

The American Revolution 1774 – 1783

A Southern Campaign Timeline for Francis Marion

by
J.D. Lewis



Edited by **Keith Gourdin**

This Timeline is compiled specifically to follow Francis Marion,
with details of Berkeley County action sites.

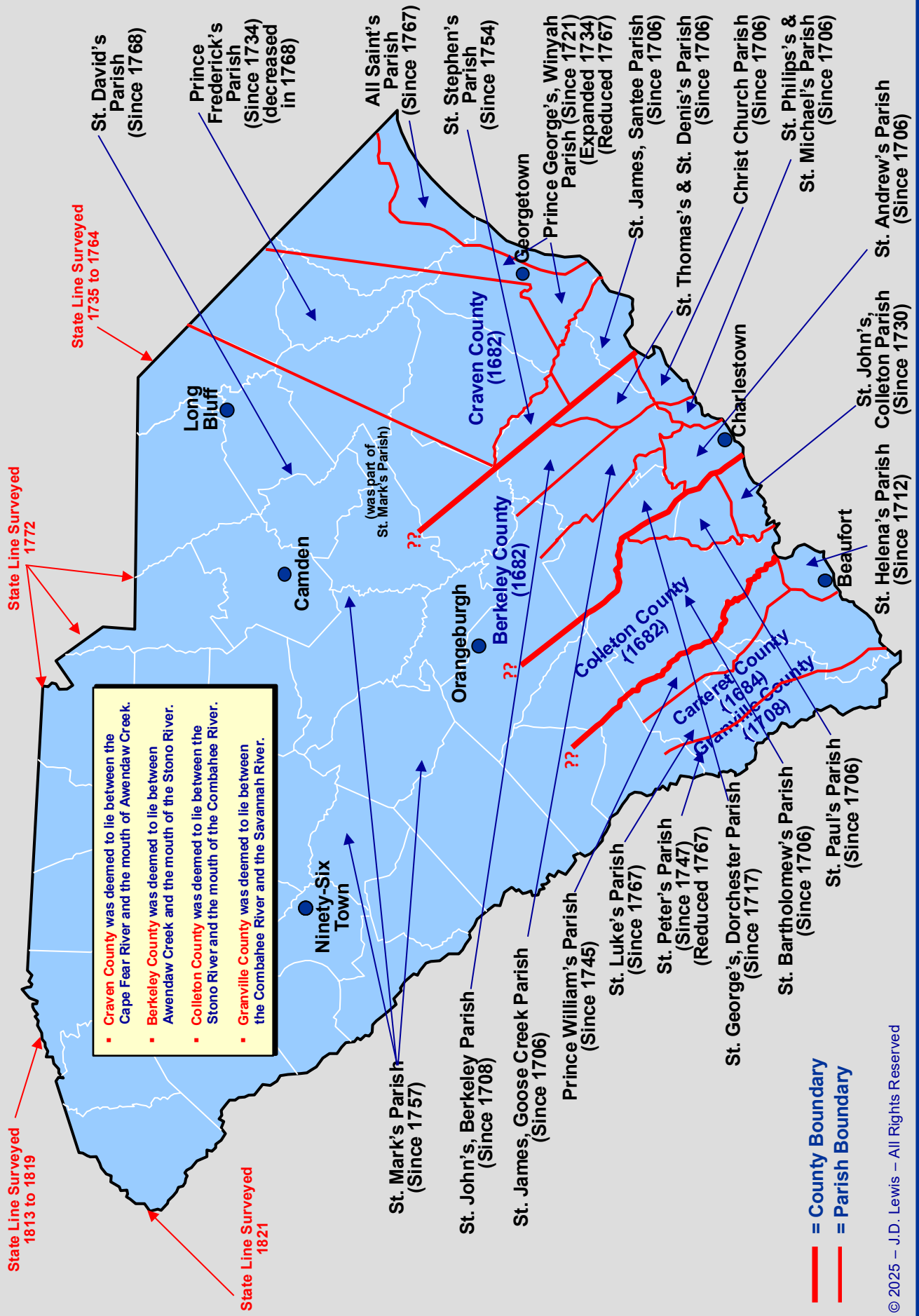
A List of American Revolution Action-sites in Berkeley County

13 Apr 1780	Fortifying Cainhoy, Wando River
14 Apr 1780	Moncks Corner / Biggins Bridge
17-20 Apr 1780	Miller's Bridge, Wando River
6 May 1780	Moncks Corner #2
6 May 1780	Ball's Plantation at Wambaw
6 May 1780	Lenud's Ferry
23 Aug 1780	Murry's Ferry, Santee River
30 Jan 1781	Wantoot Plantation
31 Jan 1781	Wadboo Bridge
31 Jan 1781	Keithfield Plantation
5 Feb 1781	Wando Landing
15 Jul 1781	Goose Creek Bridge
1781	Lewisfield Plantation
15 Jul 1781	St. James Goose Creek Church
16 Jul 1781	Strawberry Ferry
16 Jul 1781	Biggin Creek Bridge, Church burned
16 Jul 1781	Wadboo Bridge
17 Jul 1781	Quinby Bridge
17 Jul 1781	Shubrick's Plantation
16 Aug 1781	Chas. Rd. (6/45) South of the Santee
24 Aug 1781	Well's Plantation (Drake's)
31 Aug 1781	Cypress Swamp
10 Sep 1781	Near Moncks Corner
2 Nov 1781	Col. Maham's Tour
27 Nov 1781	Fair Lawn Plantation
30 Dec 1781	British Attack at Cainhoy
30 Dec 1781	Garden's Plantation (Otranto)
3 Jan 1782	Videau's Bridge / Brabant Plantation
19 Feb 1782	Strawberry Ferry
24 Feb 1782	Wambaw Bridge
25 Feb 1782	Tidyman's Plantation
29 Aug 1782	Wadboo Barony (Avenue of Cedars)
October 1782	Dean Swamp

Timeline of Key Events



South Carolina 4 Counties & 21 Parishes – 1682 to 1774



The American Revolution 1774-1783 *with a* Southern Campaign Timeline for Francis Marion

1754

- **May 28** - The French and Indian War begins

1763

- **February 10** - The Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War. The English drive the French from North America, and the English national debt soars.

1765

- **March 22** - Stamp Act—Tax on paper goods and legal documents
- **March 24** - Quartering Act—Colonies must provide housing and food for British troops.

1773

- **December 16 - Boston Tea Party.** In 1773 Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty decided to raid a British ship that was stocked with tea. This resulted in another one of the events leading to the American Revolution, the Boston Tea Party. During the Boston Tea Party, colonists disguised themselves as Native Americans and dumped over 300 tea chests overboard. This resulted in a huge loss of money for the British, which resulted in the British punishing the colonists for their actions with the Coercive Acts.

1775

- **April 19 – War breaks out.** The first shots of the Revolutionary War are fired at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. The news of the bloodshed rockets along the eastern seaboard, and thousands of volunteers converge—called "Minute Men"—on Cambridge, Mass. These are the beginnings of the Continental Army.
- **July 3** - George Washington assumes command of the Army outside Boston
- **October 13** – The U.S. Navy is established.
- **November – Britain forms an Alliance with Patriot Slaves**
The British governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, issues a proclamation offering freedom to any slaves of rebellious Americans who are able to enter British lines. Throughout the course of the war, tens of thousands of

African Americans will seek their freedom by supporting the British. A smaller number will fight on the patriot (pro-independence) side, despite policies that discourage their enlistment.

- **November 19-21** - First Siege of Ninety-Six, SC
- **December 22** - Battle of Great Canebreak, SC
- **December 23-30** - Snow Campaign, SC

1776

- **June 28 – South Carolinians repel British attempt to take Charlestown.** A British invasion force mounts an all-day attack on a patriot force on Sullivan’s Island. The invaders are unable to land their troops on the island, and the tricky waters of Charleston Harbor frustrate the British navy. The fleet retires in defeat, and South Carolina will remain untouched by the enemy for three more years.
- **July 1** – Cherokee attack the southern frontier
- **July 4 – America declares its Independence.** The Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress. Following a decade of agitation over taxes and a year of war, representatives make the break with Britain. King George III isn't willing to let his subjects go without a fight, and loyalist sentiment remains strong in many areas. Americans' primary allegiance is to their states; nationalism will grow slowly.

1777

- **June 14 - Flag Resolution.** Congress declared “that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field.”

1778

- **February 6** - The United States and France become allies
- **December 29** - British capture Savannah, GA

Southern Campaigns: 1779 to 1783

1779

- **February 3** - Battle of Port Royal Island, SC
- **February 14** - Battle of Kettle Creek, GA
- **March 3** - Battle of Brier Creek, GA
- **June 20** - Battle of Stono River, SC
- **September 16 - October 19** - American/French effort to retake Savannah fails.

July 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1  British Seize Georgetown
2 	3	4	5	6	7	8 
9	10	11	12  Brandon's Camp, Cedar Springs, Stallion's Plantation, Williamson's Plantation	13  Gowen's Old Fort	14	15  Earle's Ford (McDowell's Camp)
16 	17  Prince's Fort	18	19	20  Lawson's Fork, Flat Rock, Beaver Creek Ford	21	22
23	24 	25  Mars Bluff ★ Deep River, NC	26  Thicketty Fort ★ Deep River, NC	27	28	29
30  Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock #1	31 					

★ = Marion's Camp Location
(1)

 = Battle/Skirmish
(15)

1780

- **May 12 – Charlestown Falls to the British.** The British take Charleston, S.C., capture a large patriot army, and deal the rebels one of their worst defeats of the war. The Charleston move is part of a broader British strategy to hang on to the southern colonies, at least, now that the war is stalemated in Pennsylvania and New York.
- **May 29** - Battle of Waxhaws, SC
- **August 6** - Battle of Hanging Rock, SC
- **August 10** - Gov. John Rutledge “authorizes” Francis Marion to take command of the SC Militia in the area east of the Santee River. *Is Marion now a “Colonel of Militia,” or is he still a Lt. Colonel in the Continental Line?*
- **August 15** - Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates orders Francis Marion and his men to seize all boats along the Santee River. This group of Patriots leaves the camp near Rugeley’s Mill that day. They take the road along the west side of the Wateree River to avoid the British Army already in Camden.
- **August 16** - Battle of Camden, SC
- **August 17** - Marion reaches Witherspoon’s Ferry and meets with the Kingstree Militia, being led by Maj. John James. Marion takes command of the Militia per orders from Gov. John Rutledge. Some sources assert that Marion had no such orders, and was “elected” Colonel to lead the Militia by the officers with Maj. James. Reminder – many Militia Colonels were on parole at this time. Marion orders Lt. Col. Peter Horry to lead Capt. Bonneau, Capt. William Benison, Capt. Abram Lenud, and Capt. Thomas Mitchell to destroy the boats along the Santee between the Lower Ferry (Mazyck’s) and Lenud’s Ferry. Marion takes the rest of the Militia up the Santee from Lenud’s Ferry. They all leave Witherspoon’s Ferry on Aug. 18th. Marion learns of Gates’s Defeat and Sumter’s Defeat at Fishing Creek, but doesn’t tell his men. Lt. Col. Peter Horry learns of these setbacks from his uncle, Elias Horry, after destroying his uncle’s boats.
- **August 19** - Battle of Musgrove Mill, SC
- **August 24** - Marion is camped at Nelson’s Ferry. He soon learns that Capt. Jonathan Roberts of the 63rd Regiment of Foot is camped at Sumter’s Plantation with 150 Patriot POWs from Gates’s Defeat. The next morning, Marion defeats Capt. Roberts at Great Savannah, Marion’s first engagement leading Militia. Soon after the news of Marion’s victory at Great Savannah, Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis dispatches Maj. James Wemyss from the High Hills of the Santee to go to Kingstree. Since the 63rd Regiment of Foot, under Maj. Wemyss, is still weak, Cornwallis also

August 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1  Green Spring	2	3  Rocky Creek	4	5
6  Hanging Rock #2	7  Kingstree #1	8  Wofford's Iron Works	9 	10  Lynches Creek	11  Little Lynches Creek	12  Brown's Creek
13	14  Rugeley's Mill	15  Carey's Fort, Wateree Ferry	16   Parker's Old Field, Rugeley's Mill, Battle of Camden	17  Witherspoon's Ferry	18  Fishing Creek	19  Musgrove's Mill
20  Benbow's Ferry	21	22	23	24  Nelson's Ferry	25   Great Savannah	26
27  Kingstree #2	28	29	30	31 		

 = Marion's Camp Location (4)
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (1)
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (1)
  = Other Battle/Skirmish (15)

South Carolina Military Organization

August 16, 1780

Commander-in-Chief
SC Governor
John Rutledge

Very little communication
with the SC military units.

Commander of
Continental Army
Southern Dept
Maj. Gen.
Horatio Gates

Newly-appointed commander of
the Southern Department, Maj. Gen.
Horatio Gates stormed into South Carolina
and virtually ignored the quickly assembling
and militia regiments across the state. He soon
got whooped as a result of his arrogance.

Continental
Army
Brig. Gen.
Isaac
Huger

Continental
Army

10 Regiments

1st Brigade
of SC Militia
Lt. Col. Thomas
Sumter

Camden
District
Regiment
Col. Thomas
Taylor

Orangeburgh
District
Regiment
Col. Charles
Heatley

New Acquisition
District
Regiment
Col. Samuel
Watson

As the SC Militia
evolved after the fall
of Charlestown, leaders
began to attach their
regiments to either
Lt. Col. Thomas Sumter or
Lt. Col. Francis Marion.

Fairfield
Regiment
Col. Richard
Winn

2nd Spartan
Regiment
Col. Thomas
Brandon
aka Fair Forest
Regiment

Turkey
Creek
Regiment
Col. Edward
Lacey
aka
Chester Troops

Polk's
Regiment of
Light Dragoons
Lt. Col. William
Polk
Created
July 1780

Roebuck's
Battalion of
Spartan Regiment
Lt. Col. Benjamin
Roebuck
Created
July 1780

Hill's
Regiment of
Light Dragoons
Col. William
Hill
Created
July 1780

All regiments of Militia
were subject to the nature
of men – who would come
and go as the seasons.
Since most were not
getting paid, then each
leader simply realized
that there wasn't much
they could do about it.

Hampton's
Regiment of
Light Dragoons
Lt. Col. Henry
Hampton
Created
July 1780

Little River
District
Regiment
Col. James
Williams

Lower
District
Regiment
Col. Reuben
Harrison
aka Dutch Forks Regiment

Upper Ninety-Six
District
Regiment
Col. Robert
Anderson

Lower Ninety-Six
District
Regiment
Col. LeRoy
Hammond
1780-1782
Cloud Creek Company

1st Spartan
Regiment
Col. John
Thomas, Jr.

These 5 regiments essentially worked alone, but they did form alliances when it suited their purpose.

7 to 12 Regiments

2nd Brigade
of SC Militia
Lt. Col./Col.
Francis Marion
Lt. Col.
Hugh Ervin

Beaufort
District
Regiment
Lt. Col. Edward
Barnwell

Charles Town
District
Regiment
Col. Alexander
Moutrie

Cheraws
District
Regiment
Col. Abel
Kolb
Maybe
On Parole

Georgetown
District
Regiment
Lt. Col. Alexander
Swinton

These allegiances began in August but those not along the Pee Dee mostly hunkered down.

Berkeley
Regiment
Col. Richard
Richardson, Jr.
On Parole
aka Richardson's
Regiment

Upper Craven
County
Regiment
Col. Jacob
Baxter
aka Pee Dee Regiment
1780-1783

Lower Craven
County
Regiment
Col. Hugh
Giles
On Parole

Colleton
County
Regiment
Col. John
Sanders
On Parole

Upper Granville
County
Regiment
Lt. Col. William
Harden

Lower Granville
County
Regiment
Lt. Col. William
Stafford
On Parole

Kingsree
Regiment
Col. Archibald
McDonald
Lt. Col. Hugh Horry
aka Williamsburg
Regiment
aka McDonald's
Regiment

Kershaw
Regiment
Col. James
Postell

✓ = Evidence they participated
with Lt. Col./Col. Francis Marion
during 2nd half of 1780

- sends Loyalists from Maj. John Harrison's Provincials, Col. Samuel Bryan's NC Loyalists, and Lt. Col. John Hamilton's NC Volunteers.
- **August 25 – Battle of Great Savannah** (lower part of present-day Clarendon County / Lake Marion) – Marion's first engagement since the Fall of Charlestown, over three months earlier. British Capt. Jonathan Roberts with an escort of ninety troops is holding 150 Maryland prisoners at Thomas Sumter's abandoned home, on the north savannah of the Santee River, very near Nelson's Ferry. Marion attacks after dark and kills or captures twenty-three of the escorts and releases all the Patriot prisoners. This is thought to be the first time Cornwallis hears of Francis Marion.
- **August 27 – Kingstree** – Marion sends Maj. John James to find Maj. James Wemyss – one hot skirmish near Kingstree erupts. Marion sends Maj. John James to find Maj. James Wemyss at Kingstree and captures fifteen. "I should advise your sweeping the country entirely from Kingstree bridge to Pee Dee, and returning by the Cheraws. I would have you disarm in the most rigid manner, all persons who cannot be depended on and punish the concealment of arms and ammunition with a total demolition of the plantation." Col. Marion sends Maj. John James to scout ahead. In a night attack, Maj. James subsequently waylays Maj. Wemyss' stragglers and captures thirty of the enemy, then beats a hasty retreat. According to McCrady's numbers, James has 150 lost, thirty killed and wounded; Wemyss has 300, fifteen are killed and wounded, and fifteen taken prisoner. Maj. James later rejoins Marion, who then falls back to Port's Ferry. After this attack, 400 Regulars and Loyalists reinforce Maj. Wemyss. Marion soon decides that this force is too strong for his small partisan group, so he disbands his men, and with a small group of officers and men temporarily ride toward North Carolina.
- **September 4 – Battle of Blue Savannah** (in present-day Marion County) – Marion, with seventy-two (72) men soundly whoops Loyalist Maj. Micajah Gainey with 250 men. Maj. Wemyss goes around the countryside and seizes all horses from local Patriots so he can mount his footmen. At a Loyalist settlement on the Little Pee Dee River, Col. Francis Marion runs into a troop of Maj. Micajah Gainey's horsemen, who are blocking the road. Maj. John James charges them, and Maj. Gainey takes off down the road as his men scatter. Col. Marion learns that Maj. Gainey's camp is only three miles away. He rides towards them and in ten minutes meets the Loyalists in full march towards his men. Loyalist Capt. Jesse Barefield forms his men into a line and stands his ground. Col. Marion knows to attack a much larger force like this is foolhardy, so he

signals a retreat and moves back to set up an ambush. He conceals his men at Blue Savannah, an open sandy area surrounded by scrub pines. Capt. Barefield leads his men right into the ambush. Col. Marion charges with fifty men, weapons firing and swords flying. Capt. Barefield's men send one volley that hits three men, and then his men break and run. Col. Marion's men pursue to the edge of the nearby swamp, but do not penetrate it. They know that a cornered enemy is very dangerous.

- **September 8** - Marion and sixty men head towards NC and that night they camp at Amis's Mill on Drowning Creek (now the Lumber River). Marion knows that his friend, Brig. Gen. (Pro Tempore) Henry William Harrington (NC) is across the state line at Cross Creek (now Fayetteville). Maj. James Wemyss is furious that Marion has escaped him and taken the Loyalist prisoners with him into North Carolina. So, he begins his "slash and burn" program at Indiantown Church in what is now Williamsburg County.
- **September 15** - Marion writes a letter to Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates, telling him that he's at White Marsh in Bladen County, NC. He has sent his prisoners on to Wilmington. He tells Gates of Maj. Wemyss's burnings. Maj. John James catches up with Marion on September 18th at White Marsh.
- **September 24** - in the afternoon, Marion and Maj. James leave White Marsh. They reach Kingston (now Conway) late the next evening (9/25) and they camp along the Waccamaw River in what is now Horry County.
- **September 26** - Marion's men remount and slowly enter the Little Pee Dee Swamp, then cross the Little Pee Dee River.
- **September 28 – Pee Dee Swamp** (just south of present-day Horry County line in Georgetown County) – Capt. Gavin Witherspoon takes seven sleepy Loyalists, essentially by himself. In late afternoon, Marion reaches Port's Ferry, crosses the Great Pee Dee River in flatboats, and rides on to Witherspoon's Ferry, where they camp on the opposite side. Here, he meets up with Capt. John James, Jr. and Capt. Henry Mouzon. Capt. Gavin Witherspoon, creeps into the camp and finds all of the Loyalists asleep and their muskets leaning up against a pine tree. He secures the muskets and then wakes the sleeping Loyalists by loudly demanding their surrender. The seven sleepy Loyalists do so when they see Capt. Witherspoon's men approaching.
- **September 28 to 29 – Battle of Black Mingo** (present-day Williamsburg County) – Marion and his men surprise Col. John Coming Ball with his small number of Loyalists. When Col. Francis Marion's horsemen cross the Willtown Bridge just before midnight on September 28, a mile from

September 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				 Sep. – Date Unknown: Rouse's Ferry	1	2
3	4  Blue Savannah	5 	6	7	8 ★ Thomas Ami's Mill	9
10	11	12	13 	14	15  Indiantown Church  McGill's Plantation ★ White Marsh, NC	16  Williamson's Bridge ★ White Marsh, NC
17	18 ★ White Marsh, NC	19 ★ White Marsh, NC	20	21   Wahab's Plantation	22	23
★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC	★ White Marsh, NC
24	25 ★ Waccamaw River	26  Bigger's Ferry	27	28   Pee Dee Swamp  Black Mingo	29  Witherspoon's Ferry	30 ★ Thomas Ami's Mill

★ = Marion's Camp Location  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/Marion  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion  = Other Battle/Skirmish

(5)

(2)

(2)

(4)

- the Loyalist camp, the planks begin to rumble. The noise carries down Black Mingo Creek, and one of Col. Ball's sentries fires an alarm gun. Col. Marion hears this and rides hard towards Dollard's Tavern on Black Mingo Creek, where Col. Ball and most of his Loyalist militia are gathered. Col. Marion's men dismount at 300 yards and decide to launch a frontal assault into the tavern. Col. Marion sends his cavalry to the left of Dollard's Red House and Lt. Col. Hugh Horry with some of the infantry to the right flank. Col. Ball rousts his men at the sound of the gunshot and rushes them out into the open field west of the tavern. This is unexpected by Col. Marion, as he guesses that Col. Ball will fight from within the tavern. As Lt. Col. Horry's infantry charges through the field, Col. Ball commands his men to fire, and Lt. Col. Horry's men are now only thirty yards away when the volley hits them. Three of his officers fall, Capt. George Logan killed, Capt. Henry Mouzon and Lt. John Scott severely wounded. Capt. John James, Jr. rallies the rest of the men and stops the onslaught. The rest of Col. Marion's men creep forward, loading and firing at every moving shadow. When Capt. John Waties moves up on the right with his men and skirts Red House, the Loyalists break and run into the Black Mingo Swamp. The battle only lasts fifteen minutes. Col. Marion captures the enemy's guns, ammunition, baggage, and horses, including Col. Ball's own horse, which Col. Marion chooses for himself and renames Ball.
- **September 30 to October 11** – Marion camps at Thomas Amis's Mill on Drowning Creek. He communicates with Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates, who tells him that Gov. John Rutledge is in Hillsborough (NC).
- **October 7 – Kings Mountain victory revives Patriot hopes.** Patriot militia from the Carolinas, Virginia, and present-day Tennessee surround and defeat a force of Loyalists under Major Patrick Ferguson at Kings Mountain, S.C. Indicating the deep divisions within America, Ferguson is the only British soldier on the field – Kings Mountain is truly a battle among Americans about their future.
- **October 12 to October 23** - Marion goes back to his camp at Port's Ferry and rests there – on October 24th, Marion goes to Kingstree and pitches his camp. He calls up the Militia, but they disappoint him. He then calls all his officers to gather and informs them that he's leaving to go join Gates in Hillsborough. Lt. Col. Hugh Horry convinces him to stay, and the Militia soon comes in. On October 24, one of his patrols returns with stirring news. Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes and about eighty Loyalists are encamped at Tearcoat Swamp at the old muster field. Early the next

October 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill	★ Thomas Amis's Mill
★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry
29	30	31				
★ Port's Ferry	★ Port's Ferry	★ Kingstree	★ Tearcoat Swamp			
	★ Bear Swamp					

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/ Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish

(3)

(1)

(0)

(2)

morning, Marion leaves Kingstree and his men ride hard all day. Early that evening, they cross the Black River and approach Tearcoat Swamp.

- **October 14** - Gen. Nathanael Greene named commander of the southern Continental Army.
- **October 25 – Battle of Tearcoat Swamp** (present-day Clarendon County) – Marion and his growing army surprises Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes with a small number of Loyalists. Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes, operating in the vicinity of the High Hills area between Salem and Nelson's Ferry, has been able to call up about 200 men whom he arms with stores coming from Camden. When Col. Marion, at Britton's Neck, learns of Lt. Col. Tynes encampment, he is able to call together 150 men (or up to 400 according to one source). Col. Marion crosses the Pee Dee at Port's Ferry, then crosses Lynches Creek (now named Lynches River) at Witherspoon's Ferry and thus makes his way to Kingstree. From there he tracks Lt. Col. Tynes to Tearcoat Swamp “in the fork of Black river,” where he surprises the Loyalists. Lt. Col. Tynes and his men are scattered, and a few days later Lt. Col. Tynes and a few of his officers are captured by a detachment of Col. Marion’s commanded by Capt. William Clay Snipes. Lt. Col. Tynes loses six killed, fourteen wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoner. As well, he loses eighty horses and saddles and as many muskets. Lt. Col. Tynes himself and a few of his officers are captured in the couple of days following the action, though they subsequently escape. Col. Marion’s own losses are anywhere from three to twenty-six killed and wounded. Many of Lt. Col. Tynes men actually come in and enlist with Col. Marion, who sends his prisoners to North Carolina. Brig. Gen. Henry William Harrington, at Cheraw, proceeds to set up his camp at Snow’s Island for the first time. Following Lt. Col. Tynes’ defeat, Lt. Gen. Cornwallis has fifty men sent from Charlestown to Moncks Corner, while maintaining patrols covering his line of communication at crossings along the Santee River.
- **Early November** - Marion writes to Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates telling him about Tearcoat Swamp, and that he does not want to be subordinated to Brig. Gen. (Pro Tempore) Henry William Harrington (NC), who has already sent orders to Lt. Col. Peter Horry without informing Marion.
- **November 2** - Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis approves Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton’s appeal to go after Marion. On November 5, Tarleton writes to Cornwallis informing him that he’d soon be at the deceased SC Brig. Gen. Richard Richardson’s plantation and that he plans to destroy the country between there and Kingstree.

- **November 7 – Richbourg’s Mill** (present-day Clarendon County) – Marion avoids an ambush set up by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton and his British Legion. Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton appeals to Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis to allow him to go after Col. Francis Marion, and he is soon ordered out of Logtown (next to Camden) to go get him. Lt. Col. Tarleton finds his way to the late Brig. Gen. Richard Richardson's home, where he bivouacs and lights several large fires. He truly expects Marion to come as a result. Col. Marion, attracted by the fire lights, begins scouting the area. Mrs. Richardson sends her son Col. Richard Richardson, Jr. to warn Col. Marion. When he learns of Tarleton's planned ambush, he quickly withdraws to the east of Jack's Creek, most likely to the area near Richbourg's Mill and plantation. Lt. Col. Tarleton learns of this and gives chase early the next day.
- **November 8 – Ox Swamp** (present-day Clarendon County) – Marion avoids capture by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, who really wants him. On the morning of November 8, Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton learns, from one of Marion's escaped Loyalist prisoners, that his enemy has eluded him, and Lt. Col. Tarleton and his British Legion quickly give chase. Col. Francis Marion, staying just ahead of the British Legion and fighting a series of delaying tactics with Maj. John James following as his rear guard, Col. Marion and his many horsemen ride to the head of Jack's Creek at Sammy Swamp, then down the Pocotaligo River, and finally slip away into the Ox Swamp. At Benbow's Ferry, he turns his new horse, Ball, into the chilly waters. Here, after a seven-hour chase, Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton gives up the chase and swears: “Come my boys! Let us go back and we will find the Gamecock. But as for this damned old fox, the devil himself could not catch him!”* Col. Marion and his band of Patriots remain at Benbow's Ferry on the Black River where he prepares his own ambush for Lt. Col. Tarleton - but, Tarleton never comes, but instead begins burning homes in the vicinity, including the barn of Mrs. Richardson and all her livestock. Soon, all the Patriots along the Santee River hear of Tarleton's recent epithet, and they quickly fasten the nickname of “Swamp Fox” forever upon their hero. **Most historians assert that this is mere legend.*
- **November 14** - Marion rides through Williamsburg, avoiding Kingstree, crosses the Black River at Potato Ferry, and moves through the Gapway Swamp heading towards Georgetown.
- **November 15 – Skirmish at White’s Plantation** (present-day Georgetown County) – Marion dispatches Lt. Col. Peter Horry who runs into a small group of Loyalists. At White’s Plantation just outside of

November 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		    Nov. – Dates Unknown: Enoree River Ft. Rutledge Fishing Creek #2 Rutledge's Ford	1	2	3 	4
5	6	7  Richbourg's Mill	8  Ox Swamp	9  Fish Dam Ford	10	11 
12	13	14	15   White's Plantation, Alston's Plantation	16	17  Black Mingo	18  Brierly's Ferry
19 	20  Blackstocks	21  Britton's Ferry	22	23	24  Snow's Island	25  Snow's Island
26  Snow's Island	27  Snow's Island	28  Snow's Island	29  Snow's Island	30  Snow's Island		

 = Marion's Camp Location  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/ Marion  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion  = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (3) (2) (7)

- Georgetown, Lt. Col. Peter Horry finds Capt. James Lewis and his company of Loyalists slaughtering cattle. The Loyalists are ultimately dispersed, however, only after a number of Lt. Col. Peter Horry's men are seriously wounded, and Capt. Lewis is killed.
- **November 15 – Skirmish at Allston's Plantation** (present-day Georgetown County) – While Horry is at White's Plantation, another detachment is sent to Allstons. Capt. John Melton's patrol is moving down the Sampit Road when he learns of a Loyalist party camping at "The Pens," the plantation of Capt. William Allston. Riding with Capt. Melton is Lt. Gabriel Marion, Col. Marion's nephew. As the small group of Patriots are passing through a dense swamp, they stumble across Capt. Jesse Barefield and his Loyalists. Both sides fire at the same time. The Loyalists seize Lt. Gabriel Marion and begin clubbing him with their muskets until he is knocked senseless. A mulatto named Sweat recognizes who he is, and he fires a load of buckshot into his heart, killing him instantly.
- **November 15** - Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour sends out 275 men, with two 3-pounders towards Kingstree. Hessians, Provincials, and Loyalist Militia are attached to Maj. Robert McLeroth's 64th Regiment of Foot. They all encamp on the village green at Kingstree on November 20th.
- **November 17** - Marion camps at Black Mingo and writes to his friend, Brig. Gen. (Pro Tempore) Henry William Harrington (NC), and relates his two recent engagements. He tells that eighty Regulars are in Georgetown, and that his men have less than six rounds of ammunition each.
- **November 21** - Marion camps along the Pee Dee River near Britton's Ferry and writes a letter to Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates telling him about the large enemy force now encamped at Kingstree.
- **November 22** - Marion writes to Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates and informs him that Maj. McLeroth has now left Kingstree and has gone to Murray's Ferry. He transmits a copy of his return of those under his command, which is also sent to Gov. John Rutledge.
- **November 24** - Marion is now at Snow's Island, most of his men have gone home.
- **December 2** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene arrives in Charlotte, NC and meets with Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates. Greene takes command of the Southern Army on December 4th.
- **December 4** - a small number of Patriots find two brothers of Loyalist Maj. John Harrison at a house, ill with Smallpox. They murder the two men in their beds. Lord Rawdon writes about this on 12/5 to Cornwallis.

- **December 5** - Marion learns of the murder of the Harrisons and of the escape of Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes. He breaks camp at Snow's Island, crosses over Clark's Creek, and rides to Indiantown. From there, he sends Lt. Col. Peter Horry towards the High Hills of the Santee to reconnoiter.
- **December 8** - Lord Rawdon writes to Cornwallis and tells him that Lt. Col. Samuel Tynes has arrived in Camden that day. Tynes has deserted Fort Upton and resigned his command. His small contingent had heard the noise made by Lt. Col. Peter Horry as the Patriots rode towards his fort and decided that he had had enough of this war.
- **December 10** - Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour (Commandant of Charlestown) sends new recruits of the Royal Fusiliers towards Winnsborough, where Lord Cornwallis is waiting on these reinforcements. Marion learns of this and he calls for all men to ride with him. He soon has 700 Militiamen at his back. They leisurely ride from Kingstree, but at Murry's Ferry they charge up the Santee Road.
- **December 12 – Battle at Halfway Swamp** (present-day southwest corner of Clarendon County) – Marion routs the British under Maj. Robert McLeroth. (Perhaps one of the most unbelievable military actions occurs here.) Col. Francis Marion and his Patriots attack a party of Loyalist recruits escorted by Maj. Robert McLeroth and a detachment of his men from the 64th Regiment on their way to the British post at Camden. Maj. McLeroth negotiates with Col. Marion to settle the matter with a mass duel. While each side draws up teams for the duel, Maj. McLeroth sends for reinforcements. When the reinforcements appear, Col. Marion and his men fall back. Later that day Col. Marion tries once again to ambush the British still traveling to Camden by having his men occupy the Singleton family mill and out-buildings. Shortly after doing so, Col. Marion's men flee the area without firing a shot when they discover the entire Singleton family has smallpox.
- **December 14 – Skirmish at Nelson's Ferry** (present-day Orangeburg County) – Marion seizes a British boat heading upriver from Charlestown to Camden with supplies. About mid-December, due to plans for a second invasion of North Carolina, and additional British troops being thereby drawn outside of the state, and, as well, Col. Francis Marion's success in the field, Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour changes the Charlestown-to-Camden supply route from the shorter route of Nelson's Ferry and the Santee Road to the much-longer one going from Moncks Corner to Friday's Ferry on the Congaree River. Lt. Col. Balfour orders that boats on the Santee River stay below Murry's Ferry. However, one boat does not receive the directive in time and is captured and burned at Nelson's

Ferry by Col. Marion's men on 14 December. Although the 64th Regiment is posted near Nelson's Ferry at the time of the raid, their numbers are not sufficient to pursue Col. Marion's large number of mounted men. The Patriots swarm aboard the seized vessel and remove all stores, sails, hardware, and everything else of military value, then they apply the torch.

- **December ?? – Lynches Creek Massacre** (present-day Florence County) – Loyalists capture one of Marion's Lieutenants with a small group of Patriots – murders them all. Lt. Roger Gordon is sent out with a small party to patrol Lynch's Creek, and stops at a house for provisions and refreshments. While there, he is attacked by a Capt. Butler with a much larger party of Loyalists, who having succeeded in making good their approach to the house, set it on fire. Gordon then capitulates on the promise of quarter; but no sooner had his Patriots grounded their arms, they are all put to death.
- **December 21** - Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie arrives in Charlestown with 2,000 new British soldiers.
- **December 22** - Marion camps at Benbow's Ferry on the Black River. Capt. John Milton arrives with a letter from Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. Marion writes to Greene and informs him about Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie arriving with a large number of British Regulars. Marion asks for 100 Continentals to come to the Lowcountry and help his growing Militia.
- **December 24** - Marion leaves Benbow's Ferry. He and his men spend Christmas Day patrolling the Santee River between Nelson's Ferry and Murry's Ferry.
- **December 26** - Maj. Campbell (McLeroth's replacement) and his 64th Regiment of Foot lie at Sumter's abandoned plantation. Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson marches his 3rd Regiment of Guards from Moncks Corner to Nelson's Ferry. He soon goes to Wright's Bluff, about ten miles above Nelson's Ferry and erects Fort Watson, near Scott's Lake. He has two cannons with him.
- **December 26** - Marion leaves the banks of the Santee River and goes to Indiantown. He writes a letter to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene to inform him that the British are now actively looking for him, and that Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie has sent more men northward to reinforce Lord Cornwallis.
- **December 27** - Marion dispatches Lt. Col. Peter Horry, with Capt. John Baxter, Capt. John Postell, Sgt. McDonald, and thirty-three men towards Georgetown and they set up an ambush at "the Camp" just outside of

December 1780

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				   Dec. - Dates Not Known: Hopkin's Place Lynches Creek Massacre Sandy River	1	2
3 	4  Rugeley's Mills #2  Snow's Island	5	6	7	8	9  Snow's Island
10  Snow's Island	11 	12  Long Canes  Halfway Swamp	13	14  Indian Creek  Nelson's Ferry	15	16  Bear Island
17	18 	19	20	21    Lawson's Fork, Flat Rock, Beaver Creek Ford	22  Benbow's Ferry	23  Benbow's Ferry
24	25  Georgetown #3 Christmas Day	26  Indiantown	27  Indiantown	28    Georgetown #4, Black River Ferry Road  Snow's Island	29    Kingstree #4, Hammond's Store  Snow's Island	30  Williams's Plantation  Snow's Island
31  Snow's Island						

 = Marion's Camp Location
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
  = Other Battle/Skirmish

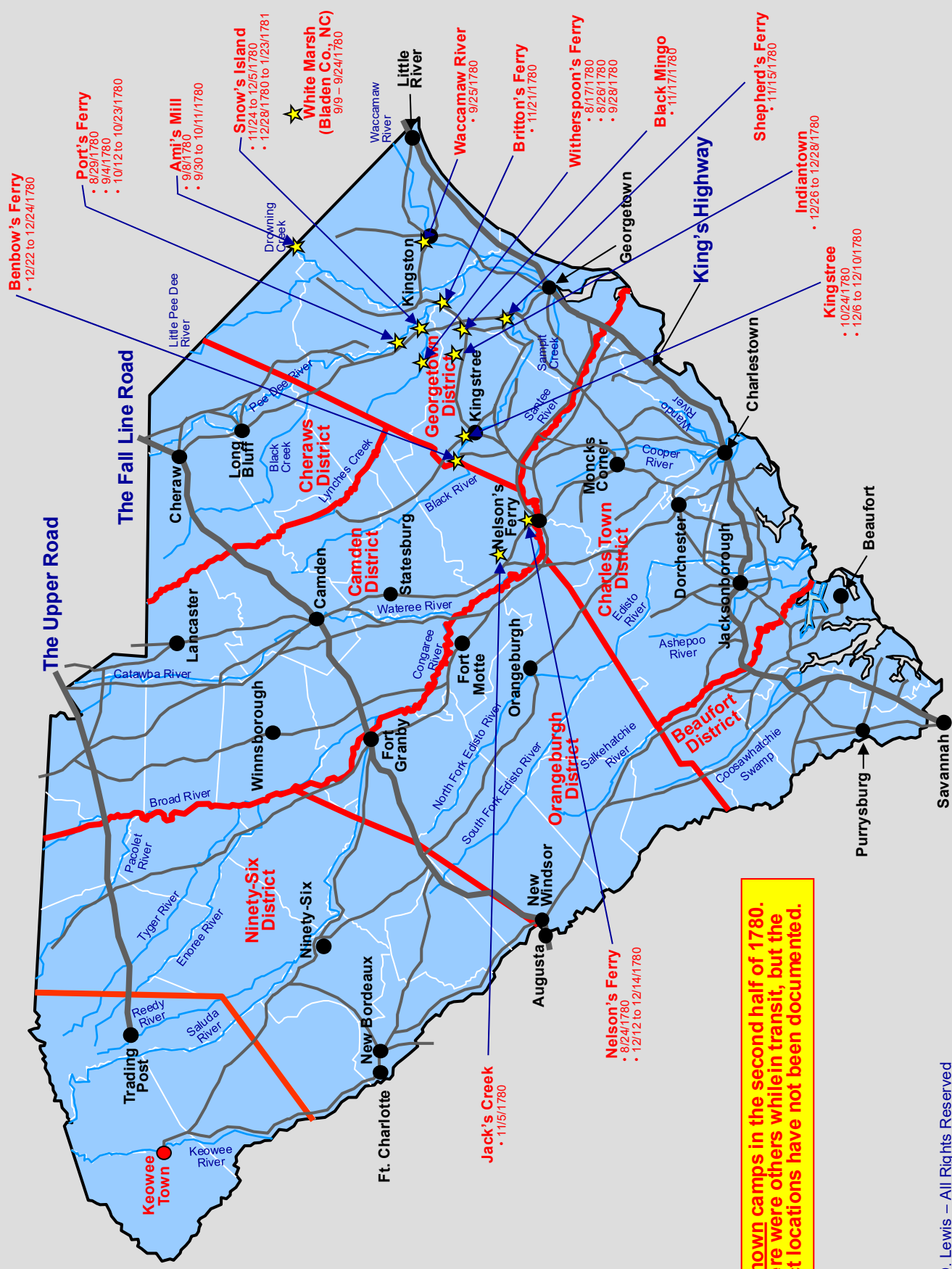
(4)

(2)

(3)

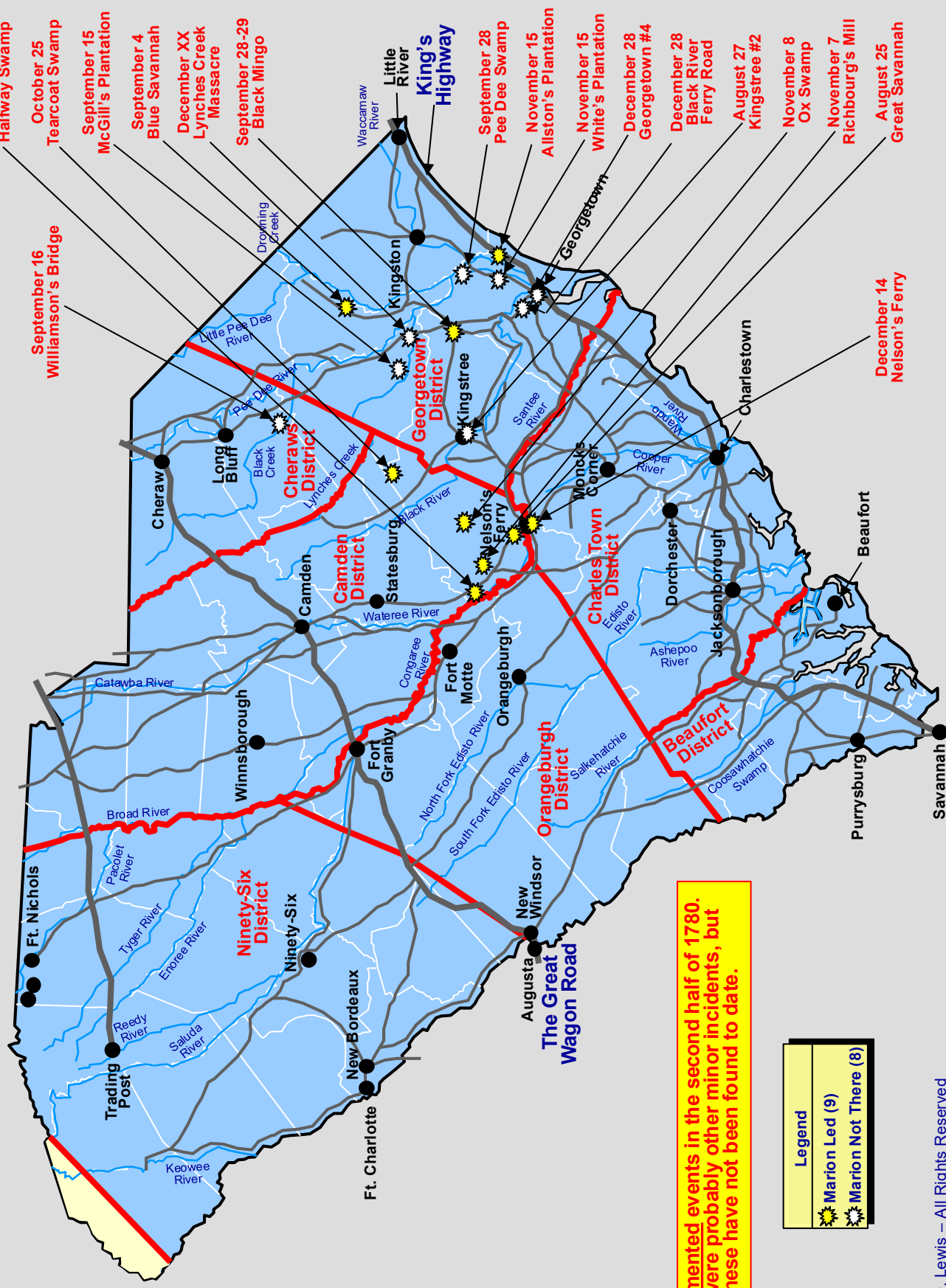
(13)

Marion's Known Camps – August to December 1780



14 known camps in the second half of 1780. There were others while in transit, but the exact locations have not been documented.

The Known Battles & Skirmishes involving Marion's Brigade August to December 1780



17 documented events in the second half of 1780. There were probably other minor incidents, but these have not been found to date.

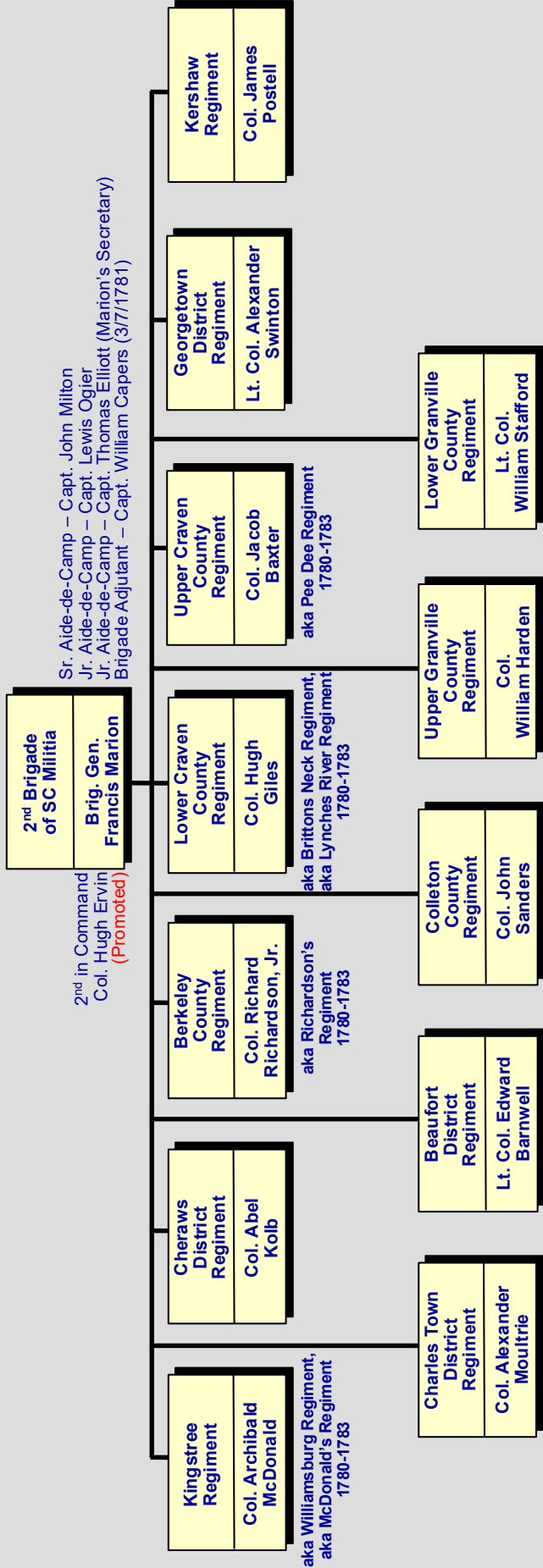
Legend	
	Marion Led (9)
	Marion Not There (8)

Marion's Brigade in January of 1781

12 Regiments of Militia

Gov. John Rutledge on December 30, 1780:

"I have appointed Col Marion a Brigadier and thrown all the regiments eastward of Santee, Wateree, and Catawba into his Brigade."



Based on Gov. Rutledge's orders, the Camden District Regiment under Col. Thomas Taylor may have been under Brig. Gen. Francis Marion for a very short time in January of 1781. By late January of 1781, Andrew Pickens was commissioned a Brigadier General and the Camden District Regiment was then assigned to his new brigade, which really didn't come together until March of 1781.

Although "eastward of the Catawba" – the New Acquisition District Regiment, the Turkey Creek Regiment, and the Fairfield Regiment were always assigned to Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter, along with seven other regiments.

Although not exactly falling within the instructions of Gov. Rutledge's orders (unless specified in a subsequent letter), the Beaufort District Regiment, the Charles Town District Regiment, the Colleton County Regiment, and the two Granville County Regiments came under Brig. Gen. Francis Marion.

town. Early the next morning (Dec. 28), British Cornet Thomas Merritt and eighteen men are surprised.

- **December 28** - Marion leaves Indiantown and encamps at Snow's Island. He writes to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene and informs him that Georgetown is reinforced with 200 men, now 300 men in total. There are also two galleys and three 9-pounders.
- **December 29** - Cornet Thomas Merritt and a small group of the Queen's Rangers sack the town of Kingstree, then quickly return to Georgetown with no casualties.
- **December 30** - Marion leaves Snow's Island to pursue Cornet Merritt, but the British officer is too quick for him. Marion returns to Snow's Island and writes another letter to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene. He also orders Capt. John Postell, Jr. (under Lt. Col. Peter Horry) to patrol southward and to seize whatever he can, especially rice and salt.
- **December 30** – **Gov. John Rutledge commissions Francis Marion a Brigadier General** and writes to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia: "I have appointed Col. Marion a Brigadier and thrown all the regiments eastward of Santee, Wateree, and Catawba into his Brigade."

1781

- **January 17 - Battle of Cowpens: the American tide continues.** Continental soldiers and Patriot militia under General Daniel Morgan defeat a British force under Banastre Tarleton at Cowpens. Coming on the heels of the victory at Kings Mountain, Cowpens helps convince worried patriots that the British southern strategy can be countered.
- **January 22** - Lt. Col. Henry Lee arrives at Marion's camp on Snow's Island. After many muted "huzzas," Lee and Marion quickly decide it is time to pay a visit to Georgetown.
- **January 23** - Lt. Col. Henry Lee dispatches two companies of his Infantry under Capt. Michael Rudolph and Capt. Patrick Carnes down the Pee Dee River in flatboats guided by some of Marion's men.
- **January 24 to 25 – Georgetown – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee attack the British garrison in Georgetown.** On January 25th, during the early morning hours, Lt. Col. Lee's men in the flatboats slip undetected from their hiding place in Winyah Bay and land on Georgetown's undefended waterfront at Mitchell's Landing. Their two squads split up: Capt. Carnes leads one party to seize Lt. Col. George Campbell in his headquarters near the parade ground - this is easily accomplished; Capt. Rudolph leads the second party into positions from which they can cut off the garrison as they move to their defenses or to

rescue Lt. Col. Campbell. Brig. Gen. Marion's partisans and Lt. Col. Lee's cavalry charge through the light defenses on the land side to link up with the Legion Infantry. The Patriots are astounded to find that none of the British troops have taken any action to man their defenses. Furthermore, the Loyalists barricade themselves in their houses. Had the Patriots really assaulted the redoubt, Lt. Col. Lee and Brig. Gen. Marion might then have taken the cannons there and used them on the houses. However, they do not want to risk unnecessary losses, and they quickly depart the small town. Lt. Col. George Campbell and the other officers taken are paroled, and the attackers withdraw, subsequently camping at Murry's Ferry on the Santee River. The losses are about equal. The Patriots report their losses as three killed, and the British report their own as about the same.

- **January 25** - Marion and Lee camp at Murry's Ferry
- **January 28** - Brig. Gen. Isaac Huger transmits orders from Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion – go strike at the posts beyond the Santee. Marion does not like this idea, but he complies.
- **January 29** - Marion and Lee camp at Cordes's Plantation. Marion issues orders to Capt. John Postell, Jr.: "You will cross Santee River with twenty-five men, and make a forced march to Watboo Bridge, there burn all British stores of every kind." Marion also orders Capt. Postell to burn the stores and wagons at Moncks Corner on his return. He continues: "Bring no prisoners back with you." [Postell does bring back a few prisoners.]
- **January 29** - On the same date, Marion issues similar orders to Col. James Postell, to select about forty men, cross the Santee River, and burn the stores accumulated by the British at Col. William Thomson's abandoned plantation on the Congaree River. Col. James Postell completes his raiding mission as ordered by Brig. Gen. Francis Marion.
- **January 30 – Wantoot Plantation – Capt. Daniel Conyers surprises and captures 46 British Regulars.** Capt. Daniel Conyers, with 16 men, surprise and capture forty-six (46) British Regulars and a large number of horses and wagons filled with salt and other stores on the south side of the Santee River at Wantoot Plantation. They destroy what could not be taken with them, then take their prisoners safely across the Santee River. Wantoot Plantation was owned by Daniel Ravenel, a representative of St. John's Berkeley Parish in the S.C. First Provincial Congress in 1775 and in the SC First General Assembly in 1776.
- **January 31** - Lt. Col. Henry Lee quickly departs from Marion's camp at Cordes' Plantation. Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene has ordered him to join

January 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan. – Dates Unknown: Brier Creek Mas sacre, Lee's Creek, Long Canes #2	1 Snow's Island	2 Snow's Island	3 Snow's Island	4 Snow's Island	5 Snow's Island	6 Waccamaw Neck Snow's Island
7	8 Snow's Island	9 Snow's Island	10 Snow's Island	11 Snow's Island	12 Snow's Island	13 1/6 or 1/13 Waccamaw Neck Snow's Island
Snow's Island	15 Road to Burr's Mill	16 Conyers' Action	17 Cowpens	18 Love's Ford	19 Snow's Island	20 Snow's Island
Snow's Island	22 Matthews' Bluff	23 Snow's Island	24 Wiggins' Hill	25 Georgetown #6	26 Snow's Island	27 Snow's Island
Snow's Island	29 Snow's Island	30 Wantoot Plantation	31 Wadboo Bridge #1, Moncks Corner #3	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry
28	29 Cordes' Plantation	30 Cordes' Plantation	31 Cordes' Plantation	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry
Murry's Ferry	Cordes' Plantation	Cordes' Plantation	Cordes' Plantation	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry	Murry's Ferry

★ = Marion's Camp Location (3) ☀ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (1) ☘ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (5) ☠ = Other Battle/Skirmish (8)

- him and Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan in North Carolina. Greene and Morgan are already in their “Race to the Dan” with Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis.
- **January 31 – Wadboo Bridge #1** – Capt. John Postell, Jr. leads three companies in raids against the British camped here. Capt. John Postell, Jr. and his men destroy the stores at Wadboo Bridge, including fifteen hogsheads of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, salt, and turpentine. They also take 40 prisoners [after Marion directed him not to].
- **January 31– Moncks Corner / aka Keithfield Plantation** – Capt. John Postell, Jr. leads three companies in raids against the British camped here. In the afternoon after their success at Wadboo Bridge, Capt. John Postell, Jr. and his men raid the British garrison here, kill two British guards, wound two, and capture two Surgeons, one Quarter-master, one wagon master, one steward, and 25 non-commissioned officers/privates. They also burn fourteen wagons loaded with soldiers' clothing and baggage and twenty hogsheads of rum. They take seven other wagons and retire with their prisoners.
- **February 1** – As Col. James Postell raids Manigault’s Ferry, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion settles at Indiantown for an undisclosed length of time. Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter sends him a letter requesting that the two Militias link up in the central part of the state, but Marion ignores him.
- **February 1 - Manigault’s Ferry (northwest of Nelson’s Ferry, today in Orangeburg County)** – Col. James Postell leads an unknown number of Patriots to seize the stores at this location. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion orders Col. James Postell of the Kershaw Regiment to Col. William Thomson's abandoned plantation on the Congaree River, but they find no stores there - all had been removed a few days before. Col. James Postell with forty men are returning to their camp when he hears that "a great quantity of rum, sugar, salt, flour, pork, soldiers' clothing and baggage" are at Manigault's Ferry. The British guard at Manigault's Ferry had chased after his brother, Capt. John Postell, Jr., towards Keithfield Plantation (the other patrol out on a similar mission) and had only left four men in a redoubt of wood. Col. Postell has no difficulties capturing these four and destroying all the stores in the redoubt, without a single man hurt.
- **February 5 – Wando Landing** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion surprises the enemy, captures their stores, and takes 30 prisoners, including officers. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion with a party of mounted militiamen left the Pee Dee region to head to the Dorchester area. On their way, they destroyed a large quantity of enemy stores and provisions and damaged British

February 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			 Feb. – Dates Unknown: Muddy Springs, Watkins	1  Manigault's Ferry #1  Indiantown	2	3
4	5  Wando Landing	6	7	8 	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 	16	17
18	19	20	21  DePeyster's Capture 	22  Thomson's Plantation, Manigault's Ferry #2  Hughes' Plantation	23    Big Savannah, Fork of Edisto River  Glover's Plantation	24  Ft. Watson #1  Jeffries Creek
 Jeffries Creek 25	26	27	28			
 Lempriere's Plantation = Marion's Camp Location (9)	 Green's Plantation	 Lake Swamp	 Salem Church			

 = Marion's Camp Location
 = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/ Marion
 = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
 = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (9) (1) (2) (8)

- quarters at Wando Landing, about 15 miles from Charlestown. Marion also captured 30 prisoners, including officers, before continuing towards Dorchester.
- **February 16** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion authorizes Lt. Col. Peter Horry to create his own new regiment of Light Horse. Horry's new command begins with Capt. William Allston, Capt. John Baxter, Capt. William Black, and Capt. Daniel Conyers. They soon see action in early March.
- **February** 17th to 18th, Marion camps at Jeffries Creek.
- **February** 20th to 21st, Marion camps at Burch's Plantation.
- **February** 22nd, Marion camps at Hughes's Plantation.
- **February** 23rd, Marion camps at Glover's Plantation.
- **February** 25th, Marion camps at Lempriere's Plantation.
- **February** 26th, Marion camps at Green's Plantation.
- **February** 27th, Marion camps at Lake Swamp.
- **February** 28th, Marion camps at Salem Church.
- **March** 1st, Marion camps at Clark's Plantation on Scape Whore Swamp.
- **March** 2nd, Marion camps at White's Plantation "Hungary Hall."
- **March 2** - Articles of Confederation adopted
- **March** 3rd, Marion camps at Cantey's Plantation.
- **March** 4th through March 8th, Marion camps at Cordes' Plantation.
- **March 5** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion passes Murry's Ferry with roughly 500 men. He is heading north to link up with Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter at Farr's Plantation in the central part of the state.
- **March 6 – Wiboo Swamp** – (aka Wyboo Swamp. Present-day Clarendon County) – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion with about 500 men surprises Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson with about 430 men. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, who has been preparing to join Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter at Farr's Plantation, learns of Lt. Col. John Watson's advance and lies in wait for him at Wiboo Swamp. The site is a marshy passageway located on the Santee Road between Nelson's and Murry's Ferry. (McCrady gives Brig. Gen. Marion's strength as 250. Others give it closer to 500.) Lt. Col. John Watson's advance force of Loyalist Militia dragoons under Lt. Col. Henry Richbourg first clash with some of Brig. Gen. Marion's cavalry under Lt. Col. Peter Horry, after which both fall back. When Brig. Gen. Marion tries to send forth Lt. Col. Horry once more, Lt. Col. Watson's infantry and artillery hold the Patriots back. The Loyalists of the SC Rangers, under Maj. Samuel Harrison, then come up to charge the Patriots, but are arrested in their movement momentarily by one of Lt. Col. Horry's horsemen, Gavin James, apparently a mighty individual, who single-handedly slews three of them before retiring. Brig.

Gen. Marion then orders in his horsemen under Capt. Daniel Conyers and Capt. John McCauley, who drive the SC Rangers back, killing Maj. Samuel Harrison.

- **March 6** - The evening after the engagement at Wiboo Swamp, Marion encamps at Cordes' Plantation (one source says Cantey's Plantation). Here he receives a letter from Capt. John Saunders, Commandant of Georgetown. Saunders seized Capt. John Postell (the elder) under a flag of truce. This enrages Marion.
- **March 7** - Marion writes to Capt. Saunders, and forwards copies of his letter to Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour (Commandant of Charlestown) via Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson under a heavy guard (unusual):
"March 7th, 1781 Sir, By my orders, Lt. Col. Ervin sent Capt. John Postell with a flag to exchange the men you agreed to, and am greatly surprised to find you not only refused to make the exchange, but have violated my flag by taking Capt. Postell prisoner, contrary to the laws of nations. I shall immediately acquaint the commandant of Charles Town, and, if satisfaction is not given, I will take it in every instance that may fall in my power. I have ever used all the officers and men taken by me with humanity; but your conduct in closely confining Capt. Clarke in a place where he cannot stand up, nor have his length, and not giving him half rations, will oblige me to retaliate on the officers and men which are, or may fall in my hands, which nothing will prevent but your releasing Capt. Postell immediately, and using my officers as gentlemen and your prisoners as customary in all civilized nations. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Francis Marion, BG Militia"
- Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson sends a spirited reply to Marion:
"It is with less surprise that I find a letter sent by you in all the apparent forms of a flag of truce, attended by an armed party who concealed themselves within a certain distance of a place that pointed itself out for the delivery of it, than to see the contents of it exhibit a complaint from you against us for violating the law of nations. I believe, sir, it would be as difficult for you to name an instance of breach of it in his Majesty's troops, as it would for them to discover one where the law of arms or nations has been properly attended to by any of your party... You say it was agreed that an exchange of prisoners should take place at George Town, and that Capt. Postell went by a flag for that purpose, in consequence of that agreement. But I conceive it was not agreed that a man on parole to us should become our enemy. Capt. Postell was, I understand, taken at Charles Town, and admitted to the country on parole, if so, his detention, with all its consequences, is justifiable."

“Marion made him no reply, but gave orders to his nightly patrols to shoot his sentinels and cut off his pickets.” – William Dobein James.

- **March 8 – Wiboo Swamp** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion with about 500 men surprises Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson with about 430 men. After skirmishing with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion at Wiboo Swamp on March 6, Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson and his force move to Cantey's Plantation. He lets his men rest for a day and then he moves eastward, when he again runs into the rearguard of Marion's partisans at Mount Hope Swamp (south of present-day Greelyville, west of Murray's Ferry, still on the Santee Road).
- While Lt. Col. Watson and his men are resting for a day, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and his men are tearing down the bridge at Mount Hope Swamp - on Watson's way to Georgetown. Brig. Gen. Marion emplaces Lt. Col. Hugh Horry and one of the two Capt. McCottrys (or both) infamous riflemen at the destroyed bridge to prevent the enemy's crossing.
- Lt. Col. Watson arrives on the morning of March 8 and brings forth his field artillery to drive off the Patriots. His artillery sweeps Lt. Col. Horry and his small group with grapeshot and runs them away from the bank. After crossing, Lt. Col. Watson continues down the Santee Road for a few miles, then turns north towards Kingtree, following Marion. Marion avoids him and moves south.
- **March 9** - Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson heads for Kingtree, following Marion. Marion turns and avoids him, but snipes at him.
- **March 9** - Marion camps at Michael's Plantation.
- **March 12 to 13 – Witherspoon's Plantation** – Marion again attacks Lt. Col. Watson before he reaches Kingtree. On his way to Kingtree, Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson stops at Witherspoon's Plantation in an attempt to get Brig. Gen. Francis Marion to attack him, but to no avail. While he is encamped here, Col. Archibald McDonald climbs a tree and shoots Loyalist Lt. George Torriano in the knee from 300 yards with a rifle with open sights.
- Lt. Col. Watson was stalling for time to keep Marion occupied while Lt. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle was marching from Camden to attack Marion's base at Snow's Island. This delay also gave Lt. Col. Watson time to send his wounded to Charlestown.
- **March 14 to 15 – Black River Bridge** – Marion again attacks Lt. Col. Watson before he reaches Kingtree. (aka Lower Bridge, aka Kingtree Lower Bridge. One source asserts these events took place on March 11.) After a fairly extensive skirmish at Wiboo Swamp, Brig. Gen. Francis

Marion has retired down the Santee Road and deploys his men at Mount Hope Swamp, where he destroys the bridge over the stream there. Lt. Col. John Watson again advances and Brig. Gen. Marion's riflemen under Lt. Col. Hugh Horry and Capt. William McCottry (might've been Robert McCottry) attempt to dispute the passage there. But Lt. Col. Watson clears the way with grapeshot from his cannon and has his men wade through the stream. Brig. Gen. Marion withdraws in the direction of Georgetown expecting Lt. Col. Watson to follow. Lt. Col. Watson, however, pursues him a short distance but then turns and heads in the direction of Kingstree, one of the main focal points of rebel activity in the region. Desiring then to cut him off, Brig. Gen. Marion sends ahead Maj. John James with 70 men, including 30 of Capt. McCottry's riflemen, to seize the Kingstree Lower Bridge at the Black River and, on the road, Lt. Col. Watson and his army is taking to Kingstree. Maj. James, taking a shortcut, reaches the bridge before Lt. Col. Watson, and removing some planks from the bridge, sets his men in position. Brig. Gen. Marion, meanwhile, also comes up with the main body of his own army prior to Lt. Col. Watson's arrival. When Lt. Col. Watson does approach, he attempts to bring his cannon to bear on Brig. Gen. Marion's men, but due to enemy sharpshooters and the unusual terrain there, he is unable to do so, losing a captain and four men in the process. Lt. Col. Watson then tries crossing at a ford, not far distant. Yet when he reaches the spot, he is again kept back by the riflemen. By the end of the day, Lt. Col. Watson retreats to Witherspoon's Plantation, about a mile above the Black River Bridge, where he camps for the night, he himself in Witherspoon's home. To his unwilling Patriot hostess he admits, "I have never seen such shooting before in my life."

- The next day (the 15th), Brig. Gen. Marion's men under Captains Daniel Conyers and McCottry, snipe at Lt. Col. Watson's camp from concealed positions. Lt. Col. Watson then removes his force that same day to Blakely's Plantation. Although not having as many trees and foliage as there are around Witherspoon's Plantation, Brig. Gen. Marion's sharpshooters follow him there and continue their sniping.
- **March 15 to 16 – Blakely's Plantation** – Marion again attacks Lt. Col. Watson before he reaches Kingstree.
- **March 15th** – Lt. Col. Watson's letter to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion: "Blakely's, March 15th, 1781, Sir: The very extraordinary method you took of sending the letter I received from you, makes it rather difficult to guess in what way you mean to carry on this war, and therefore induces me to take the mode of addressing you through a neutral person. The

bearer is a little boy of John Witherspoon's. We have an officer and some men wounded, whom I should be glad to send where they could be better taken care of. I wish therefore to know if they will be permitted to pass without interruption from any of your parties to Charles Town. I am, sir, your very humble servant. John Watson”

- **March 15** – Marion’s hasty reply to Lt. Col. Watson: “Blakely's, Sir: Yours of this day's date I received. In answer, I wish to carry on this war as usual, with all civilized nations. The violation of my flag is a good reason to believe it may a second time be done, and obliges me to act as I did; when my flag is released, I will have faith, and act in the usual way. If Capt. Postell was a prisoner, it was no reason for the violation of my flag, especially when it was sent to exchange prisoners agreed to by Capt. Saunders; but this matter I expect Lord Rawdon will set to rights. The enclosed letter gives me reason to believe it, and you may be assured that I will not act in any other way than what I find is done by the British Troops. If you will send me the number of wounded you wish to send to Charles Town, I will send you a pass for them. I am, sir, your obedient servant. Francis Marion
- **March 16** – Marion writes a pass for Lt. Col. Watson’s wounded.
- **March 15 – Guilford Courthouse: a costly British victory.** British troops win a costly victory over Continentals and militia at Guilford Courthouse, N.C. The battle is part of General Nathanael Greene's strategy of engaging the British on ground of his choosing. Without winning a single clear-cut victory, he will succeed in wearing down the British army through hit-and-run tactics and set-piece battles.
- **March 18 or 19** – Capt. John Saunders, Commandant of Georgetown, sends Cornet Thomas Merritt under a flag to deliver a reply to Marion’s earlier letter of March 7th. Merritt is immediately seized by Lt. Col. John Ervin and taken to Snow’s Island. Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour learns of this and sends a terse letter to Marion on March 21, but Marion never responds. His message is loud and clear, finally.
- **March 20** - Marion marches his dwindling army to Indiantown, where most men simply go home. He is now down to about 75 men.
- **March 20 – Sampit Bridge #1 – Marion again tries to stop Lt. Col. Watson on his way into Georgetown.** (One source says this happened on 3/28.) As the British approach the Sampit River, nine miles from Georgetown, they find all the planks removed by Lt. Col. Peter Horry's men and the opposite bank lined with Lt. John Scott and his riflemen. However, Lt. Col. Watson's army never slows down - they know they are in trouble. As the advance guard approaches the destroyed bridge, they

form in a close column and plunge across on foot. While the advance guard of the British army is forcing its way across the Sampit River, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion falls upon the rear guard with fury. There is heavy firing. Lt. Col. Watson rallies his men, but a Patriot sharpshooter fells his horse. Quickly mounting another, he orders his artillery to open with grapeshot. When Marion's men wheel back from the cannon fire, Lt. Col. Watson loads his wounded into two wagons, leaving twenty dead upon the field, and plunges across the ford, the blood on the wagon floors tinging with red. Late that evening, he encamps at the Trapier Plantation.

- In **Mid-March**, Col. William Harden (Upper Granville County Regiment) rides up to meet with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion. Harden needs commissions for his officers who are now eager to join the fray. He convinces Marion to let him to operate between Charlestown and Savannah to disrupt British lines between those two key strongholds. Marion has no men to spare from his current sphere of influence along the Pee Dee River, so Col. Harden “is on his own” in the Lowcountry. In less than a month, Col. Harden and his growing Militia are already making a difference, but they do suffer a few key losses as well.
- **March 23 – Snow’s Island** (in present-day southeast Florence County) – Loyalists under Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle destroy Marion’s “hideaway” at Goddard’s Plantation. (One source asserts that this event happened on March 29th – possible since the next related event is on April 3rd. Yet another source asserts it happened on March 26th, also possible.) Snow's Island is located on the Great Pee Dee River. British Lt. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle manages to capture the island camp. The island's defenders, commanded by Col. Hugh Ervin, destroy all the carefully hoarded supplies and ammunition before they abandon their position. Of this force, seven are killed and fifteen are captured. Most of these are reportedly too ill to flee, while the remainder escape. In the process, Lt. Col. Doyle liberates some prisoners including the recently captured Cornet Thomas Merritt of the Queen's Rangers and twenty-five other men, while suffering two wounded. Col. Ervin’s men do, however, have enough advanced notice to be able to throw many supplies and much ammunition into the river. Lt. Col. Doyle quickly realizes that he is in a terrible situation should Brig. Gen. Francis Marion actually appear. As soon as his men set fire to Goddard's house and barn on Snow's Island, he recrosses Clark's Creek and retreats as rapidly as he arrived. That afternoon, he recrosses Lynches Creek and encamps on the north side of Witherspoon's Ferry. (Several sources indicate that Col. Hugh Ervin was with Marion at this point in time. Many surviving participants (the few

March 1781

[illegible]

★ = Marion's Camp Location (6)

☀ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (5)

☄ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (2)

☄☄ = Other Battle/Skirmish (9)

- there) later described the Patriot defenses at Snow's Island as being led by Lt. Col. John Ervin instead. However, others assert that Lt. Col. John Ervin was with Marion instead of Col. Hugh Ervin. This Author leaves it to the reader to decide on this one.)
- **March 24** - Marion camps along the Pee Dee River, location not known. (Primary source asserts Marion was at Indiantown from March 20th to March 31st. If so, why does another source say he is at Pee Dee River on March 24th? I leave it to the reader to decide on this one.)
- **March 24** - Brig. Gen. Francis appoints Hezekiah Maham as Major / Commandant "of a Corps of Light Horse to be raised south of Santee River." Maj. Maham has no problems gathering his officers and men, and they are known as Maham's Light Dragoons.
- **April 3 – Witherspoon's Ferry –** Brig. Gen. Francis Marion catches up to Lt. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle after he destroyed Snow's Island. (One source asserts these events happened on March 27th, which is entirely possible.) Brig. Gen. Francis Marion orders Lt. Col. Hugh Horry to take his mounted infantry and find Lt. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle. At Witherspoon's Plantation, Lt. Col. Doyle has some foragers there collecting food for his troops. When Lt. Col. Horry arrives at the plantation, they engage the Provincials, killing nine men and capturing sixteen. The Patriots pursue the fleeing enemy to Witherspoon's Ferry. Here, they catch the British rear guard scuttling a ferryboat. The Patriots fire. Lt. Col. Doyle quickly forms his men along the bank of Lynches Creek and delivers a volley of musket fire in return. After this, the British gather up their belongings and head towards the Pee Dee River. Either just before or after this event, Brig. Gen. Marion is joined by a reinforcement under Col. Abel Kolb to assist against Lt. Col. Doyle. Lt. Col. Doyle, however, makes haste to withdraw, destroying his heavy baggage, and returns back to Camden. Marion goes to Burch's Mill.
- **April 6** - Marion and his growing army crosses the Pee Dee River at Mars Bluff and camps on the other side at Wahee Neck. He now has nearly 500 men, but this time his ammunition is very low. That same night, Brig. Gen. Marion calls a "Council of War" with his key officers – Lt. Col. John Baxter, Lt. Col. Alexander Swinton, Lt. Col. Hugh Horry, Lt. Col. Peter Horry, Lt. Col. John Ervin, Lt. Col. James Postell, and Maj. John James. Marion believes it is time to slip away into North Carolina. However . . . a detachment from Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee soon arrives and all talk of slipping away is put aside. The rest of Lee's Legion is still on their way.

- **April 9** - Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson nears Marion's location and he encamps along Catfish Creek with over 900 men.
- With the news that Continentals have joined with Marion at Wahee Neck, the nearby enemy is soon panicked. Maj. Micajah Gainey slips away quietly. Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson realizing that his position is now tenuous at best, burns his baggage and dumps two small field pieces into Catfish Creek and marches double-time back to the safety of Georgetown.
- **Around April 13th**, one of the Lt. Col. Horrys (Hugh or Peter), catches some of Lt. Col. Watson's foragers at McPherson's Plantation. Nothing more is known, including the location of this engagement.
- Marion quickly follows Watson, and he sends directions to Lt. Col. Lee to meet up at the Black River, at Marion's previous camp near the bridge. Lt. Col. Lee arrives on **April 14th**, and the two leaders quickly resume their friendship and ardor of pushing the enemy out of SC.
- **April 16** - Lt. Col. Lee sends Maj. John Rudolph and his dragoons to watch the movements of Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson, who is now in Georgetown. That same morning, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, his Militia, and the rest of Lt. Col. Lee's men march northward. That evening they camp at the old field behind Wright's Bluff at Scott's Lake, and begin their protracted siege of Fort Watson.
- **April 16 to 23 – Fort Watson – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee finally take this imposing fort from the British army.**
Brig. Gen. Marion places Capt. McCottry and his riflemen to watch over the water supply, and Maj. Michael Rudolph is detached with Lee's Legion Cavalry to watch for any movements of the enemy. Perhaps Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson is coming from Georgetown. Lt. McKay has plenty of food and ammunition and the morale of his men inside the fort is very high. He has men dig a well inside the stockade for water, then digs a trench from the lake to fill it. Since the fort is so well built and protected, he refuses all offers to surrender, waiting for reinforcements, which has to be coming sooner or later, either from Camden or Georgetown. Brig. Gen. Marion has problems from the onset – some of his men come down with Smallpox, which severely taints his men's morale, those who don't get it. Then, bickering arises among his officers and morale plunges even further. Since they have no artillery, Maj. Hezekiah Maham suggests a way to take the fort, and his dragoons begin construction of his idea – soon to be known throughout the American continent as the "Maham Tower." For five days, his men fell and notch many trees out of sight from the fort. On the night of April 22,

April 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Bear Bluff ★ Burch's Mill	2 Black River ★ Burch's Mill	3 ★ Homer's Corner, Hammond's Mill ★ Witherspoon's Ferry ★ Burch's Mill	4 ★	5 Salkehatchie Bridge ★ Wahee Neck	6 ★ Wahee Neck	7 ★ Four Hole Swamp ★ Wahee Neck
8 ★ Barton's Post, Pocotaligo Road ★ Wahee Neck	9 ★ Waxhaws Church ★ Wahee Neck	10 ★	11 ★ Pocotaligo/Ft. Balfour ★ Wahee Neck	12 ★ Wahee Neck	13 ★ McPherson's Plantation ★ Black River	14 ★ Black River
15 ★ Easter Sunday ★ Black River	16 ★ Fort Watson #2 (4/16 to 4/23) ★ Scott's Lake	17 ★ Brown's Mill, Cashua Ferry Church ★ Scott's Lake	18 ★	19 ★ Logtown ★ Scott's Lake	20 ★ Mobley & Sandy Run ★ Scott's Lake	21 ★ Scott's Lake
22 ★ Fort Watson #2 (4/16 to 4/23) ★ Camden Mill ★ Scott's Lake	23 ★ Scott's Lake	24 ★ Bloom Hill	25 ★ Hobkirk's Hill ★ Bloom Hill	26 ★ Bloom Hill	27 ★ Drowning Creek, Hulin's Mill ★ Bloom Hill	28 ★ Kolb's Murder ★ Salem Church
29 ★ Salem Church	30 ★ Salem Church	★ Apr. – Dates Unknown: Matthews' Bluff, Parker's Ferry #1				

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish (8)

his men assemble a 40-foot tall, oblong tower, which is higher than Fort Watson's rampart. The front of the tower is reinforced with a shield of timber. At daylight on April 23, Capt. McCottry's riflemen climb the tower and begin firing into the fort through loopholes in the floor. The men inside the fort crawl around attempting to avoid being shot. With the fort's men thus occupied, Patriot volunteers run around outside to clear the abatis surrounding the fort. When Lt. McKay sees the results of this and the Patriots readying to charge the fort, Lt. McKay raises the white flag. Marion camps at Scott's Lake while they take Fort Watson.

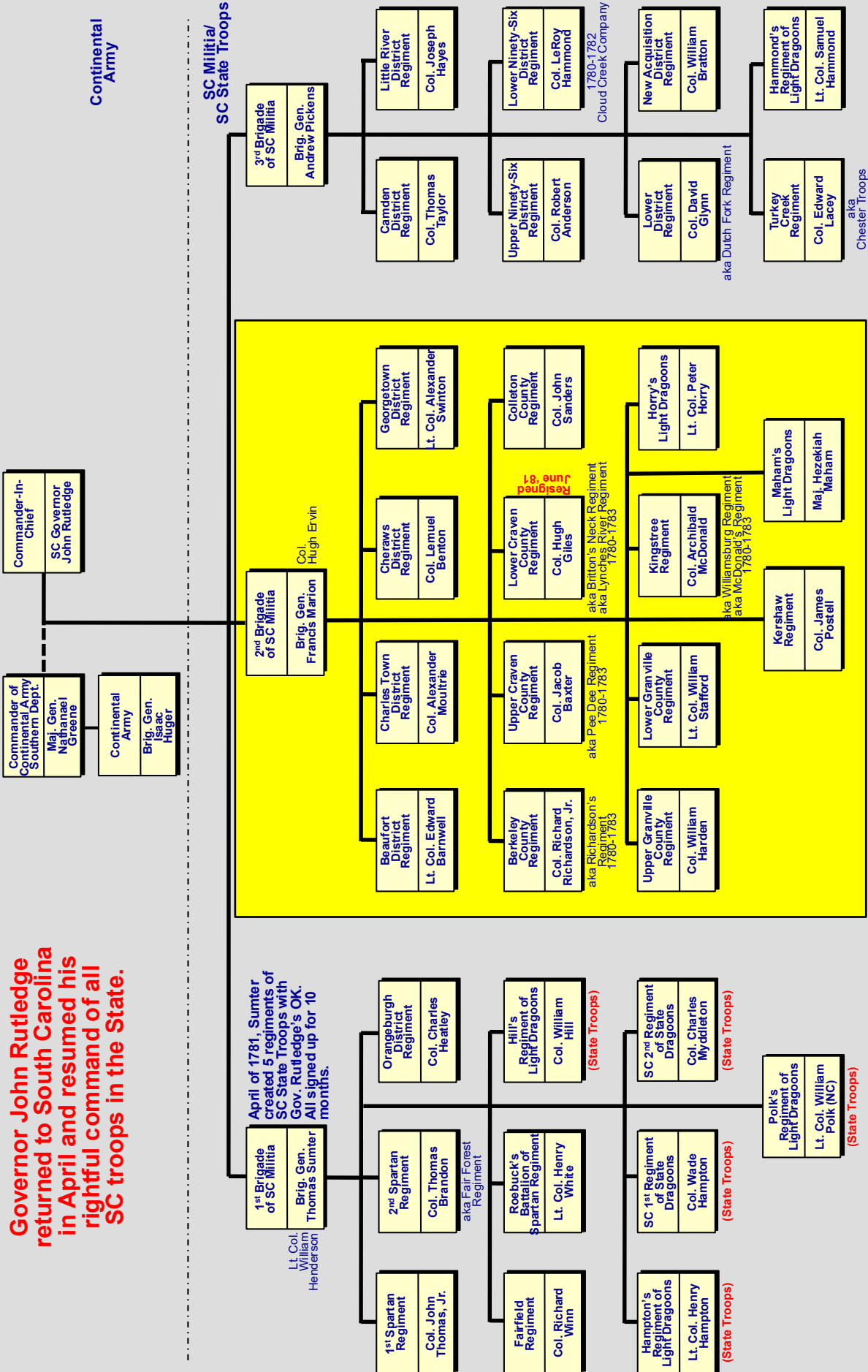
- **April 24 to April 28**, Marion and Lee camp at Richardson's Plantation (Bloom Hill, north Santee, present-day lower Clarendon County).
- **April 28** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene orders Brig. Gen. Francis Marion to move his camp closer to his. Marion camps at Salem Church.
- Upon hearing the news of Col. Abel Kolb's murder, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion dispatches Lt. Col. John Ervin to punish Jones and his marauding NC Loyalists. This Author has found no evidence that Ervin ever catches Jones.
- **May 4** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee return to Wright's Bluff and make camp. Soon thereafter, Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson manages to sneak past the Patriots on his way to Logtown (just outside of Camden). Frustrated, on May 6th, Marion leaves Wright's Bluff and marches to Fort Motte.
- **May 7 to 12 – Fort Motte** (present-day Calhoun County) – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee finally take this important British post. The British call their fortified outpost "Fort Motte," a name it will retain into modern history. The military significance of Fort Motte is that it served as a supply depot for British supplies from occupied Charlestown to Camden and Ninety-Six. It is a prime target for the Continental Army and the South Carolina Militia with help from several NC units. Fort Motte is erected around the mansion of Mrs. Rebecca Motte on Mount Joseph Plantation. Since only a protracted siege or cannon can reduce the fort, it becomes the principal depot for the convoys moving supplies up from Charlestown to the backcountry British outposts. It is garrisoned with the 2nd Battalion of the 84th Regiment of Foot, led by Lt. Donald McPherson, with a troop of Hessian dragoons and some Loyalist militia. The mansion is situated on Buckhead Hill and is surrounded by a deep trench, along which has been raised a parapet. Opposite the mansion stands another hill on which there is an old farmhouse. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee decide to take the fort, and since Lt. Col. Lee has more experienced men, Brig.

Gen. Marion gives him the honor of reducing the fort the day after they arrive. On May 7th, Lt. Col. Lee places his 6-pounder such that it will rake the northern face of the enemy's defensive works. His men dig a trench towards the fort 400 yards away, and complete it on May 10th. Lt. McPherson has a small artillery piece, but he is never able to put it to use. On May 10th, Lt. Col. Lee summons Lt. McPherson and asks if he wants to surrender, which he politely declines. He is hoping that a relief column from Camden will soon come to his aid. It is not long before the retreating army of Francis, Lord Rawdon can be seen in the distance of the fort's defenders. Brig. Gen. Marion knows that Lord Rawdon can reach his position within 48 hours, so he decides upon a desperate strategy. He sends Lt. Col. Lee to ask Mrs. Motte if she will let his men burn her fine home, and she readily agrees. Waiting until noon when the roof has become hot and dry, Lt. Col. Lee orders the house to be set on fire. (Weems writes that Mrs. Motte lends the Patriots a bow and "African arrows." However, William Dobein James is there, and in his later book about Marion he writes, "the house was not burnt, as is stated by historians, nor was it fired by an arrow from an African bow, as sung by poets.") Nathan Savage, a private in Marion's brigade, made up a ball of rosin and brimstone, to which he set fire and slung it on the roof of the house." As the roof catches fire, British Lt. McPherson sends a detail aloft to rip off the burning shingles. Capt. Samuel Finley fires upon those on the rooftop using his 6-pounder with grapeshot. When Lt. McPherson's men begin jumping from the burning house, he raises the white flag, on May 12th. As soon as the British and Loyalists lay down their arms, Brig. Gen. Marion sends his men to the house to help put the fire out. He offers the enemy generous terms. When they march out, Lt. Col. Lee accepts the surrender of the British regulars, while Brig. Gen. Marion accepts the surrender of the Loyalist militia - this is how fractured the Patriots are at that point in time - Continentals versus militia. Mrs. Motte invites both the Patriot and British officers to dine with her that night. The dinner is marred when one of Lt. Col. Lee's officers, Cornet William Butler Harrison, orders three Loyalists to be hanged. Brig. Gen. Marion is seated at the table when Lt. McPherson receives the news of this hanging. Brig. Gen. Marion leaps up from the table and storms out of the mansion, arriving to find two dead Loyalists on the ground and one swinging from a noose. He orders the man cut down and strongly tells Lt. Col. Lee's men that he is in charge and that he will kill the next man who harms any prisoners.

South Carolina Military Organization

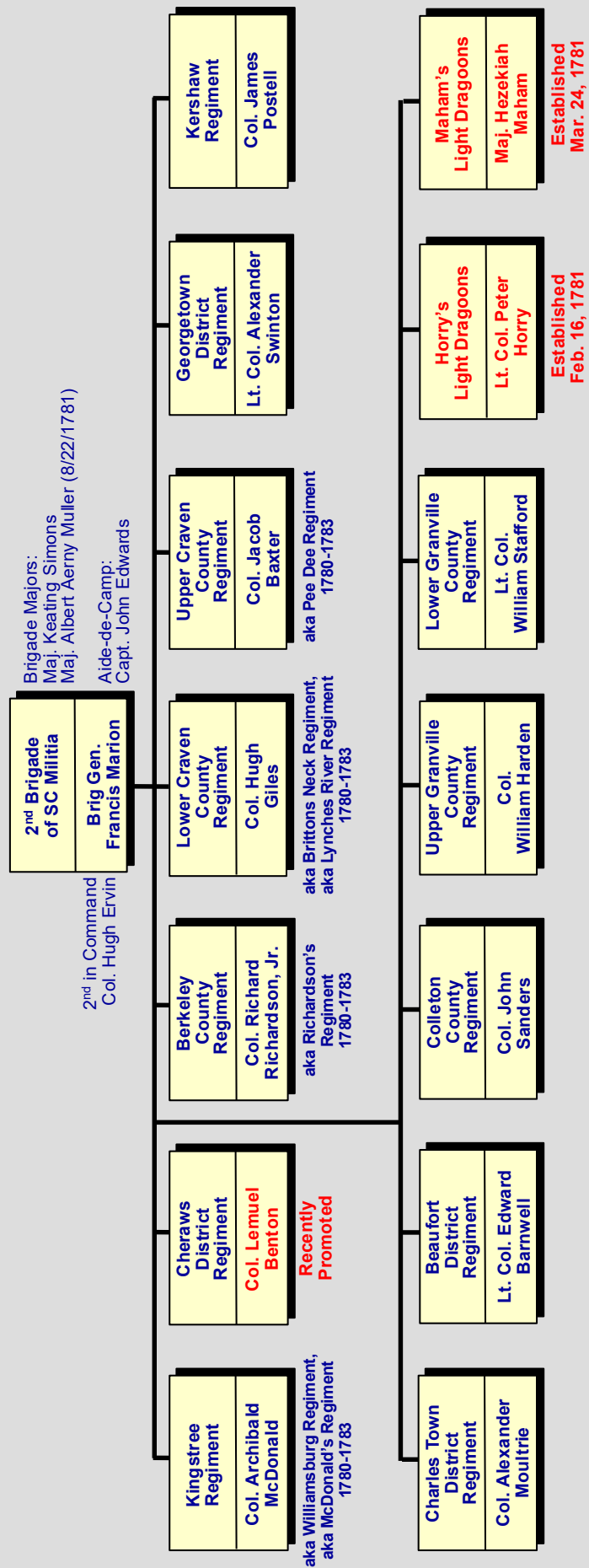
May 15, 1781

Governor John Rutledge returned to South Carolina in April and resumed his rightful command of all SC troops in the State.



Marion's Brigade in May of 1781

14 Regiments of Militia



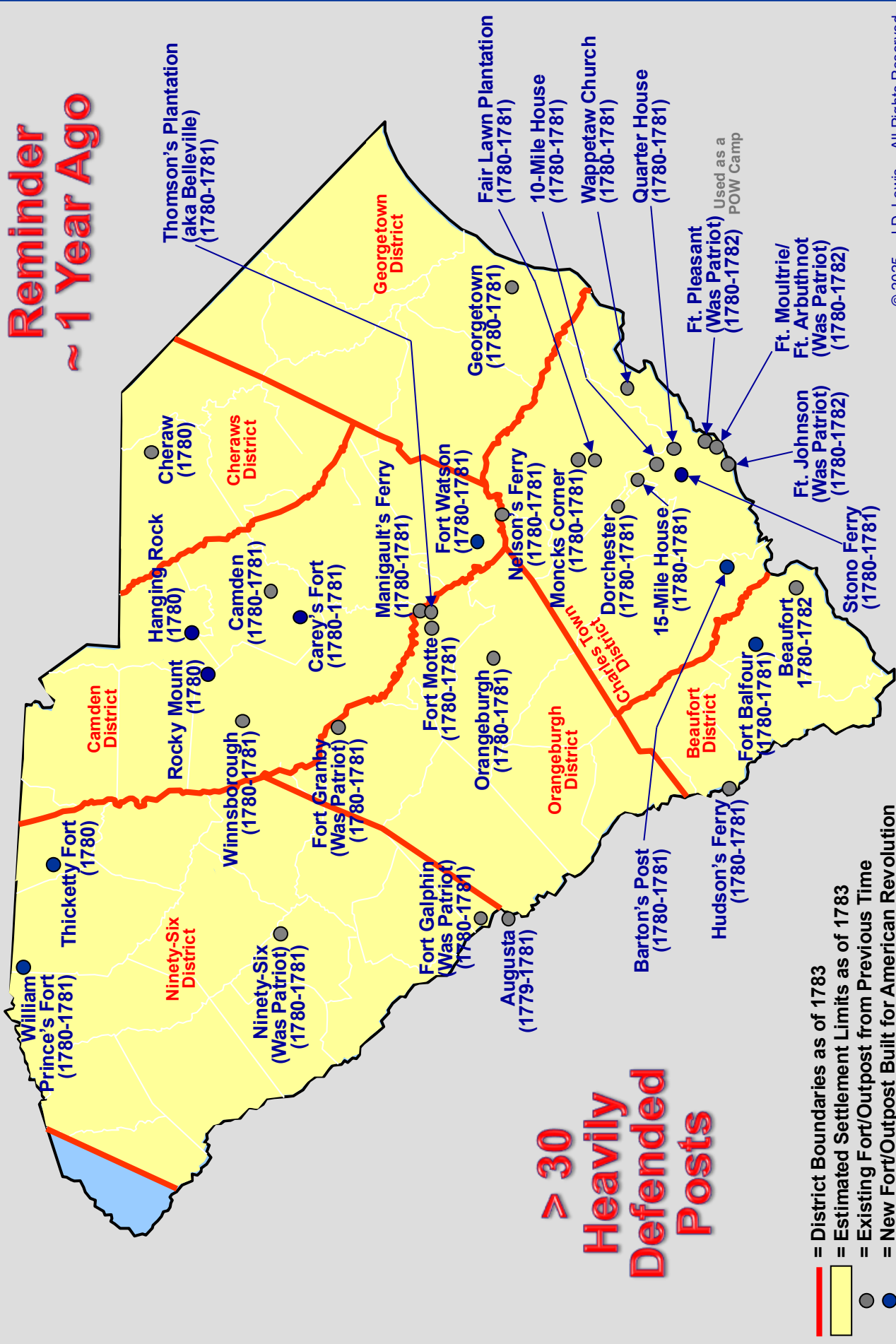
In February of 1781, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion authorized Lt. Col. Peter Horry to establish a regiment of Light Horse.

In March of 1781, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion authorized Maj. Hezekiah Maham to establish a second regiment of Light Horse.

Since Col. Abel Kolb was murdered in April, Lemuel Benton was promoted to Colonel and took over the Cheraws District Regiment.

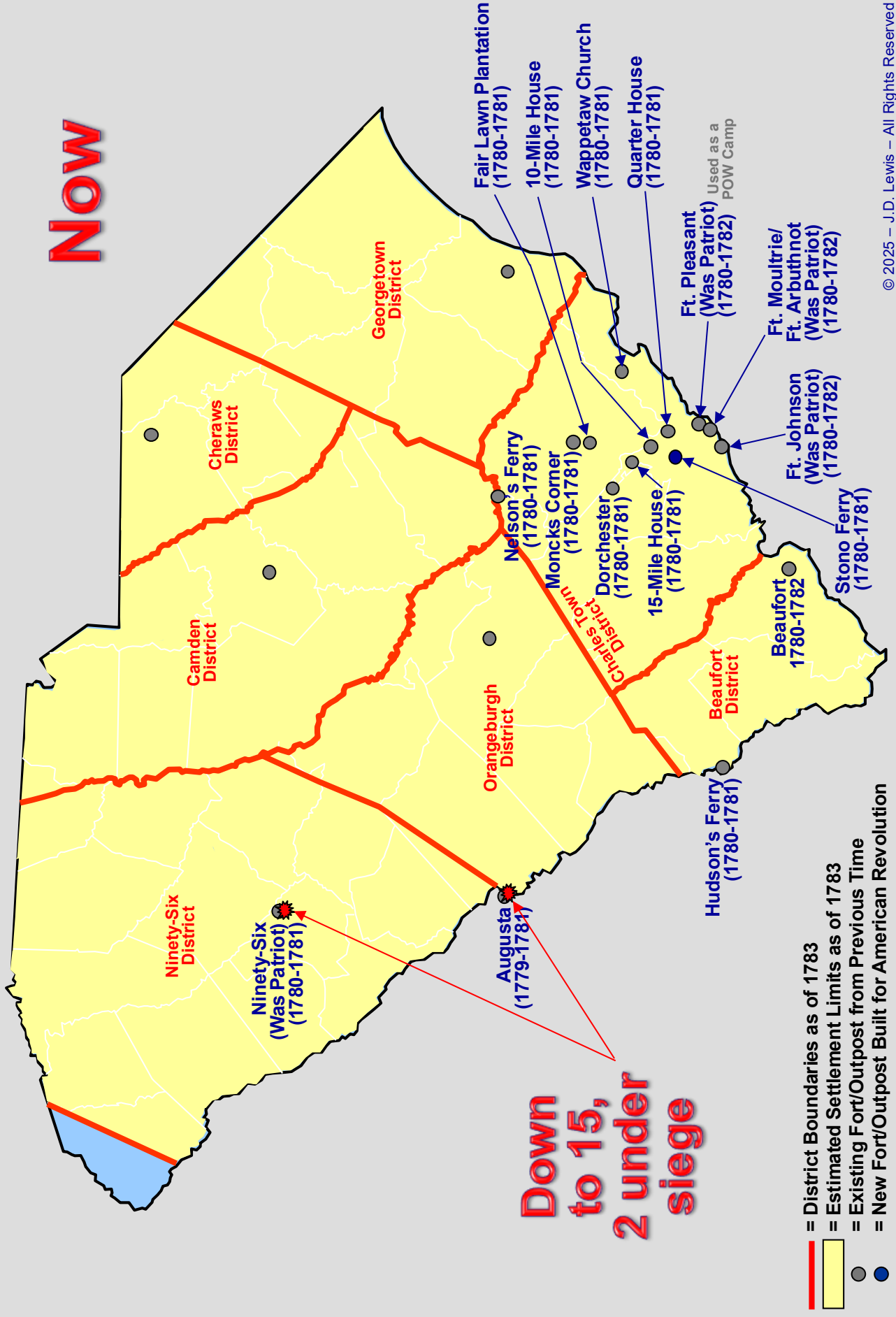
- **May 14 to 15 – Fort Granby** (just south of present-day Columbia) – Lt. Col. Henry Lee, with new Militia, and a small detachment of Marion’s Brigade, finally take this British post. Lt. Col. Lee places his 6-pounder within 400 yards of the fort before daybreak on May 14th. When the morning fog lifts, he fires his cannon and moves his infantry forward. When his Legion is close enough, they fire a volley of muskets, then Lt. Col. Lee decides to negotiate a surrender. Maj. Andrew Maxwell states that he will surrender only if he and his men can keep their plunder, which they have scoured over the past few weeks. Since there is a chance that Francis, Lord Rawdon will arrive soon, Lt. Col. Lee agrees, however, he wants all the horses in the garrison. Maj. Maxwell's mounted troops object and the negotiations are suspended. Lt. Col. Lee then gets word that Lord Rawdon has crossed the Santee River and is marching to Ft. Granby with reinforcements, so he changes his mind and agrees to Maj. Maxwell's terms. On May 15th, the British march out of the fort with its artillery, a large quantity of baggage, and all the loot from the countryside. After Lt. Col. Lee removes the remaining supplies from the fort, he orders it to be destroyed. He manages to capture 192 muskets, 86 bayonets, 63 rifles, 8,928 musket cartridges, 100 cartridge boxes, 3,000 flints, 120 pounds of powder, 328 pounds of lead, twenty 12-pound canister shots, and one drum.
- **May 19** - Marion sends news to Greene – Francis, Lord Rawdon is still at Moncks Corner. Georgetown is now garrisoned by ~80 men, including Redcoats and Loyalists. Marion requests approval to take Georgetown. He remains at Peyre’s Plantation until May 22nd.
- **May 22** - Marion moves his camp to Cantey’s Plantation and calls out his Militia. They arrive fairly quickly.
- **May 22 - June 18, Ninety-Six: longest siege of the War.** The isolated British garrison at Ninety-Six is laid siege to by patriot forces under Gen. Nathanael Greene. The approach of a British relief column leads Greene to make a final, unsuccessful assault on the fort on June 18. The events at Ninety-Six underline the fact that Britain has too few troops to hold the southern hinterlands.
- **May 27** - Marion rides out of Cantey’s Plantation towards Winyah Bay.
- **May 28 - Georgetown** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion finally forces the British garrison out of Georgetown and into boats. Interesting that such a major event has no known documented evidence identifying the units that participated with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion on this fateful day. Brig. Gen. Marion knows that the capture of Georgetown will collapse the line of British posts spread out from Charlestown to Augusta, GA. Once

British and Loyalist Forts & Outposts 1780 to 1782



British and Loyalist Forts & Outposts 1781 to 1782

Now



May 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 ☾ Friday's Ferry, Bush River #1 ★ Salem Church	2 ★ Salem Church	3 ★ Salem Church	4 ★ Scott's Lake	5 ★ Scott's Lake
6	7 ○ ★ Motte's Plantation	8 ★ Sawney's Creek, Fair Forest Creek #3 ★ Motte's Plantation	9 ★ Motte's Plantation	10 10 th British Evacuate Camden ★ Motte's Plantation	11 ★ Orangeburgh #1	12 ★ Motte's Plantation
13	14 ☾ ★ Motte's Plantation	15 ★ Beech Island #1 ★ Fort Granby #2	16 ★ Motte's Plantation	17 ★ Motte's Plantation	18 ★ Motte's Plantation	19 ★ Motte's Plantation
20	21 ★ Bush River #2 ★ McCord's Ferry	22 ★ Saluda River ★ McCord's Ferry	23 ★ McCord's Ferry	24 ★ McCord's Ferry	25 ★ Peyre's Plantation	26 ★ Peyre's Plantation
27	28 ★ Near Ninety-Six ★ Siege of Ninety-Six Begins (5/21 to 6/10) ★ Peyre's Plantation	29 ★ Georgetown ★ Georgetown #7	30 ★ Georgetown	31 ★ Georgetown	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish

(8)

(1)

(2)

(10)

- again, he decides it is time to hit Georgetown's occupiers. At Cantey's Plantation, he sends out a call for Militia, then heads for Georgetown, and reaches the town on May 28. By now, the British/Loyalist commandant of Georgetown is Capt. Robert Gray, who has recently been ordered by Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour of Charlestown to evacuate if he should become "so press'd by the enemy as to make a retreat necessary." Brig. Gen. Marion begins to lay a standard siege by digging trenches. However, to his surprise, the British board their vessels at 9 p.m. that evening and leave the town. They have spiked their three 9-pounders and a cannonade, then knocked them off their trunnions. The Patriots enter the town and level the remaining British works as the British ships wait outside the bar at Winyah Harbor. Brig. Gen. Marion is able to replenish his wardrobe and fit himself out in a new suit of regimentals. He is then summoned by Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene to help with the Siege of Ninety-Six, so he leaves a small force in Georgetown under the command of Lt. Col. Peter Horry and marches away with the captured British baggage on the backs of mules. His Militia, seeing that the job in Georgetown is finished, quietly go back to their homes. Frustrated, Brig. Gen. Marion begins gathering a new Militia to harass Francis, Lord Rawdon, on his way to Ninety-Six. He then writes to Greene and tells him of his success at Georgetown.
- Marion camps at/near Georgetown from 5/28 to 6/5.
- **June 5** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion writes to Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene – the evacuated British garrison of Georgetown is still sitting in their boats in Winyah Bay. [The British leave on 6/11.]
- Same day – Marion receives another message – On June 2nd, Col. Pasten Gould lands another 2,000 new British Regulars from Cork at Charlestown. He forwards the news to Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter and asks Sumter to forward it to Greene.
- **June 6** - Marion camps at Murry's Ferry. He continues to have great difficulty in raising men. Both Greene and Sumter attempt to get him to move, but Marion sits tight.
- **June 6** - Americans retake Augusta, GA
- **June 7** - Francis, Lord Rawdon marches out of Moncks Corner and heads to Ninety-Six to break the stalemate between Maj. Gen. Greene and Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger, Loyalist Commandant of Ninety-Six.
- **June 16** - Marion leaves Murry's Ferry and slowly marches toward Ninety-Six. He stops at Nelson's Ferry to again wait for his men to come in, but they continue to linger.

June 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 ★ Vaudant's Old Field	2 ★ Georgetown
3 ★ Snipe's Plantation	4 ★ Georgetown	5	6 ○	7	8	9
10 ★ Murry's Ferry	11 ★ Murry's Ferry	12	13 ◐	14	15 ★ Murry's Ferry	16 ★ Murry's Ferry
17	18 ★ Myddleton's Ambuscade, Roger's Plantation	19	20	21 ●	22 ★ Murry's Ferry	23 ★ Nelson's Ferry
24 ★ Nelson's Ferry	25 ★ Nelson's Ferry	26	27	28 ◑	29 ★ Nelson's Ferry	30 ★ Nelson's Ferry
★ Nelson's Ferry	★ Nelson's Ferry	★ Ancrum's Plantation	★ Ancrum's Plantation	★ Furman's Plantation	★ Ancrum's Plantation	★ Ancrum's Plantation

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (5) (0) (4)

- **June 19** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene breaks off his siege of NinetySix. He is acutely aware that Francis, Lord Rawdon is on his way. He takes his army northward, across the Bush River. Soon, Lord Rawdon marches into Ninety-Six, leaves Lt. Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle to assist Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger, then turns the remainder of his army back towards Charlestown. He stops at Orangeburgh.
- **June 22** - Hezekiah Maham is promoted from Major to Lt. Colonel. Also, Lt. Col. John Marshall is cashiered for disobeying orders and for plundering. Two promotions in the Kershaw Regiment as a result: Lt. Col. Frederick Kimball, and Major Thomas Thomson.
- **June 25** - Maj. Gen. Greene writes a long letter to Brig. Gen. Marion. Greene is upset that neither Marion nor Sumter had aided him in the affair at Ninety-Six, and now orders Marion to cooperate with Sumter “in any manner he may direct.”
- But . . . Marion’s Militia still refuses to join him – most of his men have no desire to fight under Sumter, yet they all know it is almost inevitable.
- In the meantime, Lt. Col. John Watson Tadwell-Watson retires and is soon sailing back to England. Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart takes command of the 3rd Regiment of Guards.
- **June 26** - Brig. Gen. Marion finally collects about 400 men, and after Lt. Col. William Washington urges him to meet up at the Congarees, he leaves Nelson’s Ferry and marches northward to meet personally with Lt. Col. Washington and Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene at Ancrum’s Plantation.
- **June 26 to 28** - Marion camps at Ancrum’s Plantation.
- **June 28** - Marion camps at Furman’s Plantation.
- **June 29 to July 5** - Marion again camps at Ancrum’s Plantation.
- **July 5** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene orders Brig. Gen. Francis Marion to march from Ancrum’s Plantation towards Moncks Corner in an attempt to cut off Lord Rawdon and to intercept Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart, who is marching towards Rawdon’s position at Orangeburgh.
- **July 6** - Marion passes around Lord Rawdon, whose troops are sick, exhausted, and almost mutinous. Marion camps at ?
- **July 8** – in the wee hours of the morning (1 a.m.), Marion quietly breaks camp and begins moving stealthily down the highway between Orangeburgh and Moncks Corner. Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart takes a different road and the two armies pass each other unaware. At daylight, Marion learns of this mistake and sends Lt. Col. Peter Horry back to pursue Stewart. However, Lt. Col. Stewart manages to evade Horry and he reaches the safety of Orangeburgh, where Lord Rawdon is still resting his troops.

- That same day, Maj. Gen. Greene orders Marion and Sumter to join him again at Ancrum's Plantation.
- At Ancrum's Plantation, Greene finally has almost all of his army with him at one location – Sumter, Marion, Washington, and Lee. Pickens is the only SC brigadier not there.
- **July 8** – The British/Loyalist contingent at Ninety-Six leaves. 'Nuff said.'
- **July 12** - Greene, Sumter, Marion, and his other field officers ride out with the cavalry and reconnoiter the British, but Lord Rawdon is not interested in fighting just yet. The Patriots have offered battle, but the enemy declines – for now. Greene and company march to Bloom Hill on the other side of the Santee River and camp. Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter convinces Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene to go after the British garrison at Moncks Corner. Sumter orders Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee to follow him to this important British outpost.
- **July 12 to 16** - Marion marches his army from Bloom Hill towards Moncks Corner, where Lt. Col. John Coates has 300 men of the 19th Regiment of Foot, two field howitzers, and a small group of Loyalists.
- **July 16 – Biggin Creek Bridge – Lt. Col. Peter Horry is surprised by Lt. Col. John Coates on his way to Biggin Church.** At about two in the afternoon on July 16, a slave comes into the British camp and tells them that Lt. Col. Peter Horry and his men are at Biggin Creek Bridge and that their horses are running loose in the field. At around 5 p.m., Maj. Thomas Fraser and his SC Royalists ride out and strike Lt. Col. Horry's camp as they are eating dinner. Horry and his men are caught by surprise, but quickly rally and counterattack. The nearby Col. Edward Lacey and his mounted riflemen drive Maj. Fraser's dragoons back with minor losses. British Lt. Jarvis once again finds himself in command of a troop and leading the charge, which is soon surrounded by Lt. Col. Horry's cavalry. Jarvis rides out of the trap and yells to his men to follow. Some do not get away in time and are captured. One is a Patriot deserter and is executed by Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter the next morning. Soon, the British 19th Regiment under Lt. Col. John Coates arrives from Moncks Corner with a field-piece and this stops Lt. Col. Horry's attack. Horry withdraws to Sumter's main body while Lt. Col. Coates places his men in and around St. John's Parish Church. Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter is mistaken and thinks that Lt. Col. Coates has marched out to meet him and he places his men into a line of battle - and waits. The earlier skirmish between Lt. Col. Horry and the SC Royalists is only a delaying action - while it is taking place, Lt. Col. Coates places all his stores in the church and puts

the torch to it. While the church burns, Lt. Col. Coates retreats with his forces towards Charlestown.

- **July 17 – Wadboo Bridge** – Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham are surprised by Lt. Col. John Coates on his way to Charlestown. A detachment of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's Patriots under the command of Lt. Col. Peter Horry, with Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham, set fire to two British boats and destroy the bridge at Wadboo Creek. Another source asserts that it is Lt. Col. John Coates who destroys the bridge after they had burned St. John's Parish Church and crossed the Cooper River on their way to Charlestown.
- **July 17 – Quinby's Bridge and Shubrick's Plantation** – Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter leads his brigade, Marion's brigade, and Lt. Col. Henry Lee's Legion against Lt. Col. John Coates. About a mile north of Quinby's Bridge (aka Quenby's Bridge), a hundred men of the British 19th Regiment of Foot, led by Capt. Colin Campbell, are overtaken by Lt. Col. Lee's Legion. Capt. Campbell deploys his men in line with his left on the road and his right in the woods. Lt. Col. Lee sends Maj. Joseph Eggleston's 2nd Mounted Troop into the woods to come around the left flank, while the rest of the cavalry forms in close order on the road. Lt. Col. Lee's trumpeter sounds "charge" and the cavalry come's on at a gallop with their sabers flashing. Capt. Campbell's order to fire a volley is clearly heard by Lt. Col. Lee's men, but the order is not obeyed. The recruits of the 19th Regiment of Foot throw down their arms without firing a shot. Nearly all the baggage is captured. Lt. Col. Lee does not tarry, but rides towards the bridge a half a mile away. Since Lt. Col. Coates arrives at Quinby's Bridge first, he begins loosening the planks to remove them. When he sees his rear guard approaching, he leaves the planks in place so his men can cross. Once across the river, many of his soldiers begin cooking breakfast. His cavalry even unbridles their horses. Lt. Col. Lee's dragoons soon appear, and Lt. Col. Coates places his men into a defensive position and puts the howitzer at the end of the bridge. Some of his men are still removing planks from the bridge, therefore using the howitzer is impractical. Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham's dragoons charge right on through the men removing the planks and into the howitzer, driving artillerymen from the gun. This charge pushes off most of the loose planks, and those behind him have to attempt to cross the bridge on the stringers. Lt. Col. Maham's horse is shot from under him. Some of the plank removers pick up their muskets, fire a single volley, and then quickly flee across the bridge. Capt. James McCauley does not stop to fight on the bridge, but charges on and carries the fight onto the

causeway on the other side - the British side. Patriot Capt. James Armstrong follows and attacks Lt. Col. Coates and some of his officers around a wagon, while the 19th Regiment of Foot attempts to display into a line of battle, many without their coats on. For the British, it is total chaos. Lt. Col. Henry Lee and the rest of his Legion arrive and begin repairing the bridge, but they are only armed with swords and are no match for the muskets of the British regulars. Capt. McCauley and Capt. Armstrong soon realize that they are the only two on this side of the river and they ride to the rear of the British, thinking they would be safer there. These two commanders wheel their men into the woods on this side of the causeway. The British are so crowded that they cannot form a line of battle. Col. Thomas Taylor "has a superior rifleman with a long-range gun who would pick off the British at the bridge." Col. Taylor and his men fight over the possession of a flatboat, and then his men go across. The only thing that saves the cavalry is that the 19th Regiment of Foot is not battle-hardened veterans, but untested recruits, unsure of what to do in a fierce battle. Lt. Col. John Coates decides to move his men into the concealment of nearby cornfields and try to find some shelter in nearby Shubrick's Plantation (aka Quinby Plantation) outbuildings. These are owned by Capt. Thomas Shubrick, who had been captured at the Fall of Charleston over a year ago. The British 19th Regiment, led by Lt. Col. John Coates, are falling back to Charlestown after abandoning their position at Moncks Corner. They beat off an attack by Patriot cavalry at Quinby's Bridge. Patriots include Sumter, Marion, and Lee. Lt. Col. Henry Lee and Col. Wade Hampton lead the pursuit until they come to a fork in the road at Wadboo River. Col. Hampton follows the SC Royalists, which have taken the right-hand route, but his ride is in vain because the Royalist have already crossed the river and secured many boats on the other side.

- At Shubrick's Plantation, British Lt. Col. John Coates forms his men into a square, using the buildings as part of his defense. His sole howitzer is placed in the center. Since they do not have many bayonets, Lt. Col. Henry Lee and Brig. Gen. Francis Marion decide not to attack this position and to wait for Brig. Gen. Sumter to arrive with his artillery. Brig. Gen. Sumter does not arrive until after 3 p.m., allowing the British more time to prepare their defenses. Sumter also does not bring along his artillery - he had left it behind so it would not slow him down. He decides to divide his force into three sections and attack the plantation from different angles. He places his own brigade in the center, where they have some protection from the plantation's slave buildings. Brig.

Gen. Marion's brigade is ordered to advance on the right, across open fields with no cover except for a fence about fifty yards in front of the plantation. He protests, but Brig. Gen. Sumter orders him to engage immediately. The cavalry is placed in reserve. Col. Thomas Taylor's riflemen reach the slave quarters and fire around the corners driving the British into the house. They only have seven rounds each at the beginning of the fight. Col. Taylor and forty-five men rush up to a fence enclosure on the left side of the house, not more than fifteen paces off the house. Each man screens himself behind a stout fencepost and as the British fire out a window they fire at the enemy. Sometimes a ball would hit a man who would bound up in his death agony and fall out the window. When the Patriots exhaust their seven rounds, they are pushed away by British Capt. John Skerret of the 19th Regiment of Foot, whose men do have bayonets, while the Patriots do not. Brig. Gen. Marion's men rush in to help them withdraw. Lt. Bates of the Camden Company of Mounted Militia is hit by five balls and killed. Brig. Gen. Marion's men suffer heavily. Maj. John Baxter is knocked from his horse by a musket ball. He shouts to Lt. Col. Peter Horry, "I am wounded, colonel." Horry replies, "Think no more of it, Baxter, but stand to your post." Baxter shouts, "But I can't stand, I am wounded a second time!" Horry shoots back, "Lie down then, Baxter, but quit not your post." Baxter is hit a third time and says, "They have shot me again, colonel, and if I stay any longer here, I shall be shot to pieces." Horry then says, "Be it so, Baxter, but stir not." Baxter obeys, but he was hit a fourth time. Fifty of Brig. Gen. Marion's men are killed or wounded in this assault. Col. Thomas Taylor finds Brig. Gen. Sumter "sitting coolly under the shade of a tree." He says, "Sir, I don't know why you sent me forward on a forlorn hope, promising to sustain me, and failed to do so, unless you designed to sacrifice me. I will never serve a single hour under you," and then retires from Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter's command. The battle lasts for three hours, and only ends when it is too dark to shoot. The darkness is a welcome relief to Brig. Gen. Marion's men since they too have run out of ammunition. Brig. Gen. Sumter has the men retreat three miles and wait for Capt. Singleton and the artillery piece to arrive. That night, all but one hundred of Brig. Gen. Marion's men desert. The next day, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry Lee leave Brig. Gen. Sumter's command, resolved never to fight under him again. Brig. Gen. Sumter has to withdraw when Francis, Lord Rawdon's column from Orangeburgh lands at Bonneau's Ferry, four miles away. The Patriot's casualties for both Quinby's Bridge and Shubrick's Plantation are thirty killed and thirty

July 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 ★Ancrum's Plantation	2 ★Ancrum's Plantation	3 ★Ancrum's Plantation Eggleston's Capture (aka Friday's Ferry #2)	4 ★Ancrum's Plantation	5 ○ ★Ancrum's Plantation Gen. Andrew Williamson's Capture	6	7
8 8 th British Evacuate Ninety-Six ★Horse Shoe	9 ★Ancrum's Plantation	10 ★Ancrum's Plantation	11 ★Ancrum's Plantation 15-Mile House, 10-Mile House ★Turkey Hill	12 ★Ancrum's Plantation Four Holes Bridge	13 ☾	14
15 ★Ancrum's Plantation Goose Creek Bridge, St. James, Goose Creek Church, Quarter House	16 ★Ancrum's Plantation Strawberry Ferry #1 ★Biggin Creek Bridge	17 ★Ancrum's Plantation Wadboo Bridge #2 ★Quinby's Bridge, Shubrick's Plantation	18 ★Ancrum's Plantation ★Turkey Hill	19 ★Ancrum's Plantation Bloom Hill	20	21 ●
22	23 ★Ancrum's Plantation	24 ★Ancrum's Plantation	25 ★Ancrum's Plantation Orangeburgh #1	26 ★Ancrum's Plantation Cordes' Plantation	27 ☾ ★Hudson's Ferry	28 ★Cordes' Plantation
29 ★Cordes' Plantation	30 ★Cordes' Plantation	31 ★Cordes' Plantation	★Cordes' Plantation Jul. – Dates Unknown: Bloody Savannah, Dreher's Plantation, Sandy Run Creek, Tugaloo River #2, Washington's Raid	★Cordes' Plantation	★Cordes' Plantation	★Cordes' Plantation

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish
(4) (2) (12)

- wounded. The British casualties are six killed, thirty-eight wounded, and 100 captured. The British also lose several wagons, a load of ammunition, and the baggage of the 19th Regiment of Foot. In the baggage is a chest containing 720 guineas, which Brig. Gen. Sumter divides up amongst his men. Of course, the rest of the South Carolina regiments learn of this, and they are even more furious at Sumter, whose popularity is now at an all-time low.
- Marion goes to Cordes's Plantation and camps. Lt. Col. Henry Lee buries his dead, then rejoins Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene in the High Hills of the Santee.
- **August 2 to 19** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion camps at Peyre's Plantation. **August 4** – Col. Isaac Haynes hanged by the British in Charlestown. Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene soon orders Marion to attack British lines of communication around Charlestown. (*see August 16 below*)
- **Latter half of August** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion moves his ~200 Militiamen to the west side of the Edisto River and meets up with Col. William Harden. Marion camps at Horse Shoe.
- **August 16 – Santee River** (near Murry's Ferry) – Col. John Ervin captures three British officers and another individual. Col. Isaac Hayne had been captured at Horse Shoe in July and brought to Charlestown for trial. He is found guilty by the British of violating his parole and is hanged for treason on August 4th. Hayne instantly becomes a martyr to the Patriot cause and his name is a new rallying cry for all South Carolinian Patriots. Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene writes the British in Charlestown "that retaliation shall immediately take place, not on the Tory militia officers, but it shall fall on the heads of regular British officers."
- Soon thereafter, Maj. Gen. Greene orders Brig. Gen. Francis Marion to strike at the enemy's lines of communications down to Charlestown. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, in turn, sends Col. John Ervin to disrupt communications along the Santee River. Col. Ervin captures an enemy convoy south of the Santee River and takes a Capt. Campbell, two other British officers, and a private prisoner. Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene confines these prisoners to the camp provost for possible reprisal for the recent death of Patriot Col. Isaac Hayne. (Col. John Ervin took over the Lower Craven County Regiment after Col. Hugh Giles resigned in June of 1781.)
- **August 24 – Wells' Plantation** (southeastern Berkeley County) – Capt. William Bennett is surprised by Loyalist Capt. McNeil. In the parishes of St. Thomas and Christ Church, near Charlestown, Brig. Gen. Francis

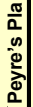
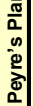
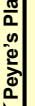
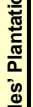
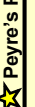
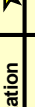
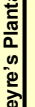
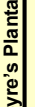
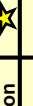
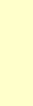
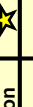
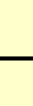
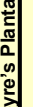
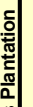
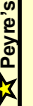
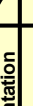
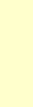
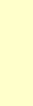
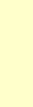
Marion's troops were involved in a couple of actions that have not been often mentioned. On August 24, 1781, a party of militia and Continental cavalry raid as far south as Daniel Island, just across the Cooper River from the city. Upon their retreat northward, their trail is picked up by a party of British regular troops and Loyalist militia sent out by Capt. McNeil, the commander of the British post at Wappetaw. This expedition overtakes a party of Brig. Gen. Marion's militia after sundown at Wells' Plantation on Bull Head. The British and Loyalists proceed to surround the house, but the Patriots, commanded by Capt. William Bennett, are alerted in the nick of time by the barking of a dog. In the ensuing skirmish, the Royal forces kill one Patriot, wound several others, and take sixteen good horses with all their trappings, but they do not succeed in capturing most of Capt. Bennett's command.

- (The Wells family owned the firm that published Charleston's Loyalist newspaper, which may account for the excellent press coverage that this small affair received soon after the events described above. Bull Head is the source of a southern tributary of Quinby Creek that is today known as Northampton Creek. The site is in present-day Berkeley County about five miles southeast of Huger and less than two miles from the Charleston County line.)
- **August 27 – Godfrey's Savannah** (Present-day Colleton County, south of Walterboro) – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion attempts to ambush Lt. Col. Ernst Leopold von Borck, but has to abort his plan. Brig. Gen. Marion wants to attack a British force under Lt. Col. Ernst Leopold von Borck as they return to the Edisto. He makes preparations to ambush them at Godfrey's Savannah on the night of August 27th. Many of his troops fail to follow orders and the ambush has to be aborted.
- **August 31 – Cypress Swamp** – Capt. George Cooper attacks another small group of Loyalists. When Brig. Gen. Francis Marion sets out against the British at Parker's Ferry on this same day, he sends Capt. George Cooper with a detachment of mounted militia to create a diversion. At Cypress Swamp, fifteen miles southwest of Moncks Corner, Capt. Cooper attacks and captures a small force of Loyalists, then rides on towards Charleston. At Dorchester, he drives off cattle in front of the British post there and again continues down the Charleston Road, ready to cause more trouble. At the Ashley River Church, his men attack another group of Loyalists, which are using the church as a military station. Continuing down the Charlestown Road, Capt. Cooper attacks yet another small group of Loyalists. (Some assert this third engagement is actually a double reporting of the incident at Ashley River Church.) Next, passing

onto Goose Creek Road, he proceeds to the 10-Mile House, returns and passes over Goose Creek Bridge, taking a circuitous route around the British at Moncks Corner, and arrives in camp at Peyre's Plantation near the Santee River, where Brig. Gen. Francis Marion now camps again, with many prisoners, and without the loss of a man.

- **August 31 – Parker's Ferry** (present-day Colleton and Dorchester Counties, southeast of Cottageville) – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion finally gets his battle with Lt. Col. Ernst Leopold von Borck.
- (A local historical marker says this engagement occurred on August 30th, but many pensioners later said August 31st. Robert D. Bass asserts in his 1959 book, entitled, "Swamp Fox," that this engagement happened much earlier, on August 13th, and that Marion had but 200 men. In his notes, he also states it probably happened on August 31st. He had earlier used a Continental Congress date which turned out to be incorrect because the date was transposed wrong – 13 vs. 31.)
- After the aborted ambush at Godfrey's Savannah on August 27, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion sends Lt. Col. Peter Horry to Chehaw (?), where there are three British schooners taking on rice, guarded by thirty men. The British hear Lt. Col. Horry's approach and sail down river before the Patriots arrive. Brig. Gen. Marion also sends out other patrols to reconnoiter various British positions and they find the enemy too strong to attack. He then decides to ambush them on the causeway leading to Parker's Ferry.
- On the night of August 28, he places men on the causeway to observe the British movements. A British patrol comes out looking for Brig. Gen. Marion's force and his men move off the causeway. The British are not able to find the Patriot camp in the dark, so they ride on to Hyrne's (?) Plantation. The next morning, Brig. Gen. Marion follows and puts his men in a line of battle along the tree line. A few long-range shots wound two British soldiers, but they do not fall for the bait, and are not lured out into an ambush. After two hours of sniping the Patriots return to their camp.
- On August 29, the British move to Isaac Hayne's Plantation and Brig. Gen. Marion follows again. Still looking for a fight, he sets up his camp only five miles away.
- On the 31st, Brig. Gen. Marion conceals his men in a swamp beside the causeway. He has Col. William Harden's men move back 100 yards from the ambush line so they can be used as reserves. Maj. Samuel Cooper and sixty swordsmen are told to attack the rear of the enemy after the ambush is initiated. They then wait for the enemy to appear. Lt. Col. Ernst Leopold von Borck leaves Hayne's Plantation in mid-afternoon with his

August 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		 Aug. - Dates Unknown: Bass's Mill, Near Orangeburgh	1  Cunningham's Raid  Cordes' Plantation	2  Georgetown #8  Peyre's Plantation	3  McCord's Ferry  Peyre's Plantation	4 
5	6  Sally's Cowpens  Peyre's Plantation	7  Parson's Plantation  Peyre's Plantation	8  Cordes' Plantation	9  Peyre's Plantation	10  Peyre's Plantation	11  Peyre's Plantation
 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation
12 	13  Peyre's Plantation	14  Peyre's Plantation	15  Four-Mile Branch  Peyre's Plantation	16  Santee River  Peyre's Plantation	17  Santee River  Peyre's Plantation	18  Peyre's Plantation
19 	 Peyre's Plantation	20  Peyre's Plantation	21  Peyre's Plantation	22  Peyre's Plantation	23  Peyre's Plantation	24  Peyre's Plantation
 Peyre's Plantation	26 	27  Godfrey's Savannah  Horse Shoe	28  Horse Shoe  Horse Shoe	29  Horse Shoe  Horse Shoe	30  Horse Shoe  Horse Shoe	31  Parker's Ferry #2  Jenkins' Ferry

 = Marion's Camp Location
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
  = Other Battle/Skirmish

(4)

(2)

(5)

(8)

- infantry. He has two pieces of artillery in front of the column while Maj. Thomas Fraser and his mounted SC Royalists are in the rear of the column. It is almost dark when they stumble into a firefight between Brig. Gen. Marion's men and a handful of Loyalist that have just discovered them. Lt., Col. von Borck orders Maj. Fraser to drive off the Patriots. Maj. Fraser sends Lt. Stephen Jarvis charging forward, while he places three other divisions on the road, and to the left and right of the road. Brig. Gen. Marion's mounted men charge Lt. Jarvis, who reverses course quickly. Maj. Fraser believes that these are Col. William Harden's men and orders his cavalry in full gallop to intercept them. Brig. Gen. Marion now has the enemy right where he wants them. He signals his hidden men, and instantly Maj. Fraser's horsemen are surrounded. At a distance of forty yards, the Patriots open up with buckshot and the dragoons go down. Maj. Fraser rallies his men and tries to charge, but the Patriots deliver a second volley, and then a third. There is no way for Maj. Fraser to attack in the swamp, so he has to withdraw down the causeway, down the full length of the ambush. Capt. Archibald Campbell is wounded twice. Maj. Fraser is badly bruised when his horse is killed and the rest of his cavalry rides over him as he lies in the road. The Patriots continue to occupy the causeway for three more hours, until Brig. Gen. Marion sees a large body of infantry with a field piece coming their way. His riflemen fire upon the field piece, wounding and killing many accompanying it. Brig. Gen. Marion could have easily slaughtered more of the SC Royalists with his rifles, but he is low on ammunition. His men have also not eaten in twenty-four hours, so he has them all just slip away into the swamp. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion reports that twenty Loyalist dragoons and twenty-three horses are dead on the spot. Marion loses one man killed. Col. William Stafford loses three wounded. The British evacuate the area and move back to snug Charlestown. Brig. Gen. Marion sends a party after them, and they find forty dead horses on the road. He then returns "home" with his prisoners.
- September 1** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion returns to Peyre's Plantation and camps until September 4th.
- September 4** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene orders Marion to move up the Santee River, closer to his position.
- September 5** - Marion camps about seventeen miles above Eutaw. Greene joins Marion at this location for the night.
- September 7** - Greene organizes his army and moves it down Congaree Road to Burdell's Tavern.

- **September 8 – Battle of Eutaw Springs** – Greene gives command of all Militia to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion – By mid-summer, 1781, the Continentals, under Major General Nathanael Greene, have gained virtual control of South Carolina. The retreating British, disillusioned and sick with summer heat, unite forces under Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart at Orangeburgh, and begin their retreat back to Charlestown. Early in September, the 1,400 well-equipped British camp in cool shade beside the gushing springs of Eutaw, little dreaming that the fairly large Patriot army is close upon their heels. Maj. Gen. Greene, hearing of Gen. George Washington's plan to encircle and embarrass the British at Yorktown, determines to prevent southern aid from reaching the beleaguered Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis. Contingents under Generals Marion and Pickens, and Lieutenant Colonels Henry Lee, William Washington, Henry Hampton, among other South Carolina leaders, are called together, and many units from other states join them. These 2,080 poorly-equipped, underfed, and near-naked Americans, camp on September 7 on the Congaree River Road at Burdell's Tavern (near present-day Vance), only seven miles from Eutaw Springs. Strategy for the ensuing attack is accredited to the genius of the dreaded "Swamp Fox," Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, who knows every foot of the Santee swamps and river.
- Robert D. Bass asserts in his 1959 book, entitled, "Swamp Fox," that Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene gives command of all Continentals to NC Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner, and command of all Militia to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion.
- After organizing his army for attack, at 4 a.m. on September 8, Maj. Gen. Greene marches south from Burdell's Tavern, his army in four columns, each detailed to its place at Eutaw Springs. Lt. Col. William Henderson leads the advance with the SC State Troops and Lt. Col. Henry Lee's Legion. Brig. Gen. Marion comes next with the Militia of North Carolina and South Carolina. Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner follows with the Continentals, and Lt. Col. William Washington brings up the rear with his 3rd Regiment of Continental Dragoons. In his deployment, Brig. Gen. Marion sends Brig. Gen. Andrew Pickens to the extreme left. In the center, he posts NC Col. Francois DeMalmedy and the Militia of North Carolina. And from his own Brigade, he forms the right wing. Lt. Col. William Henderson covers the left wing and Lt. Col. Henry Lee and his Legion covers the right wing of all State Troops and Militia units. September 8th dawns fair and intensely hot, but the Patriots, on short rations and with little rest, advance in the early morning light toward the springs. At their approach, the surprised British leave their uneaten

breakfast and quickly throw lines of battle across the road in a heavily wooded area. Behind them in cleared fields stands a large brick home with a high-walled garden. The woods and waters of Eutaw Creek are on the north. Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart quickly realizes what is happening and he forms his troops in one line across the Congaree Road. On his extreme right, he posts Maj. John Majoribanks and a flank battalion behind a thicket a hundred paces in front of Eutaw Creek. In the center, he posts the 3rd Regiment of Guards and Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger's Loyalists, both under Cruger's command. On his left, he posts the 63rd Regiment of Foot and the 64th Regiment of Foot, their flank in air, but supported by Maj. John Coffin and his cavalry. He also posts Maj. Henry Sheridan and sharpshooters from the New York Volunteers in the exceedingly strong brick house of Patrick Roche, which stands in a field west (?) of Eutaw Springs. Heavy firing soon crackles and booms through the shady woods. At first the center of the Patriot line caves in, but while opposing flanks are fighting separate battles, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene restores the center with North Carolina Continentals. The whole British line then begins to give, but Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart quickly pulls up his left-flank reserves, forcing the Patriots to retreat under a thunderous fire. The encouraged British shout, yell, and rush forward in disorder; whereupon Maj. Gen. Greene (according to J. P. Petit) "brought in his strongest force: the Maryland and Virginia Continentals, Kirkwood's Delawares, and Lt. Colonel Washington's South Carolina [sic - Virginia] cavalry . . . with devastating effect." Both the British and the Continentals are astonished to see Marion's Militiamen, steady, unfaltering, and advancing like veterans into the enemy's hottest fire. "The fire redoubled; our officers behaved with the greatest bravery, and the militia gained much honor by their firmness," Greene later reports to the Continental Congress. To Maj. Gen. Baron von Steuben he writes that "such conduct would have graced the veterans of the Great King of Prussia." Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's Militia units fire seventeen (17) rounds. Then, with ammunition exhausted, they retire in good order, leaving the fighting to Brig. Gen. Jethro Sumner's Continentals. "My brigade behaved well," Marion later writes to Lt. Col. Peter Horry.

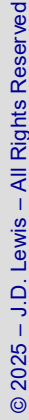
- The Continentals move forward with spirit. As the Patriots advance, the left of the British line falls back in disorder, and Lt. Col. Henry Lee, wheeling his infantry upon them, increases the enemy's confusion. In the center, Lt. Col. Cruger's line holds, British regulars meeting Continentals in hand-to-hand fighting, bayonets meeting bayonets, and swords clashing on swords. But the confusion on the British left soon affects the center,

and when the Marylanders deliver a terrific fire, the whole British line, except for Maj. Majoribanks flankers, sags, falters, and begins retreating. The British flee in every direction and the Patriots take over their camp. Only Maj. John Majoribanks, on the British right flank and pushed far back into the woods near Eutaw Creek, is able to hold his unit together. Maj. Henry Sheridan takes hasty refuge in the brick home; Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart gathers some of his men beyond, and from this vantage they "pick off" many American officers and men. Maj. Gen. Greene then sends Lt. Col. Washington's cavalry to deal with Maj. Majoribanks, but penetrating the woods with horses proves too difficult, so Lt. Col. Washington tries to encircle and rout, thus exposing himself to dangerous fire. His horse is shot from under him, he himself is wounded, and his company practically ravaged. When a hand-to-hand fight develops, a British soldier poises his sword over the wounded Lt. Col. Washington, but Maj. Majoribanks sees this and gallantly turns it aside. Lt. Col. William Washington is now his prisoner. In camp, eating the deserted breakfast, and feeling the battle is won, the hungry and thirsty Patriots begin plundering the English stores of food, liquors, and equipment. Thoroughly enjoying themselves they ignore their leaders' warnings and commands. Maj. Majoribanks, realizing the disorder, falls upon them. Maj. Sheridan and Lt. Col. Stewart pound at their right, and Maj. John Coffin comes in from their left. The stunned Americans fight this impossible situation bravely, but they are quickly put to flight from the British camp. After more than four hours of indecisive battle under a merciless sun, both armies have had enough. Casualties are extremely high. "Blood ran ankle deep in places," and the strewn area of dead and dying is heart-breaking. Maj. Gen. Greene collects his wounded and returns to Burdell's Tavern. Lt. Col. Stewart remains the night at Eutaw Springs but hastily retreats the next day toward Charlestown, leaving behind many of his dead unburied, and seventy of his seriously wounded. The gallant Maj. John Majoribanks, wounded and on his way to Moncks Corner, dies later in a slave cabin on Wantoot Plantation. He is buried beside the road, but, in 1941, when lake waters were to later cover that area, his remains were removed by the S.C.P.S.A. to their present resting place at the Eutaw Springs Battlefield memorial.

- **September 9** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion returns to Cantey's Plantation and dismisses his troops. With only his several staff, he settles down here until October 17th.
- **September 10 – Near Moncks Corner – Lt. Col. Henry Lee and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham attack the British as they retreat towards Charlestown.**

September 30, 1781

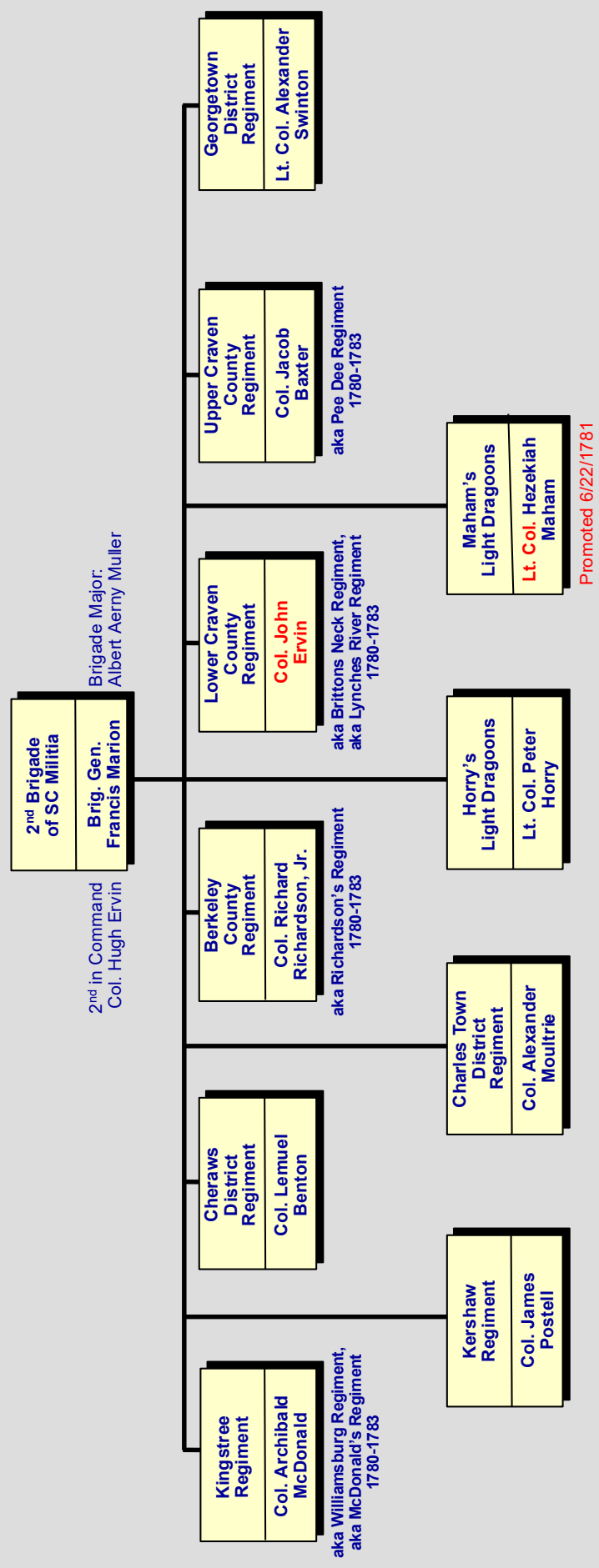
Continental
Army



In August of 1781, Col. Benjamin Roebuck is exchanged and he left Sumter's Regiment and joined Pickens's Regiment.

Marion's Brigade in September of 1781

10 Regiments of Militia



Col. Hugh Giles resigned in June of 1781. John Ervin was promoted to Colonel and took over the Lower Craven County Regiment.

Hezekiah Maham was promoted from Major to Lt. Colonel on June 22, 1781.

In September of 1781, Gov. John Rutledge commissioned John Barnwell a Brigadier General, and four of Marion's regiments were now transferred to his command: the Beaufort District Regiment, the Colleton County Regiment, the Upper Granville County Regiment, and the Lower Granville County Regiment.

September 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
★ Peyre's Plantation	★ Peyre's Plantation Ridgeway's Fort	★ Peyre's Plantation	★ Lauren's Plantation Steven's Creek	★ Lauren's Plantation	★ Burdell's Tavern	★ Peyre's Plantation Eutaw Springs
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation Near Moncks Corner	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
★ Inland Waterways	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation	★ Cantey's Plantation
30						
★ Cantey's Plantation						

★ = Marion's Camp Location
 ☀ = Battle/Skirmish-Marion's Brigade w/Marion
 ☀ = Battle/Skirmish-Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
 ☀ = Other Battle/Skirmish

The day after the battle of Eutaw Springs, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene ordered Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee to chase after Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart and to do as much damage to the enemy as possible before they made it back to the safety of Charlestown. With Lt. Col. Lee was Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham and what was left of his unit. Lee later wrote in his memoirs that he and his men had been in pursuit of the enemy's "rear guard, with a portion of their wagons conveying the wounded."

- Lt. Col. Lee and Lt. Col. Maham overtook Lt. Col. Stewart on the next morning. Maj. Joseph Eggleston was sent to attack the enemy's flank while Lt. Col. Lee and the remainder of his group moved to "force the enemy in front." Maj. Eggleston's men had to ride through thick black-jack oaks, which slowed their progress, therefore giving the British time to form and fire once before fleeing. Maj. Eggleston's horse was killed, but he escaped with five bullet holes in his clothing and equipment. Lt. Col. Lee and his men fared much better. When he examined the captured wagons, Lee discovered they were filled with the "miserable wounded," who "supplicated so fervently to be permitted to proceed." Lee allowed them to follow their brethren, not wishing "to add to their misery and to his troubles." Brig. Gen. Francis Marion later reported, "We have taken twenty-four British and four Tories prisoners," fourteen of the dragoons captured by "six men of Lee and Maham."
- One source asserts that Maj. Eggleston lost several men, including a valuable sergeant.
- For the remainder of September, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion spends a lot of time accepting the surrender and allegiance of the Loyalists. Gov. Rutledge's proclamation states that all Loyalists except those who held commissions from the British government could have, "a free pardon and permission for their wives and families to return and reoccupy their possessions, on condition that such men appearing at our headquarters, or before a Brigade or the Colonel of any Regiment, and there subscribing an engagement to serve the State faithfully as militia men for six months."
- **During October**, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene consults with Gov. John Rutledge and Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, and all agree that Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham are authorized for their regiments to be elevated from Militia to State Troops.
- Maham recruits new men below the Santee River and soon has a respectable unit, which is soon called the SC 3rd Regiment of State Dragoons.

October 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 Oct. – Dates Unknown: Hell Hole Creek, Swancey's Ferry	1	2	3	4	5	6
	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation  Pratt's Mill	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Doughty's Plantation			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation
28	29	30	31			
 Vince's Fort	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation			

 = Marion's Camp Location
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/ Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/ Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
  = Other Battle/Skirmish

(2)

(0)

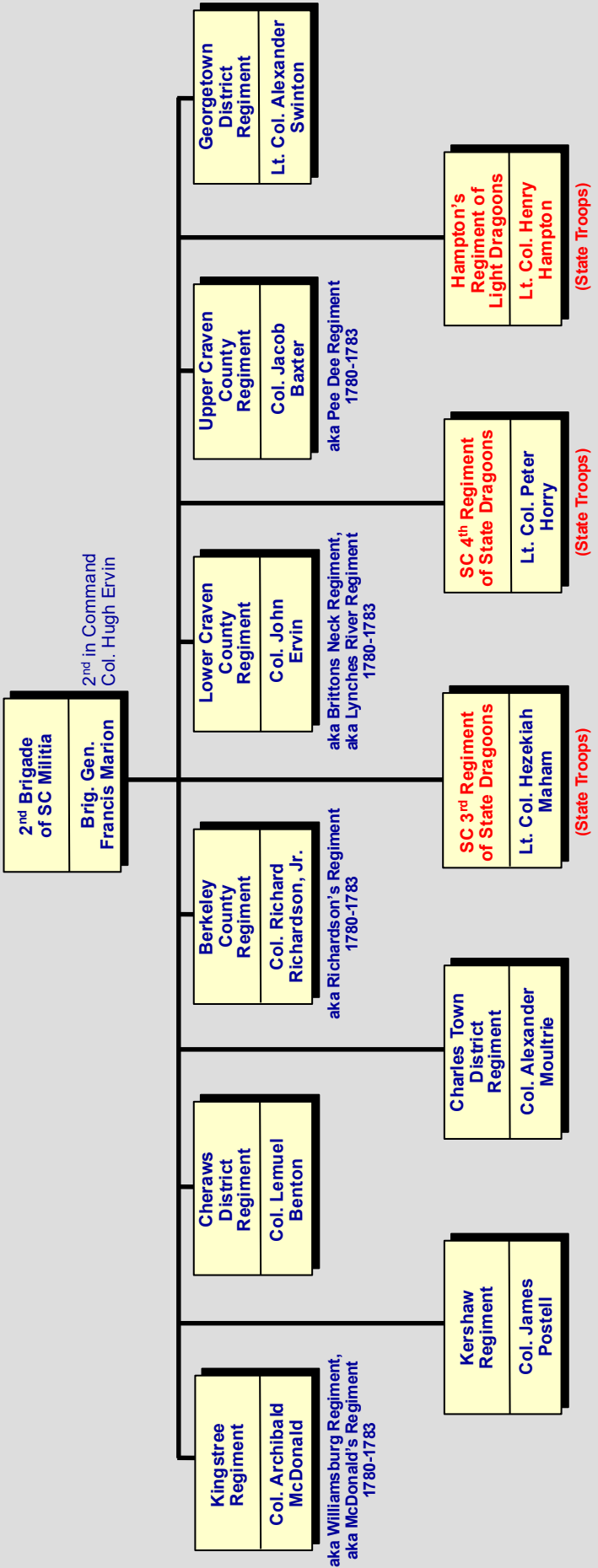
(0)

(4)

Marion's Brigade in November of 1781

8 Regiments of Militia +

3 Regiments of State Troops



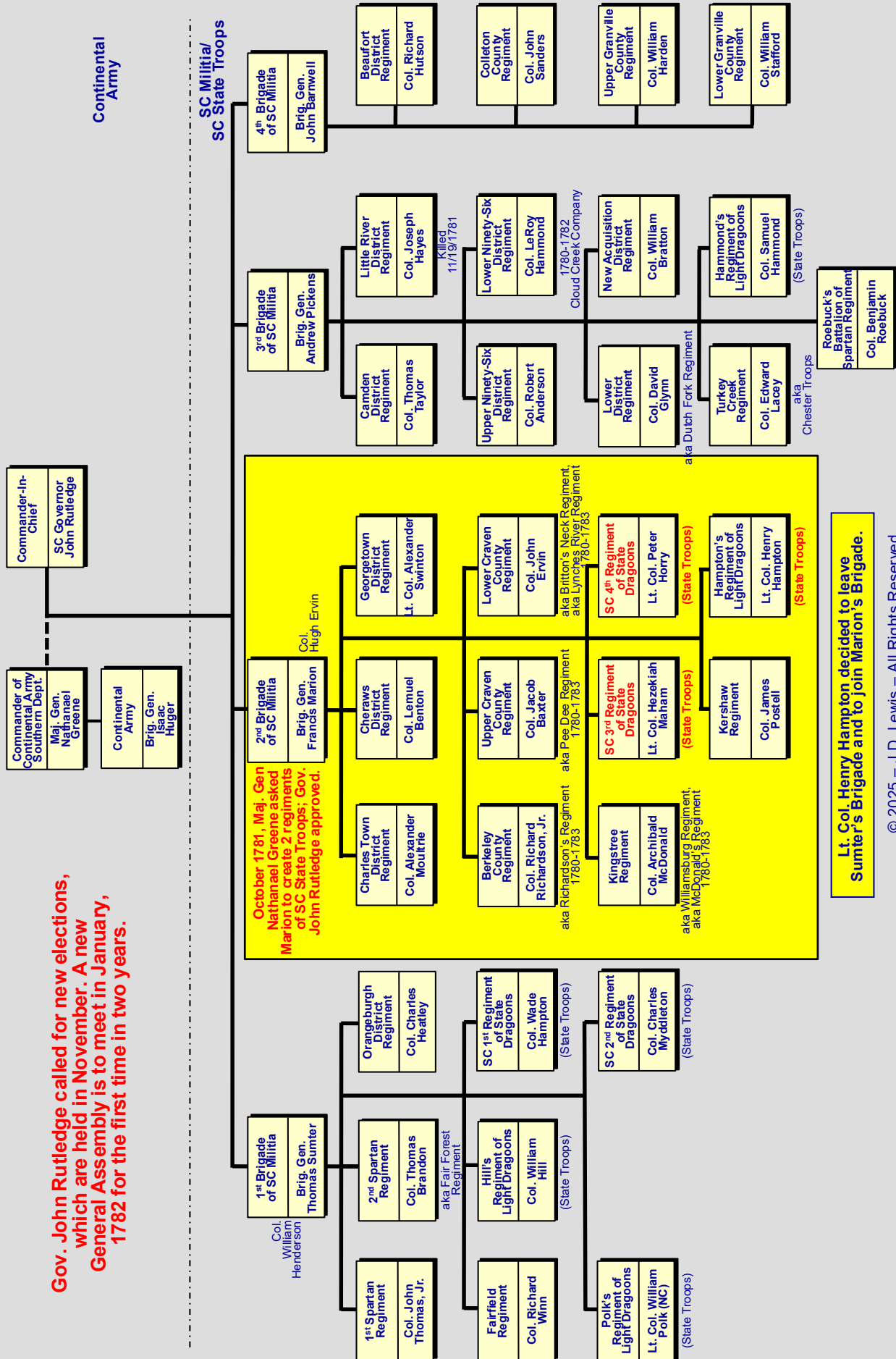
In October of 1781, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene and Gov. John Rutledge agreed to establishing two new regiments of State Troops, essentially redesignating two existing regiments of Militia – Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham light dragoons.

In late September, Lt. Col. Henry Hampton decided to leave Sumter's Brigade and joined Marion's Brigade in early October of 1781.

South Carolina Military Organization

November 15, 1781

Gov. John Rutledge called for new elections, which are held in November. A new General Assembly is to meet in January, 1782 for the first time in two years.



2nd in Command
Col. Hugh Ervin

Brigade Majors:
Maj. Albert Aerny Muller
Maj. Keating Simons

The known officers of Marion's Brigade during 1781 (1 of 2)

2nd Brigade
of SC Militia

Brig. Gen.
Francis Marion

Kingstree Regiment	Col. Archibald McDonald
-----------------------	----------------------------

Lt. Col. John James
Adj. Samuel DuBose
Adj. Samuel McGill
Capt. Dwight Anderson
Capt. John Baxter
Capt. William Benison
Capt. Thomas Bennett
Capt. James Brown
Capt. John Clarke
Capt. Daniel Conyers
Capt. William Fishburne
Capt. John James, Jr.
Capt. Abram Lenud
Capt. Francis Lesesne
Capt. James McCauley
Capt. John McCauley
Capt. Robert McCottry
Capt. William McCottry
Capt. Thomas Mitchell
Capt. Daniel Morral
Capt. John Postell
Capt. Thomas Potts
Capt. Samuel Price
Capt. John Richbourg
Capt. Henry Snipes
Capt. William Clay Snipes
Capt. Henry Sparkes
Capt. Thomas Waties
Capt. James Witherspoon

Many transferred to
Horry's and Maham's
New Regiments

26 Known
Companies

Cheraws District Regiment	Col. Lemuel Benton
---------------------------------	-----------------------

Lt. Col. John Jackson
Lt. Col. Maurice Murphy
Maj. William Staphard
Adj. John Andrews
Adj. Thomas Conn
Capt. Jeremiah Allen
Capt. Robert Allison
Capt. Thomas Ayer
Capt. John Blakeney
Capt. John Butler
Capt. Gabriel Clements
Capt. Henry Council
Capt. John Cox
Capt. Joseph Dabbs
Capt. William DeWitt
Capt. Abraham DuBose
Capt. Andrew DuBose, Jr.
Capt. Elias DuBose
Capt. Peter DuBose
Capt. John Edwards
Capt. Thomas Ellerbee
Capt. Thomas Evans
Capt. James Ford
Capt. James Gillespie
Capt. Richard Godfrey
Capt. William Hendricks
Capt. ? Hogan
Capt. Joseph Hudson
Capt. Edward Jones
Capt. Guthridge Lyons
Capt. Thomas McGraw
Capt. Alexander McIntosh
Capt. John Munnerlyn
Capt. Robert Pasley
Capt. Moses Pearson
Capt. Claudius Pegues, Jr.
Capt. Nathaniel Saunders
Capt. Daniel Sparks
Capt. John Stackhouse
Capt. William Standard
Capt. Jesse Steads
Capt. John Wilds
Capt. Daniel Williams
Capt. John Wilson

39 Known
Companies

Berkeley County Regiment	Col. Richard Richardson, Jr.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Lt. Col. William Armstrong
Lt. Col. Hugh Horry
Lt. Col. Matthew Singleton
Lt. Col. John Vanderhorst
Maj. Anthony Ashby
Maj. John Gamble
Maj. Benjamin Smith
Adj. Thomas Chandler
Capt. John Armstrong
Capt. William Black
Capt. James Cantey
Capt. George Sinclair Capers
Capt. William Capers
Capt. William Dukes
Capt. Joseph Hill
Capt. John Malone
Capt. William McCauley
Capt. Robert McCottry
Capt. William McCottry
Capt. John Neilson
Capt. John Palmer
Capt. John Singleton
Capt. Benjamin Waring
Capt. Gavin Witherspoon

16 Known
Companies

Lower Craven County Regiment	Col. John Ervin
------------------------------------	--------------------

Maj. George King
Maj. Robert Thornley
Capt. Clement Conyers
Capt. George Cooper
Capt. Francis Davis
Capt. John Delessetine
Capt. William Gordon
Capt. James Gregg
Capt. John Melton
Capt. Henry Mouzon
Capt. John Rogers
Capt. Valentine Rowell
Capt. Samuel Tate
Capt. James Weathers

12 Known
Companies

Upper Craven County Regiment	Col. Jacob Baxter
------------------------------------	----------------------

Lt. Col. John Baxter
Lt. Col. William Davis
Lt. Col. Thomas Lloyd
Lt. Col. Maurice Murphy
Lt. Col. John Purvis
Maj. James Oldfield
Maj. Tristram Thomas
Adj. John McCowen
Capt. Robert Baxter
Capt. John Brockington
Capt. Aaron Daniel
Capt. Thomas Ellerbee
Capt. Robert Gasque
Capt. Joseph Hudson
Capt. Edmund Irby
Capt. William Irby
Capt. Malachi Murphy, Jr.
Capt. William Prestwood
Capt. Shadrack Simons
Capt. John Smith
Capt. Amos Windham

13 Known
Companies

Georgetown District Regiment	Lt. Col. Alexander Swinton
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Lt. Col. John Ervin
Maj. John Baxter
Adj. William Huggins
Capt. Henry Britton
Capt. Edward Conner
Capt. Samuel Cooper
Capt. Samuel Elliott
Capt. John Frierson
Capt. ? Handlin
Capt. Mark Huggins
Capt. John Perry
Capt. Jehu Postell
Capt. Robert Thornley
Capt. William Wilkie

11 Known
Companies

Some officers are listed here twice due to promotions or transfer of regiments.
There were very likely more officers in 1781, but these are all that can be confirmed.

2nd in Command
Col. Hugh Ervin

Brigade Majors:
Maj. Albert Aerny Muller
Maj. Keating Simons

The known officers of Marion's Brigade during 1781 (1 of 2)

2nd Brigade
of SC Militia

Brig. Gen.
Francis Marion

Kingstree Regiment	Col. Archibald McDonald
-----------------------	----------------------------

Lt. Col. John James
Adj. Samuel DuBose
Adj. Samuel McGill
Capt. Dwight Anderson
Capt. John Baxter
Capt. William Benison
Capt. Thomas Bennett
Capt. James Brown
Capt. John Clarke
Capt. Daniel Conyers
Capt. William Fishburne
Capt. John James, Jr.
Capt. Abram Lenud
Capt. Francis Lesesne
Capt. James McCauley
Capt. John McCauley
Capt. Robert McCottry
Capt. William McCottry
Capt. Thomas Mitchell
Capt. Daniel Morral
Capt. John Postell
Capt. Thomas Potts
Capt. Samuel Price
Capt. John Richbourg
Capt. Henry Snipes
Capt. William Clay Snipes
Capt. Henry Sparkes
Capt. Thomas Waties
Capt. James Witherspoon

Many transferred to
Horry's and Maham's
New Regiments

26 Known
Companies

Cheraws District Regiment	Col. Lemuel Benton
---------------------------------	-----------------------

Lt. Col. John Jackson
Lt. Col. Maurice Murphy
Maj. William Stoddard
Adj. John Andrews
Adj. Thomas Conn
Capt. Jeremiah Allen
Capt. Robert Allison
Capt. Thomas Ayer
Capt. John Blakeney
Capt. John Butler
Capt. Gabriel Clements
Capt. Henry Council
Capt. John Cox
Capt. Joseph Dabbs
Capt. William DeWitt
Capt. Abraham DuBose
Capt. Andrew DuBose, Jr.
Capt. Elias DuBose
Capt. Peter DuBose
Capt. John Edwards
Capt. Thomas Ellerbee
Capt. Thomas Evans
Capt. James Ford
Capt. James Gillespie
Capt. Richard Godfrey
Capt. William Hendricks
Capt. ? Hogan
Capt. Joseph Hudson
Capt. Edward Jones
Capt. Guthridge Lyons
Capt. Thomas McGraw
Capt. Alexander McIntosh
Capt. John Munnerlyn
Capt. Robert Pasley
Capt. Moses Pearson
Capt. Claudius Pegues, Jr.
Capt. Nathaniel Saunders
Capt. Daniel Sparks
Capt. John Stackhouse
Capt. William Standard
Capt. Jesse Steads
Capt. John Wilds
Capt. Daniel Williams
Capt. John Wilson

39 Known
Companies

Berkeley County Regiment	Col. Richard Richardson, Jr.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Lt. Col. William Armstrong
Lt. Col. Hugh Horry
Lt. Col. Matthew Singleton
Lt. Col. John Vanderhorst
Maj. Anthony Ashby
Maj. John Gamble
Maj. Benjamin Smith
Adj. Thomas Chandler
Capt. John Armstrong
Capt. William Black
Capt. James Cantey
Capt. George Sinclair Capers
Capt. William Capers
Capt. William Dukes
Capt. Joseph Hill
Capt. John Malone
Capt. William McCauley
Capt. Robert McCottry
Capt. William McCottry
Capt. John Neilson
Capt. John Palmer
Capt. John Singleton
Capt. Benjamin Waring
Capt. Gavin Witherspoon

16 Known
Companies

Lower Craven County Regiment	Col. John Ervin
------------------------------------	--------------------

Maj. George King
Maj. Robert Thornley
Capt. Clement Conyers
Capt. George Cooper
Capt. Francis Davis
Capt. John Delessetine
Capt. William Gordon
Capt. James Gregg
Capt. John Melton
Capt. Henry Mouzon
Capt. John Rogers
Capt. Valentine Rowell
Capt. Samuel Tate
Capt. James Weathers

12 Known
Companies

Upper Craven County Regiment	Col. Jacob Baxter
------------------------------------	----------------------

Lt. Col. John Baxter
Lt. Col. William Davis
Lt. Col. Thomas Lloyd
Lt. Col. Maurice Murphy
Lt. Col. John Purvis
Maj. James Oldfield
Maj. Tristram Thomas
Adj. John McCowen
Capt. Robert Baxter
Capt. John Brockington
Capt. Aaron Daniel
Capt. Thomas Ellerbee
Capt. Robert Gasque
Capt. Joseph Hudson
Capt. Edmund Irby
Capt. William Irby
Capt. Malachi Murphy, Jr.
Capt. William Prestwood
Capt. Shadrack Simons
Capt. John Smith
Capt. Amos Windham

13 Known
Companies

Georgetown District Regiment	Lt. Col. Alexander Swinton
------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Lt. Col. John Ervin
Maj. John Baxter
Adj. William Huggins
Capt. Henry Britton
Capt. Edward Conner
Capt. Samuel Cooper
Capt. Samuel Elliott
Capt. John Frierson
Capt. ? Handlin
Capt. Mark Huggins
Capt. John Perry
Capt. Jehu Postell
Capt. Robert Thornley
Capt. William Wilkie

11 Known
Companies

Some officers are listed here twice due to promotions or transfer of regiments.
There were very likely more officers in 1781, but these are all that can be confirmed.

November 1781 (Continued)

➤ **November 17th to 18th**, new elections are held all across South Carolina to elect new representatives for the General Assembly, which is planned to be held in early January of 1782.

- **The following men from Marion's Brigade are elected to the SC State Senate:**

Name	Rank / Unit	Represented
Francis Marion	BG / Marion's Brigade	St. John's Berkeley Parish
William Harden	Col. / Upper Granville County Regiment	Prince William's Parish
Hugh Horry	Lt. Col. / Berkeley County Regiment	Prince George's, Winyah Parish and All Saints Parish

- **The following men from Marion's Brigade are elected to the SC House of Representatives:**

Name	Rank / Unit	Represented
Peter Horry	Col. / SC 4 th Regiment of State Dragoons	Prince George's, Winyah Parish
James Postell	Col. / Kershaw Regiment	St. Philip's & St. Michael's Parish
Thomas Potts	Capt. / Kingstree Regiment	Prince Frederick's Parish
William McCottry	Capt. / Berkeley County Regiment	Prince Frederick's Parish
John McCauley	Capt. / Kingstree Regiment	Prince Frederick's Parish
John James	Maj. / Kingstree Regiment	Prince Frederick's Parish
John Baxter	Lt. Col. / Upper Craven County Regiment	Prince Frederick's Parish

continues >>>

November 1781 (Continued)

- **Men from Marion's Brigade elected to the SC House of Representatives(continued):**

Name	Rank / Unit	Represented
William Allston	Capt. / SC 4 th Regiment of State Dragoons	All Saints Parish
Tristram Thomas	Maj. / Kershaw Regiment	St. David's Parish
Claudius Pegues, Jr.	Capt. / Cheraws District Regiment	St. David's Parish
Lemuel Benton	Col. / Cheraws District Regiment	St. David's Parish
Hezekiah Maham	Lt.Col. / SC 3 rd Reg. of State Dragoons	St. Stephen's Parish
Alexander Moultrie	Col. / Charles Town District Regiment	St. Philip's & St. Michael's Parish
Richard Lushington	Maj. / Charles Town District Regiment	St. Philip's & St. Michael's Parish
Thomas Grimball	Capt. / Charles Town District Regiment	St. Philip's & St. Michael's Parish
Mark Huggins	Capt. / Georgetown District Regiment	St. James, Santee Parish
Thomas Elliott	Capt. / Marion's Aide-de-Camp	St. James, Goose Creek Parish
John Baddeley	Lt. Col. / Charles Town District Regiment	St. James, Goose Creek Parish
Richard Singleton	Capt. / Kershaw Regiment	St. Bartholomew's Parish
John Vanderhorst	Lt. Col./ Berkeley County Regiment	Christ Church Parish
Richard Richardson, Jr.	Col./ Berkeley County Regiment	District Eastward of the Wateree

continues >>>

November 1781 (Continued)

- **Men from Marion's Brigade elected to the SC House of Representatives (continued):**

Name	Rank / Unit	Represented
John James (of High Hills)	Capt. / Kingstree Regiment	District East of the Wateree
John Gamble	Maj. / Berkeley County Regiment	District East of the Wateree
William Stafford	Col. / Lower Granville County Regiment	St. Peter's Parish
Charles DuPont	Maj. / Lower Granville County Regiment	St. Peter's Parish

28 officers of Marion's Brigade elected to the 4th SC General Assembly of January 1782.

There are very likely more, but this Author can only confirm the above.

- Horry recruits new men at Indiantown and along the Pee Dee, and he soon has plenty of issues to deal with. His unit is soon called the SC 4th Regiment of State Dragoons.
- Marion soon has plenty of troubles from both officers – they are under the immediate impression that their units are now on the Continental Line and directly under Greene. No...they are State Troops, and still under Marion.
- **October 17** - Marion camps at Doughty's Plantation (location not known).
- **October 23** - Maj. Gen. Greene writes a letter to Peter Horry telling him to put his corps under Marion. It is assumed that this info is also passed along to Hezekiah Maham.
- **October 25** - Marion camps at Cantey's Plantation until November 6th.
- **November 9** - news arrives with Lt. Col. Henry Lee that Lt. Gen. Charles, Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19th. He also brings news that the Continental Congress in Philadelphia had issued a Resolve on October 29th: Resolved, That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be presented to Brigadier General Marion of the South Carolina Militia, for his wise, gallant, and decided conduct, in defending the liberties of his country, and particularly for his prudent and intrepid attack on a body of British troops, on the 30th day of August last, and for the distinguished part he took in the battle of the 8th of September.
- **November 10** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion gives a ball for his men and their ladies at the home of John Cantey.
- **November** - Gov. John Rutledge called for new elections, which are held in November. A new General Assembly is to meet in January 1782, the first time in two years.
- Twenty-eight officers of Marion's Brigade are elected to the 4th SC General Assembly of January 1782. There are very likely more, but this Author can only confirm the above.
- **November 17 – Fair Lawn Plantation – Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham and NC Militia seize a British Hospital and take many prisoners.**
(aka Callington's Building or Callington's Garrison. aka Fair Lawn Barony. aka Colleton House. aka Moncks Corner 4. Some sources assert that this engagement happened on November 27. Most NC pensioners assert it happened on October 16, while some assert it happened on November 17. However, if this happened on October 16, Maham's regiment was then known as Maham's Light Dragoons. Most simply say it occurred at or near Moncks Corner.)

- Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham and his men (SC 3rd Regiment of State Dragoons) capture around ninety prisoners within sight of the British army below Moncks Corner. With Lt. Col. Maham is Capt. James McCauley and Capt. William McIntosh.
- "Sometime in the Fall of 1781, I served a third Campaign as a volunteer for a term of three or four months under Capt. Roger Topp of Sullivan County, Col. Isaac Shelby and Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Bledsoe commanded & during this Campaign, Colonel John Sevier and Lieutenant Colonel Robertson of the Washington troops were along with us, too. We crossed over the Santee River and joined General Francis Marion, with Lt. Col. Horry and Lt. Col. Maham of the Cavalry. We were engaged in scouting and harassing the British, we took their Hospital and some prisoners at Moncks Corner..." [edited version that comes from the pension application of Zacheus Copland (S2470).] In his 1834 pension application affidavit, William Sympson (S15669) recounts: "... he was however at the taking of a fortification near Moncks Corner in which there were 93 men & 3 women whom they were prisoners & burnt the fortification..."
- The "other version" [only slightly different]: British Capt. Murdock MacLaine is sent with fifty men of the 84th Regiment of Foot to relieve the post at Fair Lawn Plantation, described as a "strong brick house known to have been constructed for defense as well as for comfort," and protected by considerable abatis. This plantation protects a good landing on the Cooper River. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion takes advantage of the turnover of personnel and sends Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham with 180 of his men plus 200 North Carolinians under Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Sevier, which have just been assigned to his command, thanks to a request from Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene in the Fall of 1781. On their way to Fair Lawn Plantation, Lt. Col. Maham and his group pass another British post and attempt to entice the British cavalry out to a fight, but they refuse, and the Patriots move on, not knowing that the British horsemen are following them. The Patriots consider the main house too formidable to take, so they decide to attack one of the outbuildings, which is a British hospital. NC riflemen cover the redoubt while Lt. Col. Maham and his cavalry ride up to the building and demand its surrender. The medical defenders offer no resistance at all. The Patriots capture 300 stands of arms and other goods. About 150 patients and staff are made prisoners. Eighty prisoners could walk and are taken back to Brig. Gen. Marion's camp, the rest are paroled. Capt. MacLaine's garrison watch all of this happen but do nothing. The hospital is burned and the Patriot's ride away.

November 1781

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			 Nov. – Dates Unknown: Cloud's Creek #1, Moore's Plantation, Mount Willing, R. Hampton's Surprise, Duncan's Creek	1 	2	3
4	5	6  Gowen's Fort	7	8 	9	10  Marion gives a ball For his men and their ladies at the home of John Cantey.
 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation		 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation	 Cantey's Plantation
11	12  Orangeburgh #3	13  Moore's Surprise (aka Rowe's Plantation)	14	15 	16  Tarrar's Spring	17  Cloud's Creek #2  Fair Lawn Plantation
18	19  Hayes' Station  Wappetaw Church	20	21	22 	23	24
		 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation
25  NC Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Savier leave Marion's camp and head home.	26	27	28	29	30 	
 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Peyre's Plantation	 Quash's Plantation	 Quash's Plantation	 Quash's Plantation	

★ = Marion's Camp Location (3)

💣 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (0)

💣 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (2)

💣 = Other Battle/Skirmish (11)

- **November 19 – Wappetaw Church** – Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham attacks an unknown British contingent. (One source asserts this event happened on November 17.) Needless to say, the British enjoyed no long-range success in keeping Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's patrols out of the vicinity, and sometime during the fall of 1781, the British post at Wappetaw Meeting House comes under attack by a corps of state troops commanded by Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham. The enemy abandoned this post as soon as they saw the Carolinians approaching – no shots were exchanged – per one source. Another source asserts that NC Col. Isaac Shelby also participated, which leads one to also assume that NC Col. John Sevier was involved as well, since both were assigned to assist Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham in October of 1781. However, none of the later NC pensioners of the 1830s mention this event. Although this engagement is probably not all that significant, it represents yet another gap in the published historical record. According to John China (S46593), the British take a beating, since a number of the enemy are said to have been killed or captured. [This contradicts the above assertion that the enemy left without a shot being fired.]
- This outpost is located about thirteen miles north of the modern community of Mount Pleasant, in a church building that the British have converted into a fortified stronghold. The Wappetaw Independent or Congregational Church seems to have experienced a series of misfortunes during the Revolution. Not only was the house of worship appropriated for military use, but the pastor is said to have been murdered in the parsonage house by his slaves during these unsettled times. The British added the crowning piece of mischief by burning the meeting house together with the church records when they abandoned the post at the close of the war. This site is on U.S. Hwy. 17 in Charleston County.
- **November 20** - Marion camps at Peyre's Plantation until Nov. 27.
- **November 25** - NC Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Sevier leave SC under the command of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham, and head back across the mountains to home.
- **November 28** - Marion camps at Quash's Plantation until Dec. 6th.
- **December 13** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene encamps at Round O.
- **December 15** - Gov. John Rutledge writes a letter to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and requests an escort of twenty-five men and a proper officer from Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham's regiment of cavalry.
- Marion and his men are moving restlessly around in St. Thomas's Parish.

December 1781

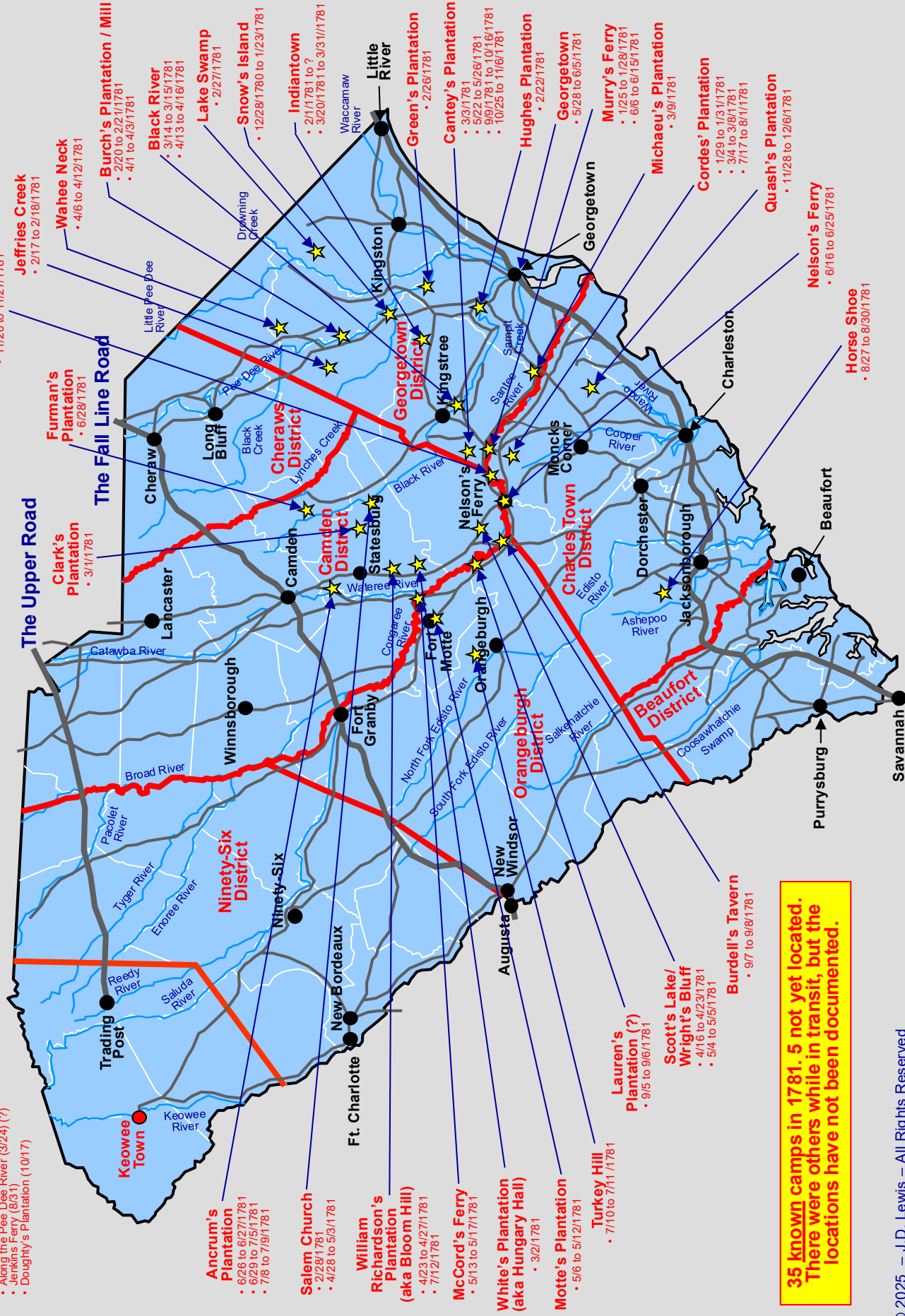
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1  Fort Dorchester ★ Quash's Plantation
2 ★ Quash's Plantation	3 ★ Quash's Plantation	4 ★ Quash's Plantation	5 ★ Quash's Plantation	6 ★ Quash's Plantation	7  McCord's Creek	8 
9	10	11	12	13	14	15 
16	17	18	19  McQueen's Plantation	20  Edisto River, Otranto	21	22 
23  Slaughter Field	24	25  Daufuskie Island Christmas Day	26	27	28	29
30 	31					

★ = Marion's Camp Location (1)  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (0)  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (1)  = Other Battle/Skirmish (6)

Marion's Known Camps in 1781

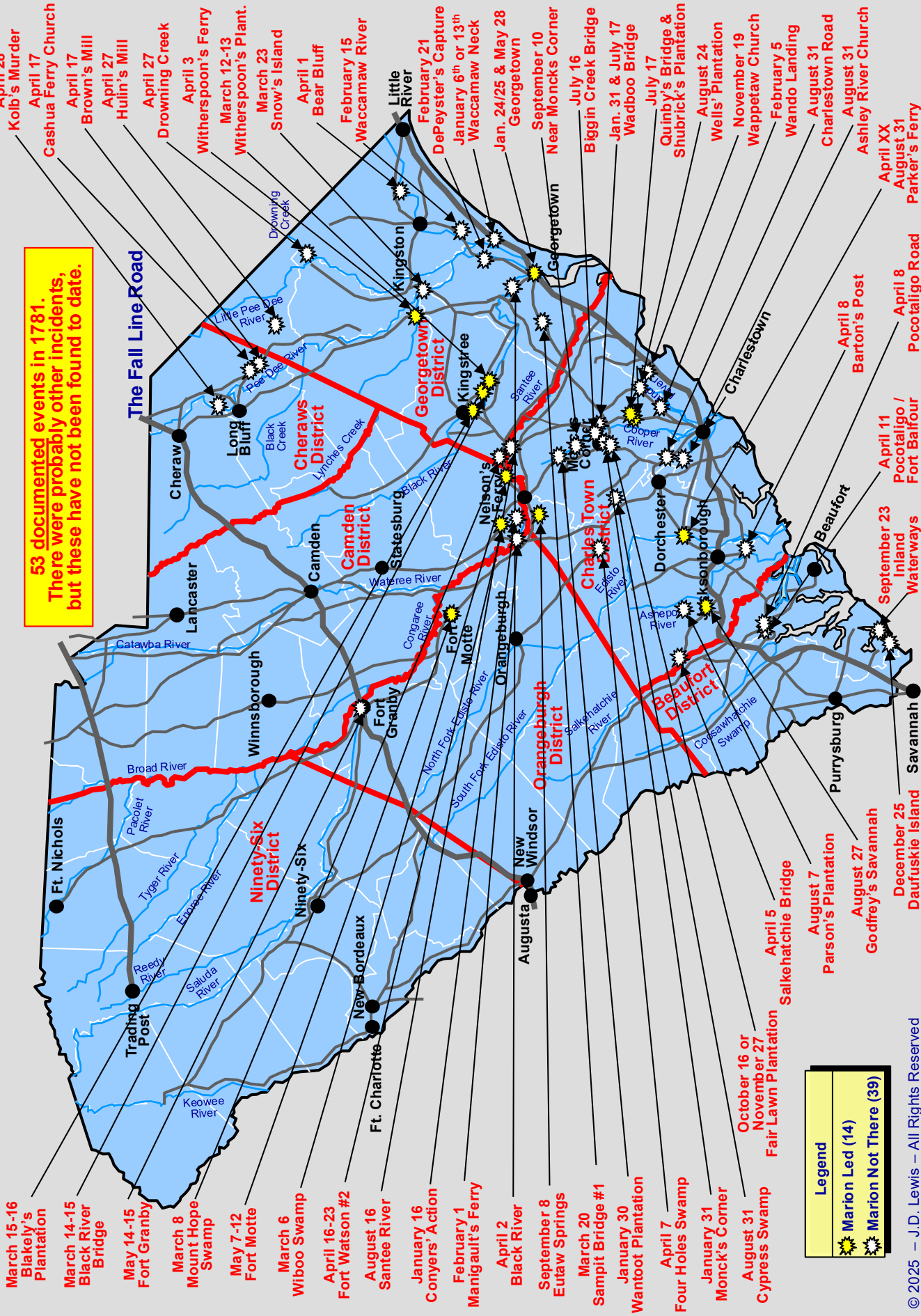
Cannot find the locations of:

- Glover's Plantation (2/23)
- Lempiere's Plantation (2/25)
- Along the Pee Dee River (3/24) (?)
- Jenkins Ferry (8/31)
- Doughly's Plantation (10/17)



35 known camps in 1781. 5 not yet located. There were others while in transit, but the locations have not been documented.

The Known Battles & Skirmishes Involving Marion's Brigade in 1781



Cherokee Lands

The Upper Road

The Fall Line Road

King's Highway

Cherokee Lands

Ninety-Six District

Orangeburg District

Beaufort District

Charles Town District

Camden District

Cheraw District

Georgetown District

Estimated Casualties in 1781

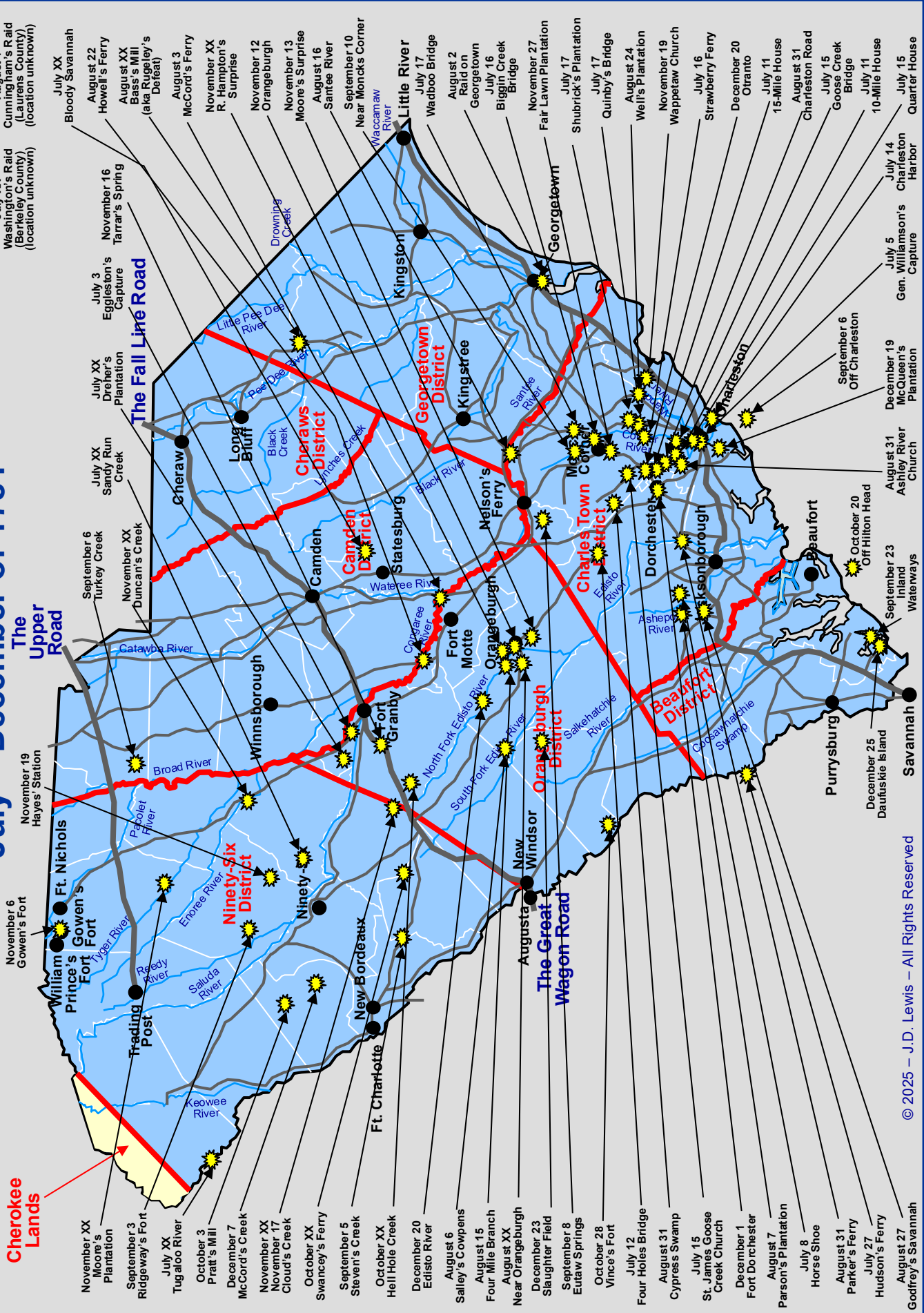
Patriots	British/Loyalists
Killed - 455	Killed - 417
Wounded - 77	Wounded - 958
Captured - 71	Captured - 1,613
Missing - 199	Missing - 269

2025 - J.D. Lewis - All Rights Reserved

Estimated Casualties in 1781	
<u>Patriots</u>	<u>British/Loyalists</u>
Killed - 455	Killed - 417
Wounded - 77	Wounded - 958
Captured - 71	Captured - 1,613
Missing - 199	Missing - 269

All Known Battles & Skirmishes in South Carolina

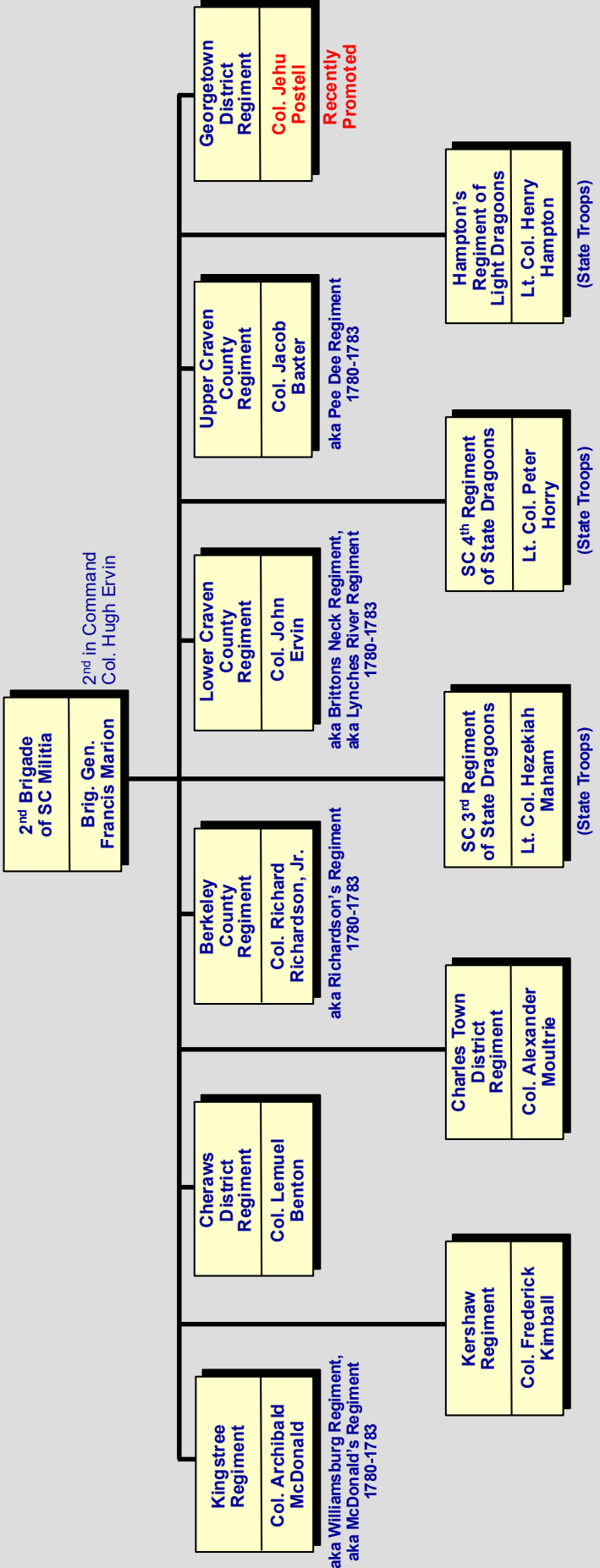
July – December of 1781



Marion's Brigade in January of 1782

8 Regiments of Militia +

3 Regiments of State Troops



Jehu Postell was promoted to full Colonel and given command of the Georgetown District Regiment.

2nd in Command
Col. Hugh Ervin

Brigade Majors:
Maj. Albert Aerny Muller
Maj. Keating Simons

The known officers of Marion's Brigade during 1782 (1 of 2)

2nd Brigade
of SC Militia

Brig. Gen.
Francis Marion

Kingstree Regiment	Col. Archibald McDonald
-----------------------	----------------------------

Lt. Col. John James
Adj. Samuel DuBose
Capt. James Brown
Capt. John James, Jr.
Capt. Josiah Long
Capt. John McCauley
Capt. Robert McCottry
Capt. William McCottry
Capt. Thomas Mitchell
Capt. Daniel Morral
Capt. Thomas Potts
Capt. John Richbourg
Capt. Thomas Waties

11 Known
Companies

Cheraws District Regiment	Col. Lemuel Benton
---------------------------------	-----------------------

Lt. Col. ? Floyd
Lt. Col. Maurice Murphy
Maj. Alexander McIntosh
Maj. John Mikel, Jr.
Maj. James Oldfield
Maj. William Standard
Maj. Tristram Thomas
Adj. John Andrews
Adj. Thomas Conn
Capt. Jeremiah Allen
Capt. Gabriel Clements
Capt. Henry Council
Capt. Andrew DuBose, Jr.
Capt. Elias DuBose
Capt. John Edwards
Capt. William Hendricks
Capt. Joseph Hudson
Capt. James Jenkins
Capt. Edward Jones
Capt. Thomas McGraw
Capt. Alexander McIntosh
Capt. James Munnerlyn
Capt. Robert Pasley
Capt. Moses Pearson
Capt. Claudius Pegues, Jr.
Capt. William Prestwood
Capt. Nathaniel Saunders
Capt. Daniel Sparks
Capt. John Stackhouse
Capt. William Standard
Capt. Richard Whittington
Capt. John Wilson

23 Known
Companies

Berkeley County Regiment	Col. Richard Richardson, Jr.
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Lt. Col. Matthew Singleton
Lt. Col. John Vanderhorst
Maj. Anthony Ashby
Maj. John Gamble
Maj. Benjamin Smith
Capt. John Armstrong
Capt. James Cantey
Capt. William Capers
Capt. William Dukes
Capt. John Malone
Capt. William McCauley
Capt. Thomas McFaddin
Capt. John Neilson
Capt. John Palmer
Capt. John Singleton
Capt. Joshua Toomer
Capt. Gavin Witherspoon

12 Known
Companies

Lower Craven County Regiment	Col. John Ervin
------------------------------------	--------------------

Maj. George King
Capt. Clement Conyers
Capt. George Cooper
Capt. John Delessetine
Capt. William Gordon
Capt. John Melton
Capt. Henry Mouzon
Capt. John Rogers
Capt. Samuel Tate

8 Known
Companies

Upper Craven County Regiment	Col. Jacob Baxter
------------------------------------	----------------------

Lt. Col. John Baxter
Lt. Col. William Davis
Lt. Col. Robert Lide
Lt. Col. Thomas Lloyd
Adj. John Andrews
Capt. John McCowen
Capt. Robert Baxter
Capt. John Brockington
Capt. Simon Connell
Capt. Aaron Daniel
Capt. Thomas Ellerbee
Capt. Robert Ellison
Capt. Samuel Felder
Capt. Robert Gasque
Capt. Richard Green
Capt. James Gregg
Capt. Joseph Hutson
Capt. William Irby
Capt. Robert Pasley
Capt. Shadrack Simons
Capt. John Smith
Capt. Amos Windham

16 Known
Companies

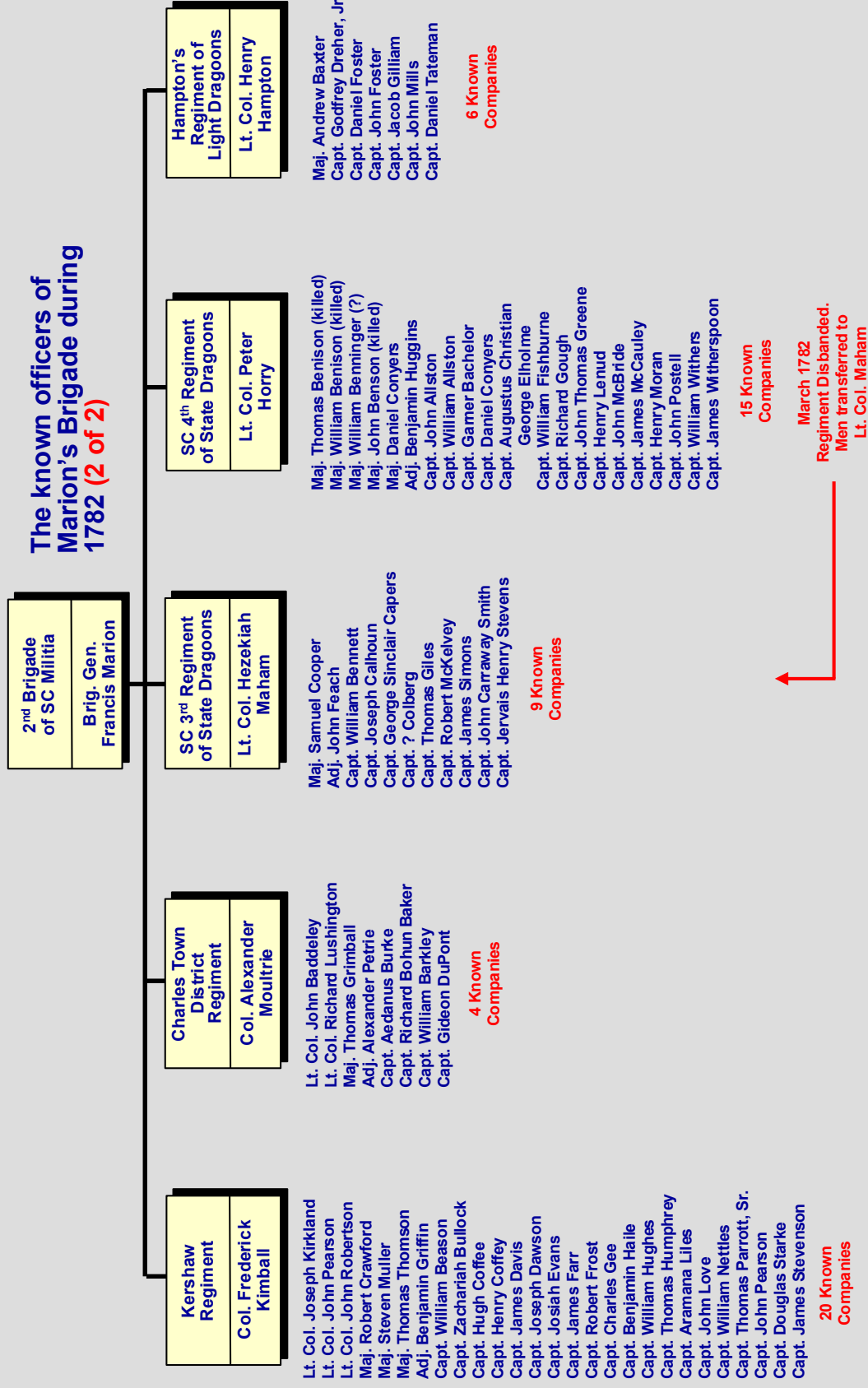
Georgetown District Regiment	Col. Jehu Postell
------------------------------------	----------------------

Maj. John Warden
Adj. William Huggins
Capt. Henry Britton
Capt. Edward Conner
Capt. Samuel Cooper
Capt. Samuel Elliott
Capt. Samuel Foxworth
Capt. John Frierson
Capt. Philip Frierson
Capt. Mark Huggins
Capt. Jehu Postell
Capt. William Wilkie

10 Known
Companies

Some officers are listed here twice due to promotions or transfer of regiments.
There were very likely more officers in 1782, but these are all that can be confirmed.

The known officers of Marion's Brigade during 1782 (2 of 2)



134 known companies in total during 1782 – reminder, not all were in the field at the same time

Some officers are listed here twice due to promotions or transfer of regiments.
There were very likely more officers in 1782, but these are all that can be confirmed.

- During the week before Christmas, they sweep around Moncks Corner and get as far as Dorchester. The entire area is quiet – the British are hunkered down in and right around Charlestown.

Aftermath: 1782 to 1787

1782

- **January 3 – Videau's Bridge** – Col. Richard Richardson, Jr. is badly beaten by Maj. William Brerford and Maj. John Coffin. (aka Smith's Plantation. One source asserts this engagement happened on January 2nd.) Loyalist Maj. John Coffin and approximately 360 infantry and cavalry go against Patriot Col. Richard Richardson, Jr., with a mounted force, mostly newly recruited militiamen, who panic. Approximately fifty Patriots are killed and twenty captured. Maj. Coffin loses one officer killed and another officer and one dragoon wounded.
- As 1782 is ushered in, the British find themselves penned up in Charlestown surrounded by a combination of Militia and Continental soldiers. British Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie is the commandant of the city and has to slaughter 200 horses because he has nothing to feed them. To protect the river approaches to Charlestown, Maj. Gen. Leslie has several small outposts which are guarded by armed galleys (a low, flat ship with one or more sails and up to three banks of oars, chiefly used for warfare, trade, and piracy). One of these armed galleys is in the Wando River guarding the outpost on Daniel's Island, which is now under surveillance by Col. Richard Richardson, Jr. and his Berkeley County Regiment (Militia), which are based in nearby Cainhoy. The British use the armed galleys primarily to guard foraging parties looking for foodstuffs in the surrounding countryside, which totally irritates the Patriots who surround them, but they have little ammunition. Maj. Gen. Leslie receives reports that Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's numerous and spread-out detachments might be vulnerable, so he orders Maj. William Brereton to cross the Cooper River and invade St. Thomas's Parish. On January 2nd, Maj. Brereton makes it to Daniel's Island with 360 infantry and cavalry and then moves up the Strawberry Road. Col. Richard Richardson, Jr. knows that he is outnumbered so he requests reinforcements from Brig. Gen. Marion, who is low on men, but he does send a detachment of new and inexperienced cavalry from Lt. Col.

January 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3 Videau's Bridge	4	5
6 ☾	7	8	9	10	11	12 Raid on John's Island
★ Wambaw Bridge	★ Wambaw Bridge	★ Wambaw Bridge	★ Wambaw Bridge	★ Strawberry's Ferry		
13 ●	14 Dorchester #1	15 Fenwick Hall	16	17	18	19
20	21 ☾	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29 ○	30	31		

★ = Marion's Camp Location
 ☾ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion
 ● = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
 ☾ = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (2) (0) (1) (3)

- Hezekiah Maham's SC 3rd Regiment of State Dragoons, led by Maj. Samuel Cooper. Maj. Brereton marches across Daniel's Island and crosses Beresford Creek, then rests his men at Brabant Plantation, the home of Rev. Robert Smith. Maj. Brereton places troops on Videau's Bridge to guard the approaches leading to the plantation. Col. Richardson has his men circle around and come at the bridge from the north. Col. Richardson does some reconnoitering on his own, but soon comes racing back with the NY Volunteers, the SC Royalists, and the Independent Troop of Black Dragoons hot on his tail. When he reaches his own men, he wheels around and orders a charge. Maj. Samuel Cooper charges with his cavalry and the British immediately retreat. At Videau's Bridge, the untrained men are fired upon by British infantry and twenty-two are killed. Maj. Coffin charges the confused Patriots with fresh cavalry causing the new recruits to flee. Some of Lt. Col. Maham's veterans, led by Maj. Samuel Cooper, stay and fight, but they too are slaughtered. In the intense fight, Capt. George Sinclair Capers takes three sword thrusts in the body. Loyalist Capt. Archibald Campbell is killed when he attempts to escape after he has been captured. The British forces pursue the Patriots on a six-mile running gun battle before they turn back to the main force. Maj. Brereton continues raiding cattle, foraging as far north as Quinby's Bridge before he returns to Haddrell's Point.
- **January 1782 – Loyalists leave America.** The evacuation of loyalists begins. Largely unwelcome in the new United States, about 100,000 Americans who remained loyal to the crown find new lives in Britain, Canada, and British colonies in the West Indies. Among them are about 15,000 African Americans, some of whom end up helping to found the country of Sierra Leone in Africa. The loyalist experience will have a profound effect on the development of Canada's national identity.
- **Mid-February** - Lt. Col. Peter Horry takes ill. He gives command of Marion's Brigade to Col. Archibald McDonald, then goes home. This again really angers Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham. But Maham must also go join the 4th SC General Assembly in Jacksonborough. Maham gives command of his regiment to Capt. John Carraway Smith.
- **February 19 – Strawberry Ferry** – Col. Benjamin Thompson (of Massachusetts) sends a detachment that captures a Patriot Lieutenant. This was a little known incident that occurred prior to the much better known engagements at Wambaw Bridge and Tidyman's Plantation.

Massachusetts Loyalist Col. Benjamin Thompson, posted in Charlestown, somehow learns of the problems between Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham after Brig. Gen. Francis Marion goes to the Fourth General Assembly in Jacksonborough and gives command of the brigade to Lt. Col. Peter Horry. Col. Thompson assembles all of the available cavalry currently on duty in Charlestown and a sizeable group of infantry, then he divides his men into three groups. The first group marches through Goose Creek to Moncks Corner where they cross Biggin Creek, then move southward towards Childsburly and cross the Wadboo Bridge on the way to the east side of Strawberry Ferry. On February 19, this detachment of mostly British Regulars, captures a Patriot Lieutenant with six (6) men and a large number of livestock. The second group of Col. Thompson's force crosses the Cooper River at Strawberry Ferry that night after the Patriots are captured. The third group of Col. Thompson's force, including about fifty cavalry and 300 infantry, are reported to Lt. Col. Peter Horry by his scouts as being at Guerin's Bridge on the night of February 19, moving towards Horry's position at Wambaw Creek.

- On **February 20**, 1782, Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Col. Benjamin Thompson both note the capture of a Patriot guard detail and a large number of livestock at Strawberry Ferry. Also in his letter to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, Lt. Col. Horry reports the large force seen at Guerin's Bridge.
- **February 24 – Wambaw Bridge** – Col. Archibald McDonald badly beaten by Loyalist Col. Benjamin Thompson (of Massachusetts). On the morning of February 24, Col. Benjamin Thompson sets out from Daniel's Island and rides towards the known location of Marion's Brigade. Col. Lemuel Benton is camped at Durant's Plantation with two regiments of "six months men" and are made up of "reformed Loyalists." These men have come in under Gov. John Rutledge's recent amnesty proposal. Lt. Col. Peter Horry's second, Maj. William Benison, spots the moving British forces and alerts Col. Lemuel Benton, who in turn proceeds to Col. Archibald McDonald's headquarters to relay the news. Many of the officers there are eating dinner and simply do not believe that the British can be so bold. But, Col. Benton does believe the reports and rides to Durant's Plantation only to encounter the advance of Col. Thompson's British and Loyalist army. Maj. John Doyle does not wait for the rest to catch up and he charges at Wambaw Bridge. Maj. William Young wounds

Col. Lemuel Benton as he is about to cut down Lt. Simon Jones, Col. Thompson's adjutant. Col. Benton's dragoons race across the Wambaw Bridge. The weight of all the men and horses is too much for the old bridge, which breaks and falls into the creek. Many of Col. Benton's men try swimming across and a few drown. Those who do not make it across hide in nearby thickets. Maj. John James charges the broken bridge with two pistols blazing and his horse leaps the 20-foot chasm and he rides on.

- **February 25 – Tidyman's Plantation** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion returns in time to lead his men against Loyalist Col. Benjamin Thompson. After crossing Wambaw Bridge, the Patriots gather themselves at nearby Tidyman's Plantation. When Brig. Gen. Francis Marion hears the news of the rout at Wambaw Bridge, he and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham leave Jacksonborough and ride hard to return to their brigade. Marion takes Lt. Col. Maham's state dragoons and they cover thirty miles to Tidyman's Plantation, while Col. Maham continues to his own plantation. Col. Benjamin Thompson allows his Loyalist infantry to keep walking along the road with their stolen cattle, intentionally giving the appearance that this is a mere foraging party. Meanwhile, most of his men are heading towards Wambaw Bridge, knowing that Brig. Gen. Marion will learn of the previous day's rout and that he will arrive sooner or later on this day. Both sides are startled to see each other's cavalry, but Col. Thompson quickly recovers and swings his mounted men into a field and forms a line of battle. Brig. Gen. Marion orders Capt. John Carraway Smith to charge them. As Capt. Smith bears down on the enemy, he is suddenly seized by panic and dashes into the woods on the right. His men follow, veering left in the woods to avoid a pond in their path. This throws the entire attack into disorder and the British charge. Capt. Smith's dragoons break and flee, some attempting to swim across the Santee River, with British riflemen killing as many as they can. Lt. Jacob Smiser of Lt. Col. Peter Horry's cavalry drowns trying to cross the river. A half mile away, Brig. Gen. Marion rallies the confused horsemen, but Col. Thompson does not follow. Marion's men lose most of their firearms and many of their horses. The enemy has killed twenty and captured another twelve Patriots. In addition, Col. Thompson captures the officers' baggage, some horses, Marion's tent, and some canteens filled with rum.
- **February 26** - Marion camps at Cantey's Plantation.

February 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5 	6	7	8	9
10	11	12 	13	14	15	16
17	18	19  Strawberry Ferry #2	20 	21	22	23
24  Savannah River #2  Wambaw Bridge	25  Tidymen's Plantation	26  Cantey's Plantation	27 	28		

 = Marion's Camp Location (1)
  = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/ Marion (1)
  = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (2)
  = Other Battle/Skirmish (1)

March 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				 Mar. – Date Unknown: Fuller's Plantation	1  Indian Villages  Murry's Ferry	2
3	4  Beaufort	5	6 	7	8	9
10	11	12	13 	14	15  Middleton's Plantation	16  D. Horry's Plantation
17	18	19  Galley Captured	20	21	22 	23
 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation
24	25	26	27	28	29 	30
 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation	 D. Horry's Plantation
31 Easter Sunday						

 = Marion's Camp Location
(2)

 = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/Marion
(1)

 = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
(0)

 = Other Battle/Skirmish
(4)

April 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1  Farrow's Station	2 ★ D. Horry's Plantation	3 ★ D. Horry's Plantation	4 	5	6
7	8 ★ D. Horry's Plantation	9 ★ D. Horry's Plantation	10 ★ D. Horry's Plantation	11	12 	13
14  Snider House	15	16	17 ★ Porcher's Plantation	18	19 ★ Bluford Plantation	20 
21	22  Dorchester #2	23	24	25	26	27 
28	29	30				

★ = Marion's Camp Location (3)  = Battle/Skirmish-Marion's Brigade w/ Marion (0)  = Battle/Skirmish-Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (0)  = Other Battle/Skirmish (3)

May 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1  Lorick's Ferry	2	3	4 
5	6	7	8  Below Orangeburgh	9	10	11
12 	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 	21	22	23	24  Dean's Swamp	25  Saltketchers
26 	27	28  Fair Spring	29	30	31	

 = Marion's Camp Location
 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion
 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
 = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (0) (0) (0) (5)

June 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1  Amelia Township
2 	3  Burch's Mill	4  Burch's Mill	5  Burch's Mill	6  Burch's Mill	7  Burch's Mill	8  Black Lake  Bowling Green
9	10 	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18 	19	20	21	22
23  Three Sisters' Ferry	24	25 	26	27  Smith's Mill	28	29
30						

 = Marion's Camp Location (2)
 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion (1)
 = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion (1)
 = Other Battle/Skirmish (2)

July 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1  James Island #1	2 	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10 	11	12	13
14	15	16	17 	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 	25	26	27
 Wadboo Bridge	 Bluford Plantation	 Wadboo Bridge	 Fair Lawn Plantation	 Wadboo Bridge	 Fair Lawn Plantation	 Wadboo Bridge
28	29	30	31 			
 Fair Lawn Plantation	 Wadboo Bridge	 Fair Lawn Plantation	 Wadboo Bridge			

 = Marion's Camp Location
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/ Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
  = Other Battle/Skirmish

(2)

(0)

(0)

(1)

- **March 1** - Marion camps at Murry's Ferry. With the serious losses at Wambaw Bridge and Tidyman's Plantation in February, Lt. Col. Peter Horry's regiment is decimated. Gov. John Mathews orders Marion to transfer Horry's men into Maham's Regiment. Horry resigns.
- **March 7** - Brig. Gen. Francis Marion places Lt. Col. Peter Horry in command at Georgetown. Horry is not pleased, and he soon relinquishes his command to Capt. William Allston, and he goes home for the remainder of the war. Soon thereafter, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene sends an artillery company of thirty men, with one howitzer, to help guard Georgetown.
- **March 15 – Middleton's Plantation** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion leads his Patriots in a raid near the plantation. They kill three Loyalists and capture one.
- **April 17** - Marion camps at Porcher's Plantation.
- **April 19** - Marion camps at Bluford Plantation
- **May** - This Author has found no significant events that are documented for Marion's Brigade during May.
- **June 8 – Bowling Green** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion attacks and captures many Loyalists under Maj. Micajah Gainey at Bowling Green. Marion convinces Gainey to lay down all arms and to pledge allegiance to the Patriot cause. (aka Burch's Mill – Bowling Green is not really close to Burch's Mill. Some sources say Bowling Green, other sources say Burch's Mill.)
- Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and his Patriots attack and capture a group of Loyalists under the command of Maj. Micajah Gainey. After being captured, the Loyalist sue for peace and disband. Maj. Gainey and his 500 men pledge their allegiance to South Carolina and the United States. Maj. Gainey's followers put down their guns at Bowling Green. Maj. Gainey tells Brig. Gen. Marion that he cannot relinquish his command to Marion, but will have to do that to Col. Nisbet Balfour, in Charlestown, from whom he received his commission. Once that is done, Maj. Gainey promises that he will return. This he does. The treaty signed requires the Loyalists to join Marion's Brigade for a minimum of six months to obtain a full pardon, and most who agree serve faithfully to the end of the war. The treaty is good for all Loyalists except Col. David Fanning of North Carolina, Maj. Samuel Andrews, and Maj. William Cunningham. They are to receive no mercy.
- **July 11** - British evacuate Savannah, GA

- **Mid-July** - Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene orders Brig. Gen. Francis Marion to take post at Wadboo. Marion alternates his camps between Wadboo Bridge and Fair Lawn Plantation.
- Sometime in July, Lt. Col. John Baddeley resigns as Commandant over Georgetown. Brig. Gen. Francis Marion then appoints Lt. Col. Richard Lushington of the Charles Town District Regiment as the new officer in charge at Georgetown.
- **July 22** - Marion camps at Bluford Plantation again.
- **July 27** - Marion camps back at Wadboo Bridge again.
- **July 31** - British ships arrive at Georgetown, but they do not attack. They send flatboats as far upriver as Tidyman's Plantation and seize a lot of rice. They depart Winyah Bay on August 9th.
- **August ??** - Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham is captured by Loyalists while he is sick in bed at home. He is paroled, but Marion does not permit him to return to active duty for the remainder of the war.
- **August 4** - With Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham on parole, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion gives command of the SC 3rd Regiment of State Dragoons to Maj. Daniel Conyers (one source says James Conyers, but this Author thinks that is an error – James Conyers was in Wade Hampton's unit).
- **August 4** - Marion camps at Lenud's Plantation. Some of his men are camped at White's Plantation.
- **August 29 – Whitehall** (in present-day Charleston County) – Capt. George Sinclair Capers captures twenty-eight Black Dragoons. (aka Vanderhorst Plantation. aka Caper's Scout.) Brig. Gen. Francis Marion continues to send out patrols to check on British intentions as the war winds down. Capt. George Sinclair Capers of Col. Hezekiah Maham's cavalry is dispatched with twelve troopers, and they find twenty-six Black Dragoons led by two black officers, Capt. March and Lt. Mingo. Capt. Capers and his men charge the enemy and defeat them, freeing three of his neighbors who are in handcuffs as prisoners. Two of his men are wounded. Capt. March may have been wounded in the knee.
- **August 29 – Wadboo Swamp** – Brig. Gen. Francis Marion defeats Maj. Thomas Fraser and his SC Royalists. (aka Fair Lawn Plantation. aka Avenue of Cedars.) Maj. Gen. Alexander Leslie needs fresh meat for his hospital in Charlestown, so he sends out Maj. Thomas Fraser and his SC Royalists. Maj. Fraser crosses the Cooper River and sets out to surprise the Patriot guards at Biggin's Bridge and Strawberry Ferry. He thinks that Brig. Gen. Marion is supervising the defenses of Georgetown, but he is wrong. When Brig. Gen. Marion learns of the approaching foraging party, his cavalry is patrolling down the Wadboo River, looking for British

August 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 ★ Fair Lawn Plantation	2 ★ Wadboo Bridge	3 ★ Fair Lawn Plantation
4 ★ Lenud's Plantation	5	6	7	8 ●	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 ☾	16	17
18	19	20	21	22 ○	23	24
25 ☠ Combahee Ferry (aka Tar Bluff)	26	27	28	29 ☠ Caper's Scout (aka Whitehall) (aka Vanderhorst Plantation) ☠ Wadboo Swamp	30 ☾	31

★ = Marion's Camp Location ☠ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion ☠ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ☠ = Other Battle/Skirmish
(3) (1) (1)

- galleys. He organizes a small force under Capt. Gavin Witherspoon and sends him to find Maj. Fraser's foraging party. Then, he puts his infantry into a line of battle. Part is assigned to the side of a cedar-lined road in an ambush position. The rest are placed in and around the slave cabins on a nearby plantation. Brig. Gen. Marion does not totally trust all of his men. Joining him for the first time is Maj. Micajah Gainey and forty of his men, all who have recently "converted" from Loyalists to the Patriot cause due to the recent agreement at Bowling Green.
- Maj. Fraser approaches Marion's position and is able to capture some of Marion's pickets. He then detects Capt. Witherspoon in the woods and immediately charges. Capt. Witherspoon and his men turn back toward Fair Lawn Plantation at a full gallop. As Capt. Witherspoon and his mounted men near the plantation, they fall behind in the ambush kill zone to let the Loyalist cavalry catch up. As he waits, a Loyalist dragoon darts forward to strike Capt. Witherspoon with his sword. Capt. Witherspoon calmly brings up his carbine and fires buckshot into the man's chest, killing him instantly. As Maj. Fraser's dragoons come within thirty yards of the ambush site, Marion's hidden men shout a cheer and fire a volley. Maj. Fraser tries to rally his men, but they are being cut down on both sides of the road. The Loyalists linger around the plantation for about an hour, looking for an advantage, but Brig. Gen. Marion has planned too well. During the skirmish, a wagon full of ammunition is lost and Marion's men are low on ammo. He gives the order to retreat to the Santee River. The British lose one captain killed, three enlisted killed, several wounded, and one captured by Brig. Gen. Marion's men. Patriot losses are nil.
- This is Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's last fight. Marion is later asked to strike at British foraging parties coming out of Charleston, but he guards the British instead, as they look for food. He says, "My Brigade is composed of citizens, enough of whose blood has been shed already. If ordered to attack the enemy, I shall obey; but with my consent, not another life shall be lost, though the event that the enemy are on the eve of departure, so far from offering to molest, I would rather send a party to protect them."
- **September 14** - Marion camps at Peyre's Plantation until September 17.
- **September 18** - Marion camps at Bluford Plantation.
- **September 23** - Marion camps at Wadboo Bridge, ostensibly until the day the British evacuate Charlestown (12/14/1782)
- **November 4** - Encounter at John's Ferry, SC
- **November 30** - British and Americans sign preliminary Articles of Peace

September 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2  Port Royal Ferry	3	4	5	6	7 
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 
15  Peyre's Plantation	16  Last Cherokee Campaign Begins	17  Peyre's Plantation	18  Bluford Plantation	19	20	21   Peyre's Plantation
22  Peyre's Plantation	23  Peyre's Plantation	24  Peyre's Plantation	25  Bluford Plantation	26  Wadboo Bridge	27   Wadboo Bridge	28  Wadboo Bridge
29  Wadboo Bridge	30  Wadboo Bridge	 Sep. – Date Unknown: Edisto Island				

 = Marion's Camp Location
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/ Marion
  = Battle/Skirmish–Marion's Brigade w/o Marion
  = Other Battle/Skirmish

(3)

(0)

(0)

(2)

October 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 ★ Wadboo Bridge	2 ★ Wadboo Bridge	3 ★ Wadboo Bridge	4 ★ Wadboo Bridge	5 ★ Wadboo Bridge
6 ●	7 ★ Wadboo Bridge	8 ★ Wadboo Bridge	9 ★ Wadboo Bridge	10 ★ Wadboo Bridge	11 ★ Wadboo Bridge	12 ★ Wadboo Bridge
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge
13 ◐	14 ★ Wadboo Bridge	15 ★ Wadboo Bridge	16 ★ Wadboo Bridge	17 ★ Wadboo Bridge ★ Last Cherokee Campaign Ends	18 ★ Wadboo Bridge	19 ★ Wadboo Bridge
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge
20 ○	21 ○	22 ★ Wadboo Bridge	23 ★ Wadboo Bridge	24 ★ Wadboo Bridge	25 ★ Wadboo Bridge	26 ★ Wadboo Bridge
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge
27 ★ Wadboo Bridge	28 ★ Wadboo Bridge	29 ◐	30 ★ Wadboo Bridge	31 ★ Wadboo Bridge		
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge		

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish--Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish
(1) (0) (1)

November 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4 John's Island	5 ●	6	7	8 ★ Wadboo Bridge	9 ★ Wadboo Bridge
10 ★ Wadboo Bridge	11 ●	12 ★ Wadboo Bridge	13 ★ Wadboo Bridge	14 ★ Wadboo Bridge	15 ★ Wadboo Bridge	16 ★ Wadboo Bridge
17 ★ Wadboo Bridge	18 ★ Wadboo Bridge	19 ○	20 ★ Wadboo Bridge	21 ★ Wadboo Bridge	22 ★ Wadboo Bridge	22 ★ Wadboo Bridge
24 ★ Wadboo Bridge	25 ★ Wadboo Bridge	26 ★ Wadboo Bridge	27 ★ Wadboo Bridge	28 ★ Wadboo Bridge	29 ★ Wadboo Bridge	30 ★ Wadboo Bridge
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish

(1)

(0)

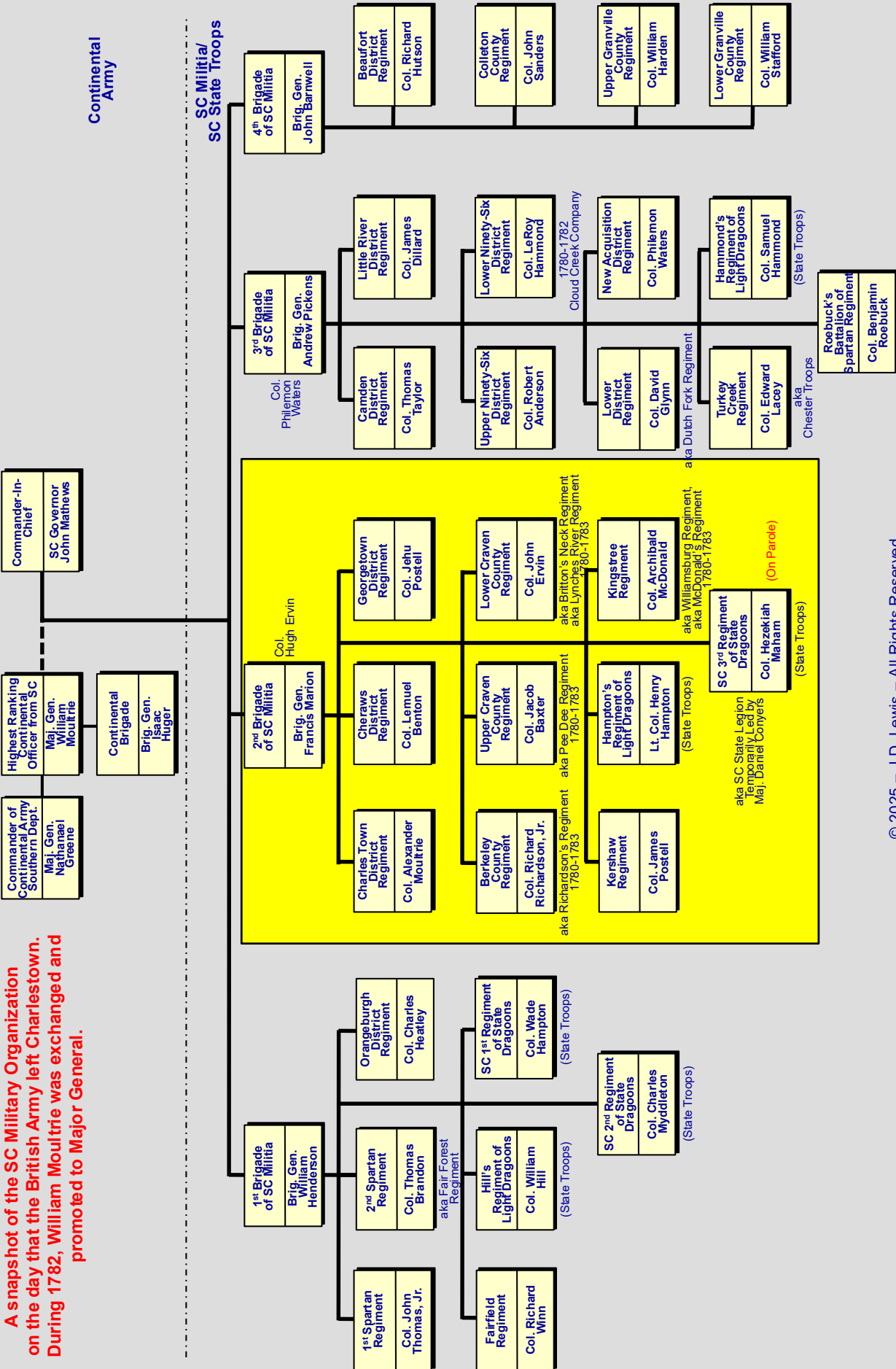
(1)

(2)

South Carolina Military Organization

December 14, 1782

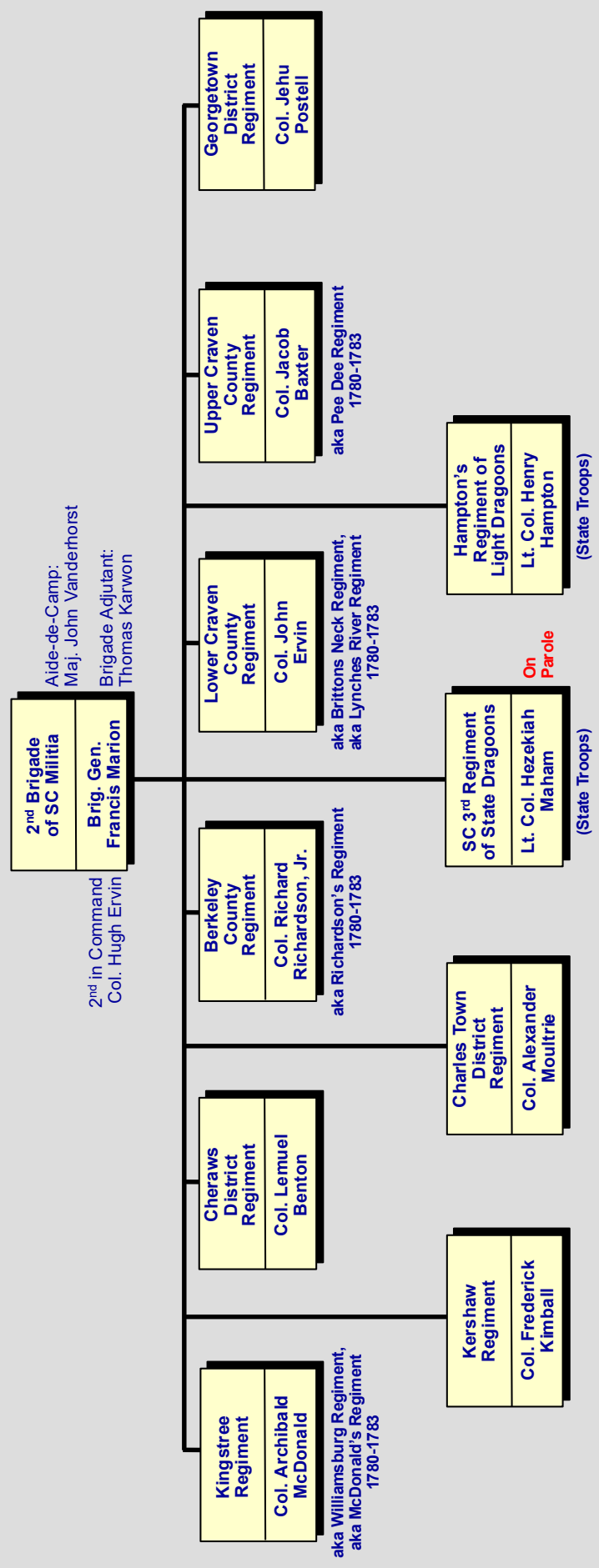
A snapshot of the SC Military Organization on the day that the British Army left Charlestown. During 1782, William Moultrie was exchanged and promoted to Major General.



Marion's Brigade in December of 1782

8 Regiments of Militia +

2 Regiments of State Troops



After the brutal losses at the battles of Wambaw Bridge and Tidyman's Plantation in late February of 1782, the two Light Horse units under Lt. Col. Peter Horry and Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham were in utter disrepair. It was decided to combine the two regiments into one in March of 1782, and command was given to Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham. Lt. Col. Peter Horry was given command of Georgetown, but he resigned soon thereafter.

In early August, Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham was seized in his own home, while sick, by Loyalists. He was paroled, but Marion made him sit out the remainder of the war. Command was given to Maj. Daniel Conyers.

Some sources assert that Marion's Brigade was disbanded soon after the Evacuation of Charlestown on December 14, 1782. Other sources indicate that the South Carolina Militia remained on active duty well into 1783.

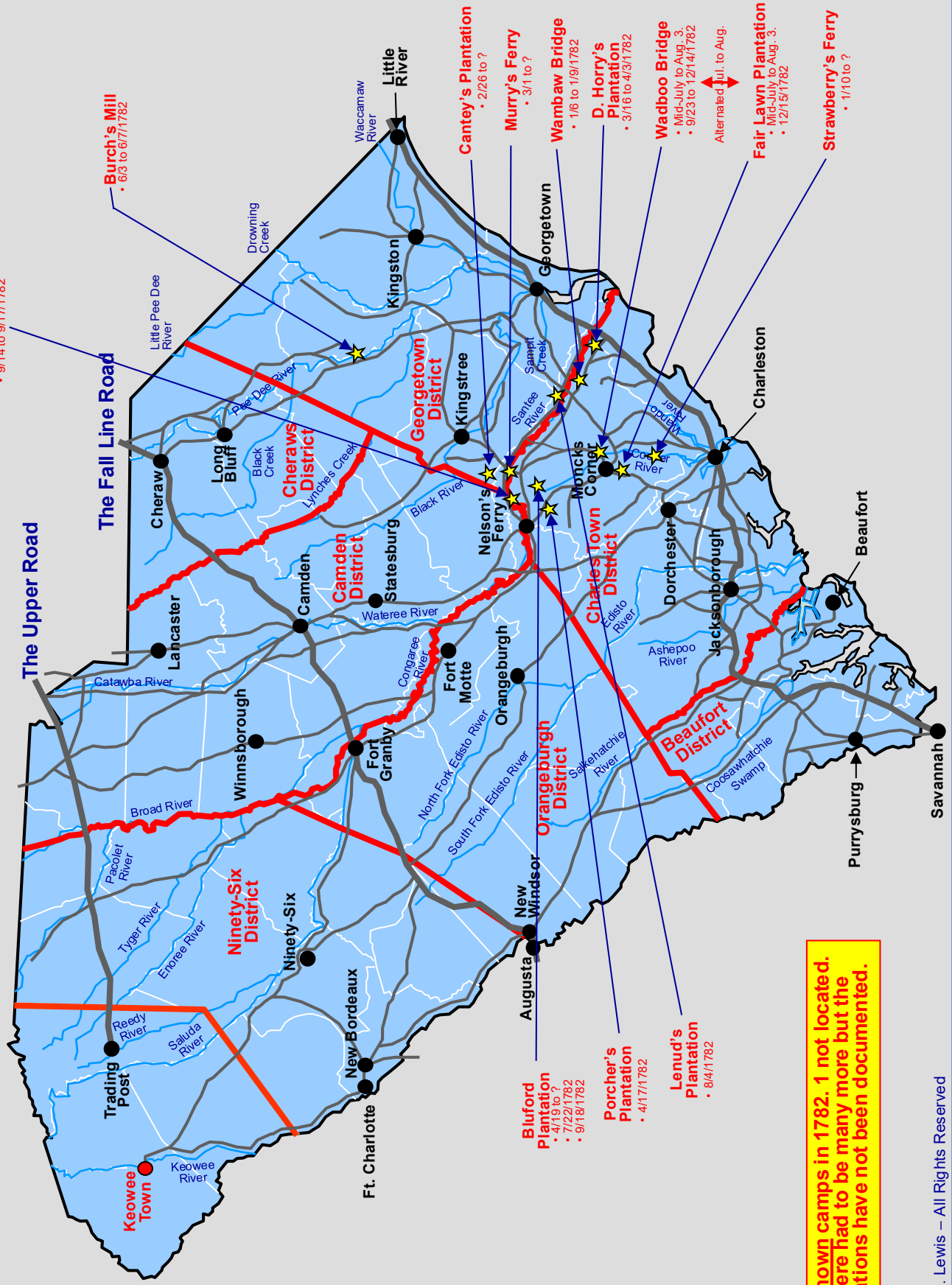
December 1782

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			☾			★ 14 th British Evacuate Charleston
★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge	★ Wadboo Bridge
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				☉		
★ Fair Lawn Plantation						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Christmas Day		☾	
29	30	31				

★ = Marion's Camp Location ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/Marion ★ = Battle/Skirmish—Marion's Brigade w/o Marion ★ = Other Battle/Skirmish
 (2) (0) (0)

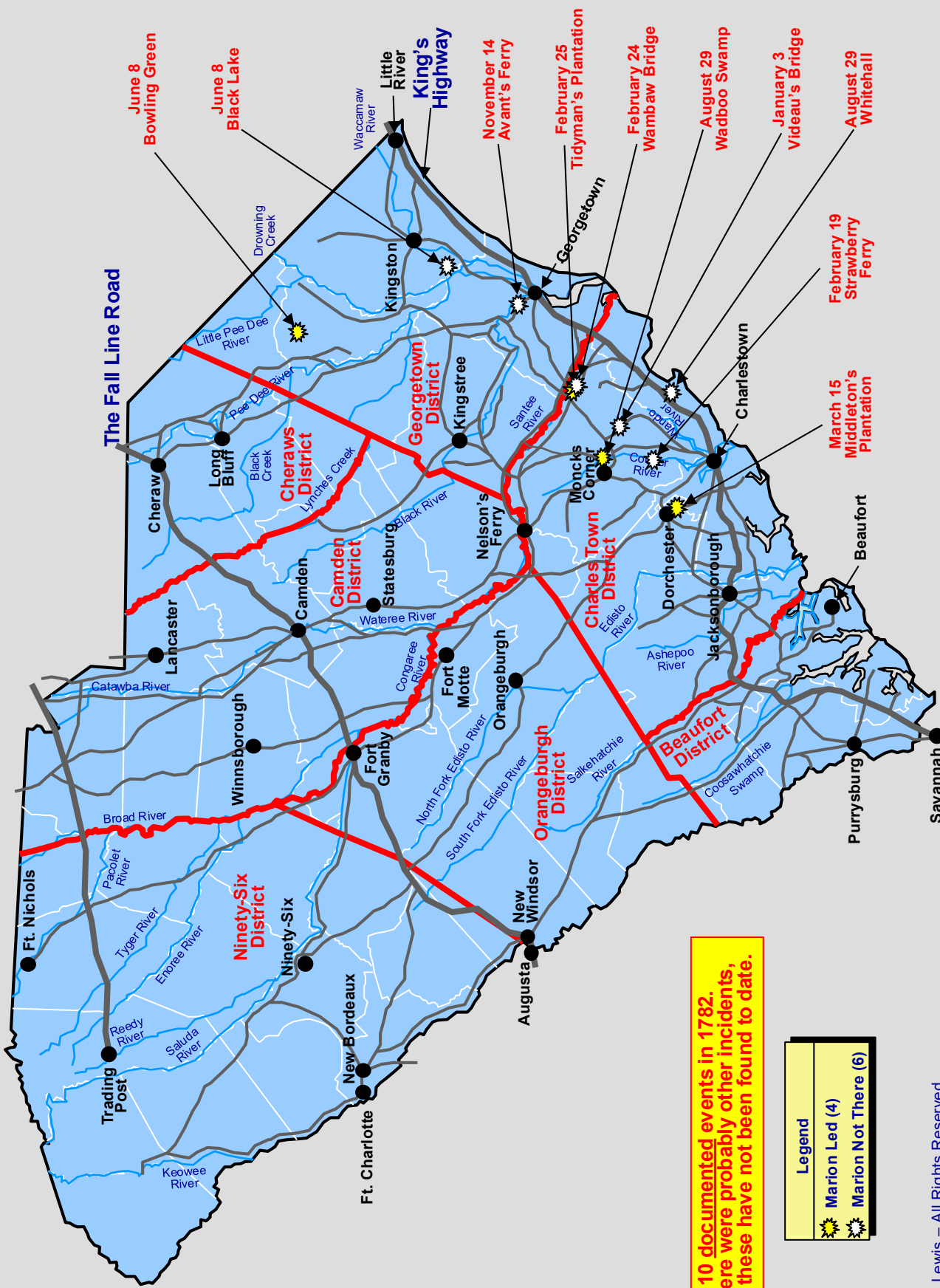
Marion's Known Camps in 1782

Cannot find the location of:
 • Smith's Mill (6/27) (Near Georgetown)



13 known camps in 1782. 1 not located.
 There had to be many more but the
 locations have not been documented.

The Known Battles & Skirmishes involving Marion's Brigade in 1782



10 documented events in 1782.
There were probably other incidents,
but these have not been found to date.

Legend	
	Marion Led (4)
	Marion Not There (6)

- **December 14** - The British finally evacuate Charlestown. South Carolina is now free of British influence, and there are no known or documented hostilities after this date.
- The day after this happy occasion, Brig. Gen. Francis Marion is said to have held his last muster at Fair Lawn Plantation (one source says it was at his camp at Wadboo Bridge), where he dismissed all of his men for the last time. He goes to his destroyed home at Pond Bluff and begins to rebuild his plantation and his life. A few sources “hint” that ALL SC Militia units remained “active” until sometime in the Spring or Summer of 1783.

1783

- **April 19** - Congress ratifies the preliminary peace treaty.
- **June 26** – Maj. Gen. Nathaniel receives written orders from the Continental Congress to furlough all remaining troops and to place all military stores in appropriate magazines. There are no more celebrations.
- **August 11** – Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene is in Wilmington, NC and all SC units are disbanded.
- **September 3 – Treaty of Paris officially ends the War.** The Treaty of Paris ratifies the independence of the 13 North American states. Canada remains a British province, beginning its separate development as a U.S. neighbor. Another war with England (1812 - 1815) will be necessary to truly secure the American nation.

1784

- **October 1784 – American victory pushes Indians farther west.** The Treaty of Fort Stanwix imposes a peace on those members of the Iroquois Confederacy that sided with the British in the Revolution. The war's aftermath will prove devastating to Native Americans. With no European allies to rely upon, Indian tribes will be under increasing pressure from settlers moving west out of the original 13 states.

1787

- **U.S. Constitution replaces Articles of Confederation.** A convention of states in Philadelphia proposes the Constitution to replace the much looser central government operating under the Articles of Confederation (adopted in 1777). With amendments, the Constitution remains the framework of government in the United States of America.

List of References & Resources used:

- ~ The American Revolution in South Carolina, www.Carolana.com by J.D. Lewis.
All maps and monthly location charts developed and produced by J.D. Lewis.
- ~ Collections from the library of Keith Gourdin
- ~ A Sketch of the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion, by William Dobein James,
- ~ Goose Creek, A Definitive History, Vol. One, Planters, Politicians and Patriots,
by Michael J. Heitzler
- ~ Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Vol. 2
and Vol. 3, by Patrick O'Kelley
- ~ Parker's Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, Third Edition,
Battles, Skirmishes & Murders, by John C. Parker, Jr.
- ~ Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution, www.southern.campaigns.org
by Charles B. Baxley, J. Brett Bennett, and C. Leon Harris
- ~ Southern Campaigns Revolutionary War Pension Statements & Rosters. Federal
pension applications transcribed by Will Graves and C. Leon Harris.
www.revwarapps.org
- ~ The Swamp Fox, by John Oller
- ~ Traditions And Reminiscences: Chiefly of The American Revolution in The
South, (1851), by Joseph Johnson, M.D. of Charleston, SC
- ~ Unwaried Patience and Fortitude, Francis Marion's Orderly Book, by Patrick
O'Kelley