



Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution

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Col. Abraham Buford's Waxhaws Flags Make it to Charleston – Finally!



This gold silk flag is believed to have been captured by British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton at the Battle of the Waxhaws [Buford's Massacre]. Held by the Tarleton family at their seat in England, Sotheby's New York auction house will auction these three flags, along with one other captured in Connecticut by Tarleton, on June 14, 2006. Col. Abraham Buford was leading 350 Virginia Continental replacement troops to Charles Town when he learned of the surrender of Charles Town as he arrived at Lenud's Ferry on the Santee River. From the north side of the Santee River, Col. Buford watched helplessly the defeat of Col. Anthony W. White's cavalry at Lenud's Ferry by Lt. Col. Tarleton's dragoons. Buford was ordered to retreat to Hillsborough, NC. Accompanying SC Rebel Gov. John Rutledge and valuable supplies as far as the Pleasant Hill [SC] community, he was run down and defeated at the Battle of the Waxhaws on May 29, 1780 in the Waxhaws section of South Carolina in modern Lancaster County, SC. These flags will be on display in the Old Exchange Building in Charleston, SC from May 26 - 29, 2006 as a part of Charleston's Spoleto Festival. "...To the last extremity."



Photos of the three flags courtesy of Sotheby's. ★

Editor / Publisher's Notes

The Revolution in the South has something for everyone: research, battlefielding, ballistics, archaeology, monument building, material conservation, biography, tours, re-enactments, books, preservation budgets, and - best of all - discoveries for the asking. Our little magazine, like the little engine that could, proves it. Your personal interest is appreciated. Tell a friend and share the enthusiasm!

Waxhaws Flags Resolution – SC House of Representatives

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

March 23, 2006

H. 4886

TO REQUEST THE STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD FROM ITS RESERVE FUNDS TO IMMEDIATELY PROVIDE THE STATE MUSEUM WITH SUFFICIENT FUNDING TO BUY OR OTHERWISE RECLAIM THREE BATTLE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAPTURED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL BANASTRE TARLETON DURING THE BATTLE OF THE WAXHAWS (ALSO KNOWN AS BUFORD'S MASSACRE) IN LANCASTER COUNTY ON MAY 29, 1780, AND TO REQUEST THE STATE MUSEUM TO ALSO SEEK PRIVATE FUNDING AND DONATIONS TO HELP SECURE THESE IMPORTANT ARTIFACTS.

Whereas, three battle flags were captured by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton during the Battle of the Waxhaws (also known as Buford's Massacre) in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on May 29, 1780; and

Whereas, over one hundred American soldiers from the Second and Third Virginia Regiments under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford were killed by British troops after the Americans surrendered; and

Whereas, the action of the British troops, whether ordered by Colonel Tarleton or as a result of retaliation by the British troops who mistakenly believed their commander was killed during battle, inflicted an average of sixteen saber and bayonet wounds on each of the one hundred thirteen dead and one hundred fifty wounded American soldiers; and

Whereas, the Battle of Waxhaws became a rallying cry for the Patriot cause, and it ruined British efforts to regain support from people who were not sure what side of the Revolution they were on; and

Whereas, after the battle, the term "Tarleton's Quarter" came to epitomize the unprovoked slaughter of surrendered combatants; and

Whereas, the flags have descended in the long line of Tarleton's family and have been hung as trophies in the descendants' homes for most of the past two hundred twenty-six years. Currently the banners are owned by Captain Christopher Tarleton Fagan, the great-great-great-great nephew of Colonel Tarleton; and

Whereas, the flags are offered at auction at Sotheby's in New York on "Flag Day", June 14, 2006, and are expected to cost several million dollars; and

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Whereas, Revolutionary War battle flags are extremely rare, and South Carolina is fortunate to jointly own through its State Museum with the Smithsonian Institution the regimental colors of the Second Regiment, South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment; and

Whereas, the main battle flag of Buford's Regiment reflects a significant connection to South Carolina. It is made of gold silk with a painted image of a beaver gnawing a palmetto tree with the motto "Perseovrando" underneath and a blue canton of thirteen stars; and

Whereas, significant historical artifacts of this importance should be housed by a major public institution capable of providing appropriate physical and environmental security; and

Whereas, artifacts of this significance also should be available for public exhibition to educate and enhance for all citizens the sacrifice of many soldiers to insure the establishment and survival of this nation. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That the members of the General Assembly, by this resolution, request the State Budget and Control Board from its reserve funds to immediately provide the State Museum with sufficient funding to buy or otherwise reclaim three battle flags of the American Revolutionary War captured by Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton during the Battle of the Waxhaws (also known as Buford's Massacre) in Lancaster County on May 29, 1780, and to request that the State Museum also seek private funding and donations to help secure these important artifacts.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State Budget and Control Board and the State Museum.

Digging for Information – Archaeology Projects

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

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology's (SCIAA) military archaeology team of Steve Smith and Jim Legg have finished some "quick and dirty" fieldwork for the Palmetto Conservation Foundation and the State of South Carolina – Parks, Recreation and Tourism at SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas

Sumter's November 20, 1780 **Blackstock's Plantation** victory over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on the Tyger River.

Smith and Legg's archaeological survey of Continental Lt. Col. John Laurens' May 4, 1779 **Coosawhatchie** battlefield and SC Patriot militia Col. William Harden's capture of **Fort Balfour** from its Loyalists garrison at Pocotaligo, SC on April 13, 1781 is available on-line at

<http://www.lowcountryrevtrail.org/downloads/BalfourandCoosaRep.pdf>.

Smith and Legg are also working on an initial archaeological survey of the July 12, 1780 **Battle of Williamson's Plantation – Huck's Defeat** battlefield in York County, SC in conjunction with Historic Brattonsville. If you have any relics from or knowledge about the Huck's Defeat site, please contact either York County historian [Mike Scoggins](#) or archaeologist [Steve Smith](#).

Smith and Legg are back in the field working on their third "dig" at the **Battle of Camden** site with some highly skilled volunteers doing an extensive metal detection survey in specific areas, some ground penetrating radar studies, and again interviewing collectors to catalog old finds on the master GIS system of collections gleaned over the years. If you have Battle of Camden artifacts in your collection, please contact Steve Smith or SCAR about sharing your data. Smith, Legg and Tamara Wilson's detailed report on the first two Battle of Camden archaeological surveys, called *Understanding Camden*, is available for sale for \$20.00 from the Palmetto Conservation Foundation.

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

Scott Butler, military archaeologist with Brockington & Associates of Norcross, Ga. has completed an archeological survey of the **Battle of the Waxhaws (Buford's Massacre)** site. He has located a wide musket ball scatter to the west of the monument site, possible indicative of the battle. We will report his findings when the report is available.

Butler has submitted his initial archaeological survey plan to the National Parks Services (ABPP) to do phase two reconnaissance at Gen. Nathanael Greene's **Eutaw Springs** battlefield in Orangeburg County, SC. This work will further delineate the boundaries of the battle building on the work by David P. Reuwer. The Palmetto Conservation Foundation's Military Heritage Program (Gen. George Fields and Nancy Stone-Collum) is planning for preservation of this important national heritage site. If you have Battle of Eutaw Springs or Buford's Massacre artifacts in your collection, please contact [SCAR](#) about sharing your data.

The **Hobkirk's Hill** battlefield archaeology project (ARCHH, Inc.) has completed its metal detection survey of the third property located on the top of Hobkirk Hill. We believe this property to be in the approximate 150-yard gap between the two Maryland Regiments as initially deployed by Gen. Nathanael Greene east of the Great Waxhaw Trail (North Broad Street, US 521/601). This property includes a beautiful antebellum home and extensively landscaped yard about one-half way between modern Broad and Lyttleton Streets and on the north side of Greene Street in Camden. As may be expected no relevant 18th century military artifacts were found behind (north of) the crest of the hill (in the back yard), but several relevant finds were collected in front yard near Greene Street. ARCHH did find 10 coins in the back yard, all post-1940, two spent .22 cal. slugs, and a SC militia button (Civil War era), plus many various other "yardifacts". In the front yard, at top of the hill in front of the house, ARCHH found one shot musket ball, less than .63 cal.; one shot rifle ball; one shot

buckshot; two pieces of mangled lead, perhaps melted; one yet unidentified piece of silver washed brass with rivets; and five modern coins. ARCHH Field Director John Allison feels confident that with the coins, slugs and button recovered, they would have found anything else relevant if it were there.

Active AARCH, Inc. project volunteers and property owners to date include: David and Luke Reuwer, John and Sandra Allison, Tariq Ghaffar, Charles B. Baxley, Bobby Southerlin, Jason Smith, Mike Jones, Larry Babits, Carl Steen, Jim Legg, George Beall, Jim Allison, Chad Long, Bobby Joseph, Ben and Pam Schreiner, DeeBo, Kim, Caroline and Larkin Kelly, Anthony and Judy Hawkesworth, Simon Dalseme, Don and Judy Terrill, Bruce Mayer, and Joe Henderson. ARCHH, Inc. appreciates the sponsorship by the Kershaw County Historical Society and support from Joanna B. Craig and Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site. If you have Battle of Hobkirk's Hill artifacts in your collection, please contact [SCAR](#) about sharing your data. (see www.hobkirkhill.org)

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

New Statues of Generals Francis Marion and Nathanael Greene

The new Berkeley County office building in Moncks Corner, SC is the site of the new, larger-than-life statue of Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Francis Marion. Architect Dennis Ashley donated this new work by sculptor Garland A. Weeks of Texas. Unveiled on May 7, 2006 it stands 11' 2" tall on its pedestal in the new lobby. [1003 Highway 52 in Moncks Corner, SC.] This is the second statue to Gen. Marion; the first is found in Marion County, SC. [John McCabe and *The Post and Courier*.]

Greenville, SC awaits the arrival of a new monumental statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene created by Encinitas, California sculptors T. J. Dixon and James Nelson. It is scheduled to be unveiled on July 4, 2006 at the corner of Main and Broad Streets in downtown Greenville. [Ned Sloan and *The Times Examiner*.]

One Line Library Resource

John Robertson has an exciting on-line project he has been refining for several years to the point it has become almost encyclopedic. Please spend a few minutes surfing his site, especially the collection of links to online books and articles on the Revolutionary War. The [ONLINE LIBRARY of the SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR](#) is great for anyone wanting to read an old text; this is the place most likely to produce a link to an on-line version. This is only one of the on-line resources compiled by John. SCAR suggests you take a tour of this research resource.

Placefinders

John Robertson and others have started an on-line catalogue and data exchange of Revolutionary War sites – this exchange is called **placefinders**. If you are interested in actually locating 18th century battlefields, ferrys, communities, camps and skirmish sites, and sharing that data for more details, please contact [John Robertson](#). For more information on computerized

Revolutionary War site search and documentation techniques, see John's article on page 15.

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

Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution is dedicated to the study of the War for American Independence in the Southern Department from 1760 to 1789. We facilitate the exchange of information on the Southern Campaigns' Revolutionary War sites, their preservation, historic signage, interpretation, artifacts, and archaeology as well as the personalities, military tactics, units, logistics, and strategy, and the political leadership of the states. We highlight professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation and encourage an active exchange of information. All are invited to submit articles, pictures, documents, events, and suggestions. Please help us obtain information from the dusty archive files, the archaeology departments, and knowledge base of local historians, property owners and artifact collectors. We feature battles and skirmishes, documents, maps, artifacts, Internet links, and other stories. We also facilitate the discovery, preservation, interpretation, and promotion of historic sites on the ground.

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

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

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

New Searchable Online Pension File Library

SCAR Revolutionary War Pension Application Initiative

As part of our mission of sharing information about the Revolution, we at SCAR have added a link on our website for the posting of transcriptions of pension applications filed by Revolutionary War veterans, their widows and descendants. Everyone is invited to submit their transcriptions of pension applications for posting on the SCAR website. Will Graves has volunteered to serve as the web master for posting the applications. Since no one person has the expertise or time to accurately edit the transcriptions, no attempt will be made to edit them. Consequently, **please review and edit your submissions as thoroughly as possible: they will only be as useful as they are accurate.**

In an attempt to assure that the transcriptions are as useful as possible, the following guidelines for submissions are suggested:

1. Because one of the main goals in posting the transcriptions is to make their contents readily available for searching on the Internet, please correct the spelling of proper names of people and places to reflect the modern spelling. This should be done by inserting the modern spelling in parentheses after the name as spelled in the original. For example: "...Col. Thomas Brannon (sic, Brandon) commanded the regiment." It is important, however, to preserve the original spelling in order not to compromise the authenticity of the transcription of the original and as a safeguard against misinterpretation by the transcriber.
2. Please indicate whether punctuation, grammar and/or spelling have been modified from the pension application originally filed with the War Department.
3. It will be helpful if each submission begins as follows: "Pension Application of [insert the name of the soldier using first name, middle name or initial, if any, and last name]: [insert the applicable National Pension Claim number]: transcribed [and annotated, if applicable] by [insert the name of the transcriber]."
4. In the event of submission of more than one transcription of an application, the submission judged to be the most complete and accurate will be posted and substitution of more accurate or complete transcriptions of already posted applications will be made when deemed appropriate.
5. Each transcription should be in Microsoft Word, OpenOffice or Adobe PDF format and submitted to Will Graves by email at revwarapps@bellsouth.net. All submissions will be converted to Adobe PDF format prior to posting.

All pension application transcriptions are welcomed regardless of whether or not the pensioner claimed service in the Southern Campaigns. Annotated transcriptions are particularly welcomed. Help make these valuable sources of eyewitness accounts more freely available on the Web - Submit your transcriptions today!

Help Wanted

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

Research Wanted

SCAR wants to publish materials on the Battles of Long Cane, 2d Cedar Spring-Thompson's Peach Orchard-Wofford's Ironworks-Clifton, Ramsour's Mill, Green Spring, Briar Creek, Great Bridge, and Beattie's Mill. We are looking for reports, pension statements, private letters, maps and plats, and archaeological finds to explain the action and put these battles on the ground. If you will share information you have gathered on these battles, either privately or are willing to submit something for publication, it would be greatly appreciated. SCAR has located historians who are researching SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas Sumter's battles at Blackstock's Plantation and Hanging Rock and Gen. Nathanael Greene's battles of Hobkirk Hill and Eutaw Springs. If you have any information on these battles, please let [SCAR](#) know so we may share information you have gathered. **A story unshared may become a site unspared.**

SCAR Corps of Discovery

Our final **Corps of Discovery** trip this spring battlefielding season will be in Augusta, Georgia to visit the second siege of Augusta sites on Saturday, June 3, 2006. This informal tour will be lead by military historian and author [Steven J. Rauch](#).

This fall and winter the **Corps of Discovery** is planning to take advantage of the upcoming premier Southern battlefielding season with trips to:

- St. Matthews, SC to visit the Calhoun County Museum and sites of SC Patriot militia Gen. Francis Marion and Continental Legion Lt. Col. "Light Horse Harry" Henry Lee's successful capture of Fort Mott; SC 3d Continental rangers regiment commander, Col. William "Danger" Thomson's home, Belleville, fortified and occupied by the British and unsuccessfully attacked by SC Patriot militia Gen. Thomas Sumter; and the final resting place of SC Navy Commodore Alexander Gillon at Gillon's Retreat.
- Western SC to site of Col. Andrew Pickens' Ring Fight and his Tamasee Mountain home, Historic Pendleton, Gen. Andrew Pickens' and Col. Robert Anderson's graves at the Old Stone Church, the sites of Fort Rutledge and Cherokee Wars battles hosted by Barbara Abernathy.
- Central North Carolina for more sites with military historian and living history reenactor Patrick O'Kelley.
- The Cherokee War sites and the Overmountain Trail in the North Carolina mountains.
- Tour the Tarleton raid sites in Virginia.
- Savannah, Georgia to the sites of the December 29, 1778 Battle for Savannah; the newly recreated Spring Hill redoubt, site of the allied French and Patriots' fall 1779 Siege of Savannah; Ebenezer archaeological site; and to retrace British Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell's winter 1779 Augusta campaign from his Savannah base.
- Insiders' tour of the Kings Mountain National Military Park, hosted by Ranger "Bert" Dunkerly.

Corps of Discovery field trips are organized upon invitation of a host and guide. SCAR will publish a meeting date, time, and tentative Revolutionary War related sites to be visited and invites all interested to car pool, join the hike and enjoy informal on-the-ground, interpretive presentations of research. A volunteer host/planner/guide is mandatory to plan the trip; to secure landowner permission for entry on private property in advance; to seek out local expertise; and to do some basic research on the sites. SCAR takes suggestions of field trips and volunteers to lead

some trips. Public sites can also be included to insure knowledgeable guides are available to the group. These field trips are not "professionally" led, organized, or always presented by world-class scholars; however, they are free (except small admission fees to parks and the like) and you supply your meals and transportation. Your participation contributes to the dynamic exchange of information. Often the Corps' discovery of little-known battlefields creates the forum. Plan to join us as it sounds like fun! SCAR will keep you posted on the details in the Calendar of Upcoming Events.

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

Event Planning

June 2-3, 2006 Augusta, Georgia – Friday afternoon conference and Saturday morning **Corps of Discovery** battlefield tour hosted by military historian, professor and SCAR contributor, [Steven J. Rauch](#).

SCAR will sponsor a conference on Gen. Nathanael Greene's greatest battlefield victory at the **Battle of Eutaw Springs** on **September 9, 2006** in Eutawville, SC. Noted Revolutionary War scholar and former Chief Editor of the Papers of Gen. Nathanael Greene, Dr. Dennis M. Conrad is scheduled to keynote this conference, followed by a presentation by SCAR contributing author, Dr. Lee F. McGee, noted Southern cavalry operations scholar. Lee's article in March 2006 SCAR was a great analysis of Greene's uses of cavalry at Eutaw Springs and his analysis of the actions at Hobkirk Hill in April 2006 SCAR are also insightful. This important Southern Campaign Patriot victory and battlefield will be covered in depth. Mark this date on your calendar for great presentations, a detailed battlefield tour (no you will not need scuba gear), commemorative ceremony, lively debates, and grand fellowship.

On **October 7-8, 2006** we will travel to Savannah, Georgia for a **Southern Campaigns Roundtable** meeting at the Coastal Heritage Society's Savannah History Museum and a **Corps of Discovery** tour of the two important Savannah Revolutionary War battles. Plan on this trip early as Savannah's historic district hotels book up very early. <http://www.chsgeorgia.org>

Huzzah! Gen. Nathanael Greene Symposium and Battlefield Tours

SCAR's hat's off this month goes to the Gen. Nathanael Greene Symposium and Battlefield Tours planners, hosts, volunteers, and experts. To have a great event weekend smoothly run, entertaining and informative, it takes the coordination and cooperation of dozens of people. SCAR recognizes event planners and hosts: speaker coordinator and panel moderator John Maass; overall events coordinator Joanna B. Craig and Historic Camden's staff, board members and volunteers; and event coordinator, host and tour guide Charles B. Baxley. Greene scholars presenting Dennis M. Conrad, Jim Picuch, Seabrook Wilkinson, Charles F. Price, Jim McIntyre, Greg Massey, Larry Babits, John Moseley, and Robert Calhoun; entertainer Howard Burnham; tour guides David P. Reuwer and Lee McGee; ARCHH, Inc. team members John Allison and Tariq Ghaffar; and the Hobkirk Hill homeowners, especially Ben and Pam Schreiner, Don and Judy Terrill, Anthony and Judy Hawkesworth, Simon Dalseme, and "DeeBo", Kim, Caroline, and Larkin Kelly. Also the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill memorial services planner Dr. Shannon DuBose, the Hobkirk Hill Chapter of the DAR, SAR, Post 17 of the

American Legion, and speakers SC State Rep. Laurie S. Funderburk and Camden Mayor Mary Virginia Clark, and the 7th Regiment of Foot and Royal North Carolina Regiment reenactors honor guard. The Hobkirk Hill front rooms tour planner, Davie Beard and the Kirkwood homeowners. The symposium and tours were hosted by the Historic Camden Foundation and sponsored by the John T. Stevens Foundation, Carolina First Bank, National Bank of South Carolina, the Camden Inn, and the Camden, SC Fairfield Inn.

Gen. Nathanael Greene Symposium and Battlefield Tours Photo Essay by William T. Graves



Panel moderator and speaker coordinator, John Maass poses questions to panelists Jim McIntyre, Greg Massey, Curtis Morgan, Jr., and Larry Babits.



Members of the recreated British 7th Regiment of Foot and North Carolina Royalists fire a volley in memory of those who fought on April 25, 1781 at the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill.



David P. Reuwer explains the Eutaw Springs opening line battle on the actual site of the Patriots' deployment.



“Shall we gather by the river?” Dr. Lee McGee preaches “cavalry, cavalry, cavalry” actions at the Battle of Eutaw Springs in front of the site of the now flooded “Little Boiler”, one of the two main springs at the Eutaws. These bold springs were in limestone declivities over 20 feet deep within about 200 feet of Roche’s Tavern house, center of the British camp at Eutaw Springs.



This Mississippian Indian mound in the Santee National Wildlife Refuge, site of Fort Watson, was captured by use of a “Maham Tower” built by Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee’s men to end a siege from April 16th to April 23, 1781.



Traveling to the High Hills of the Santee, we stopped briefly at Halfway Swamp near Rimini, SC site of Gen. Francis Marion’s skirmish with British Maj. Robert McLeroth on December 13, 1780. Green duckweed blankets this blackwater millpond at this Swamp Fox battlefield. ★

Calendar of Upcoming Events

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

May 7, 2006 – Camden, SC – Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site Lyceum program on the Battle of Hobkirk's Hill Archaeology project (ARCHH, Inc.) Charles B. Baxley and David P. Reuwer with archaeologists Tariq Ghaffar and Jason Smith will present an overview of this suburban battlefield archaeology project. For more information call Joanna Craig, Historic Camden's director or call (803) 432-9841.

hiscamden@camden.net

May 13 – 14, 2006 – Endview Plantation, Newport News, Va. – Colonial Craftsman's Faire. Endview is just outside Williamsburg, Va. in the City of Newport News. Over 40 nationally known craftsmen will be working at their trade and selling the goods they create. Children will be encouraged to participate in some of the demonstrations. For an overview of the Colonial Craftsman's Faire at Endview Plantation, please visit: <http://www.colonialfaire.com>

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

<http://www.virginia.org/site/description.asp?AttrID=23887&Sort=A&MGrp=3&MCat=11> Telephone: voice: (276) 445-3065 reservations: (800) 933-PARK

www.dcr.virginia.gov/parks/wildroad.htm.

May 20 - 21, 2006 - Ninety Six, SC – Gen. Nathanael Greene's Siege of Ninety Six. The 225th anniversary celebration continues with an encampment of British, Loyalist and Patriot (Continental and militia) forces and will focus on the 28-day siege (the making of gabions/fascines and various components of siege warfare). 2 pm Saturday a wreath-laying ceremony with keynote speaker and featuring 18th century entertainment & music. Park will be open from 8 am to 5 pm both days. Contact [Ninety Six National Historic Site](http://www.ninety-six.com) or call 864-543-4068 for details.

May 26-29, 2006 – Charleston, SC – Col. Abraham Buford's Virginia Continental Regimental flags, captured by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton at the Battle of the Waxhaws, will be displayed at The Old Exchange Building, 122 East Bay Street. <http://www.oldexchange.com>

May 27, 2006 – Lancaster County, SC – 226th Anniversary of the Battle of the Waxhaws [Buford's Massacre] program at the battle memorial site on SC Highway 522 nine miles east of Lancaster, SC. Commemorative program at 1:00 pm features a presentation by SCAR editor David P. Reuwer; the South Carolina Society, Sons of the American Revolution will sponsor this event.

May 28-29, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Military through the Ages. Kings Mountain will host re-enactors representing every period in the nation's history, from Colonial through the modern military. Soldiers and sailors will discuss uniforms, equipment, weapons, and fighting vehicles. Event is free, 9-5 Saturday and 9-3 Sunday. Info/contact: Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

June 1, 2006 – Great Falls, SC - The festivities for the Colonial weekend and the Battle of Beckhamville re-enactment begins on Thursday evening with a play: "Battle of Beckhamville – the Battle for Liberty Begins" at 7 p.m. in the Great Falls Middle School Auditorium. A reception will precede the play. Tickets are \$2 for adults \$1 for students ages 6 to 12 and under 6 free. The play chronicles life in the area before and after the Battle of Beckhamville in 1780. For more information contact 803-482-2370 or e-mail gassociation@infoave.net. More information can also be obtained by going to the web site www.battleofbeckhamville.com.

June 2-4, 2006 – Great Falls, SC – 226th Anniversary Battle of Beckhamville takes place on the original battlefield located at intersection of SC97 and SC99 in Great Falls, SC. This was the first victory for the Patriots following the fall of Charleston. The re-enactment includes period music, dancing, church service (on Sunday only), Colonial tradesmen and craftsmen, blacksmiths, children's activities, Sutler shops, vendors and food concessions. Special memorial service and Loch Norman bagpipe band. For more information contact Mickey Beckham at MCBAuctus@aol.com or 803-482-2370.

June 2 - 4, 2006 – Augusta, Georgia – 225th Anniversary of Liberation of Augusta. June 2nd lectures at the Augusta Museum of History, 560 Reynolds Street - Dr. Edward J. Cashin, US Army historian [and SCAR contributor] Steven J. Rauch, Gordon Blaker and Dr. Russell Brown will speak about the operation and battle in 1781; Loyalist Col. Thomas Brown; Georgia Patriot militia Col. Elijah Clarke, SC Patriot militia Gen. Andrew Pickens, and Continental Lt. Col. "Light Horse Harry" Lee who recaptured Augusta from its British/Loyalist occupiers. These lectures are free. On Friday evening, experience food, music, dancing and conversation at Saint Paul's Parish Hall where historical interpreters in dress from the 18th century will be your hosts & hostesses for a period dinner. Tickets for this event may be purchased from Lynn Thompson at 803-279-7560 or email lynn@colonialtimes.us. **Saturday** from 10 am – 8 pm at the Living History Park in North Augusta Historical interpreters will show colonial life and skills including sewing, woodworking, blacksmithing, and trades of the period. **Saturday** at 2 pm - Georgia Sons of the American Revolution will hold a wreath laying ceremony at Saint Paul's Church on Reynolds Street, Augusta, Ga., site of the original Fort Cornwallis. 4 pm – a reenactment of the Siege of Fort Cornwallis will take place adjacent to Saint Paul's Church behind the old railroad depot on Reynolds Street. **Sunday** 10 am – 4 pm everyday life during Colonial times. 10 am - an 18th century Anglican worship service at the Living History Park North Augusta. For more information see <http://www.colonialtimes.us/undercrown.html>.

June 3, 2006 – Augusta, Georgia – **Corps of Discovery** field trip. Visit Revolutionary War sites in the Augusta area related to the events of 1780 and 1781. Meet at the Augusta Museum of History, 560 Reynolds Street parking lot at 9:00 am. This will be a car-pool event and will end no later than noon. Event is free and open to anyone interested. For more information contact event

coordinator Steve Rauch at sjrauch@aol.com or steven.rauch@us.army.mil.

June 3-4, 2006 - Columbia, Va. - 225th Anniversary Battle of Point of Fork. In keeping with the actual events of the engagement, the reenactment will occur on either side of the river, and in the river using authentically reproduced 18th century James River Bateaux. www.virginiacampaign.org/pointoffork or info/contact: Columbia events coordinator Sarah Anderson at Post Office Box 779, Columbia, Virginia or (434) 842-2277.

June 10 and 11, 2006 – Lincolnton, NC - Battle of Ramsour's Mill anniversary weekend. Featuring a parade, BBQ, and presentations. Info/contact: event coordinator Darrell Harkey, 211 West Water Street, Lincolnton, North Carolina, 28092. 704-736-8442 (office) or 704-732-1221 (home) hiscord@charter.net.

June 23 – 25, 2006 – Williamsburg, Virginia - In 1781, Cornwallis' Army paused for ten days in Williamsburg while on the march to Yorktown. For those ten days, the town was the home of 8,500 troops and almost twice as many followers of the army. Visit Colonial Williamsburg while this invasion force recreates martial law.

<http://home.earthlink.net/~colscoy/UTR2006ProvostGuardBeta.htm>

June 24, 2006 – Cayce, SC - 225th Anniversary celebrations of the Patriot capture of Fort Granby. See Lord Cornwallis discuss the Revolution with Gen. George Washington! Period music, artifact displays, skill demonstrations, and riveting presentations by SCAR editors Charles B. Baxley and David P. Reuver. 10 am – 4 pm at the Cayce Historical Museum, 1800 12th Street Extension, Cayce, SC. Free. For more information call (803) 796-2092. <http://www.cityofcayce-sc.gov/museum.aspx>

June 24, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Militia Encampment & Guest Speaker Keith Brown of the Catawba Nation will give a presentation on the Catawba in the Revolution at 2 pm. The Backcountry Militia will have a military camp open to the public, offering living history demonstrations and weapons firings. Event is free, Saturday 9-6. For more information contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

July 1, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Ferguson Rifle Presentation & Militia Encampment. Historians and gunsmiths Bryan Brown and Ricky Roberts will give a presentation on the Ferguson Rifle at 2 pm. A firing demonstration of the rifle will follow the presentation. The Backcountry Militia will have their camp open to the public. Event is free, Saturday 9-6. For more information contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

July 15-16, 2006 – Williamsburg, Va. - 225th of the Battle of Green Spring. This event is held on the grounds of the Williamsburg Winery. For more information, contact: info@battleofgreenspring.org <http://www.battleofgreenspring.org>.

August 12-13, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Grand Militia Muster. Visit the park to learn about militia service, weapons, and military equipment of the Revolution. Reenactment groups will be camped at the park offering programs. Event is free, Saturday 9-6 and Sunday 9-3. For more information contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

September 2 - 3, 2006 – Jacksonborough, SC – 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Parker's Ferry Reenactment at Tuten Farm. Events on Saturday September 2nd include a 3 pm battle reenactment followed by a special ceremony commemorating the battle. On Sunday September 3rd a special church service will be held and in the afternoon another commemoration of the battle. Sponsored by the Colleton County Historical and Preservation Society, 205 Church Street. Walterboro, SC 29488. For further information contact: Gale Doggette, Events Coordinator 843-542-9633, or cchaps@lowcountry.com or Dana Cheney, Reenactment Coordinator 843-542-6222, or dancer1776@msn.com.

September 2-4, 2006 – Eutawville, SC – Reenactment to commemorate the 225th Anniversary of the Battle of Eutaw Springs – event sponsored by Second Regiment SC Continental Line living history group. <http://www.2ndsc.org/frames.html>.

September 2-3, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Labor Day Weekend Militia Encampment. The park's Backcountry Militia will be camped at the battlefield this weekend offering living history demonstrations. Event is free, Saturday 9-6, Sunday 9-3. For more information contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

September 9, 2006 – Eutawville, SC – 225th Anniversary - Battle of Eutaw Springs Conference & Tour. SCAR and the Church of the Epiphany present a conference and guided battlefield tour on Gen. Nathanael Greene's greatest battlefield victory at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Dr. Dennis M. Conrad will keynote the presentations. Mark this date for great presentations, a battlefield tour, commemorative ceremony, and fellowship. Conference fee of \$45.00 includes the conference, battlefield tour, lunch, snacks, reception, and materials; registration deadline is September 5th. Info/contact SCAR.

September 12, 19, 26, and October 3, 2006 – Savannah, GA - The Coastal Heritage Society will feature their Battle of Savannah Revolutionary War speakers on September 12, 19, 26, and October 3, 2006. Info/contact: www.chsgeorgia.org.

September 16, 2006 – Greenwood, SC – Bridge Dedication and Constitution Day. Convoy tour of Greenwood and Newberry County Revolutionary War sites, including Liberty Springs, Coronaca Plantation House, Battle of White Hall Plantation, Williamson's Fort and Ninety Six. For more information contact Joe Goldsmith at joeg5950@yahoo.com.

September 23, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - National Constitution Event and Colonial Craft & Trade Fair. Park volunteer David Sherrill will portray Dr. Benjamin Franklin and discuss the signing of the Constitution. Craftspeople will demonstrate woodworking, blacksmithing, weaving, and more. Musician R.G. Absher will perform period music. Event is free, Saturday 9-5. Info/contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

October 6-8, 2006 - Knoxville, Tennessee - "Warfare and Society in Colonial North America and the Caribbean". Sponsored by the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture and the University of Tennessee Center for the Study of War and Society at the University of Tennessee Conference Center. Info/contact: the Omohundro Institute at (757) 221-1115. <http://www.wm.edu/oieahc/conferences/warfare.htm>

October 7, 2006 – Savannah, Ga. – Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Roundtable. The fall 2006 meeting of the Round Table will be hosted by the Coastal Heritage Society and held at the Savannah History Museum (<http://www.chsgeorgia.org>), located at 303 MLK, Jr. Boulevard, Savannah, Georgia from 10:00 am until 4:00 pm. The Roundtable consists of professionals and amateurs actively engaged in Revolutionary War research, preservation and interpretation; it is an active exchange of information on the Southern Campaigns' sites, their location, preservation, historic signage, interpretation, artifacts, and archaeology as well as the personalities, military tactics, units, logistics, strategy, and the political leadership of the states. Events will include brief introductions at 10:00 am, a tour of the Revolution in Savannah museum exhibit and free flowing roundtable discussions. Admission is free with a "Dutch Treat" lunch available at the Whistle Stop Cafe. Interested participants should bring a short presentation, pictures, artifacts, maps, their research interests, and/or a request for help to share. Info/contact roundtable host Scott W. Smith at (912) 651-6840 director@chsgeorgia.org or contact SCAR.

October 8, 2006 – Corps of Discovery will tour the site of the successful 1778 invasion of the southern colonies by Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell and the 1779 allied armies' Siege of Savannah. There is no more beautiful historic district in the United States and these important Revolutionary War battles were fought in what is now that district. We plan to visit the Georgia Historical Society; the 1778 invasion and battle sites; the new reconstructed Spring Hill Redoubt which is the site of Gen. Casimir Pulaski's fatal charge, and ill fated Siege of Savannah; and graves of Patriot heroes. This tour may have a small fee to pay for bus transportation and is open to the public.

October 7-8, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Battle Anniversary Weekend. Commemorate the 226th anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain. Events will include a wreath laying ceremony on Saturday and re-enactor camps. Free, open Saturday 9-5, Sunday 9-3. Info/contact: Kings Mountain at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

October 18 - 22, 2006 – Yorktown, Va. – 225th Anniversary of the Siege of Yorktown - In a four day commemoration is sponsored by the [Colonial National Historical Park](#), the [Brigade of the American Revolution](#) will collaborate with [Endview Plantation](#) as well as the [British Brigade](#) and other living history organizations to mark the 225th anniversary of the British surrender, concluding a series of observances along the Washington-Rochambeau Trail stretching from Rhode Island to Virginia. Musket and artillery demonstrations; civilian and medical programs; and military engineering demonstrations at Colonial NHP and Endview Plantation. Recreations of the Allied assaults on Redoubts 9 and 10, defense of the Fusiliers' Redoubt, and Abercrombie's Sortie. Info/contact: info@siegeofyorktown.org and see www.siegeofyorktown.org.

October 21, 2006 – Williamsburg, VA – Yorktown Victory Ball. The 2006 Yorktown Victory Ball will be held at the Community Center on North Boundary Street in Williamsburg, from 7pm to 11pm. The dances reflect those that may have been included in a similar ball in 1781. Tickets in advance: \$25 per person payable to Williamsburg Heritage Dancers, 710 South Henry Street, Williamsburg, Virginia, 23185-4113. Non-alcoholic punch and light snacks will be served. All attendees must wear 18th century attire, whether civilian or military (but definitely not British military!). For more information, call 757-229-1775.

October 27-28, 2006 – Manning, SC - 4th Francis Marion Symposium - "1781, The War Changes, Victory Starts in the South." At the FE DuBose Campus of Central Carolina Technical College, I-95, Exit 122, US Highway 521, Manning, SC. Info/contact: organizer George Summers at 803-478-2645 or email gsummers@ftc-i.net or www.francismariontrail.com.

November 4-5, 2006 - Camden, SC – Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site Revolutionary War Field Days. Units interested in attending this event, please contact John Thornton at john@rncr.org, Chuck Wallace at cwallace@scchr.org, or Joanna Craig, Historic Camden director, at hiscamden@camden.net or call (803) 432-9841.

November 11, 2006 – Kings Mountain National Park - Veterans Day Program. Reenactors from the Backcountry Militia will be camped at the park this weekend. Visitors may enjoy weapons demonstrations and military drill. Event is Free, Saturday 9-5. For more information contact Kings Mountain National Military Park at 864-936-7921 or visit www.nps.gov/kimo.

November 19, 2006 – Corps of Discovery trip to Kings Mountain National Military Park hosted by ranger, author and SCAR contributor, Robert "Bert" Dunkerly. More information phone: 864-936-7921 or email: bert.dunkerly@nps.gov. ★

AFRICAN-AMERICAN LOYALISTS IN THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

by Dr. Bobby G. Moss and Michael C. Scoggins



One of the most neglected areas of study in American history is the involvement of African-Americans in the Revolutionary War. During the Revolution, both free and enslaved African-Americans were faced with the difficult decision about which side to support—would they fight for American independence, or aid the British in putting down the rebellion? The York County Culture & Heritage Museums and Scotia-Hibernia Press announce the publication of African-American

Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution, the companion volume to last year's critically acclaimed African-American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Published in January 2006 by Scotia-Hibernia Press, this joint project is the result of many years of research by noted Revolutionary War scholar Dr. Bobby G. Moss and historian Michael C. Scoggins of the Culture & Heritage Museums. Using primary and secondary sources from libraries and archives throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, Moss and

Scoggins have documented more than 2700 African-Americans who served in the British army and navy, Provincial troops, Loyalist militia, or who otherwise supported the British Crown in the Southern Campaign of the Revolution. Individuals are listed alphabetically with biographical information and bibliographical references for each person, in the same style as African-American Patriots. Both of these books will be a tremendous resource for genealogists and historians who wish to learn more about the thousands of African-Americans who were involved in the Revolutionary War as it unfolded in the Southern states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution by Bobby G. Moss and Michael C. Scoggins. Scotia-Hibernia Press, 2005. ISBN 0-9762162-0-5. Hard cover, 422 pages + x, 6" x 9". Indexed, with introduction and bibliography. \$38.50.

Ordering information for *African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution*:

Copies of African-American Loyalists in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution may be ordered from The Museum Store, Museum of York County, 4621 Mt. Gallant Road, Rock Hill, SC 29732, phone (803) 981-9181 or fax (803) 329-5249.

Retail price per copy: \$38.50 plus 6% SC sales tax for SC residents and non-tax-exempt SC institutions. If ordering by mail, please add \$3.00 per copy for shipping and handling. If ordering multiple copies, please call for a price quote on shipping. Please send all orders to attention Bobbie Roberts, Museum Store manager, and make checks and money orders payable to CHC. Copies may also be purchased via credit card by calling The Museum Store.

Academic/nonprofit discount: A 10% discount is available for academic institutions, public libraries, and nonprofit culture and heritage institutions (museums, historical societies, genealogical societies, etc.). If you would like to purchase wholesale copies for resale by your institution, please contact Michael Scoggins, Historical Center of York County, 212 East Jefferson St., York, SC 29745, 803.684.3948, Ext. 31; micscoggins@chmuseums.org. ★

Update on Marion Park “Project Swamp Fox” in Washington, D.C.

by John F. McCabe

Things are proceeding according to plan in the efforts to place a monument to Brigadier General Francis Marion at South Carolina Avenue in Washington, DC in Marion Park.

On February 2, 2006, a meeting was held at The Palmetto Club in Columbia to kick off the process. In attendance were committee members Michael Carmody, Charles B. Baxley, Susan Poston Shirley, John McCabe, Dr. Walter Edgar, Ben Zeigler, Sally Shropshire Williamson, and Jeff Lewis; John Warner and Gene Simmons were unable to attend. Also at the meeting were Nancy Stone-Collum from the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, Walt Cartin and Butch Wallace from Congressman Joe Wilson’s office, and sculptor Bob Barinowski. An outline of the project within a resource book was provided to all, which included an explanation of the excruciating legislative and bureaucratic processes needed to donate a statue of a national

hero to a Washington, DC park which bears his name and a preliminary design of the new memorial, park update, and statue of General Marion.

The first meeting with the National Park Service was held in Washington on March 24th, with the purpose of establishing the rules of engagement. The National Park Service “owns” Marion Park on South Carolina Avenue in Washington, DC, site of the proposed new statue of General Francis Marion. John Parsons, the Deputy Director of the National Capital Region of the Park Service chaired the meeting. Laura Bauld from Senator Lindsey Graham’s office (R-SC) and Paul Callahan from Congressman Wilson’s (R-2SC) office were there as well. A draft of a bill was worked out between them and the Project Manager, Glenn DeMarr of the NPS. Sally Blumenthal, Nancy Young and Gayle Hazelwood also attended the meeting for the National Park Service.

In a show of unity, all six South Carolina Congressmen co-sponsored H.R. 5057, the enabling legislation required in order to proceed through the process of placing a monument on Federal Land within the District of Columbia. The bill was introduced by Congressman Wilson on March 30, 2006 and has been assigned to the Committee on Resources. Both South Carolina U.S. Senators have agreed to sponsor the mirror bill in the Senate, and a unanimous consent vote is expected there once the House Bill passes. Congressman Joe Wilson of the 2nd South Carolina Congressional District has taken the lead on the legislation that must comply with the Commemorative Works Act (CWA) of 1986.

The process as outlined in the CWA of 1986 is very specific. It calls for 24 steps to completion, but can be categorized into five major steps:

1. Enabling Legislation
2. Site Selection
3. Design
4. Fundraising
5. Installation

We are deep into the first step, but it is not that simple. Another meeting has been set for June 7th with the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, which will be charged with determining if H.R. 5057 bill complies with the CWA of 1986.

Oddly enough, the fact that the bill calls for placing a monument in Marion Park on South Carolina Avenue SE only four blocks from the Capitol may cause a problem. The National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission (NCMAC) determines siting of all monuments in Washington and the Marion committee has been informed that they are not interested in “setting precedence”. While we are not sure what negative precedence could be found in this project proposal, the Marion Committee members have been advised that they must be flexible and attentive to the concerns and views of the NCMAC to obtain the required assent for this project as they have to approve the new statue.

A meeting has been set by the NCMAC for June 27th, and several committee members will be traveling to our nation’s capital to present the case for a Brigadier General Francis Marion Monument. Along with the rest of the committee, Dr. Walter Edgar and John McCabe will be reviewing the findings of the bill in order to provide factual and significant assertions about the Swamp Fox for the NCMAC. Site selection will most likely be a big part of this meeting as, as mentioned above, and the committee has been informed that its proposal is an unusual request.

The Commission on Fine Arts must approve the memorial’s design. Again, the Marion Committee has been advised that all options are on the table before this commission,

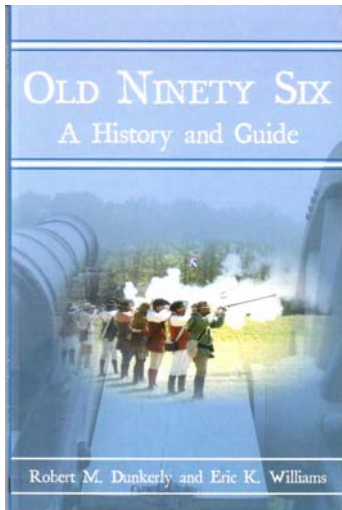
including various sculptors and designs. A presentation of a plan to that commission will be held sometime this fall.

A positive development has come up concerning the National Capital Advisory Commission and the National Park Service. With the help of Herbert Ames of Florence, SC who sits on the Commission in Washington, the Marion Park Project will be getting a strong look at becoming the model project for a new initiative of cooperation between the two government entities. This is significant regarding the refurbishment and redesign of Marion Park itself.

As federal funds may not be used in this effort, fundraising will begin in earnest once we have a bill signed by the President. Several events are in the planning stages around the State and will be assisted by the Humanities Council of South Carolina. The Palmetto Conservation Foundation (PCF) is prepared to accept donations now and they can be reached at www.palmettoconservation.org at 803-771-0870 or at 1314 Lincoln Street, Suite 305, Columbia, South Carolina, 29201-3154. The PCF is a 501(c)3 organization so that all contributions may be tax deductible.

This is a very exciting project and all support is greatly appreciated. The total project turn around time according to the NPS is 18-24 months. Everyone needs to plan a trip to the unveiling, where the long overdue honor and national debt of gratitude will be paid to Brigadier General Francis Marion. ★

Old Ninety Six: A History and Guide by Robert M. Dunkerly and Eric K. Williams



As the most important settlement in the South Carolina backcountry during the American Revolution, Ninety Six deserves special attention. However, no history of the Revolution has ever been solely devoted to events there – Robert D. Bass’s *Ninety Six: The Struggle for the South Carolina Back Country* (Lexington, SC: Sandlapper Store, 1978) told the story of the town within the larger context of the entire backcountry. Robert M. “Bert” Dunkerly and Eric K. Williams fill the gap with *Old Ninety Six*.

Intended primarily as a guide for visitors to the National Historic Site, the book opens with a brief review of the history of Ninety Six. This section is concise and contains an excellent account of the town’s overlooked role during the Cherokee War of the early 1760s. Dunkerly and Williams then describe the 1775 battle at Ninety Six between loyalists and patriots, emphasizing the encounter’s importance as the first Revolutionary battle fought outside New England.

The bulk of the book focuses on General Nathanael Greene’s 1781 siege of the British post at Ninety Six and follows the trail through the present site. Twelve locations, including artillery positions, siege works, and the Star Fort are described in detail. The authors use a combination of original documents, material from published histories, and archaeological data to explain the layout and importance of each point. Numerous

photographs supplement this information and John Robertson’s excellent maps to give those touring the grounds a thorough understanding of the events that took place there. Some sections contain supplemental anecdotes that, while not always directly related to the particular site, are interesting and add depth to the story.

While the book provides a solid overall history of Ninety Six and is an excellent guide to the site, two areas are overlooked. First, after narrating the 1775 battle, the authors almost immediately move on to describe the 1781 siege; they give only brief attention to Ninety Six’s role as a British base for the loyalist militia in 1780, and ignore events between 1775 and 1780, such as the imprisonment and trials of loyalists in the town during the period of Whig control. Second, very little information is provided concerning the campaign leading up to the 1781 siege. Some of that information appears in the sections devoted to particular locations on the battlefield, but if the first chapter provided more context on the campaign, it would help readers unfamiliar with Revolutionary history to understand events more clearly.

Despite these weaknesses, Dunkerly and Williams have produced a concise and useful battlefield guide. Its brevity will allow those touring the site to put it to good use, while anyone reading it at home can easily finish it in an hour or two and, with the help of the maps and photos, get a thorough understanding of the site without leaving their living room.

Robert M. Dunkerly and Eric K. Williams, *Old Ninety Six: A History and Guide* (Charleston: The History Press, 2006), 96 pp., illustrations, maps, appendices, and index; \$16.99. www.historypress.net

**Jim Picuch
Camden, SC ★**

A special fundraising effort by the Artist Preservation Group will benefit the restoration efforts of PCF at the Battle of Camden.

From May 7 – 14, 2006 more than a dozen painted



miniature soldiers and busts by award winning artists from around the world, a print by Don Troiani, and an original piece of art by Pete Culos will be auctioned on eBay. Mike Stelzel, a retired USMC Sgt. Major from Virginia who stopped by the battlefield in 2005, started this project. He was inspired to help raise funds for the work that Palmetto Conservation Foundation and others are doing to research, restore,

expand, and interpret the Battle of Camden site. Pictured above is a photo of a 120 mm ceramic soldier, an excellent example of the art auctioned; this figurine is by artist Mike Stelzel depicting a dragoon of Lee’s Legion. Photo furnished by the artist.

<http://www.artistpreservationgroup.com/auction.htm> ★

Roundball Ballistics in the Revolutionary War; What Caused Rifle Shots to Go Over the Heads of the Enemy

by Hugh T. Harrington

In many 18th century battle reports, eyewitnesses attested that “the enemy’s balls passed harmlessly over our heads...” Clearly, when you are on the receiving end of flying lead, and it routinely showers you with leaves and twigs cut from the trees over your head, you know your opponents are shooting too high, but why?

Frequently in military situations the rifleman, or musketeer, must shoot at angles of high elevation as well as angles of low elevation. The question arises as to where the point of impact of the bullet will be when the target is high or low. This is of particular interest due to the terrain such as that at Kings Mountain where there was shooting at steep uphill or downhill targets. It is also of interest at Cowpens as the suggestion has been made that despite the mild slopes some units fired over the heads of the enemy because of the various elevations of the targets.

All weapons must be sighted in at a known distance. At this distance the path of the bullet intersects the line of sight as seen through the sights. For muzzleloading roundball rifles such as those used during the American Revolution that distance would conveniently be 100 yards. To sight in, the rifleman would shoot at the target on level ground, and then file his sights to change the point of impact until the point of impact was on the spot where his sights were “looking.” He would then be satisfied that, on level ground, his rifle was sighted in.

When faced with an uphill or downhill target the rifleman might be concerned as to how the elevation change of the target might effect the point of impact. Would the point of impact be higher or lower? Since the sights were not adjustable, without using a file, the rifleman would have to “hold over or hold under,” that is he would have to aim a bit high or a bit low. The problem becomes just where should the rifleman hold his sights to hit the target when aiming at a target that is either at high or low elevation.

Wanting to approach the problem scientifically, I contacted the technical people at Sierra Bullets of Sedalia, Missouri. Dr. William T. McDonald, one of the creators of the Sierra Infinity exterior ballistics computer program, responded to my questions.

I proposed the following scenarios to Dr. McDonald. The first case is a .50 caliber rifle using a .492 roundball weighing 182 grains and having a muzzle velocity of 1850 feet per second. The rifle was assumed to be sighted in at 100 yards. I was interested in the change in point of impact when shooting at an elevated target 20 degrees high, as well as 45 degrees high, at 100 yards. I also wanted to know the change in point of impact when shooting at a target 20 degrees low, as well as 45 degrees low.

Dr. McDonald figured the ballistic coefficient of a roundball of this size and provided the following data. The first chart shows the point of impact at distances of 25, 50, 75, 100 and 125 yards on level ground. Notice that at 100 yards the point of impact is 0.00 indicating that the rifle is zeroed at 100 yards. I have included the velocity at each distance as I found it interesting to see how quickly a roundball loses velocity.

The four subsequent charts give the point of impact when the target is 20 degrees high, 20 degrees low, 45 degrees high and 45 degrees low.

On level ground:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1630	1.02 high
50	1433	1.85 high
75	1259	1.61 high
100	1105	0.00 zero
125	1003	3.39 low

+20 degrees up angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1630	1.04 high
50	1433	1.94 high
75	1258	1.84 high
100	1104	0.43 high
125	1002	2.64 low

-20 degrees down angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1630	0.63 low
50	1434	1.04 high
75	1260	1.84 high
100	1106	0.45 high
125	1005	2.60 low

+45 degrees up angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1629	-0.63 low
50	1432	2.29 high
75	1257	2.7 high
100	1103	2.14 high
125	1000	.31 low

-45 degrees down angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1631	1.12 high
50	1435	2.29 high
75	1260	2.71 high
100	1107	2.17 high
125	1007	0.37 high

I also asked Dr. McDonald for data relating to a .69 caliber roundball of 478 grains with a muzzle velocity of 1500 fps. As before, I was interested in the change in point of impact when shooting at a target 20 degrees high as well as 45 degrees high at 100 yards. I also wanted to know the change in point of impact when shooting at a target 20 degrees low, and 45 degrees low. The musket was assumed to be sighted in at 50 yards. I chose 50 yards as a more reasonable distance for a smoothbore musket than the 100 yards in the example of the rifle.

Dr. McDonald figured the ballistic coefficient of the big .69 caliber roundball and provided the following data.

On level Ground:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1360	.27 high
50	1227	0.0 zero
75	1112	-1.72 low
100	1029	-5.19 low

+ 20 degrees up angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1360	0.3 high
50	1226	0.13 high
75	1110	-1.4 low
100	1027	-4.59 low

-20 degrees down angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1361	-0.63 low
50	1228	0.14 high
75	1114	-1.39 low
100	1031	-4.55 low

+ 45 degrees up angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1359	0.42 high
50	1225	0.64 high
75	1109	-0.16 low
100	1025	-2.22 low

-45 degrees down angle:

Range (yards)	velocity (fps)	point of impact (inches)
25	1361	0.42 high
50	1229	0.65 high
75	1115	-0.14 low
100	1032	-2.16 low

It is quite apparent from this data that firing at targets at high elevation or low elevation both cause the point of impact to be higher than the point of aim.

Of particular interest is that the amount of change in point of impact is very slight. The rifle example indicates that at 100 yards at a 45 degree up angle the point of impact would be only 2.14 inches higher than the point of aim. Clearly, when aiming at "center of mass," i.e. the chest of an enemy soldier, the difference of 2.14 inches would not cause a miss.

With the musket, the point of impact at 50 yards, which is a good combat range for a musket, would be only .64 inches high at a 45 degree up angle. Clearly, with the inherent inaccuracies of the smoothbore, this difference would not be discernable in a field test. Just as clearly the minor change in point of impact caused by the elevation would not cause the bullet to miss the target.

We can safely conclude from this data that using the weapons available during the Revolutionary War, at the distances they were used, shooting over the heads of enemy soldiers was not due to the angle of elevation of the shot. The factor most likely to have caused the overshooting was the soldier himself.

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Howdy,

In the beginning of a battle the commanders would want to have that ultimate volley, the desire was to create what happened on the Plains of Abraham. One big boom and it would be a devastation that could not be overcome by the enemy. However, this rarely happened. On the recreated battlefield the units will go about the battle, firing crisp volleys, and if any fire early or late, there are comments of how sloppy the volley is, or how the men need to shape up. When a solid volley is heard, comments are made about how excellent it was. What reenactors are really recreating is the parade ground practice battles, and not the actual thing. Combat was a lot sloppier, and many times soldiers would fire early, not wanting to risk life and limb to some officer who is delaying. Greene had his men practice firing blanks before the battle of Eutaw Springs so that they would not be tempted to fire early.

G.H. Berenhorst described Frederick the Great's army, "You began by firing by platoons, and perhaps two or three would get off volleys. But then would follow a general blazing away - the usual rolling fire when everybody blasted off as soon as he had

loaded, when ranks and files became intermingled, when the first rank was incapable of kneeling, even if it wanted to"

The soldiers were trained to aim, and not just point and shoot. Here are some quotes:

"The General has only the following particulars to recommend; first that the men be taught to take good aim, which if they do they will always level well. Secondly that there should be no superfluous motions in the Platoon exercise, but to performed with the greatest quickness possible." - Boston, 21 November 1774

General Orders: New York / Boston 1773 - 1775
"The Regiments will drill their Recruits and Drafts, without a days delay after receiving them, beginning with the Platoon exercise, and teaching them to fire ball; proper marksmen to instruct them in taking aim, and the position in which the ought to stand in firing, and to do this man by man, before they are suffered to fire together." - Boston, 14 June 1775

15 January, 1775: "The regiments are frequently practiced at firing ball at marks. Six rounds per man at each time is usually allotted for this practice. As our regiment [the 23rd] is quartered on a wharf which projects into the harbour, and there is very considerable range without any obstruction, we have fixed figures of men as large as life, made of thin boards, on small stages, which are anchored at a proper distance from the end of the wharf, at which the men fire. Objects afloat, which move up and down with the tide, are frequently pointed out for them to fire at, and Premiums are sometimes given for the best shots, by which means some of our men have become excellent marksmen." - The Diary of Lt. Frederick Mackenzie.

One of the first changes that was made to the Steuben drill was to go from "Make Ready, present, fire" to "Make ready, take sight, fire". This was later changed to "Take aim".

My own personal experience with musket fire is that it is rather unforgiving on marksmanship. With a rifle you have both sites, the front and rear, and due to this you can focus on a smaller object. To paraphrase a not so correct movie, "aim small, miss small". However with the musket you merely have that whole barrel to look down. If you have fired more than two rounds, a heat wave will be above the barrel, making focusing on the target much harder. There is also the tendency to want to aim high, because guessing how much the ball will drop is a bit of a chore. When I fired at 50 yards I had to aim above the hat of the silhouette target. Backed up to 75 yards and I had to aim about ten feet above the target. I was shooting a Charleville with 90 grains, and no patching.

So, if I was on top of a mountain, and I had to shoot at the enemy, gravity is already working against me. However, now I have to try to figure out how far away the target is, and how far above them to fire. On top of that the target may vanish a bit in the camouflage of the surrounding vegetation. Meanwhile on the bottom of the hill the men had something definite to look at, a more visible silhouette of the enemy highlighted against the sky or lighter area.

Something else that needs to be considered is the lack of training or experience by the men on King's Mountain. Everyone assumes that the men with rifles were all deadeye snipers and that they knew exactly how their weapon fired in all conditions because they hunted with them. Some may have been expert hunters, but most were not. They were young, not experienced

much in hunting or combat. For some this was the first time they had ever fired at a human target. James Collins wrote how he had a shotgun, and then a musket and then a rifle, all within a few months of each other. So these men may have had a weapon that they truly had never fired before, especially the Loyalists, who may have been given these muskets and rifles right from the armory in Ninety Six a few months before. These weapons may have also been manhandled, battered and tossed around, like many soldiers did back then, and today. So they may not have been in peak working condition.



British reenactors at Kings Mountain showing the density of trees, troops, smoke, highlighting, and terrain. Photo courtesy of Patrick J. O’Kelley.

If one is not experienced in combat, the tendency is to get that shot out now, before the enemy does. Rarely does one take their time, and aim that shot the way they do on a practice range. Firing is more instinctive, point and shoot, than well aimed.

Patrick J. O’Kelley <http://www.2nc.org> ★

Estimated Population Of The Colonies In The Revolutionary Period

From Stella H. Sutherland, *Population Distribution in Colonial America* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1936).

Estimated population of the colonies in the revolutionary period:

- Total — 2,504, 229 (exclusive of Indians but including about 523,541 Negroes)
 - Total North — 1,298,464 (including about 39,448 Negro slaves)
 - Total South — 1,205,464 (including about 484,093 Negro slaves)
 - Virginia — 505,264 (including 202,913 Negroes)
 - Massachusetts — 290,900 (including 3,761 Negroes)
 - Pennsylvania — 270,518 (Negro population not known)
 - Maryland — 254,633 (including 83,985 Negroes)
 - North Carolina — 246,580 (including 83,195 Negroes)
 - Connecticut — 197,910 (including 6,462 Negroes)
 - New York — 193,167 (including 19,000 Negroes)
 - South Carolina — 169,987 (including 100,000 Negroes)
 - New Jersey — 122,003 (including at least 3,313 Negroes)
 - New Hampshire — 81,050 (including 656 Negroes and “slaves for life”)
 - Rhode Island — 58,221 (including 3,768 Negroes)

- Maine — 47,777 (including 488 Negroes)
- Delaware — 37,219 (including 2,000 Negroes)
- Georgia — 30,000(?) (including 15,000 Negroes)

In 1790, the first Federal Census indicated a total population of 3,699,525. At this time the population of the four biggest cities was:

- New York — 22,000
- Philadelphia — 21,767
- Boston — 16,000
- Charleston — 14,000

From *The Gentleman’s Magazine*. Vol. XLV (January, 1775), p. 42.

An estimate of the number of souls in the following provinces, made in Congress, September 1774:

In Massachusetts, 400,000; New Hampshire, 150,000; Rhode Island, 59,678; Connecticut, 192,000; New York, 250,000; New Jersey, 130,000; Pennsylvania, including the lower Counties, 350,000; Maryland, 320,000; Virginia, 650,000; North Carolina, 300,000; and South Carolina, 225,000. Total estimated population of these 12 colonies: 3,026,678.

The above is from *The American Revolution Through British Eyes*, Kallich, Martin, ed; Macleish, Andrew, ed, Harper & Row, New York, 1962. This is available online via [The Online Library of the Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution](#), selecting page 179 on the pulldown page menu (wideband access necessary). [Archive.org terms of use](#). Provided by John A. Robertson.

SCAR Summer 2006 Publication

To provide some time for vacations, shop projects and to catch up on fall projects planning, *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution* plans to publish a consolidated June-July-August edition this year. We continue to seek long and short scholarly articles, book reviews, photographs, maps, letters, and annotated pension affidavits relevant to the American Revolution. Tell us about the really great stuff in your friend’s collection or in your local historical society, archives or library; or your Revolutionary War vacation. As we are about putting the Revolution on the ground, tips, leads and old tails are appreciated to look for gems of truth.

We will also use the summer to take stock of the magazine and to refresh its format and seek some graphic improvements.

This fall starts with a great conference on the Battle of Eutaw Springs, Corps of Discovery field trips and roundtable events. We hope to see you there.

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Editor / Publisher

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LOCATING REVOLUTIONARY WAR SIGNIFICANT SITES

by John A. Robertson

Background

Most of us have complained at some time in our lives about having to memorize historical dates. Those of us who do history as our vocation or avocation have come to realize that it is impossible to understand history without arranging events chronologically. For those of us who are visually oriented, we yearn also to orient them in two additional dimensions: latitude and longitude.

I have spent countless hours over the last several years trying to locate significant Revolutionary War sites. Working from the listing on the website "[Land & Sea Battles of the American Revolution](#)" or as we commonly call it "RevWar75", and adding to that some 500 additional sites from Dr. Bobby Moss or from my own reading, I compiled a listing¹ of some 2900 sites worldwide. In just over 2 months of intense study, I found something to plot on 90% of that enlarged listing.

As would be imagined, the something I found to plot varied from a), pinpoint to b), approximate to c), loosely approximate to d), conjectural, or in worst case, e), arbitrary. It is useful to make an arbitrary estimate based on all the evidence available, even if it might be several miles wrong, because it places it in the general region so as to discern that its relationship to other sites.

I found these sites in every state east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Wisconsin and in two states west of it (Arkansas and Missouri). I found them on every continent except Antarctica and Australia.

While I was able to plot some naval actions, my impression is that there were as many naval actions as there were land actions. I was only able to plot a small fraction of the naval actions, perhaps 5% or 10%. The American/Whig/Rebel/Patriot side had some 2500 privateers of which half were captured, each of which would have been an action, virtually none of which was I able to learn about or plot.

Locating something to plot for 2,600 sites does not result in 2,600 dots on a map. It was not uncommon to have multiple actions at (or near and indistinguishable from each other) a single site. An example of this is Georgetown, SC where there were 4 actions and I was only able to plot a single point.

Available data was suitable for improving the accuracy over small-scale maps² previously available. I have published over 60

¹ This listing may be seen [here](#).

² A good way to understand *large scale* and *small scale* maps is to think of how large the image of building lot would appear on a map. On a *large-scale* map, the lot image would be large and might consume the entire drawing. On a *small scale* map, e.g., that of the whole city, the image of that building lot would be very small. In working with Revolutionary War sites, we frequently use 1:24,000 topo maps which give an "in-close" highly detailed view and would be called a large scale map. We also use 1:250,000 scale topo maps, covering a much bigger area, which would be called a small-scale map. An explanation can be found online at <http://tinyurl.com/ebzb6>.

such maps since 2002, having to learn the graphical and cartographical skills as I went along.³

I have not published the raw data publicly because I became aware that some of my peers were alarmed that such data could further endanger unprotected sites. One could respond that awareness of sites would encourage attendance of concerned and informed persons at public hearings for proposed construction on some of these sites. I will probably eventually publish my data in some form.

As time passed, I became aware that while I knew locations or approximate locations for numerous sites, I had not documented my sources nor had I made estimates of accuracy of the plot. This is a process in which I am now engaged, as time allows. The methods I am using are the subject of this article.

It is understandable that some would be perplexed that I would hold such useful data and not make it publicly available. The reasons for that are several (in addition to those already mentioned):

The data is not currently documented at a level that I have come to understand is expected by my peers or by me.

Prematurely releasing this data leaves open the possibility that persons not sharing my concerns and values would use it in an unethical manner or for their own personal gain or benefit.

The documentation of the data is a time-consuming process and one that I might possibly never be able to finish without assistance. If the data cannot be researched and made available in a semi-professional manner, it is not inconceivable to me that I could delete the data from my hard drive and move on to other interests. While already knowing the locale of a site is certainly of value, these sites need to be researched as if they had never been located and the results of that research need to be documented. It will be my purpose in the rest of this article to describe the process I follow in this research.

How To's

Locating and documenting Revolutionary War significant sites is almost certainly a different process from what most would imagine.

It is not a matter of finding enough persons who already know where these sites are and persuading them to share that information with us. While this is always immensely appreciated, there simply are not enough such knowledgeable persons each knowing enough site locations to ever get more than a fraction of the job accomplished. Regrettably, sometimes those having such information have their own reasons for not wanting to share it.

The purpose of this article is to describe a method whereby ordinary persons with a love of history and average computer and research skills can ferret out all those locations, without dependence upon the hope of recruiting a local expert already knowing all the answers. Once the bulk of the research has been done using these research methods, the quality of such research can always benefit from adjustments made by the occasional expert with particular knowledge of specific sites that is willing to

³ This article will be confined to the process of searching out a specific site. It will not attempt to describe the process of creating a publication-quality map.

share their information. But in the meantime we do not wait for such and do what we can with what we have.

While there is certainly information available in places not readily accessible to the average Revolutionary War enthusiast, there is an immense amount of information that is available. Yogi Berra is quoted (or misquoted) as saying that you "can see a lot by looking". What this article proposes to do is to suggest methods that ordinary persons can go about "looking".

The more resources one has at hand, the easier it will be to find information; this is a no-brainer. I work in a room having 160 or so books on the Revolution. Others will own more or less. I work on a computer that has a number of mapping programs and gigabytes of scanned map images allowing me to perform some of the functions more easily, but the methods I will describe do not require special mapping programs or gigabytes of map images. These instead may be done with resources available on the Internet.

There is a huge misconception about "knowing where a skirmish site is". Some surveys of such sites attempt to mark them off like residential building lots. The minimum diameter of a battle site is the effective range of the weapons used. Any arguments on that? In militia skirmishes, in almost every case, one side did not know a fight was scheduled, so after the first shot was fired they became real long in one direction or another. Rather than driving down corner stakes, it is far more useful to pick a central spot and say that you are 95% confident that the actual site was somewhere inside a circle of, say, 300 yards diameter centered on that point. That is the mathematics of the real world.⁴

A mistake I made several years ago in my haste "to do it all and now" was to neglect to document my work. It is vital to record the basis for your selection of a location. Most sites share source data with other nearby sites. When you come back and work with a site much later, it makes it much easier if you know what you based your initial decision upon.

This is not work a perfectionist will enjoy. You almost never know a site perfectly. It is very useful to rate your confidence level for the site location. I use a system of from * to ***** and for pure SWAGs, I use one that says it all, *nil*. It is quite useful in some cases to know the location of a site within several miles (and we rarely do worse than that), because placing it in a general locale sometimes helps obtain better information. It allows us to place it usefully on a small-scale map.

So this article is not about waiting around for someone to confide with us where these sites are. It is about our doing what we can with what we have to find them for ourselves. Experts are also welcome, but they are particularly welcome if they provide their sources for their info the way we do for ours.

How the "How-To's" will be organized.

I will discuss how to pick a location to search for, and how to proceed in finding information about it, drawing conclusions from that information and then summarizing it.

In actual practice, when working on a new location, I use the summary from a previous location as a template and revise it piece-meal as I go along. Revising a previous summary sheet has some real advantages because, as you will see from the following

⁴ This is a simpler way of saying 95% confidence that the location will be found in a circle of x diameter centered on this point.

examples, by working with a set of related sites, much of the information on the previous location will be retained for the current location. But I believe that doing such from the outset would be confusing to most. In order to follow the thought processes, in these instructions, I will discuss it as if I were accumulating a series of notes of relevant material and then later compiling them into a summary sheet. The results are the same either way.

Select a site to research.

Start with a site mentioned in your reading, of interest to you. The more motivation and interest you have, the more persistence you will have. As you will see from our examples, we often end up several places in addition to our original object.

The listing from which I worked was mined from [RevWar75](#) (expanded as described above) and can be seen online [here](#), of some 2,900 sites worldwide. This is sorted by state then by date. However this list is sorted, sometimes a simple text search is required to find a particular site.

If you would like to collaborate in my efforts, I would be happy to suggest sites that would complement those I have already done. In addition, you would have access to my assistance and/or advice if needed.

I have found it particularly helpful to research sites sharing common history in "clusters". We will do that in the examples in this article. While the history is fresh on your mind, the most effective use of your time is to research all related sites in some sort of sequence (and cross link the documentation as described later). This also helps determine between multiple candidates for a location.

If you hit a stonewall in your research of a site, do not hesitate to document another site in the vicinity that might help later to find the problem site. E.g., I was recently unable to locate SC Patriot militia Col. William Harden's "Four Holes" action, but settled for plotting and documenting Givham's Ferry (worthy of documenting in its own right, just "not on my list") to which he next proceeded.

Determine the date the event(s) occurred.⁵

Determining the date(s) is almost always the best starting point. We are looking for history, and like it or not, that is way it is "indexed"!

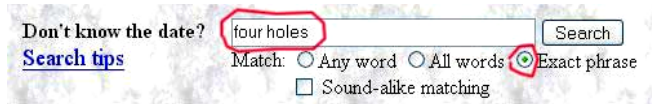
Some sites have multiple dates. One of the easiest places to find that is by searching on [RevWar75](#). Note "Search" near the bottom of the page.



The search feature on this site is a bit primitive, but once you learn its eccentricities, it is extremely helpful. The "Search Tips" is a broken link. You have to click in the search box before it will accept your search term. Note the options. If you do not get what you are looking for initially, try varying your search term and

⁵ You will quickly note that there is not unanimity on the dates of some actions. It will not be a concern of ours to reconcile these differences, since we are primarily using this information simply as a means of identifying a specific event.

retry. When trying to jump from one month to another, you will have to click on the month link more than once before it works.



For the above query, I got the following:



When I go to each of these links, I can see a legend explaining text color:

British Winner	Draw - No Winner
American Winner	Incomplete Information

which is useful but not infallible information.

I record this information, because it is useful in its own right, but it will be helpful later in finding the history. I do this in mini-webpages, but of course, in can be recorded anyway, including in pencil on a legal pad:

- RevWar75 listing** for Four Hole Swamp skirmish 7 April 1781. Shown as Patriot victory.
- RevWar75 listing** for Four Hole Swamp skirmish ?? June 1781. Incomplete information.

I looked at the battles/skirmishes listed for December 1781 but found no listing related to the Four Holes area. The results are presented in frames, but I drill down and get the url of the underlying frame. In FireFox, I can do this by right-clicking, clicking on "This frame" and then on "Show only this frame". Your browser will likely do this differently, but in any event, it is easy to discern the url because it is formed by *yyyymm.htm*.

Find a few historical references for this time/place/event⁶

We are not going to write the history of the time/event/place, but we need to capture enough of that history to identify exactly which time/event for which we are trying to find a location. **We will waste a lot of time and effort if we do not let the history lead us to the place(s).** In any case, you use whatever resources you have available. If you can find them online, it will make it even easier for you.

Since this is in the Carolinas, perhaps the single most useful sources will be the books by Patrick J. O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*. This also holds true for locations in Georgia or Tennessee. Regrettably, these are unlikely to be in your local

⁶ Some individuals, who might be intimidated by the mapping work, could make a great contribution to the effort of locating these sites by doing just the research portion of the work. If you would like to help in this manner, we would like to hear from you.

library unless you can persuade them to buy them.⁷ If you are directly assisting me and do not have access to these books, I can do the lookups for you. There is no single index to the four volumes, and O'Kelley has not yet chosen to have his books included in Google Book Search.⁸ Fortunately, we have RevWar75 to tell us in which of the four books we should look to find the information. We are able to add this to our listing of information:

P.J. O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*: Vol. Three, p. 183. 7 April 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton; p. 403. Mention of Sumter capturing Four Hole Bridge, implying around early December 1781.

Since this is in the Carolinas *and* during 1780-1781, a very valuable source of information is William T. Sherman, *Calendar and Record of the Revolutionary War in the South: 1780-1781*. This is available online and is a sizeable download. I recommend downloading it to your hard drive and thereafter accessing it on your own computer. If you are directly collaborating with me, I can provide you with a CD version of this with an Adobe .pdx (index) that makes searches easier/faster. I use it so often, that I located it with Windows Explorer, right-clicked on it, used "Send to" to send a shortcut to it to my desktop. Like all such references, it is not infallible, but it is very helpful.

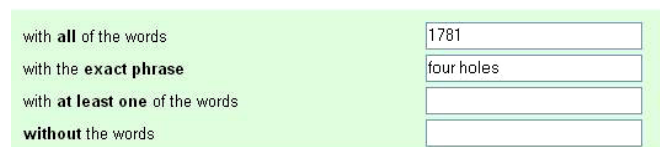
We are able to add the following to our collection of information:

Sherman's *Calendar and Record of the Revolutionary War in the South: 1780-1781*. p. 322, 327. Skirmish: *Col. Wm. Harden vs. Capt. John Barton p. 382. 16 June 1781. *Maj. Maham dispersed Loyalists at Four Holes.

Since this involves Francis Marion's men, it will be a good idea to consult William Dobien James, *Life of Francis Marion*, downloadable in .pdf. I recommend downloading this to your hard drive, because if you research any of Marion's actions, of which there were many, this will be an indispensable resource. As for the above, I created a shortcut on my desktop so it would be readily available for searches. In this case I searched for *four holes* and found nothing. I searched for *harden* and got a return for his capture of Fort Balfour later in this expedition. But this resource is so credible that I make an entry to this effect:

William Dobien James, *Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion*, not found.

Although the above is likely adequate for our purposes of identifying time/place/event, it never hurts to do a **Google Book Search**.⁹ I entered the following:



and obtained **5 returns**, all more or less relevant. In the last return, that for *Colonizations, Plantations, and More*, I was able to

⁷ How to obtain the books can be found [here](#).

⁸ See [A Google Book Search™ of a Book on Your Shelf](#).

⁹ I have not used it in any of these examples, but using a conventional **Google Search** can be of usefulness.

read enough to see that Tarleton Brown's *Memoirs* were relevant. If there is any place that one can find an old text online relevant to the Southern Campaign, it will be a website I maintain, "[Online Library of the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution](#)". I clicked on "B" and worked my way down to Tarleton Brown's *Memoirs*. I used Control-F and searched for *four holes*. It yielded no new information for our current search, but mentioned crossing at Givham's Ferry and also mentioned the location of Red Hill, an action immediately following. So it was worth adding the following entry to our collection of notes:

Tarleton Brown, *Memoirs*. Search for *four holes*. Harden's force crossed the Edisto at Givham's ferry. Brown only mentions conflict with Loyalists after that crossing. He notes Red Hill as being "within about two miles of Patterson's Bridge, Salkahachie".

We can now select those locations which can be determined from the information we have gathered.

There appear to be three:

1. 7 April 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton. Since the Four Holes Swamp is a large area, all that we can do is pick an arbitrary location, state that it is arbitrary, and determine its coordinates. We will also rate our confidence in this location as nil. We will be giving the general area where the event occurred, but will make it clear that, for now, we have no better information.

2. Givham's Ferry. Any ferry crossed in a route of march is relevant to our study of sites. This one is particularly relevant because it is a precise location immediately following an event for which we have little specific information.

3. ?? December 1781, Gen. Sumter captures Four Holes Bridge. While this was not within our initial focus of study, we should document it because it would eventually require researching, and like Givham's ferry offers good probability of precise location.

Determination and Summary (Four Holes)

Location for 7 Apr 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton.¹⁰ [Note: This is an example for which we know a *very specific event* but for which we can determine only a *very general location*.] Since we have no specific references to tell us where the action occurred in the Four Holes Swamp area, a good place to start is with a search on [GNIS](#). I made the following entries:

Feature Name:

Exact Match Exclude Variants

State or Territory:

County:

I received 2 returns, one of which was the community of Four Holes, SC. I select it and get a detail report with precise

¹⁰ To make the process easier to follow, I have described the various sections being recorded separately and then later assembled into a summary sheet. In actual practice, I use some earlier summary sheet as a template and revise it as I go along with the data as I accumulate it.

coordinates if I choose to use it, but I first want to check out the mapping options. The most useful, by far, is that for Topozone¹¹, which I select. A small map is returned in 1:24,000 size. Since we want to see the larger area, we select 1:250K Series, view scale 1:500,000 (it is usually best to use a view scale double that of the map series), select "Large Map", and click "Update Map". We can see that the community of Four Holes is a suitable representative location for the locale of Four Holes Swamp. There is some logic in assuming that the community is located on roads and might well have been existence a long time in this area. New roads (unless interstates) often cover old roads. So, we return to the previous screen showing detailed location information and make the following entry in our notes:

Where: 33.2784952, -80.4331502. Modern community of Four Holes. Arbitrarily selected.

Maps: 33.2784952, -80.4331502, Modern community of Four Holes. [GNIS record for modern community of Four Holes SC](#)¹² Note mapping options. Orangeburg Co., SC.

Confidence: nil

In this case, the urls for the maps were obtained by loading the desired maps and copying the url from the location window of your browser.

We can now assemble all our information in a data sheet that looks something like this:

_____ Start data sheet _____

Four Holes.

What: 7 Apr 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton - 16 June 1781. *Maj. Maham dispersed Loyalists at Four Holes.

Where: 33.2784952, -80.4331502. Modern community of Four Holes. Arbitrarily selected.

Maps: 33.2784952, -80.4331502. Modern community of Four Holes. Arbitrarily selected. [GNIS record for modern community of Four Holes](#) Note mapping options. Orangeburg Co., SC.

Sources: William Dobien James, *Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion*, Not found. P.J. O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*: Vol. Three, p. 183. 7 April 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton p. 403. Mention of Gen. Sumter capturing Four Hole Bridge, implying around early December 1781. Sherman's *Calendar and Record of the Revolutionary War in the South: 1780-1781*. p. 322, 327.

Skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton, p. 382. 16 June 1781. *Maj. Maham dispersed Loyalists at Four Holes. To avoid long downloads, use option to "Save and view this PDF in Reader". [RevWar75 listing](#), skirmish 7 April 1781. Shown as Patriot victory. [RevWar75 listing](#) for Four Hole Swamp skirmish ?? Jun 1781. Incomplete information. Tarleton Brown, *Memoirs*. Search for *four holes*. Harden's force crossed the Edisto River at Givham's ferry. Brown only mentions conflict with Loyalists after

¹¹ Topozone is particularly useful because it can be used to obtain an approximate map of a site and then click on a more precisely correct point and the new coordinates will appear immediately at the top of the screen. Those coordinates can be selected, copied and pasted into an email if needed.

¹² If there had been no prepared record in GNIS, in this place there would have been separate listings for Topozone and Google maps. We will see that in our last example. Both of these maps and others are provided in the GNIS Record. The Topozone is by far the most useful of the maps offered.

that crossing. He notes Red Hill as being "within about two miles of Patterson's Bridge, Salkahachie".

Related sites: Givham's Ferry

Confidence level: nil

_____ End data sheet _____

Determination and Summary (Givham's Ferry)

[Note: This is an example for which we have a *significant location*, have *no specific event* but for which we hope to determine a *very specific location*]

We first must determine the location for Givham's Ferry as precisely as possible.

We will first see if we are lucky enough to find it listed in the GNIS database. Ferries sometimes are (perhaps with a different name).

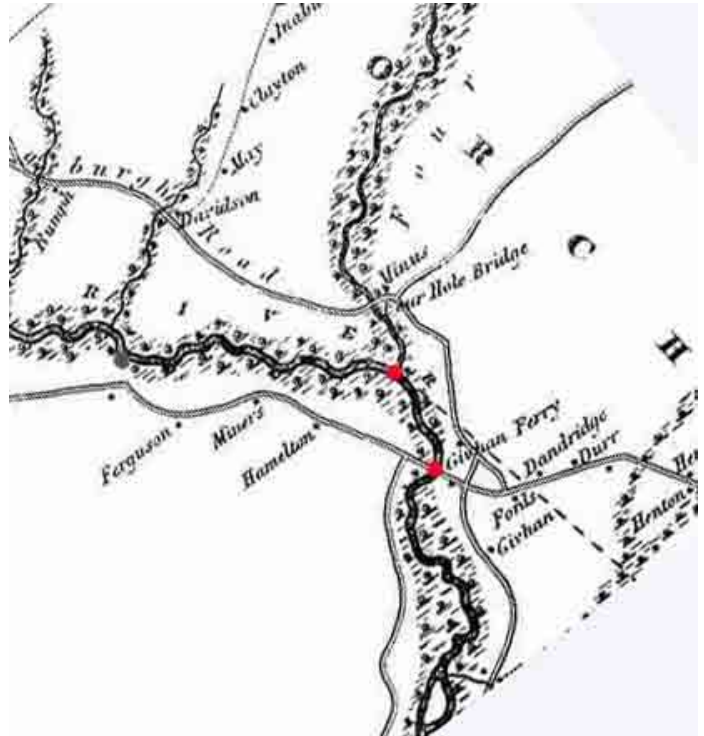
We go to the [GNIS entry form](#) and enter *givhams* for the search term and select SC for the state, and click on "Send Query". We luck up! It is there. So we can refer to the detail record and record on our listing:

33.0304464 -80.3912098, Givhams (Givhans) Ferry

[GNIS detail report](#).¹³

Note mapping options. Dorchester/Colleton Counties, SC

Had Givham's (Givhan's) Ferry not been included in the GNIS database, there is another way for estimating its location. All of SC was mapped in the 1825 Mills Atlas (most of it surveyed around 1820). I have all of these in scanned form and will assist with this for anyone working closely with me. Excellent copies of all the Mills maps are accessible from the [David Rumsey map site](#). The easiest way to access them is to search by "Publication Author", and then select "Mills, Robert". Whatever you can get to appear on the screen can be sent to your printer. My preference is to use [Gadwin Printscreen](#) (free) and grab an image from the screen and save it to a .jpg file. The trick there is to get the largest image you can get that includes the site of interest and the N-S (or E-W) line. Almost all the Mills Maps require rotating to orient them with N at the top. I rotate the image in Photoshop Elements (you can likely do the same in Paint.net, free, requires WinXP) and then crop it to the desired size. If you go this route, it is a good idea, without changing scale, pan around until you can get a snapshot of the distance scale, also. You can either measure the distance from some feature presumably still in the same place, e.g. confluence of Edisto and Four Hole, but that is iffy with these swampy streams. Probably the best route to go is to compare the old map with a modern map as viewed in Topozone and click on the spot most closely resembling that shown on the old map. Here is what such a rotated snippet looks like for Givhan (Givham) Ferry:



Using the earlier Four Holes summary as a template, we can now create a similar page for Givhan (Givham) Ferry:

_____ Start data sheet _____

Givham's (Givhan's) Ferry.

What: Ferry, crossed immediately after the following action at Four Holes 7 April 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton

Where: 33.0304464, -80.3912098.

Maps: 33.0304464 -80.3912098, Givhams (Givhans) Ferry

GNIS detail report: Note mapping options. Dorchester/Colleton Counties, SC

Sources: William Dobien James, *Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion*, not found. P.J. O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*: Vol. Three, p. 183. 7 April 1781 skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton, p. 403. Mention of Sumter capturing Four Hole Bridge, implying around early Dec 1781. Sherman's *Calendar and Record of the Revolutionary War in the South: 1780-1781*, p. 322, 327. Skirmish: *Col. William Harden vs. Capt. John Barton p. 382. 16 June 1781. *Maj. Maham dispersed Loyalists at Four Holes. To avoid long downloads, use option to "Save and view this PDF in Reader".

RevWar75 listing for Four Hole Swamp skirmish 7 April 1781. Shown as Patriot victory. **RevWar75 listing** for Four Hole Swamp skirmish ?? Jun 1781. Incomplete information. Tarleton Brown, *Memoirs*. Search for *four holes*. Harden's force crossed the Edisto at Givham's Ferry. Brown only mentions conflict with Loyalists after that crossing. He notes Red Hill as being "within about two miles of Patterson's Bridge, Salkahachie".

Related sites: Four Holes

Confidence level: *****

_____ End data sheet _____

Determination and Summary (Four Holes Bridge)

Location for ?? December 1781, Sumter captures Four Holes Bridge. [Note: This is an example for which we know a *very*

¹³ If there had been no prepared record in GNIS, in this place there would have been separate listings for Topozone and Google maps. We will see that in our last example. Both of these maps and others are provided in the GNIS Record. The Topozone is by far the most useful of the maps offered.

useful provided we are honest with ourselves on how confident we are of our approximations.

6. Most surprising of the lot, we have discovered that this is something that can be done (and done well) by amateurs with average computer skills, lots of curiosity, commitment, and persistence. It might be described as the ultimate computer game for Rev War buffs!

What next? Or is there a next?

For several years, it has been my impression that students of the Revolutionary War would be very interested in a gazetteer of Revolutionary War significant sites. If such were published and available for sale in bookstores, it would be a very popular item.

While there is a powerful demand for such information, there are influential groups who believe that it should be limited to qualified academics and professionals. I would hope that these groups can understand how the Revolutionary War history buffs who just “want to know what happened where” could see the “professional” position as somewhat self-serving. I offer no solution to this standoff. My view would be: Let us come up with a plan to research and compile the data, maintaining the data as limited access, and when it is compiled somewhat completely, then, and only then, should there be a consortium to determine how best to use the data. If no consensus can be reached, then the decision of how to distribute the data would remain in the hands of those who compiled it.

The immediate concern is how to compile the data. I have attempted several times to organize little groups to work on the data, but they have all come to naught. The problem with these little consortiums is that, individually, they have no idea of what they can and should contribute to the effort. And I admit, I have not been effective in helping them find a productive role.

What I would propose is that there should be a consortium of those with interest and commitment to work on the problem, organized using the principle of “division of labor”. Some of the roles to be assigned/assumed would be:

* Administration, or assignment of duties to those volunteering in accordance with their interests and abilities. Some could work in multiple capacities while others would opt for only a single role.

* Historical research for assigned event/time/place. This is a function that should have no shortage of potential volunteers. Those performing this function will be paying their dues, if they do nothing else. If it isn't done right here, it will not be done right thereafter. Cartographical research, working from prepared historical research. There will be a smaller number who will venture into this role, but a relatively smaller number will be required. While not all that difficult, it is “techy”.

* Summarization of historical and cartographical research in report and tabular formats. This will consume a lot of man-hours, and while there may be many who are capable there is a question as to how many would step forward to do what some would consider a largely clerical function. Review of historical, cartographical research and summarization. This is needed. I find possibilities for improvement any time I review my own work.

Is there a next? Next exists only if only if there are enough interested volunteers to commit to one or more roles in the above listing. That is a big IF indeed. Similar volunteer groups provide the manpower and skills needed to operate Wikipedia and Project

Gutenberg. Are there enough of us who care to get the job done? How long would it take? With a dozen bright-eyed, committed volunteers, perhaps less, about one year. With a 71-year-old working essentially alone, go figure. ★

Battle of Beckhamville June 2, 3, 4 2006 at Great Falls, S.C.

GREAT FALLS, S.C. -- Alexander's Old Field was the site of the first Patriot victory in the SC backcountry after the fall of Charles Town. Ardent Patriots gathered at the home of Justice John Gaston to protest the brutality of the British on June 6, 1780. That group of men moved down the old Indian path and came to the Old Field, at Beckhamville, where they engaged over 200 British and Loyalists in what is now Great Falls. That battle came to be known as the Battle of Beckhamville. It spurred fierce resistance toward the British and eventually led to the victory of the Americans.

On **June 3 & 4, 2006** the 5th annual re-enactment of the Battle of Beckhamville will be held in Great Falls, S.C. There will be woodworkers, blacksmiths, people portraying soldiers, militia, musicians, artisans and much more, all weekend long. Special events will include a historically accurate duel, as well as the historic portrayal of the hanging of William Stroud and the flogging of Joseph Wade, both historical figures from the area.

There will be battle re-enactments on both days, on Saturday the Battle of Beckhamville, also known as the Battle of Alexander's Old Field will take place and on Sunday, June 4, the Battle of Rocky Mount will be re-enacted. This year we will bring back our period style tavern. There will be something for everyone from shopping (18th century style) to quill writing, marble making or you can come and eat barbecue, prepared by Hank Starnes.

On Friday evening, June 2, a first-time special event will be held. The **Scotch-Irish Heritage Dinner** will be held at the Great Falls War Memorial Building. The dinner and reception will begin at 7 p.m. and Congressman John Spratt is scheduled to speak about the Scotch-Irish Heritage of the area. A barbecue supper will be served and tickets are \$25 per person. Proceeds will go to the Great Falls Home Town Association. Call 803-482-2370 for reservations.

The camps open to the public at 9 a.m. on June 3. Throughout the day there will be living historians demonstrating various tasks and activities from the Colonial period. A stage under pecan trees will be the site of vignettes detailing life between Fishing and Rocky Creeks prior to, during and after the Revolutionary War. Presentations will include Colonial School Days, Oath of Allegiance to King George III, Common Knowledge: Women's Tasks in the Back Country, and stories from the period. Musicians playing period music will be on hand both days.

On Sunday, the camps will open at 9 a.m. A period church service will be held at 9:30 a.m. based on a Covenanter service. Demonstrations and vignettes will take place throughout the day. The event will end at 4 p.m. Sunday.

Tickets for the event are \$5 for adults, \$3 for ages 6 to 12 and under 6 will get in free. The battlefield and site is located at the intersection of S.C. 97 and S.C. 99 just north of the town limits of Great Falls. From I-77 take Exit 55. Turn toward Great Falls and travel 8 miles.

For more information contact 803-482-2370 or e-mail gassociation@infoave.net. More information can also be obtained by going to the web site www.battleofbeckhamville.com.

Play to be held on June 1 -- The festivities for the Colonial weekend and the Battle of Beckhamville re-enactment begins on Thursday evening with a play: “Battle of Beckhamville – the Battle for Liberty Begins” at 7 p.m. in the Great Falls Middle School Auditorium. A reception will precede the play. Tickets are \$2 for adults \$1 for students ages 6 to 12 and under 6 free. The play chronicles life in the area before and after the Battle of Beckhamville in 1780.

Prelude to Augusta: The Capture of Fort Galphin 21 May 1781

by Steven J. Rauch

Major General Nathanael Greene ordered Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee, Jr. to the Augusta, Georgia area on May 16, 1781, with three companies of cavalry, three companies of light infantry, Major Pinkerthan Eaton's battalion of North Carolina infantry and a 6-pound artillery piece commanded by Captain Samuel Finley, to link up with Brigadier General Andrew Pickens and the militia forces already there to defeat and capture the British posts. Greene told Lee, "You will report your arrival to him and cooperate with him until the army arrives. . . Perform the march as soon as you can without injury to your troops, and make vigorous exertions for the reduction of those posts after your arrival. Should the posts surrender you will take special care that none of the stores are plunder'd."¹⁵ Lee inquired of Greene if he could keep a company of Maryland Continentals commanded by Captain Edward Oldham however, Greene did not allow it as he needed them for the main army operations at Ninety-Six.¹⁶ With those orders, Lee proceeded to Augusta covering the 75 miles from Fort Granby in three days. Upon hearing of Lee's determined movement Greene wrote to Lee on 22 May, "Your early arrival at Augusta astonishes me. For rapid marches you exceed Lord Cornwallis and everybody else....We performed the march [to Ninety-Six] in as fast a time as we could; but our exertions when compared with yours have no merit."¹⁷

The Loyalist commander at Augusta, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown had notified the Savannah garrison on 1 May that he had been surrounded by almost 600 Whig militia on both the Carolina and Georgia sides of the rivers. He had made provision to protect a great quantity of valuable supplies, including presents for the Indians, at Fort Galphin, South Carolina about twelve miles south of Augusta on the north side of the Savannah River at Silver Bluff, SC. Brown had detached a company of his King's Rangers commanded by Captain Samuel Rowarth to assist guarding the supplies.¹⁸ In addition to Rowarth, defenders at Galphin included elements of the 3rd battalion New Jersey Volunteers commanded by Captain Thomas Hanlocke, some Loyalist militia, boatmen and

armed negroes for about 193 men. Brown also sought reinforcements from Colonel von Porbeck, the Hessian commander at Savannah; however, Porbeck replied he could not spare a man, even though urged by Royal Governor James Wright to do so. Brown would be on his own to protect the Augusta region.¹⁹

After his arrival at Augusta, Pickens and Lee decided that Lee's Legion would attack Fort Galphin to try and capture the supplies there, while Pickens completed arrangements to fully invest the enemy positions at Augusta. To move against Galphin, Lee organized a force led by legion Captain Michael Rudolph consisting of his legion infantry, one troop of dragoons, the artillery piece and detachments from Colonel Samuel Hammond's and Colonel William Hardin's militia regiments.²⁰ To ensure speed, the dismounted infantry rode to attack positions mounted behind the horsemen. Neither Brown at Augusta nor Rowarth at Galphin appeared to have any intelligence of the impending attack and were not aware that a highly mobile strike force was on the march for Silver Bluff.

On the hot, sultry morning of 21 May, Rudolph deployed his force in the pine barren that bordered the field surrounding the fort. Some of the men were unfit for action due to the effects of heat and lack of water. Rudolph ordered his militia infantry to dismount and directed them to feign an attack against the fort from a direction opposite to that of the main body of legion infantry. He expected this ruse would draw Rowarth out of the fortified position as he sought to chase the militia, who would retreat away from Rudolph's position. Rudolph would then rush the fort and capture it. In addition, he directed that parts of Hammond and Harden's units take up security positions and guard the approaches from Augusta to intercept any possible British reinforcement from that area.

When the feint attack began, Rowarth reacted exactly as expected and ordered his Rangers to sally out of their position to chase down the enemy militia, who they pursued away from Rudolph's position. In the process, the loyalists opened the gates to the fort and Rudolph led his force in a rapid advance across the field and entered the stockade. The Loyalists were overwhelmed at these events and ceased resistance. Casualties during the short fight were minimal as the Whigs had one man die of heat stroke and eight or ten wounded in the firefight. The Loyalists lost about 4 men killed, a few escaped and about 187 men prisoner.²¹ The

¹⁵ Greene to Lee, camp at Ancrom's Plantation [SC] May 16th, 1781 in Dennis M. Conrad, ed. *The Papers of Nathanael Greene*. Volume VIII 30 March – 10 July 1781. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1995): p. 272. (Hereafter PNG, VIII). In a following letter on 21 May, Greene told Lee to "push" his operations and to "cultivate a good understanding with General Pickens and the Militia. Should you succeed, take care to preserve the stores if any are taken." Greene appeared to be very concerned about acquiring provisions, but more importantly, to prevent theft and plunder. He was also very sensitive to militia versus Continental army perceptions of each other and did not want the issue of provisions and supplies to fracture his Army and unduly effect morale. Greene to Lee, camp on East side of Saluda from Frydays Ferry to Ninty Six, SC, PNG VIII, p. 290.

¹⁶ Lee to Greene, Fort Granby SC, 16 May 1781 in PNG VIII: p. 273.

¹⁷ Greene to Lee, Ninety Six [SC] May 22, 1781 in PNG VIII: pp. 291-292.

¹⁸ Rowarth had about 47 men according to the muster rolls dated April 25-June 24, 1781 in Edward J. Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1989): pp. 277-278. For a list of supplies, see Henry Lee, *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*. (New York: University Publishing Company 1869; Arno Press Edition, 1969): p. 354.

¹⁹ Cashin, *King's Ranger*, p. 130.

²⁰ The composition of Lee's force sent against Galphin is not entirely clear from the record, but Pickens specifies the composition of forces in a letter to Greene as "the Infantry of his Legion and one Troop of Horse being detached on the March for Fort Dreadnought at Silver Bluff, Colonel [Samuel] Hammand with his Regiment (except one Company) and what of Colonel [William] Hardins Regiment was with me Marched that afternoon for the Same place." Pickens to Greene, Grierson's Fort [Ga.], 25th May 1781, PNG VIII, p. 310. Lee only mentions that Rudolph was present and apparently in command, but no other units or officers are specifically noted in Lee's memoirs. It is also not clear whether Lee himself was present. Since Rudolph made a report to Lee, which he forwarded to Greene, one may assume he was not there, otherwise Lee could have made the report himself. William Johnson came to this conclusion as he had access to Rudolph's report and he determined that Rudolph was in command of the operation and deserves credit for the victory.

²¹ According to the notes related to Lee's report to Greene, the enemy prisoners listed in Rudolph's report consisted of seventy King's Rangers, forty-two "irregulars", sixty-one armed slaves, and fourteen armed boatmen. Lee to Greene, camp on Savannah, 22 May 1781 in PNG VIII, p. 294.

biggest prize however was the capture of much needed supplies which included powder, ball, small-arms, liquor, salt, blankets, and sundry small articles that Greene's army and the militia forces badly needed. To Lt. Col. Brown this was a damaging blow as he lost a significant part of his limited force as well as valuable supplies needed to ensure support of the Indians.

Following the battle, the victors took some time to rest and recover before moving back across the Savannah to Augusta to assist the forces there. The captured supplies provided a significant material enhancement to the militia forces commanded by Pickens and Georgia militia leader Elijah Clarke, who had long suffered deprivation of such items. It has been argued that without the supplies captured by Lee's men at Fort Galphin, the subsequent battles for Augusta could not have been successful.²² Noting the significance of Lee's quick and decisive action, Greene wrote to Lee on 29 May, "Your exertions merit my warmest approbation, and Captain Rudolph and the Officers and Soldiers under his command my particular thanks which I beg you to communicate to them."²³ The stage was now set for the Whigs to attack Brown's force at Augusta and continue the reduction of British posts.

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The Capture of Fort Galphin, SC as recorded by Henry Lee²⁴

Persevering in his march, Lieutenant Colonel Lee reached, on the third day, the vicinity of Augusta, which is seventy-five miles from Fort Granby, preceded by Captain O'Neale, with a light party of horse, charged with the collection of provisions and intelligence. From this active and discerning officer the pleasing information was received of the recent arrival of the annual royal present to the Indians, which was deposited at Fort Galphin, about twelve miles below Augusta on the north side of the river, consisting of articles extremely wanted in the American camp. To relieve the wants of the army was in itself grateful, but this intelligence was important in a military view; because it showed that Colonel Browne's force in Augusta was reduced by detachments from it to secure his deposit at Fort Galphin. Two companies of infantry now made the garrison of this latter post, which was a small stockade. Persuaded that his approach was alike unknown to Browne, and to the officer commanding here, from the precautions which, by his superior cavalry, he had been enabled to adopt, Lee determined by a forced march, with a detachment of infantry mounted behind his dragoons, to seize the Indian present. Leaving Eaton behind with his battalion, the artillery, and the tired of the corps, to follow, he accordingly pushed on to Fort Galphin.

On the ensuing morning (21st of May), sultry beyond measure, the fatigued detachment gained the desired point; and halting in the pine barrens which skirted the field surrounding the fort, waited for the moment of assault. For many miles not a drop of water had been procurable; and the extreme heat of the scorching sun, rendered more oppressive by the necessary halt under the pines, without any liquid whatsoever to revive sinking nature, produced a debility forbidding exertion. Having with him some mounted militia, Lee directed them to dismount and to advance upon the fort in the opposite direction – not doubting that the garrison, as was the custom, would eagerly pursue them, when an opportunity would be presented of obtaining the contemplated prize without loss. The major part of the garrison, as had been expected, ran to arms on sight of the militia, and, leaving the fort, pursued them. A selection having been made of all the infantry whose strength was fitted for action, a portion of them under Captain Rudolph was ordered to rush upon the fort, while the residue, supported by a troop of dragoons, took a direction which shielded the militia from the menaced blow. Rudolph had no difficulty in possessing himself of the fort, little opposition being attempted, and that opposition being instantly crushed. We lost one man from the heat of the weather; the enemy only three or four in the skirmish. The garrison, with the valuable deposit in its keeping, gave rich reward for our toils and sufferings. Never was a beginning more auspicious. This success not only deprived Browne of a very important portion of his force, but yielded to his enemy an abundance of supplies much wanted by the army of Greene – among which were the essentials of war – powder and ball – which articles had become scarce in the American camp.

²² See Cashin, *King's Ranger*, p. 131.

²³ Greene to Lee, camp before Ninety Six [SC], May 29th, 1781. *PNG VIII*, p. 326.

²⁴ Lee, *Memoirs*, pp. 354 – 355.

Greene's Letter to Lee, May 29th 1781²⁵

Dear Sir,

Your report of the 22d with Captn Rudolphs of the surrender of Fort Dreadnought, I have had the pleasure to receive. Your exertions merit my warmest approbation, and Captain Rudolph and the Officers and Soldiers under his command my particular thanks which I beg you to communicate to them.

The stores taken I have given General Pickens power to distribute as he may think best calculated to answer the just claims of the Militia and the good of the service at large: If you have appropriated any part of the Stores to the use of your Corps, which I hope you have not, as it will increase prejudicial jealousies, let the things received be part of the continental proportion.

I am happy to hear that you and General Pickens are upon a perfect good footing; and I beg you will cultivate it by every means in your power. He is a worthy good Man and merits great respect and attention; and no Man in this Country has half the influence that he has.

We are pushing on our approaches [at Ninety-Six]; but for want of more fatigue Men the Work goes on slow. With esteem and affection I am dear sir your most oded hble serv

Nath Greene



Savannah River looking downstream toward the Silver Bluff from the point where boats would have landed to off-load goods at Galphin's trading complex. The "silver" bluff is made of ancient beach sand with small flakes of mica that reflect the sunlight. SCAR photo.

Description of Silver Bluff by naturalist William Bartram in April 1776.²⁶

Silver Bluff is a very celebrated place...perhaps thirty feet higher than the low lands on the opposite shore. The surface of the ground upon this bluff, which extends a mile and a half or two miles on the river, and is from an half mile to a mile in breadth, nearly level, and a good fertile soil, as is evident from the vast Oaks, Hickory, Mulberry, Black walnut and other trees and shrubs, which are left standing in the old fields which are spread

²⁵ Greene to Lee, camp before Ninety Six [SC], May 29th, 1781. PNG VIII, p. 326.

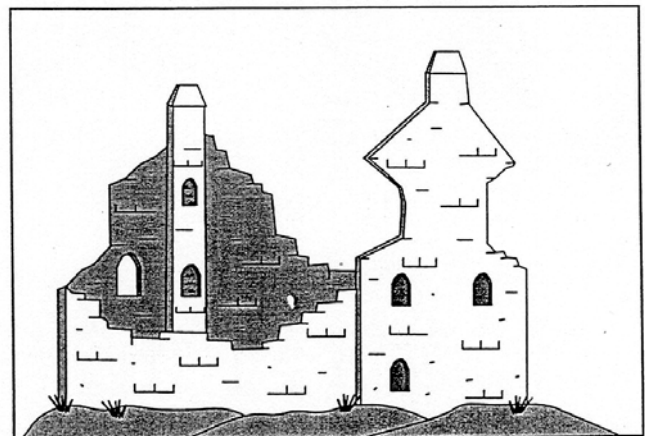
²⁶ William Bartram *Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida*. (Savannah, GA: Beehive Press, 1973): pp. 312-313.

abroad to a great distance, and discover various monuments and vestiges of the residence of the ancients, as Indian conical mounts, terraces, areas, etc. Perhaps Mr. Golphin's buildings and improvements will prove to be the foundation of monuments of infinitely greater celebrity and permanency.

Description of Fort Galphin (aka Fort Dreadnought)²⁷

George Galphin, a native of Northern Ireland, established a thriving trading post at Silver Bluff in the 1740s, which operated until the end of the Revolutionary War. Ongoing archaeological studies by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology continue to provide information about Galphin's post, while 140 acres surrounding the site have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bartram described Galphin's estate as a "pleasant villa [occupied by] a gentleman of very distinguished talents and great liberality, who possessed the most extensive trade, connections and influence, amongst the South and South-West Indian tribes, particularly with the Creeks and Chactaws."²⁸ Galphin's trading post was a collection of various buildings, including warehouses, slave quarters, and other dwellings with the most distinct being a well built brick house surrounded by a brick fence or wall. The British later dubbed this formidable structure Fort Dreadnought.



The sketch of the ruined Galphin house at Silver Bluff was based on Harry Hammond's recollection of what the house looked like. [Courtesy of Tammy Herron, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.]

After the first British occupation of Augusta in 1779, George Galphin was forced to abandon his plantations due to his Whig outlook and loss of favor with the Creek Indians. In 1780 when the British returned to the back country after the fall of Charleston, Silver bluff was occupied and used as a logistics base to receive supplies from Savannah for distribution in support of operations. George Galphin died in December 1780. During May 1781, Galphin's establishment was the scene of a short engagement conducted by Lee's legion against loyalist troops belonging to Lt. Col. Thomas Brown who were guarding the recently received shipment of Indian presents.

After the revolution, Galphin's heirs lost their estate to London creditors as they owed 13,556 pounds sterling trade goods

²⁷ See David Colin Crass, *et. al.* "A Man of Great Liberality: Recent Research at George Galphin's Silver Bluff." *South Carolina Antiquities* Vol. 27 #1&2 (1995): pp. 26-41.

²⁸ Bartram, *Travels*, pp. 312-313.

Galphin had received. The land was eventually purchased by James “King Cotton” Hammond and incorporated into his larger plantation holdings known as Redcliff. Few people inhabited the Silver Bluff area in the nineteenth century and any remaining buildings served as storage. In the early 20th century, the ruins of Galphin’s house were dismantled and the bricks taken to Augusta where they were reportedly used in construction of a new house for a Hammond descendent. Galphin’s trading post and Silver Bluff, once an important center of commerce and visited by powerful men, such as Henry Laurens, faded into obscurity.

Today the site is part of the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary environmental habitat that is owned and operated by the National Audubon Society. It consists of 3,154 acres of pine forests, fields and streams. To arrange tours or obtain other information contact the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary, 4542 Silver Bluff Road, Jackson, SC 29831 or call 803-471-0291. Recent archaeological excavations conducted by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, a component of the University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology have brought Galphin’s estate at Silver Bluff back into the light and restored its place in the history of the Augusta area.

Biography of George Galphin²⁹

George Galphin was born in County Armagh, Ireland about 1700 and died at Silver Bluff, South Carolina in December 1780. Galphin immigrated to South Carolina in 1737 and entered into the Indian trade along the Savannah River. He soon became a powerful and wealthy trader who played an influential role in British Indian affairs in both South Carolina and Georgia. Before Galphin left Ireland he married Catherine Sanderson, who did not immigrate with him and he never saw her again, nor sought a divorce. In 1741 he married Bridget Shaw of St. Phillips Parish, but they never had any children. Apparently not bound by devotion or restriction on his life due to marriage, Galphin lived with a Creek woman named Metawney, who held some social standing among the Indians. She among several others, bore Galphin children, thus tying his bloodline to those of the natives of the region. In addition to Indian wives, Galphin had children by two of his black slaves. In all, Galphin fathered nine children from his many relationships.

In the 1740s Galphin became a trading partner with Brown, Rae and Company that dominated the Augusta area trade. He was credited with helping maintain peaceful relations with the Creek Indians during the French and Indian War and was key to influencing them to come to Augusta for the great meeting in 1763 to sign a treaty with the British victors. Galphin maintained his ties to Ireland and along with John Rae, helped encourage immigrants from there to establish the 50,000 acre township of Queensborough on the Ogeechee River in Georgia. Galphin was also involved in the treaty that resulted in Indians lands being ceded to Georgia in 1773.

During the Revolutionary War, Galphin tied his fortunes to the Whig cause, and the Continental Congress appointed him an Indian commissioner for the government. He competed with British Indian agent John Stuart for allegiance of the various tribes and had some success in limiting full support of the Creeks to the

British. However, the changing fortunes of war in 1779-1780 found Patriot Galphin on the losing side and both the British and Indians saw him as a traitor to their interests. A severe economic blow occurred when almost all of his slaves deserted his plantation and sought refuge and freedom with the British in Augusta and Savannah.

George Galphin died at his Silver Bluff home on December 1, 1780. At the time of his death he owned 40,000 acres in South Carolina and Georgia, large livestock holdings for the hide trade, and 128 slaves.

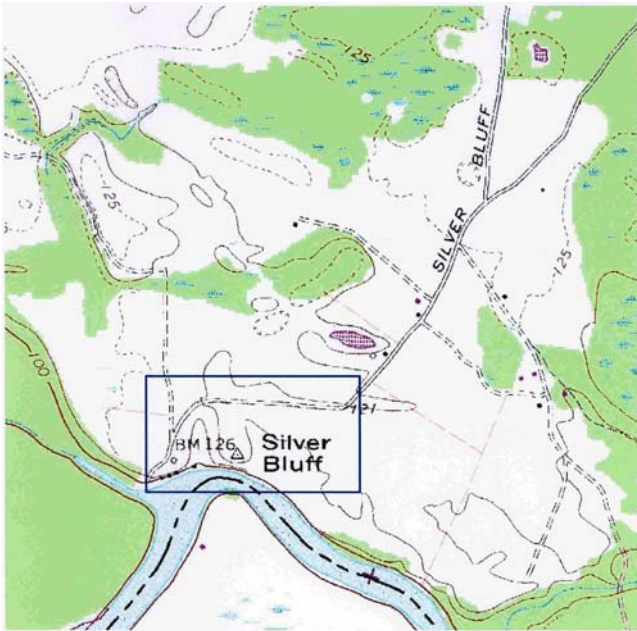


Corps of Discovery members walk the archaeological site of Galphin’s trading post where many artifacts related to colonial trade have been found through the archaeological work by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. The white plastic right covers a portion of the incompleted excavation. SCAR photo.



This photo was taken standing on the river edge at Silver Bluff where the river level is 10 – 30 feet below the sandy soils on the South Carolina side of the river. This is the old road cut through riverbank leading to Savannah River landing at George Galphin’s trading post. SCAR photo.

²⁹ Cashin, *King’s Ranger*, p. 239; Michael P. Morris, “George Galphin (ca. 1700-1780)” *The New Georgia Encyclopedia* (Georgia Humanities Council and the University of Georgia Press, 4/19/2006): <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/ArticlePrintable.jsp?id=h-2873>.

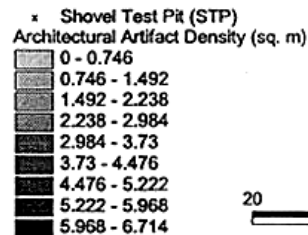
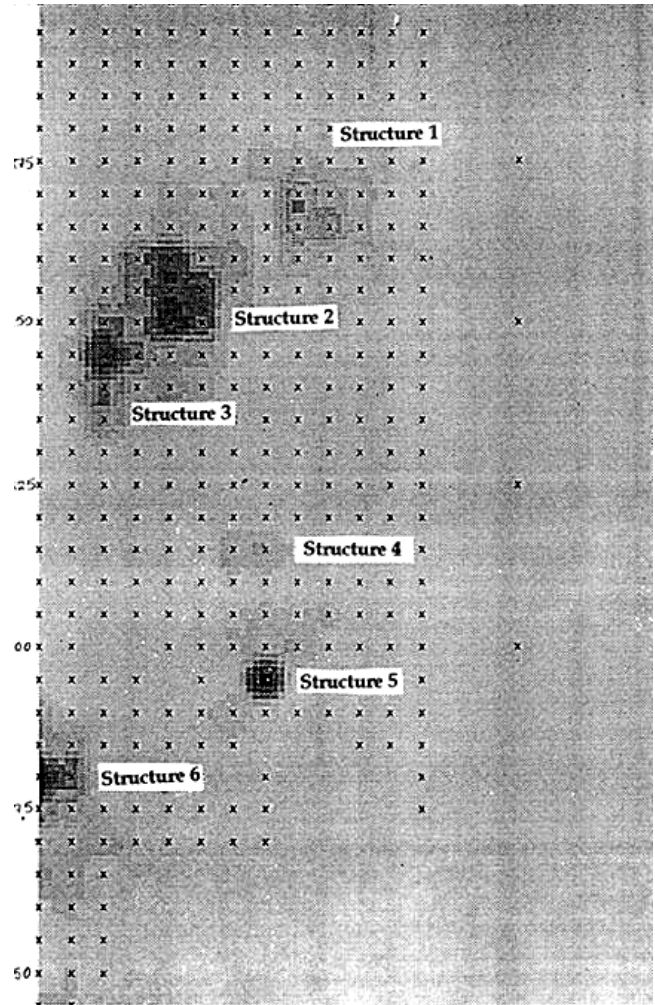


General area of George Galphin's trading post at Silver Bluff, SC on the Savannah River about 13 miles downstream from Augusta, Ga. This is where many artifacts have been located indicating heavy colonial trade activity. Map annotated by Steve Rauch.



Tammy Herron, Archaeologist/Curator for the Silver Bluff and Beech Island sites explained the archaeological work at the Silver Bluff site to SCAR Corps of Discovery members during a September 2005 visit to the site. No 18th century military artifacts distinctive of the capture of Fort Galphin/Dreadnaught have been recovered on the site, but the fight was likely remote from these structures. SCAR photo.

For more information contact Tammy Herron, Curator Savannah River Archaeological Research Program P.O. Box 400 New Ellenton, SC 29809 803-725-5259 TRForeha@gwm.sc.edu



Plot of artifact densities at the Galphin site indicating six structures uncovered to date. Plot courtesy of archaeologist Tammy Herron.

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Biography: Col. Abel Kolb - SC Patriot Militia

by John L. Frierson

Col. Abel Kolb is both venerated and remembered in South Carolina's Pee Dee region but scarcely known in the remainder of the state. Col. Kolb is there known as a heroic Revolutionary War patriot, gentleman farmer, politician, and founding member of the St. David's Academy. He is also a tragic reminder of a Revolutionary soldier who was murdered in his prime right front of his home as his family watched.

The Kolb family in America is an illustrious family. The early Kolb family members arrived in America in 1707, settling about Germantown, Pennsylvania. Four Kolb brothers, sons of Dielman Kolb and his wife ____ Shumacher of Manheim, Germany were named Martin, Johannes, Jacob, and Henry. A fifth brother, Dielman Kolb, came to America in 1717.³⁰

In or about 1737, the Kolb brother, Johannes, departed Pennsylvania and resettled in South Carolina on a projection of land on the south bank of the Great Pee Dee River long known as Kolb's Neck and located below present day Society Hill, S.C. In recent years, the Johannes Kolb settlement site has received extensive archaeological investigation. The subject of this paper, Col. Abel Kolb, is the grandson of the early settler, Johannes Kolb.

Johannes Kolb, the grandfather of Col. Abel Kolb, was the father of nine children, including Peter Kolb, the father of Col. Abel Kolb. Today, because of Johannes Kolb's numerous descendents, many South Carolinians jokingly refer to Johannes Kolb as the "Father Abraham" of South Carolina.

Col. Abel Kolb was born in South Carolina ca. 1750, one of five children of Peter Kolb and his wife Ann James, daughter of the Reverend Phillip James, early minister of the Welch Neck Baptist Church. This church first was located on the east bank of the Great Pee Dee River almost directly across the river from present day Society Hill, S.C.

The James also were settlers in this region, and they had relocated from Pennsylvania after coming from Wales to America. Two of Peter Kolb's

³⁰ Strassburger, Ralph Beaver. *The Strassburger Family and Allied Families of Pennsylvania*. Gynedd Valley, Pa., (printed for private circulation), 1922. p. 393.

Pennsylvania uncles were Mennonite ministers. The Mennonite relationship probably made the transition to the early Baptist church much easier for the Kolb family members located along the Great Pee Dee River.³¹

Peter Kolb's gravestone, a simple fieldstone with the initials "P K," is found in the old Cashaway Baptist Church graveyard located near the site of Cashaway Ferry.³² These gravestones suggest Col. Abel Kolb was reared in the vicinity of Kolb's Neck and the Johannes Kolb settlement site.

Little is known about the early life of Col. Kolb. He was one of five siblings born to his parents, Peter Kolb and Ann James. This family consisted of two males and three females. Col. Abel Kolb's brother, Benjamin, served under Col. Lemuel Benton during 1781. One of the sisters married Enoch Evans, First Lieutenant in Col. Hick's Regiment during 1780.³³

Col. Abel Kolb married Sarah James, granddaughter of the Reverend Phillip James, who was an early Baptist minister serving the Welch Neck Baptist Church. "Through his wife Abel Kolb became possessed of a plantation at Spark's Ferry [site] near Society Hill. This ferry is a very short distance above the ferry. His residence was a two story brick building located immediately on the east bank of the river a short distance above the ferry. The cellar walls of this dwelling were brought to view some years ago by a freshet in the river breaking over the embankment and interesting relics were found."³⁴ The Abel Kolb-Sarah James plantation included 600 acres along the east bank of the Great Pee Dee River.³⁵

Three children, two daughters and a son, were born to the Abel Kolb-Sarah James union. The son, James Kolb,

³¹ Wilson, T. E. "Kolb Family Chart." Darlington, SC, 1932.

³² Peter Kolb's gravestone resides next to his brother's stone noted as "T. K." T K refers to Tilman Kolb who was actually Dielman Kolb. This Tilman-Dielman nomenclature is found numerous times in legal papers, and was most likely due to mispronunciation of the German name Dielman.

³³ Moss, Bobby Gilmer. *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1985, p. 545.

³⁴ Ervin, E.C. and Rudisill, H.F. *Darlingtonia*. Columbia, S.C.: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1971 (reprint), p. 252.

³⁵ Johnson, George Lloyd. *The Frontier in the Colonial South*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1997, p. 85.

died young. The daughters, Ann and Sarah lived to adulthood and long beyond. Ann Kolb married Maj. James Pouncey and left many descendents.³⁶

During the years of the American War for Independence, now most commonly referred to as the American Revolutionary War, Abel Kolb's life became interesting. He enlisted in the S.C. Patriot militia early in the war. He was commissioned as a Captain in Col. Hick's Regiment on Sept. 25, 1775.³⁷ Moss lists Abel Kolb serving as a Colonel in the S.C. militia from 1776 to 1782. It is well documented, however, that Col. Kolb was killed on April 28, 1781.³⁸ It is interesting to note that various Revolutionary soldiers mentioned in Moss refer to Col. Kolb as "Cobb," "Culp," "Gulp," as well as Kolb. While in Charleston in early 1780, Col. Kolb is mentioned in Capt. Benjamin Taliaferro's Orderly Book as "Col. Thobb".³⁹

Records of the formation of the St. David's Society dated December 31, 1777 list Col. Abel Kolb as being present. St. David's Society remains active today nearly two hundred and thirty years after the above noted founding date. The original purpose of the Society was to fund and found an educational institution of learning for the youth of the region. Thus, the St. David's Academy came in to being. This academy was located first near the present day Welch Neck Baptist Church which is located high on a hill overlooking the Great Pee Dee River valley. From the academy, present day Society Hill derives its name. While the original purpose of the St. David's Society was to support and to promote education, the present St. David's Society remains a social organization. In earlier years St. David's Academy furnished many prominent educators and leaders to South Carolina. Several of the first appointed faculty members of the University of South Carolina came with a St. David's Academy background. Col. Abel Kolb was one of the first two elected wardens of the St. David's Society.⁴⁰

By now, Abel Kolb was recognized as a leader in the upper Pee Dee region of South Carolina. A Baptist and a member of the Welch Neck Baptist Church, he was elected in 1778 by the voters to

³⁶ Wilson, T. E. "Kolb Family Chart." Darlington, S.C., 1932.

³⁷ Gregg, Alexander. *History of The Old Cheraws*. Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, 1925 (reprint), p. 245.

³⁸ Moss, p. 545.

³⁹ Wallace, Lee A. *The Orderly Book of Capt. Benjamin Taliaferro*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1980, p. 62.

⁴⁰ Gregg, p. 280.

serve as a Member of the Commons House of Assembly for Cheraw District.⁴¹

Slave runaways occurred in the Pee Dee region from 1769 to 1780 as reported in the *Charleston Gazette and Country Journal*. A report in the paper stated, "John Franway ran away from Abel Kolb's plantation on May 1, 1778. The ad for his capture described him as a 'tall yellow fellow, . . . speaks broken English, but understands the French and Spanish languages tolerably well.' A skilled brick mason, his owner believed he could pass easily for a free man."⁴²

Early in 1780 the British were moving toward Charles Town in preparation to laying siege or in winning a battle against the Americans. Part of the Pee Dee Regiment under Col. Abel Kolb marched to Charles Town to aid in the defense of the city.⁴³ The orderly book of Capt. Benjamin Taliaferro, a Virginian sent to the relief of Charles Town, notes on Feb. 16, 1780 that "Lt. Col. Abel Kolb will remove his troops to town immediately."⁴⁴ Capt. Taliaferro further notes, "The Grand Parade will be on the Green called Sarrisens [Sarrizan's], on the right of Kings Street. 10 in the morning, & 4 in the afternoon are orderly hours. The Brigade Major of the day will bring an Adj. of the day, assist in forming the Guard for fatigue to-morrow, to be paraded punctually at seven o'clock. 600 men to consist of the same men as to-day, they being acquainted with the business, except the Charles Town Militia, who will be employed in completing [the works] on South Bay St. [Lieutenant] Col. Thobb's [Abel Kolb] detachment to be annexed to Col. [Maurice] Simons's Brigade, & to furnish 300 men properly officered, for the fatigue at the above mentioned hour."⁴⁵

Soon after the surrender in May 1780 of the American forces at Charles Town, British Colonel McArthur, a Tory, reached Cheraw and began to plunder the surrounding countryside.⁴⁶ The fall of 1780 found Col. Abel Kolb with his regiment back at his home on the Pee Dee River. Col. Kolb wrote to Gen. Harrington on November 27, 1780 and informed him his [Kolb's] regiment had but 233 men plus officers.⁴⁷ With much of the South

Carolina militia moving into North Carolina at this time to escape the British, Col. Kolb remained with some of his men to protect the local inhabitants from depredations by local and more distantly located Tories. At the same time, Col. Kolb was reassured and encouraged by the presence of Gen. Green, when Green's army camped for some time across the river from Cheraw.⁴⁸

With victories the previous fall at Kings Mountain, Blackstocks, other places, and the January victory over British Colonel Tarleton at the Cowpens, Gen. Francis Marion began a strategy of reducing British outposts and forts located in the interior of South Carolina. British depredations against the Scotch settlers in Williamsburg District aroused the settlers' ire, and they began to flock to form and join militias under Gen. Francis Marion's command.

March 1781 found Col. Abel Kolb involved in a controversy that eventually involved both Gen. Marion and Gen. Sumter. Capt. William Clay Snipes, a disgruntled officer serving under Col. Kolb, approached Gen. Sumter who was at the time in North Carolina convalescing from his Blackstock's Plantation battle wounds suffered the previous November. Snipes requested permission from Gen. Sumter to recruit men "to hang and plunder" Tories. Capt. Snipes was bitter toward Tories because they recently had burned his home, and he had received painful physical burns at the time as well. Apparently, Gen. Sumter approved Snipes plan. Bodie writes about the situation, "At that time Col. Abel Kolb was commanding Marion's men [The Pee Dee Regiment] in that western border section, about where the little town of Society Hill now stands. Kolb had enlisted two hundred men for Marion and was preparing to send them to the Swamp Fox at Snow's Island. Snipes came to them the night before they were to have started for Snow's Island and told them of his Tory-hanging intentions, and at least half of them followed him outside of Marion's district that night without having said a word of their going to Col. Kolb of their going. Col. Kolb was a gentleman, a kind-hearted, easy-going man, or he might have made some especially interesting history."⁴⁹

This act by Capt. Snipes resulted in some testy correspondence between Capt. Snipes, Col. Kolb, Gen. Marion, and Gen. Sumter. Bodie writes, "Sumter, in luring away men from Marion by permission to plunder and hang Tories

without trials, shows up the man as he was at that time. Insanely jealous of the power and prestige which had come to Marion, he evidentially was ready to do anything to destroy Marion."⁵⁰ As a result of the controversy, Marion resigned from his command. Sumter followed suit. Gen. Nathaniel Greene prevailed upon and then convinced both men to withdraw their resignations. Both Generals remained in service as a result of Gen. Greene's action.

A few days later, Tories did raid, burn, hang, kill, and plunder citizens living in or near Col. Kolb's section. Col. Kolb swiftly gathered a few men and went after the plundering Tories. The Tories were overtaken on Drowning Creek [now called the Lumber River]. Two mulattos in the Tory band were killed and the other members of the band were routed. Gregg relates: "Soon after his return from Drowning Creek, Col. Kolb went down the river on the east side to the neighbourhood of Cat Fish, with a more formidable party. Major Lemuel Benton, Capt. Joseph Dabbs, and John Cox were among the members who accompanied him. Some daring outrages had been committed in this quarter, and it was necessary to proceed with a strong and well-organized body. Nothing of importance occurred until they reached Hulin's Mill. Here they surprised two notorious Tories, John Deer and Osburn Lean. The latter was shot in attempting to make his escape into Cat Fish Swamp, and got off with a broken arm. Deer was overtaken as he reached the swamp, and killed. It was on this occasion, or shortly before, that Caleb Williams, a desperate marauder, noted especially for house burning, was taken by Kolb's party and hung. After proceeding further, capturing other guilty parties, and punishing or discharging them on promise of good behaviour, Colonel Kolb returned home, and dismissed his party, feeling secure for a time at least in the thought that the Tories had been overawed, and would not soon renew their depredations."⁵¹

In late April, 1781, Gen. Francis Marion and his little band of followers were camped at Burches Mill in preparation for beginning an assault on British Fort Watson, an important fortification guarding the Charleston-Camden road. We find in Marion's Order Book a notation dated 1 April, 1781, which reads as follows: "Note-Capt. Maurice Murphy is appd. Maj. in Col. Kolb's Reg."⁵² By late April 1781, Gen. Marion

⁴¹ Johnson, p. 85.

⁴² Ibid., p. 82.

⁴³ Thomas, J.A.W. *A History of Marlboro County*. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971 (reprint), p. 95.

⁴⁴ Wallace, Lee A. *The Orderly Book of Capt. Benjamin Taliaferro*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1980, p. 60.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 62.

⁴⁶ Gregg, p. 308.

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 344.

⁴⁸ Gregg, p. 344.

⁴⁹ Bodie, William W. *Traditions of the Swamp Fox*. Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 2000, p. 192.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 193-194.

⁵¹ Gregg, p. 359-360.

⁵² Frierson, John L. *Francis Marion's Order Book -1781-1783*. South

was successful in capturing Fort Watson. And within days, Col. Abel Kolb would be dead...victim at his home on the Pee Dee River of murder by revengeful Tories.

A band of about 50 Tories under the command of Capt. Joseph Jones suddenly on the night of April 28, 1781, surrounded the home of Col. Abel Kolb and his family along with two young men named Evans who were spending the night with the Kolbs.⁵³ At first Col. Kolb intended to sell his life dearly by resisting the Tory band, but after being threatened to be burned along with his family and the Evans brothers when the house was set afire, he agreed to surrender. Kolb's proposition to surrender to the Tory band was accepted by the band. After surrendering and in the process of giving up his sword, Mike Goings, a private in the Tory band, shot Col. Kolb while in the presence of Kolb's family. After murdering Col. Kolb, the Tories attacked a nearby blockhouse housing British prisoners. The Tories released the British prisoners as a result of this action.

The historian Thomas writes, "That was a sad day to the people of Cheraw District when Abel Kolb fell by the hand of the foe. He was recognized as the leader of the patriot influence, in command of the regiment, in the prime of life, vigilant, active, daring, he commanded the respect and confidence of his countrymen far and near, and men were looking on his fast-developing abilities with admiration and hope of a bright career, not only on the field of strife, but in the pursuit of peace as well."⁵⁴

It was not until June 1781 that a notation mentioning Col. Kolb's death appeared in Francis Marion's Order Book. The Order Book notation reads, "George town, June 5, 1781. The following promotions take place 28th April 1781- Lt. Col. Leml. Benton to be Col., Kolb killed. Maj. Murrice Murphy to be Lt. Col. vic Benton Capt. J. Thomas to be Maj. vic Murphy they are to be respected and Obeyd."

With respect to Col. Abel Kolb's Pee Dee Regiment, it is interesting to note McCready's list of regiments composing

General Francis Marion's Brigade at this time.⁵⁵

General Francis Marion's Brigade in 1781

Peter Horry's Regiment; Mahan's Regiment; Hugh Horry's Regiment; Baxter's Regiment; McDonald's Regiment; Richardson's Regiment; Irwin's Regiment; Benton's Regiment, formerly Kolb's; and Vanderhorst's Regiment, formerly Maybank's.

In 2005 a new tombstone was placed on the site of Col. Abel Kolb's grave. The old gravestone was removed and placed in the Marlboro County Museum in Bennettsville, S.C.

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John L. Frierson is a direct descendent of Col. Abel Kolb. Frierson was born in Johnson City, Tenn. of S.C. and Va. Parents. Reared Westminster, S.C. education: B.S. Clemson 1951, M.S. Va. Tech 1953, M.A. U.S.C. 2000, and Ph.D. U.S.C. 1960. Horticulturist, biologist and historian. ★

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Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC, 1999 (unpublished transcription), p. 9.

⁵³ Numerous errors are found regarding the date and site of Col. Kolb's murder, but the April 28, 1781 date is correct. Several authorities erroneously state Col. Kolb was killed at Dorchester near Charleston in 1782.

⁵⁴ Thomas, p. 110.

Biography: Colonel John Dooly:

Georgia Martyr of the Revolution by Robert S. Davis

Hugh McCall's partly autobiographical *The History of Georgia* (1816) created Georgia's first true folk hero, Colonel John Dooly. Collectively, what McCall wrote forms an heroic tale of a Patriot in the struggle for American independence who lost a brother in an Indian attack; led his forces to victory over the Tories (Loyalist Americans who supported the British cause) at the Battle of Kettle Creek; and finally died as a martyr to the American cause in his own home.

Modern access to historical resources reveals that John Dooly had a more complicated life. He was likely born in Ireland or Pennsylvania around 1744, the son of a Patrick Dooly who appears in frontier Frederick County, Virginia records as early as 1755 and who moved to the South Carolina frontier sometime between August 2, 1764 and July 2, 1765. Patrick had five sons and at least one daughter to live to adulthood. Both he and his wife Anne had died by December 6, 1768, when John received all of his father's property as the nearest male relative: land, a slave woman, a female slave child, books, household goods, and the remains of a small wheelwright or blacksmithing operation. Father and son would share land development in common but, as proved more common with later leaders of the Revolution than its opponents, they followed significantly different lives. By means unknown, John acquired an education and a commission as deputy surveyor. Within a few years, he became a merchant, owner of seven slaves, and a land developer far beyond anything his father had achieved. He married Dianna Mitchell, quite likely related to the many Mitchells who were South Carolina surveyors, including his sister Elizabeth's husband deputy surveyor Thomas Mitchell. John Dooly had a growing family by 1773 that eventually numbering at least three sons and a daughter.

In January 1772, John Dooly mortgaged 2,050 acres of his lands to finance a major investment on the frontier in neighboring Georgia. There he obtained a commission as a Georgia deputy surveyor and claimed five hundred acres at the mouth of Soap Creek on the Savannah River which he named "Egypt." He also obtained loans from Savannah merchants to pay for further improvements. He

apparently raised still more funds by selling three of his slaves.

John Dooly also began his trip down the road that led to revolution. In 1768, Governor James Wright had avoided the famous Regulator troubles of the South Carolina frontier by siding with his backcountry people in their successful political campaign to have the colonial assembly establish courts in Georgia's backcountry. When raiding parties of disaffected Creeks attacked frontier settlements in 1773-1774, now Sir James Wright used diplomacy to end the crisis. Georgia's frontiersmen repaid him for his past support with a delegation to present Georgia's rebel provincial congress with a letter of protest against the growing political discontent in the colony. Dooly and these other dissenters argued that Georgia had no connection with troubles over taxation, tea or Boston but that the province depended upon the King's protection from the neighboring tribes of Indians. They were denied access to the representatives of the growing revolutionary movement (the Whigs) and, as a result, John Dooly, Elijah Clarke and many other later Whig leaders joined hundreds of their neighbors in signing petitions in support of British rule that appeared in the colony's newspaper, the *Georgia Gazette*.

That same newspaper reported, however, that while British army could shoot Americans in Massachusetts, it could not be found on the frontier protecting them from the Indians. The Whigs also offered the frontiersmen control of their own affairs. John Dooly already served as a colonel with Stephen Heard as lieutenant colonel and Bernard Heard as major in a vigilante militia created by him and his neighbors. The rebels in Georgia divided the province into districts, each with a justice of the peace court, political committee and a militia company. John Dooly, captain of his local company, also obtained the positions of justice of the peace and deputy surveyor; and he likely served on his local Chatham District's political committee. When British ships threatened Savannah in late 1775, Dooly marched his company for four days to reach the threatened town to serve on behalf of the rebellion. In the summer of 1776, he and his men, serving in Major Samuel Jack expedition destroyed two Cherokee villages.

The Continental Congress did not intend to rely on just the militia for Georgia's defense but authorized the creation of five regiments of full time Continental soldiers, as well as ships and artillery batteries, for the defense of the province. With such a small population, it

had to find recruits for this brigade elsewhere. John Dooly, as a captain in the new Regiment of Horse and with his brothers Capt. Thomas Dooly and Second Lt. George Dooly, as well as brother in law First Lt. Thomas Mitchell, all of the Third Georgia Continental Regiment, set out to find men. In Guilford County, North Carolina, and Pittsylvania County, Virginia, he and his relations succeeded in enlisting ninety-seven men, including by illegally signing on deserters from the local military.

On July 22, 1777, while John traveled to Savannah to collect bounty money, Thomas Dooly with twenty-one men in two companies set out to return to their post after having recovered some horses stolen by Creek war parties. Some two miles from Skull Shoals on the Oconee River, fifty Indians launched an ambush on the Continentals. Thomas Dooly fell with a wound to his heel string. Unable to move, he cried out in vain to his fleeing comrades not to leave him to suffer death at the hands of the Indians. In retaliation, John Dooly later seized a Creek peace delegation to hold them as hostages until he had satisfaction for his brother's death. The rebel authorities with great effort compelled Dooly to release the delegation and to surrender a fort where he and his supporters subsequently barricaded themselves. After various delays, Captain Dooly stood trial in Savannah and then resigned his commission.

John Dooly made a comeback within a year. He represented Wilkes County in the new one house state legislature. In the summer of 1778 Dooly rose to colonel of the county's militia battalion/regiment. He led his neighbors against Creek raiders that same summer and won a victory against the Indians at Newsome's Ponds. At almost the same time, John Dooly also became the county's first sheriff and had suspected Loyalists arrested, searched, and confined in chains. The local electorate voted him as their colonel in late December, with battle scared veteran officer Elijah Clarke as his lieutenant colonel.

That same December, however, the British captured Savannah and within a month the Redcoats overran Georgia, except for Wilkes County. Dooly and whatever men would follow him withdrew to South Carolina to seek help. There he faced a particular problem in finding allies in South Carolina. During the previous summer's Indian troubles, 546 South Carolina militiamen had come to Wilkes County's aid but the South Carolinians failed to discover any hostile Creeks or even Georgia militiamen, only local people overcharging them for provisions. General

Andrew Williamson wrote to his subordinates that Dooly could not be trusted and to avoid having any future dealings with him.

John Dooly now made an appeal to Andrew Pickens, colonel of the Upper Ninety Six Regiment and Williamson's long time subordinate. Pickens brought two hundred men to Dooly's aid but, once in Georgia, he insisted upon and received command of all of their forces. Together they marched across Wilkes County and on Sunday morning February 14, with a combined force of only 340 men, they attacked some six hundred Loyalists holding a strong position on both sides of Kettle Creek. Dooly would write two days later that only the hand of Providence saved him, Clarke and Pickens as they exposed themselves on horseback during the whole fight and when their enemy seemed to fire two hundred shots in less than half a minute. Three of Dooly's riflemen found themselves behind the lines and mortally wounded Colonel Boyd, the Tory leader. Despite having a horse shot out from under him, Elijah Clarke led a successful final charge against the Loyalists across the creek. By that afternoon Pickens, Dooly and Clarke had won an overwhelming victory. They again combined forces and this time defeated a combined force a month later of Loyalists, Creeks and Cherokees along the Ogechee River. Such victories by the militia as these reversed the overall military situation, Pickens and Williamson now had high praise for Dooly and specifically for the intelligence from his network of scouts.

In what remained of the state of Georgia, John Dooly subsequently would simultaneously hold the state's highest positions in the military, executive government and judiciary. As the highest ranking officer remaining in the state militia, he became the colonel commandant and also a member of the *ad hoc* civil government that assembled in Augusta. As state's attorney in August 1779, Dooly prosecuted several of his neighbors as traitors, two of whom were subsequently executed. In 1780, the town of Washington was laid out as the seat of Wilkes County with Dooly as one of its original commissioners.

John Dooly also committed himself to providing a Georgia element to driving the British from Savannah and his adopted state. In March 1779, he marched his militia to the mouth of Briar Creek, the rallying point for the Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina forces that were preparing to retake Savannah. Dooly's men arrived on March 4, the day after the Americans' camp there had been attacked by a force of British regulars. The

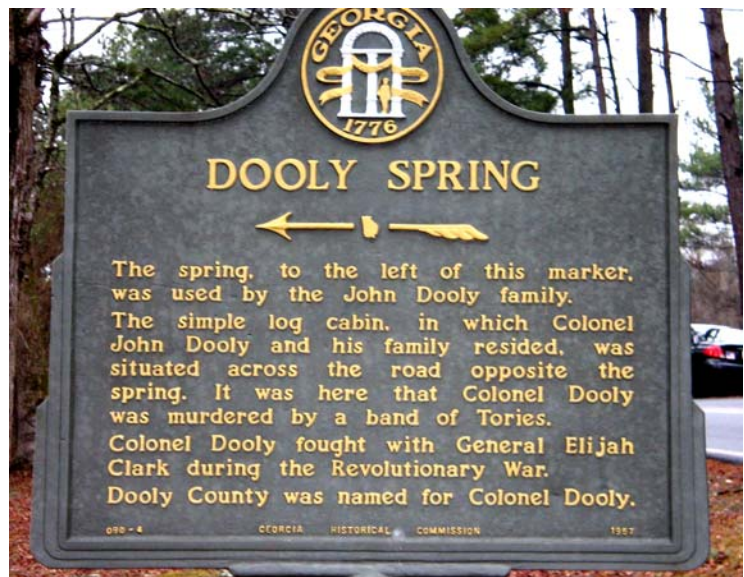
Americans had been thoroughly defeated. Dooly had the dead buried. When most of the Redcoats invaded South Carolina the following June, he gathered four hundred Georgia militiamen at Augusta for another attempt to retake Savannah. No timely cooperation came, however, and the British largely withdrew to Savannah, reducing Dooly's campaign to nothing more than a cattle-rustling raid.

American and French forces laid siege to Savannah in September 1779. This campaign should have been a last turning point in the American Revolution but the King's forces could hardly have been in a better position. Behind extensive fortifications and batteries that the engineers and slave labor erected, the British army with its white, black and red allies had ample supplies of cattle and stores. By contrast, the besiegers suffered from hunger, disease and exposure while engaged in grueling but ineffective trench warfare. As part of an *ad hoc* brigade under Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, Dooly and his men participated in the disastrous Franco-American attack upon the British lines on October 9, 1779. They traveled half a mile across a swamp and into a barrage of musket and artillery fire as a British band serenaded them with *Come to Maypole, Merry Farmers All*. Immediately afterwards, the allies began to lift the siege and withdraw. Col. Dooly returned home both sick and discouraged.

Matters took a turn for the worse, however. A massively reinforced British army forced the surrender of American army of the South at Charleston in May of 1780. Andrew Williamson's militiamen compelled him to surrender with them. They all became prisoners of war on parole. John Dooly held a meeting at his home soon after and with the same result except that thirty men under Elijah Clarke decided to continue the war as guerrillas in South Carolina. John Dooly and the remaining 400 men of the Georgia militia surrendered on a ridge outside of the town of Washington in late June 1780.

John Dooly would not find peace. His creditors from before and during the war pressed him for payment. The restored colonial assembly included Dooly in its act to disqualify former rebels from ever again holding any public office. On June 3, 1780, British General Sir Henry Clinton revoked almost all of the paroles, thereby unintentionally freeing Dooly, Pickens and others to return to the American cause without violating their oaths. Two months later, men who had not joined the restored colonial militia could have their property confiscated. Loyalist leaders such as Brown and Wright believed that Dooly, Pickens, Williamson, and other prisoners on parole only waited for just such an opportunity to return to the war. These concerns seemed justified when in September 1780 Elijah Clarke lead Georgia and South Carolina guerrillas in attacking and nearly capturing the Loyalist and Indian garrison in Augusta. Rescued and reinforced by South Carolina Loyalist provincials, the long suffering Tories and Indians then began a campaign of retaliation. From John Dooly's home, Loyalist Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Cruger dispatched his men to destroy the forts, courthouse, and settlements of Wilkes County. At least 100 homes were burned. Families believed to have supported the revolution went into exile with Elijah Clarke or their men became prisoners confined in Augusta.

Complete information has not survived but John Dooly, having almost no other options, seemed to have been



Roadside historic marker at Dooly Spring near the entrance to Elijah Clark State Park on Clarks Hill Lake [Strom Thurmond Lake] northeast of Lincolnton, Georgia on US Highway 378. SCAR photo.

preparing to return to the rebellion. Before he could do so, men arrived at his house and killed him, quite likely in revenge for his actions earlier in the war.

Loyalist and British leaders learned too late, however, that through atrocities such as the killing of John Dooly, they created rather than suppressed a widespread uprising. The former Wilkes County militiamen who had served under John Dooly participated in the major victory at Kings Mountain and played critical roles in the American success at the battle of Cowpens. In the latter part of the Revolution, George Dooly led a company that repeatedly took ample revenge for the deaths of his brothers Thomas, John, and Robert in the American cause.

The restored state government added insult to the injury that John Dooly received from his service to the American cause. It did grant land, in recognition of his military service, to his minors but it also ordered Elijah Clarke to evict Dooly's widow and orphans from their home, the two hundred acre Leesburg plantation, in response to Thomas Lee's questionable claims to the property. Reportedly today's Elijah Clarke State Park encompasses that land, including John Dooly's burial place somewhere near the "Dooly Spring."

Creditors made claims against Dooly's estate. John's last surviving son, John Mitchell Dooly, undoubtedly used the considerable influence he later gained as an important judge and politician, along with the notoriety of his father created by McCall's history, to encourage the Georgia legislature to finally create a county named for Col. John Dooly in 1821. That honor, however, came years after having been bestowed upon the memories of Elijah Clarke, John Twiggs, Button Gwinnett, James Jackson, and many of his father's contemporaries. Even the honor of having a county named for John Dooly dimmed when, in 1840, a novelist portrayed a fictional Dooly family as Loyalists. Judge Dooly's widow viewed this work as an insult to the memory of the services of her father-in-law and his brothers. An old veteran was consulted on the matter and stated of John Dooly: "Why truly [sic] he was a real Liberty man I know it as well as I know anything; for he saved my father's life once . . . [but] he was the only one in his family who was not [a Loyalist] his brothers were Tories."

Sources: This article began as a paper read at the 2004 meeting of the Southeastern American Study for Eighteenth-Century Studies (SEASECS). With annotation, a longer version of it will be published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* late in 2006. ★

Biography: Colonel John Hamilton of the Royal North Carolina Regiment

by Robert S. Davis

Loyalist (Tory) John Hamilton's life and career illustrates new scholarship which recognizes that Americans on each or even both, sides of the American Revolution included good and bad men with the best and worst motives. He remained in such high regard that one patriotic American writer described him as "the very crest of the Tory organization in the South." In the war of extermination that was the American Revolution in the South in its last few years, he became famous for his mercy.

John Hamilton almost guaranteed a career in the New World with his birth on October 10, 1733 into a Scottish merchant family as the son of Thomas Hamilton, in Overtoun in Avondale Parish, Lanarkshire. Reportedly, John saw his first action at the famous Battle of Culloden during a Jacobin Scottish rebellion, on April 16, 1746. But if that claim is true, Hamilton would have been a boy and likely among the Scotsmen in the victorious British army. His friend, Charles Stedman, described him as "a short, stout, red-faced man; well bred, and well fed . . . of high tone and spirit."

John Hamilton first came to America in 1760, as one of the many merchants from the Glasgow area engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. His older brothers William and Archibald had preceded there by at least 1755. Archibald had become one-third partner in James Hamilton & Company. John and Archibald, with their uncle John Hamilton of Dowan (d. 1777) who remained in Glasgow, formed what began as William Hamilton & Company but became known in America as Archibald Hamilton & Company and, in Glasgow, as John Hamilton & Company. A large merchant house operating in North Carolina and Virginia, this company owned stores, plantations, and extensive acreage. It pioneered the modern tobacco industry in North Carolina and extended large amounts of credit to the farmers of that crop there and in Virginia. Archibald operated the company's stores in Norfolk, Virginia while John handled the extensive operations in North Carolina from the company's Hamilton Hill estate near Halifax. Aside from various farming operations, this plantation had a mansion, a tavern, stores, and five large warehouses, as well as numerous out buildings for tailor, hatter, blacksmith, and cooper shops.

From the beginning of the Revolution, John Hamilton did not let the war interfere with his efforts to aid the British cause. He tried to smuggle supplies out of North Carolina for the army but the uprising by Hamilton and his fellow Scottish émigrés that resulted in the Loyalist defeat at Moores Creek Bridge, NC on February 27, 1776 prevented that succor from getting out, as did the seizure of his brig *William* which the Whigs, or rebels, claimed that Hamilton illegally used to trade with the enemy. On August 27, 1777, while imprisoned for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the new state, he obtained passes for himself, his brother, and 150 other Loyalists to leave North Carolina, which they did by September 25. Hamilton traveled first to Jamaica before he arrived in St. Augustine in British East Florida. There he proposed to organize a corps of 250 Loyalists but he soon after found himself in British occupied New York. When an invasion force under Scotsman and Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell set out to invade Georgia and the South, John Hamilton accompanied them in the *Britannia*, a ship that he privately chartered to provide transportation for thirty Loyalists. This British land and sea force intended to implement a strategy of trying to encourage thousands of Americans to join in military campaigns to return the rebelling colonies to the Crown.

Campbell captured Savannah, Georgia's capital, on December 29, 1778 and he appointed John Hamilton as a captain of a provincial troop of Loyalist horsemen. In that capacity, the Scottish merchant accompanied the lieutenant colonel on a march to Augusta in January to subdue the rest of the province. Hamilton and his company narrowly avoided capture by a much larger number of rebel militia at Carr's Fort in Wilkes County, Georgia. The Whigs did take the horses and baggage and were prepared to burn or blast the fort down before abandoning the siege to try to stop a Loyalist uprising that had started in South Carolina. Hamilton discovered along his route that many people came forward to accept the King's protection and to take loyalty oaths but that such men often proved to be either spies or merely only concerned with protecting their property.

John Hamilton had orders to find a man named Boyd, a mysterious character who had come south during the invasion with the mission to recruit thousands of frontier Carolinians to join Campbell in Georgia. The Tory leader was killed, however, and some 600 men still with him were thoroughly defeated at the Battle of Kettle Creek, near Carr's Fort, on February 14, 1779. Hamilton claimed to have been

present at that battle, although the presence of he and his men there, even without their horses, runs contrary to such sources as Archibald Campbell's memoirs. On that same morning, the British had evacuated Augusta. Captain Hamilton and his company rejoined them on the march back to Savannah with 270 survivors of the Kettle Creek debacle that he had rescued at Wrightsborough, a frontier settlement near Kettle Creek. On March 3, 1779, British troops under Lt. Col. Jacques Marcus Prévost that included Hamilton and his company successfully attacked the Georgians and North Carolinians under Continental Maj. Gen. John Ashe camped at the fork of Briar Creek and the Savannah River. The battle ended the first American threat to the British occupation of Georgia. Hamilton purchased from a soldier boots that North Carolina Patriot militia Lt. Col. Thomas Pinketham Eaton had left in Eaton's hurried escape from the battle. After the war, Hamilton returned the footwear to the general at a dinner party, causing the angry Eaton to throw them at Hamilton.

A combined army of American and French troops made an unsuccessful and bloody assault upon the British lines around Savannah on October 9, 1779. Hamilton and his men stood their ground in the worst of the fighting, in the central redoubt.

Campbell had issued open commissions to Hamilton and other Loyalist leaders based upon the numbers of Americans recruited for the King's military as part of a plan to make the Revolution a war between Americans. Hamilton eventually raised as many as 750 men at one time and qualified as a lieutenant colonel for raising an entire provincial regiment. Over the course of the war, he would claim to have recruited more than 1,400 men for the King's cause. During the 1781 British invasion of North Carolina, the famous Tory partisan Col. David Fanning raised men for this unit among the Raeburn Creek settlements in South Carolina, the source of most of the Loyalists in Col. James Boyd's 1779 uprising. Each enlistee received a promise of bounty money, land, clothing, pay, and provisions. Fanning armed many of these men with weapons taken from their Whig neighbors. Hamilton led his Royal North Carolina Regiment at the Battles of Stono Ferry, in the British defense of Savannah, Monck's Corner/Biggin Bridge, Charleston, Hanging Rock (II) and Camden. He would be wounded three times in battle and captured twice.

Following the British capture of Charleston on May 12, 1780, Lord Charles Cornwallis took command of the British

forces in the South and would be charged with the mission of continuing the plan of restoring the former southern colonies through the use of Loyalist provincials and militia. His superior, Sir Henry Clinton, ordered all southern men, even those designated as prisoners of war on parole, to join the new royal militia or face treatment as enemy combatants. Leaders of the Loyalists such as Thomas Brown, Patrick Ferguson, Banastre Tarleton, and Sir James Wright urged harsh measures against anyone even suspected of supporting the Revolution.

Lord Cornwallis found it easier to establish outposts, to march his army, and to fight fixed formal battles than establishing civil government and implementing any Loyalist strategy. One particular instance brought Lord Cornwallis into conflict with Hamilton. In early June 1780, John Moore arrived at his home in Tryon County, North Carolina, with a sword and a tattered uniform, to announce the fall of Charleston and that Cornwallis' had begun a march on Camden, South Carolina. Moore announced that he now served as lieutenant colonel and second in command of the Royal North Carolina Regiment, a unit commanded by John Hamilton of Halifax, colonial North Carolina's wealthiest merchant. Soon after, Nicholas Welsh, a major of Hamilton's regiment, arrived attired resplendently in a uniform and with a generous pile of coins. The two former neighbors and survivors of the Kettle Creek fiasco then abandoned caution and embodied more than 1,300 of their neighbors instead of waiting for the arrival of Major Patrick Ferguson's new Loyalist corps. NC Patriot militia Col. Francis Locke with only 400 men thoroughly defeated Moore's uprising at Ramsour's Mill on June 20, 1780, far beyond any help Cornwallis could give. Cornwallis blamed Hamilton for this major set back and even described him as "an obstinate blockhead." However, the Scotsman redeemed himself, with his courage and wounds at the British victory against the regular American army under Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina on August 16, 1780.

The following October, Ferguson and Moore, without Hamilton's presence or help, suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, at the hands of American frontiersmen largely from today's Tennessee. By then, Lord Cornwallis had already largely given up on any significant help from Americans. He claimed that encouraging men like Moore and his following was directly or indirectly the same as arming guerillas against the king's cause. Cornwallis, however, had little choice but to continue

to pursue a Loyalist strategy, especially after many of his regular British units were subsequently mauled at the battles of Cowpens and Guilford Court House. He invaded North Carolina and Virginia still seeking phantom legions of American allies, among other objectives. Hamilton's regiment took on so many responsibilities, especially as garrisons at places like Camden, that his eight companies became widely scattered. At Guilford Courthouse, they protected Cornwallis' baggage train. Hamilton and only 114 members of the Royal North Carolina Regiment surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, although more of Hamilton's regiment, under Major Daniel Manson was at that time garrisoning Wilmington, North Carolina. They received as reinforcements Scotsmen who had been with Hamilton at Moores Creek Bridge in 1776. Detachments of the Royal North Carolina Regiment ended the war in Charleston, New York, and St. Augustine.

Himself in British East Florida by 1783, John Hamilton, as commander of the garrison in St. Augustine, helped to stop a revolt by the citizens over the news that the province was to be given to Spain. Most of his men resettled in Nova Scotia although some of them petitioned that he be made their governor in the Bahamas, a position that he unsuccessfully sought. In North Carolina and Virginia, Hamilton was attained [definition: a legislative act that singles out an individual or group for punishment without a trial. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 9, paragraph 3 provides that: "No Bill of Attainder or *ex post facto* Law will be passed."] of treason and his company's considerable property was confiscated. Debts owed to Archibald Hamilton & Company from before the war went unpaid. The claim for property losses filed by the partnership and their heirs with the British government came to between 105,591 pounds and 200,000 pounds. The company only received 8,000 pounds initially, all of which went to creditors in Scotland, and another 5,630 pounds in 1806 as a result of Jay's Treaty. John did receive half pay as an officer once his actual rank had finally been decided. In 1794, he received an appointment as British consul to Norfolk, Virginia as one of only three Loyalists to receive diplomatic appointments. Hamilton became host to and friend of many of the prominent citizens of the new United States of America including naval hero Stephen Decatur and poet Thomas Moore. Hamilton bred horses and sometimes made visits to his old home in Halifax, North Carolina. With the outbreak of the War of 1812, he returned to Great Britain and died in London on December 12, 1816.

As with numerous heroic Loyalist leaders and British officers of the American Revolution, John Hamilton disappeared into historical obscurity for having served his King in what proved to be a lost cause. British officer Charles Stedman used information from Hamilton in his *The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War* (1794) claiming that "the British nation owed more to Colonel Hamilton of the Royal North Carolina Regiment than to any other loyalist in its service." Even Lord Cornwallis wrote: "His conduct as a citizen and a soldier appear to me highly meritorious and I think he deserves a mark of gratitude of his country." No likeness of John Hamilton has been found and even the names of his wife and children remain unknown.

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Southern Campaigns Roundtable held in Camden April 8, 2006



Holly Hedge, 1840s mansion built on the east end of Hobkirk Hill in front of the springs, site of the Southern Campaigns Roundtable meeting in Camden, SC. Photo by Will Graves.



Charles B. Baxley leads a battlefield tour starting at the springs on the east end of Hobkirk Hill. WTG



Roundtabliers Dr. Jeff Dennis and Barbara Abernathy enjoy the beautiful detached formal dining room at Holly Hedge. WTG



We toured the ARCHH, Inc. working site at "Gander Hill" on Greene Street

where we were briefed by field director John Allison and archaeologists Tariq Ghaffar and Jason Smith. Archaeologist Jason Smith explains artifacts recovered on Hobkirk Hill while John Allison looks on. Photo by Malcolm Marion, III, MD.



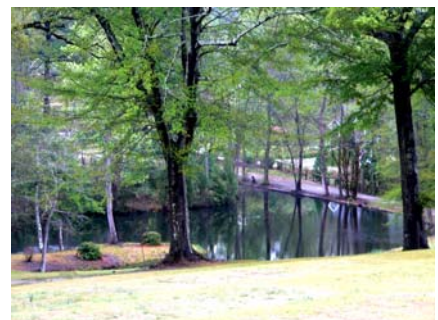
Roundtabliers discuss members' research interests. MM, III.



The east parlor in Holly Hedge. WTG



Original slave-made terraces behind Holly Hedge with spring fed ponds below. WTG



Pond at Holly Hedge, fed by the springs that supplied Gen. Nathanael Greene's Continental army with water as they camped in battle order along the crest of Hobkirk Hill in April 1781. WTG ★