sunrise.

¹⁶⁶ Scoggins, 141, 143.

¹⁶⁷ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 133-134.

¹⁶⁸ Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

¹⁶⁹ Draper, 78.

¹⁷⁰ "The American Revolution in South Carolina – Earle's Ford." 2024. Carolana.

¹⁷¹ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 80-82.

¹⁷² Ivey, Robert. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

¹⁷³ Parker. 2013. *Parker's Guide*, 389.

¹⁷⁴ "The American Revolution in South Carolina – Earle's Ford." 2024. Carolana.

¹⁷⁵ Scoggins. 2005. *The Day It Rained Militia*, 130.

¹⁷⁶ Draper, 87.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid, 84.

¹⁷⁸ Parker, 389-390.

¹⁷⁹ "The American Revolution in South Carolina - Fort Thicketty." 2024. Carolana.

¹⁸⁰ "Overmountain Men." 2006. Encyclopedia of Appalachia, 1607.

¹⁸¹ Draper, 87.

¹⁸² Cann. 2014. *Turning Point*, 87-88.

¹⁸³ Draper, 87-89.

¹⁸⁴ Parker, 139.

¹⁸⁵ "Fort Thicketty." Carolana.

¹⁸⁶ Jones. 1981. "Journal of Alexander Chesney," 12.

Other notable Spartans present that morning were from Roebuck's Battalion of horse soldiers – Captain Vardry McBee¹⁸⁷ and his son, Silas¹⁸⁸ (DAR Patriot #A074457), who was 14 and had just joined the unit. The McBees were neighbors of Loyalist Captain Chesney and lived about seven miles east of Fort Thicketty, just below Grindal Shoals. [See Map, p. 26.]

Meanwhile, British Major Patrick Ferguson, whose Tory training camp called Camp Hill¹⁸⁹ was located on the Fairforest Creek, Glenn Springs, in Union County,¹⁹⁰ sent Captain Alexander Chesney to Fort Thicketty with a message for the fort's commander, Colonel Patrick Moore: "Hold the fort till the last minute." This statement implies that Ferguson would move his forces toward Fort Thicketty. Chesney most likely delivered the message to Moore on July 24 or 25 and left, as he was absent from the fort when the Patriots arrived on the morning of July 26. His orders were to return to Ferguson with detailed information he had spied out about McDowell's forces. Chesney found the Culbertson farm, Culbered (near Cedar Springs), absent of Loyalists,¹⁹¹ which meant Ferguson was probably already moving his regiment toward Cherokee Ford.¹⁹² This was the case, for Chesney caught up with Ferguson just before the battle of Wofford's Iron Works (also called the Second Battle of Cedar Springs)¹⁹³ on August 8, 1780,¹⁹⁴ and gave his report on McDowell's forces camped at the ford.¹⁹⁵ Ferguson's trek from his training camp to Cherokee Ford was from southeast to northwest over about 25 miles of rough terrain. Ferguson must have planned to use his thousand-man regiment¹⁹⁶ to pin McDowell's contingent at the river crossing, as the British considered Cherokee Ford and nearby Fort Thicketty essential in controlling the Backcountry. Indeed, British Lt. Colonel Turnbull recommended to Lord Rawdon that he send Major Ferguson against the rebels before they could move against Rocky Mount Fort.^{197 198}

With a force of six hundred,¹⁹⁹ the Patriots rode at sunset on Tuesday, July 25, to surround Fort Thicketty at the coming sunrise.²⁰⁰ At dawn on Wednesday, July 26, Colonel Isaac Shelby arrayed his six hundred²⁰¹ Whigs around the base of the hillock on which perched Fort Thicketty. The stout blockhouse and several parapets stood on a flat area no larger than a football field, surrounded by a firm palisade fence ringed with an abatis of sharpened tree trunks. [See image, p.23.] To storm even a crude abatis would mean extreme exposure to fire or becoming impaled on the pointed timbers. Additionally, muskets bristled from the portholes, making Thicketty appear nearly impregnable to the Patriot attackers, especially since they had no cannon to soften the fort's defenses.

Colonel Shelby sent Captain William Cocke under a white flag to parley with Captain Moore.²⁰² In Shelby's words:

¹⁸⁷ "Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements: S7202" 2024. Revwarapps.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid. 2024. "Pension Statements: SC1006."

¹⁸⁹ "Camp Hill." 2025. S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

¹⁹⁰ Scoggins. 2005. *The Day it Rained Militia*, 122.

¹⁹¹ Jones, 12.

¹⁹² Ramsey. 1860. *The Annals of Tennessee*, 217.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Parker. 2013. *Parker's Guide*, 404,405.

¹⁹⁵ Jones. 1981. "Journal of Alexander Chesney," 11-12.

¹⁹⁶ "Wofford's Iron Works." Carolana.

¹⁹⁷ Scoggins. 2005. *The Day it Rained Militia*, 122.

¹⁹⁸ "Fort Thicketty." 2020. Hockery.

¹⁹⁹ "Episode 15 – The Summer Campaign of 1780 – Part 1." 2019. Society.

²⁰⁰ Hamilton. 1938. *Letters of Colonel Shelby*, 367-377.

²⁰¹ Allaire. 2024. "Diary." Tngenweb.

²⁰² Goodrich. 1896. "William Cocke."

*Capt. Cocke was sent in with a flag by Col. Shelby to demand a surrender of the garrison. Capt. Moore at first refused to surrender, but on being warned by Capt. Cocke of the consequences of the garrison being stormed by the Americans, he surrendered, although his post was made doubly strong by abbaties well-constructed around it.*²⁰³

For Cocke to approach the blockhouse, he would have entered the stockade through the guarded wicket gate. Once inside, he made a peremptory demand to Moore for the garrison's surrender.²⁰⁴ In all his ferociously massive six-foot-seven height²⁰⁵, Moore said he would defend the place to the last extremity.²⁰⁶ Moore's British sergeant major underscored his words with insults hurled from the second floor of the blockhouse.²⁰⁷ [This unknown sergeant major was sent to train and discipline the Tories at the fort.²⁰⁸ He would have been the senior noncommissioned officer responsible for discipline, drill, and administration.] Captain Cocke brought the reply to Colonel Shelby.

The colonel hoped to avoid unnecessary bloodletting on both sides.²⁰⁹ However, Shelby knew that if it came to a firefight, the chances of his Patriot volunteers succeeding against the fort would



²⁰³ Hamilton. 1938. *Letters of Colonel Isaac Shelby*, 367-377.

²⁰⁴ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 88.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid*, 198.

²⁰⁶ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 133.

²⁰⁷ "Fort Thicketty." 2020. Hockery.

²⁰⁸ Tonsetic. 2013. *Special Operations*, 166.

²⁰⁹ Landrum, 133.

be slim. He said, “The place was capable of sustaining an attack from double our force of small arms.”²¹⁰ Asking militiamen to risk themselves against such a stalwart fortification might result in a defeat, but more likely, a slaughter. There was also the slim chance that they would not fight. This action would require plenty of guile and luck. So, Colonel Isaac Shelby played a bluff.

On the next hill over, toward the west, in plain view of the fort, the Patriots rolled up a contraption that appeared to be a cannon.²¹¹ The assailants made the pretense of loading and preparing to fire.²¹² The act must have appeared genuine to the defenders inside the fort.²¹³ From a distance, they could not tell the device was just a black-painted log on wheels.²¹⁴ Then, in a regular army-style show of force, Shelby marched his militiamen out of the woods at the base of the hill and drew battle lines just outside of musket range, about a hundred yards from the enemy defenders.²¹⁵ Called “yelling boys” by Colonel Shelby, these veterans of battles against Cherokees and Tories, dressed in Backcountry hunting shirts, lifted a defiant rebel yell and shook their weapons menacingly.²¹⁶

During this display, Colonel Shelby sent Captain Cocke back to Moore with a second demand for capitulation.²¹⁷ Cocke told Moore that if he did not surrender the fort this time, his men would receive Tarleton’s Quarter, meaning no mercy,²¹⁸ when the Patriot forces stormed the place. Additional foul language rained on Captain Cocke as he awaited Moore’s answer.^{219 220}

A letter fragment, probably meant for Major Ferguson, was found on a fallen Tory soldier after the Battle of King’s Mountain the following October. Ferguson, killed in this pivotal battle, never saw the letter. It stated, “The officer next in command [the sergeant major] and all the others gave their opinion for defending it [Fort Thicketty], and agree in their account that Patrick Moore, after proposing a surrender, acquiesced in their opinion and offered to go and signify as much to the rebels, but returned with some rebel officers whom he put in possession of the gate and place, who were instantly followed by their men, to the surprise of the garrison. He pleaded cowardice, I understand.”²²¹ So, amid many loud and abusive words between Moore, his men, and an unseen officer “next in command,” seemingly British, Moore crawled out of the blockhouse egress to speak once more with Cocke. The two men exited the wicket gate so Moore could get a good view of the forces arrayed against him.^{222 223}

The sight of the defiant Patriots must have reminded Moore of several recent narrow escapes from imminent death. Whigs tracked him with malevolent intent after the Tory loss of Ramsour’s Mill. He was captured at Wofford’s Ironworks but got away by sheer luck. His captor’s gun would not fire because blood had soaked the powder. Whatever his reason for surrendering the fort, it could have been as simple as realizing he had a wife and six children to protect. After all, Patrick’s home was nearby, and some of these Whigs, like young Silas McBee and his father, knew where he lived.

²¹⁰ Hamilton, 367-377.

²¹¹ Pancake. 1985. *This Destructive War*, 96.

²¹² Logan. 1859. *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina Vol. II*, 278-279.

²¹³ Society. 2019. “Episode 15 - the Summer Campaign of 1780 - Part I.”

²¹⁴ Cann. 2014. *Turning Point*, 88.

²¹⁵ Landrum. 1897. *Colonial and Revolutionary History*, 133.

²¹⁶ Journal. 2025. “Colonel Isaac Shelby.”

²¹⁷ Landrum, 133.

²¹⁸ “Waxhaws.” 2025. Carolana.

²¹⁹ Moss. 2000. *Uzal Johnson*, 121.

²²⁰ Moss. 1972. *The Old Iron District*, 58-60.

²²¹ Ramsey. 1853. *The Annals of Tennessee*, 215.

²²² Moss. 1972. *The Old Iron District*, 58-60.

²²³ Moss. *Uzal*, 121.

Much to the chagrin of the fort's defenders, especially the sergeant major, Patrick Moore agreed to capitulate on condition that Shelby paroled the garrison. Parole meant the Tory defenders must promise not to fight for the British anymore. The Patriots found the arrangement suitable because they did not want to be encumbered by ninety-seven prisoners. Not a single shot was fired by either side during the taking of Fort Thicketty.

British Command severely censured Captain Moore for losing Thicketty after the other officers testified that they had argued to defend it.²²⁴ Moore allegedly pleaded cowardice. However, Lord Cornwallis should have taken the blame. The Lord Earl was unfamiliar with the fast-moving abilities of the Overmountain Men and Spartan Regiment horse soldiers, which caused him to underestimate the Backcountry threat.²²⁵ Major Patrick Ferguson's volunteers were not up to preventing the fiercely patriotic frontiersmen from moving east. This unwelcome development threatened Cornwallis' Southern strategy, especially since all the armaments of the last Loyalist stronghold had fallen into the wrong hands.

Colonel Shelby's forces captured about two hundred fifty muskets and considerable ammunition. The muskets had been loaded with buck and ball and stood ready at the portholes.²²⁶ Guns primed with such loads, meaning two or three buckshot the size of small marbles, would make formidable weapons against charging troops. Other names for these types of loaded weapons are *scatterguns* or *shotguns*. Such armaments could stop twice the number of attackers, as the lead shot would spread out once fired, increasing the chances of hitting one or more of the attacking enemy soldiers.²²⁷

Although Captain Patrick Moore and his company, a Spartan Regiment of Royalist Militia unit,²²⁸ were paroled per the agreement to surrender, Patrick likely broke his parole the following year. He dropped from sight until July 1781. Reports came from Patriots, who were scouting for Loyalists, that an unusually tall man was captured and killed near Ninety Six. Moore's remains were identified only because of his unusual height of six foot seven inches.²²⁹

The taking of Fort Thicketty gave the Patriots a reason to celebrate their dominance of the Backcountry, however temporary. The victory convinced McDowell, Shelby, Sumter, and other Patriot leaders to begin a campaign focusing on the vulnerable Loyalist training camps and isolated outposts throughout the Backcountry. After the battles at King's Mountain and Cowpens, the British finally lost control of South Carolina and headed northward. "Redneck" frontier farmers of the Backcountry had defeated the dreaded British Legion.²³⁰

Conclusion

The events surrounding the siege of Fort Thicketty on July 26, 1780, vividly showcase the strategic dynamics of the American Revolutionary War in the Southern Campaign. Colonel Isaac Shelby and his men, including those of the Spartan Regiment, exhibited remarkable determination and courage, bravely facing an intimidating fortification. Their actions highlighted the complexities of warfare during this challenging period and the indomitable spirit of the Patriots, who, despite overwhelming odds, demonstrated incredible resolve, tactical ingenuity, and sheer guile.

²²⁴ Landrum, 134.

²²⁵ Waters. 2019. "To the End of the World."

²²⁶ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 88.

²²⁷ "Buck and Ball." 2025. Pritzker Military Museum.

²²⁸ "Battle of Earle's Ford and Fort Prince." 2025. *Revolutionarywarjournal*.

²²⁹ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 298.

²³⁰ Edgar. 2001. *Partisans*, 144-145.

This encounter was about much more than the immediate control of Fort Thicketty; it represented a profound struggle for the hearts and minds of the Backcountry's population. The commitment of our early patriots to confront tyranny, even when the risks were dire, is an inspiring testament to the dedication required to build a new nation founded on the principles of liberty and justice.

Remarkably, neither side fired a single shot during the taking of Fort Thicketty—an extraordinary occurrence that spared countless lives. It was truly miraculous for the volunteer Whigs and Tories that this standoff did not erupt into bloodshed like so many other battles of the Revolution. In the Pacolet River Valley, friendships and neighborly ties intertwined among opposing militiamen, who once gathered as friends, neighbors, and congregants in their church. The Greater Grindal Shoals community had long relied on these relationships to fend off Cherokee raiders and roaming bandits. War exploded with the British Crown just as they believed their community was safe enough to raise families and pursue their dreams.

During the Revolutionary War, brave rebel farmers along the frontier Backcountry of South Carolina, their necks burnt red from laboring in the blistering sun, rose up against the most formidable military force of their time to wrest our country from the grasp of a tyrant king. Their struggle gifted us with Liberty—a legacy we must cherish and honor. Let us remember our ancestors for their trials and sacrifices in the name of Freedom. Without the unwavering courage of these frontier settlers, who stood resilient against what seemed like inevitable defeat at the hands of the infamous British Legion, the United States of America might still be shackled under British rule.



At least two hundred battles, skirmishes, and murders were unleashed upon our South Carolina soil during the Revolution, with a significant number happening in the Backcountry. Although hard to prove, it is traditionally believed this total is more than in all the other twelve Colonies combined. However, the statement that the British lost the war in the South is hard to deny.²³¹ In celebrating our unique Southern drawl and rich heritage, let us take pride in being South Carolinians, especially in Cherokee County. Our “Redneck” roots are not just a label but a badge of honor—a testament to the grit and resolve of those who fought for our freedom and shaped the course of our nation’s history.

²³¹ Lipscomb. 1991. *Battles*, 1-2.

Briefs on Notable People Involved

AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Brigadier General Charles McDowell (1743-1815)

Joseph McDowell, Charles's father, emigrated from Ireland to the United States around 1730. Charles McDowell was born in Winchester, Virginia. After residing in Pennsylvania for several years, he settled first in Winchester, Virginia, and subsequently at Quaker Meadows on the Catawba River in North Carolina. His family is distinguished from that of his cousin John by the name of the "Quaker Meadow McDowells."²³²

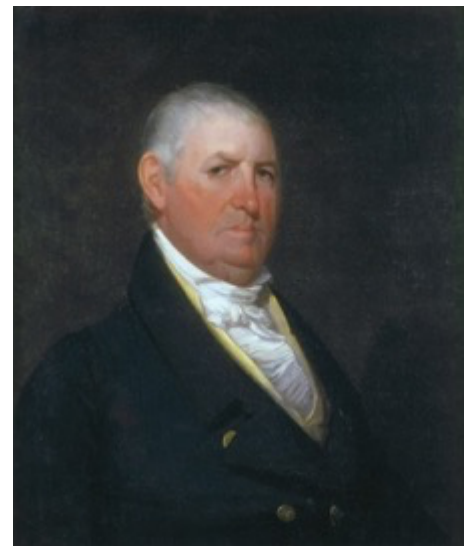
Charles was an ardent Patriot placed in command of an extensive district in western North Carolina at the beginning of the American Revolution. During the British invasion in 1780, he organized troops, fortified posts, and attacked the enemy in June of that year at their works [Wofford's Ironworks] on the Pacolet River, compelled their surrender, and subsequently gained victories at Musgrove's Mill and Cane Creek. He was absent at the Battle of King's Mountain, S.C., because he was riding to meet with Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates in Hillsborough.

In June 1780, McDowell joined Isaac Shelby and John Sevier from Tennessee and Colonel Clarke of Georgia near the Cherokee Ford on Broad River in South Carolina. Reinforcements arrived daily, and McDowell decided to put them to good use to eliminate the threat from Capt. Patrick Moore's Loyalists are known to be at Fort Thicketty. Col. McDowell detached Col. Isaac Shelby (N.C.), Col. Andrew Hamilton (N.C.), Col. Elijah Clarke (G.A.), and Lt. Col. Charles Robertson (N.C.) to attack Fort Thicketty. Along the way, they met up with two South Carolina First Spartan Regiment of Militia companies. McDowell was determined to attack and destroy a post held by the enemy in Pacolet, commanded by Captain Patrick Moore, a distinguished Loyalist.^{233 234}

Colonel Isaac Shelby (1750-1826)

Isaac Shelby was born in the Colony of Maryland near Hagerstown, now Washington County. Although the family had been loyal to the Church of England, they became Presbyterians when they came to America. Isaac worked on his father's plantation and occasionally found work as a surveyor. At 18, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Fredrick County.

Hearing of the Fall of Charlestown, Shelby assembled 300 militiamen and rushed to aid General Charles McDowell in defending the borders of North Carolina at Cherokee Ford. McDowell ordered Shelby and John Sevier to lead their combined 600



Colonel Isaac Shelby

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d2/Isaac_shelby.jpg

²³² "Charles McDowell." 2024. Carolana.

²³³ Wheeler. 1851. *Historical Sketches*, 51.

²³⁴ "Thicketty Fort." 2024. Carolana.

Overmountain Men against Fort Thicketty, the first mission of this new fighting force. The Overmountain Men continued to harass Major Patrick Ferguson's forces at Wofford's Ironworks, Musgrove's Mill, and King's Mountain.

The Battle of King's Mountain was the most important win for the Overmountain Men. Shelby was awarded a ceremonial sword and a pair of pistols for his service. He was dubbed "Old King's Mountain," a nickname that followed him for the rest of his life.²³⁵



Colonel Andrew Hampton

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/25237945/andrew-hampton#view-photo=107501035>

Colonel Andrew Hampton (1713-1805)

Andrew Hampton settled on Mountain Creek in what was then called Tryon County in 1770. He served as a captain in the Rutherford County Regiment of Militia. Hampton was a major in General Griffith Rutherford's 1776 expedition against the Cherokee Indians. When Rutherford County was created in 1779, he was promoted to colonel and given command of the new county's Patriot militia.

The father of fifteen children, he was a prosperous farmer and miller. In 1775, he resigned his Royal Commission when he signed the Tryon Resolves, which declared the area's support for the struggle against British tyranny.²³⁶

Hampton pursued Colonel John Moore's Tories when they fled south from North Carolina in 1779. Early in 1780, Hampton went with relief forces to Charleston, South Carolina, then under attack by the British. Later Hampton served in battles at Earle's Ford, Fort Thicketty, Cane Creek, and King's Mountain, where he commanded the Rutherford County troops. Hampton was 67 when he commanded the detachment of Rutherford County troops at Fort Thicketty and the Battle of King's Mountain. After his military service, he was elected Sheriff of Rutherford County in early 1781.²³⁷



Colonel John Sevier

A 1790 portrait of John Sevier by Charles Wilson Pearle. Image from the Tennessee Portrait Project, National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee.

Colonel John Sevier

Sevier was an American soldier, frontiersman, politician, and one of the founding fathers of the State of Tennessee. Sullivan County militia colonel Isaac Shelby and Sevier agreed to raise armies and march across the mountains to engage Ferguson. This

²³⁵ Moss. 2002. *Journal*, 162-163.

²³⁶ "Portrait." 2013. Tryon Daily Bulletin.

²³⁷ "Gilbert Town." 2024. Overmountain Victory.

combined force of Virginians and North Carolinians from over the Blue Ridge became known as the “Overmountain Men.”²³⁸

Colonel Thomas Sumter learned that Major Patrick Ferguson was moving troops beyond the Broad River, so he directed Colonel Elijah Clarke and his Georgians to move towards that area (the Backcountry). Colonel Clarke met with Colonel Charles McDowell of North Carolina on July 15, 1780, at Earle’s Ford. From there, they moved to Cherokee Ford and encamped (McDowell’s Camp).²³⁹

Reinforcements arrived daily, and Col. McDowell decided to put them to good use to eliminate the threat from Captain Patrick Moore’s Loyalists at Fort Thicketty. McDowell detached Col. Isaac Shelby (N.C.), Col. Andrew Hamilton (N.C.), Col. Elijah Clarke (G.A.), and Lt. Col. Charles Robertson (N.C.) to attack Fort Thicketty. Along the way, they met up with two companies of the S.C. 1st Spartan Regiment of Militia. John Sevier was not in the assault force sent to Thicketty, but his brother, Captain Valentine Sevier of Washington Company, served with the detachment led by Colonel Isaac Shelby.²⁴⁰

Colonel Elijah Clarke (1742-1799)

Elijah Clarke was a Scots-Irishman, an Indian fighter, and a land speculator. He had no formal education. He was born near Tarboro in the Province of North Carolina. In 1771, he moved his family to his father’s 800-acre tract on the Pacolet River near Grindal Shoals. His father ran a grist mill on Mill Creek in the Grindal community. Eventually, Henry Farnandis purchased this land and mill.

Finding farming in South Carolina unsatisfactory, Elijah moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1773. There, he gained prominence as a militia captain. General Andrew Pickens promoted him to colonel, and he became a Whig leader.²⁴¹

Colonel Thomas Sumter learned that Major Patrick Ferguson’s troops were moving beyond the Broad River, so he directed Clarke to bring his Georgians up to meet Colonel McDowell’s forces at Earle’s Ford. From there, they moved to Cherokee Ford, and McDowell sent them with the detachment to take Fort Thicketty.²⁴²

After the American Revolutionary War, Elijah Clarke was elected to the Georgia legislature and served from 1781 to 1790. In early 1794, an offer to lead a French invasion of Spanish East Florida came to him, but the plan never came to fruition. Instead of invading Florida, Clarke led a group of men from Wilkes County into Creek lands. He organized the Trans-Oconee



Colonel Elijah Clarke

²³⁸ “Overmountain Men.” 2006. Encyclopedia of Appalachia, 1607.

²³⁹ “Fort Thicketty.” 2024. Carolana.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ Ivey. 2024. “Grindal Shoals Gazette.”

²⁴² “Elijah Clarke.” 2024. Carolana.

Republic, which consisted of several settlements in traditional Creek territory. He attacked Creek villages from there, but Georgia Governor George Matthews stopped his actions.²⁴³

Captain William Cocke (1748-1828)

William Cocke was an American lawyer, pioneer, and statesman from Virginia. He settled in Holston Valley in 1774, then went with Daniel Boone to Kentucky and took part in the founding of Transylvania. He served under Colonel Isaac Shelby and Colonel John Sevier with the “Overmountain Men” during the engagement with Fort Thicketty.²⁴⁴

The operations of Cornwallis and his subalterns were viewed with alarm by these “over the mountain men,” who, recognizing their obligations to the parent State [Virginia], from their resources, raised a body of men and, under Colonels Sevier and Shelby, joined a force under Colonel Clarke, of Georgia, and proceeded to attack Colonel Patrick Moore at Fort Thicketty. Here, Captain William Cocke was sent forward to demand the fort's surrender, which was refused at first. However, after consideration by Colonel Moore, the fort was surrendered, and the garrison paroled.²⁴⁵

After his military service, Cocke served in the legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina and was active in the movement to establish the City of Franklin. He held many offices in Tennessee and was a United States Senator for nine years. He went to Mississippi as Indian Agent and spent his last years there.²⁴⁶

Captain “Quaker Meadows Joe” Joseph McDowell (1756-1801)

Joseph McDowell was an American planter, soldier, and statesman from North Carolina. He was Scots-Irish Presbyterian, a younger brother of Brigadier General Charles McDowell. The McDowell family estate in Burke County, N.C., was called *Quaker Meadows*.²⁴⁷

He served in the campaigns against the frontier Indians before the Revolution. When Burke County was created on May 9, 1777, Major Joseph McDowell now served under his elder brother, Col. Charles McDowell, in the newly created Burke County Regiment of Militia.

As a Major, he participated in the battles of Chickamauga Towns (4/10-4/20/1779), Stono Ferry, SC (6/20/1779), Earle's Ford, S.C. (7/15/1780), Ramseur's Mill (6/20/1780), Musgrove's Mill, S.C. (8/18/1780), and Cane Creek (9/12/1780). He led the Burke County Regiment of Militia at the taking of



CAPTAIN JOSEPH McDOWELL

Alchetron, Free Social Encyclopedia for World. (2019).
Alchetron.com. <https://alchetron.com/>

²⁴³ “Elijah Clarke.” 2025. NCPedia (NCPedia 2025).

²⁴⁴ Moss. 2000. *Uzal Johnson.*, 121.

²⁴⁵ Goodrich. 1896. “William Cocke.”

²⁴⁶ Hamilton. 1938. “King's Mountain: Letters of Colonel Isaac Shelby.”

²⁴⁷ Moss, 41, 92-93.

Fort Thicketty and the battles of King's Mountain,S.C.. (10/8/1780), and Cowpens,S.C.. (1/17/1781), where he was wounded.²⁴⁸

In the King's Mountain engagement, he commanded the Burke County Regiment of Militia with the rank of major. Before King's Mountain, he led his company against Fort Thicketty. After the war, he became a U.S. Congressman.²⁴⁹

Captain Josiah Culbertson (1742-1839)

Josiah Culbertson was the son-in-law of Colonel John Thomas Sr. of the Spartan Regiment of Militia, where he served from 1775 until 1780. He fought the Cherokees in the Snow Camp Campaign of late 1775. As a hunter and tracker, he would join one Patriot band and another as a situation arose. Known to be daring, fearless, and direct, Josiah was particularly nasty to enemy Tories, showing little mercy.

In the affair of Fort Thicketty, Josiah served under Colonel Roebuck's company of horsemen, the Spartan Regiment. Afterward, Josiah served under Colonel Shelby with the Overmountain Men. Since he was familiar with the Backcountry, especially around the Pacolet River Valley, he acted as a scout and guide for the Virginians and North Carolinians.^{250 251}

Captain Vardry McBee

Vardry McBee was a businessman with mining, farming, cattle, hogs, tanning, and surveying holdings. His 1771 300-acre grant was three-and-a-half miles east of the "stockade" and "blockhouse," Fort Thicketty or Anderson. Vardry owned Hannah's Cow Pens, named after his wife, which was mistaken for Saunders' Cow Pens, where the Battle of Cowpens occurred. Another of his holdings was the Limestone Tract and quarry, now on the Limestone College campus.^{252 253}

Lieutenant Hugh Moore (1750-1833)

Hugh Moore settled beside his brother, Patrick, next to Thicketty Creek around 1768. Their land was just over a mile southwest of Fort Thicketty on North Goucher Creek off today's Sweet Gum Road. Both brothers served under Captain John Nucholls and Lt. William Marchbanks for nine days against the Cherokees beginning February 9, 1771.²⁵⁴

As the war caught them up, Patrick and Hugh set out with various Loyalist units to disrupt the livelihoods of their Whig neighbors. They even served under their eldest brother, Colonel John Moore, on a foray through Georgia against the Whigs. After several engagements, including the significant loss of Ramseur's Mill on June 20, 1780, Patrick and Hugh returned home to commandeer and improve Anderson's Fort, now renamed Fort Thicketty. Meanwhile, their elder brother took heat from Lord Cornwallis for not following orders, resulting in the Ramseur's loss.²⁵⁵

²⁴⁸ "Joseph McDowell." 2024. Carolana.

²⁴⁹ "Joseph McDowell." 2024. Carolana.

²⁵⁰ "Josiah Culbertson." 2024. Findagrave.

²⁵¹ "Josiah Culbertson." 2018. Historyman.

²⁵² "Silas Leroy McBee." 2022. Geni.

²⁵³ Moss. 2014. *Roster*.

²⁵⁴ Ivey. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

²⁵⁵ "Revolution Battle of Ramseur's Mill." 2024. Carolana.

Upon his narrow escape from Ramseur's Mill, Hugh must have switched sides. After returning to his home in mid-June, Hugh became a Whig. "During the spring of 1780, he was elected lieutenant under Captain Parson and served in Colonel Roebuck's Regiment. He served under Colonels Thomas, Clarke, and Shelby."²⁵⁶

After the war, Hugh married, had three boys, and became a minister. There is no mention of the church under which he served; however, he was a member of the Sims-Marchbanks Meetinghouse before the war. It was the closest church to his property, so Hugh likely served there. Since he switched sides and served as a Whig militiaman, his land would not have been forfeited after the war.²⁵⁷

Private Silas Leroy McBee (1756-1845)

Silas McBee was fifteen years old when he served as a private under his father, Captain Vardry McBee of the Spartan Regiment, Roebuck's Battalion of Dragoons, in 1780.

His pension application says he moved with his family from Virginia to Thicketty Creek (part of Tryon County, N.C.) in 1767. Silas entered the service as a volunteer in July 1780 near Tate's Ferry under the Command of Colonel Thomas Brandon and in the Company of Captain John Thompson and Lieutenant Josiah Tanner. This was at the Cherokee Ford encampment of Colonel Joseph McDowell. He also saw action at Fort Thicketty and King's Mountain.

In the summer of 1780, while his father (Captain Vardry Echols McBee) was absent serving his country in Sumter's army, Silas McBee was sent by his mother to Ferguson's camp to reclaim a fine horse that some Tories had taken from the McBee plantation; he not only failed to get his horse but was placed under guard; he managed to escape from the British camp, and after hiding out for a week to prevent being recaptured, he set out to join Sumter, but not finding him, he joined Shelby's corps and assisted in taking Captain Moore and 97 Royalists [at Fort Thicketty]; he was with Clarke at Musgrove's Mill; he was also with Sumter for a short time, then joined Colonel James Williams, under whom he fought at the battle of King's Mountain.²⁵⁸

²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹



Silas Leroy McBee cemetery marker image retrieved from <https://www.geni.com/people/Silas-McBee/6000000011379717694>.

²⁵⁶ Moss. 2002. *Journal*, 139.

²⁵⁷ Ivey. 2024. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

²⁵⁹ Draper. 1881. *King's Mountain*, 88.

²⁶⁰ Allaire. 2024. "The 1780 Diary of Loyalist Lieutenant Anthony Allaire." Tngenweb.

²⁶¹ "Silas Leroy McBee." 2022. Geni.

BRITISH AND LOYALISTS (TORIES)

British Major Patrick Ferguson

Ferguson was a Scottish officer in the British Army. British General Henry Clinton placed him in command of the Backcountry Loyalists and ordered Lord Cornwallis to clear out the rebel Whigs. (B. G. Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* 1983, 2014) His primary job was recruiting Loyalists in the Carolinas and Georgia and intimidating Whig colonists.²⁶²

He became famous for designing the innovative breech-loading flintlock called the *Ferguson* rifle. The advantage of such a weapon was the capability of firing three rounds a minute instead of one. If it had made it into production, such a development could have swung the war back in favor of the Crown.²⁶³

After taking command of the Loyalists, Ferguson quickly established control points throughout the Spartan District. One of those points was Fort Thicketty.²⁶⁴ (Cann 2014) Others included Ninety Six Fort and Musgrove's Fort (and Mill). His primary Tory training camp was on Fairforest Creek in Jonesville, S.C., also called Camp Hill. Interestingly, the Spartan Regiment training camp was at Cedar Springs, only ten miles upstream on the same tributary.

According to Alexander Chesney, Ferguson intended to surround the Patriot contingent sent to take Fort Thicketty and crush them. Ferguson ordered Captain Moore to hold the fort until the last extremity. It was to give Ferguson time to move his main force. The failure on Moore's part was a severe disappointment.²⁶⁵

On October 7, 1780, Ferguson lost the Battle of King's Mountain. He was shot from his horse. Legend has it that he was dragged onto the Patriot side with his foot caught in the stirrup. In a last act of defiance, he fired his pistol and shot the Patriot, demanding his surrender. His body was found riddled with eight bullet holes.²⁶⁶



Major Patrick Ferguson

<https://southernfriedcommonsense.blogspot.com/2015/10/patrick-ferguson-british-officer-who.html>

²⁶² Moss. 2002. *Journal*, 104-105.

²⁶³ "Patrick Ferguson and His Rifle." 2018. Allthingsliberty.

²⁶⁴ Cann. 2014. *Turning Point*, 87-89.

²⁶⁵ Jones. 1981. *Alexander Chesney*, 131.

²⁶⁶ Moss. 2002. *Journal*, 104-105.

Tory Captain Patrick “Pad” Moore (1750-1781)

Born in Virginia to Scots-Irish parents from Antrim, Ireland, Moore was unusually tall, a shade over six-and-a-half feet, and known as fierce and intimidating. Another term applied to him was “dashing.”²⁶⁷ Patrick settled beside his brother, Hugh, next to Thicketty Creek around 1768. Their land was located about a mile southwest of Fort Thicketty. Both brothers served under Captain John Nucholls and Lt. William Marchbanks for nine days against the Cherokees beginning February 9, 1771.

As the war caught them up, Patrick and Hugh set out with various Loyalist units to disrupt the livelihoods of their Whig neighbors. They even served under their eldest brother, Colonel John Moore, on a foray through Georgia against the Whigs. After several engagements, including the significant loss of Ramseur’s Mill on June 20, 1780, Patrick and Hugh returned home to commandeer and improve Anderson’s Fort, now renamed Fort Thicketty. Meanwhile, their elder brother took heat from Lord Cornwallis for not following orders, resulting in the Ramsours’ loss.

Barely a month later, on July 26, 1780, Patrick gave up the fort without firing a shot, yet another example of disobeying orders in the Moore family. Whig Colonel Isaac Shelby’s threat of giving Moore and his company Tarleton’s Quarter (meaning “no mercy”) if they did not surrender the fort must have weighed on Patrick’s mind after the humiliating defeat of his brother’s forces at Ramseur’s Mill. Plus, he and Hugh had to flee a party of Whigs trying to capture them after that defeat.

Although Patrick and his company, a unit of the Spartan Regiment of Royalist Militia,²⁶⁸ were paroled per the agreement to surrender the fort (meaning the Loyalists could no longer serve the British), Patrick likely broke his parole during the following year. He dropped from sight until July 1781. Reports came from Patriots, who were scouting for Loyalists, that an unusually tall man was captured and killed near Ninety Six. Moore’s remains were identified only because of his unusual height.²⁶⁹



Artist Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

²⁶⁷ Hamilton. 1938. “King’s Mountain: Letters of Colonel Isaac Shelby.”

²⁶⁸ “Battle of Earle’s Ford and Fort Prince.” 2025. *Revolutionarywarjournal*.

²⁶⁹ Moss. 2002. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 140.

Tory Captain Alexander Chesney (1756-1845)

Alexander Chesney owned a plantation near Adam Goudelock's cabin at Grindall's Ford, five miles from Fort Thicketty. During the Cherokee raids, Chesney volunteered as an ensign under Captain John Nucholls' command on February 8, 1771, for a nine-day posse service to push the Cherokees out of Grindal Shoals.

Concerning the taking of Fort Thicketty, Chesney stated, "...Major Ferguson succeeded to the command under the title of Col and Inspector General of Militia. [Took over for Colonel Balfour, who was called to Fort Ninety Six. Major Ferguson then became known as a Colonel.] Shortly afterward, he marched to Thickety Creek, encamped, and requested me to carry an express to Cap Pat Moore, then commandant at Anderson's fort, with a particular private message to him to hold the fort till the last minute."²⁷⁰

After delivering his message to Patrick Moore, Chesney led his scouts to a Loyalist encampment on the Tyger River, where he learned from Captain Lewis Bobo: "...we got an account that Col McDole (McDowell) had without opposition reduced Anderson's fort and made them prisoners. Moore, having shamefully surrendered it thus disappointing Ferguson's scheme of bringing the Americans to battle whilst attacking it."²⁷¹

Chesney's property was vital to Brigadier General Daniel Morgan and his American militia forces from Christmas 1780 until the Battle of Cowpens three weeks later. Morgan's men gathered and encamped there. Discovering Chesney was a Tory, Morgan had all Chesney's livestock taken, and his fence posts were raised and used for firewood to hold a barbeque to feed the starving Patriot militiamen. Chesney fled to Charleston with his wife, son, and elderly father.²⁷²

Read Richard C. Meehan, Jr.'s *Loyalist Alexander Chesney of Grindal Shoals* in the Cherokee County Museum archives for further details about Captain Alexander Chesney.



Alexander Chesney

Art UK. (n.d.). Artuk.org. Retrieved March 15, 2024, from <https://artuk.org/discover/artworks/captain-alexander-chesney-17551843-122059>

²⁷⁰ Moss. 2002. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 19.

²⁷¹ Jones. 1981. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 11.

²⁷² Ivey. "Grindal Shoals Gazette."

Tory Lieutenant Anthony Allaire (1756-1838)

Allaire was a New York-born Loyalist (Tory) whom British Colonel Patrick Ferguson brought to the South Carolina campaign. According to Lyman C. Draper, he was of Huguenot descent and born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Loyal American Volunteers as Adjutant in Ferguson's Corps during the Siege of Charleston.

The lieutenant's diary proves the date of the taking of Fort Thicketty as Sunday, July 30, 1780, with this entry, "Got in motion at three o'clock in the morning; countermarched twelve miles to Armstrong's Creek, Fair Forest. This day came into camp express from Anderson's Fort, a Capt. Cook, aged sixty years, who has buried four wives, and now has his fifth on her last legs."²⁷³ Captain Cook brought word of the loss of Fort Thicketty. In addition to his dry humor, Allaire describes troop movements, encounters, and challenges the Loyalists faced.



Lt. Anthony Allaire

Find a... (n.d.). www.findagrave.com.

Retrieved March 15, 2024, from

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/60740834/anthony-allaire#view-photo=148927580>

Sergeant Major (Unknown)

Most accounts mention an unknown Sergeant Major at Fort Thicketty who was there to drill and discipline the Irregular (volunteer) Tory troops. A person of this rank was a noncommissioned officer. His job was to assist the regimental adjutant with administration duties such as maintaining rosters (names and details of the soldiers), organizing and managing various duty assignments, and handling discipline. In short, such an officer was responsible for the smooth operations of the command. No adjutant officer is mentioned in any account, thus making it likely that this sergeant major had assumed those duties, too. If so, he would have administered Captain Moore's orders.

Tory Captain Alexander Chesney stated, "His [Patrick Moore's] force consisted of a sergeant of the American Volunteers and 93 Loyalists..."²⁷⁴ The number listed is notable because a typical company had 90 men, and a typical regiment consisted of eight companies, or 720 officers and men. Moore's command was, therefore, standard.²⁷⁵

Major Patrick Ferguson raised and trained the American Volunteers in the Province of New York during 1779. The Volunteers fought in the Siege of Charleston in early 1780, so this unknown sergeant major would have arrived in South Carolina with Ferguson. Since Moore was himself a Tory volunteer militiaman, his captaincy outranked the sergeant major. Some

²⁷³ Allaire. *Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire*, 19.

²⁷⁴ Moss. 2002. *Journal of Alexander Chesney*, 140.

²⁷⁵ "American Volunteers History" 2025. Royalprovincial.

accounts of the fort's actions mention a *British* sergeant major, so making this distinction between British and Provincial ranks is critical. Any officer formally trained in Britain would have outranked Captain Moore. A British officer of any rank trumped all Provincials. Therefore, Ferguson ordered this sergeant major to assist Captain Moore in organizing the fort's daily operations, not as an overseer but as a subordinate.

In several accounts, the sergeant major railed and insulted Captain Moore over giving up the fort without a fight. For a second-in-command, this sergeant major placed himself in a mutinous position. It would have been within Captain Moore's purview to shoot the man. Pure speculation: Moore saw the overwhelming numbers flung against him, and the thought of shooting the mutinous sergeant major would beg accidental retaliation from the surrounding Patriot forces.

[illegible]

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Map courtesy of Jeannette M. Christopher. Overlays by Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

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