

O'DELL'S FORD

MARKER: From I-26, go southwest on SC Hwy 72 (Clinton Hwy). Turn right onto Lover's Lane and go about 1.1 miles. Turn left onto Lakestone Drive and go about 1.1 miles to the site.

ACTION: February 1781. A group of Tories camped at John O'Dell's house, near O'Dell's Ford on the Enoree River. Under the command of Capt. Isaac Shelby, Patriots fired on the house. Rain forced the Patriots to shelter. After the rain, the Patriots returned to O'Dell's house only to find that the Tories had fled.

★ McCORMICK COUNTY ★

FORT CHARLOTTE

MARKER: Historical marker – intersection of SC Hwy 81 and Fort Charlotte Road (S-33-91). Another marker is located at the intersection Fort Charlotte Road and Lake Strom Thurmond.

ACTION: July 12, 1775. This British post was established on the Savannah River in 1765 (the location of the fort is now offshore at Lake Strom Thurmond). On July 12, 1775, British commander Capt. George Whitefield surrendered the fort to Patriot Maj. James Mayson.

BEATTIE'S MILL

MARKER: From the junction of SC Hwys 28 and 72 southwest of Abbeville, go south on SC Hwy 28 for about 8.1 miles to Bold Branch. The Beattie's Mill Stone site is on the right about 340 yards on Bold Branch.

ACTION: March 23, 1781. Patriots, militia Col. Elijah Clarke and Gen. Andrew Pickens, joined forces to surprise Maj. James Dunlap at Beattie's Mill. The British infantryman fled, leaving Dunlap and 75 British to defend the mill.

LONG CANE

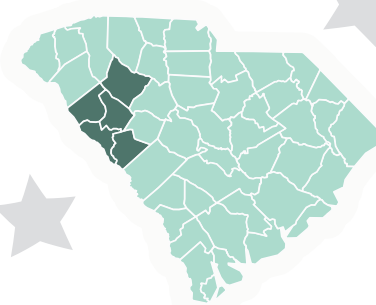
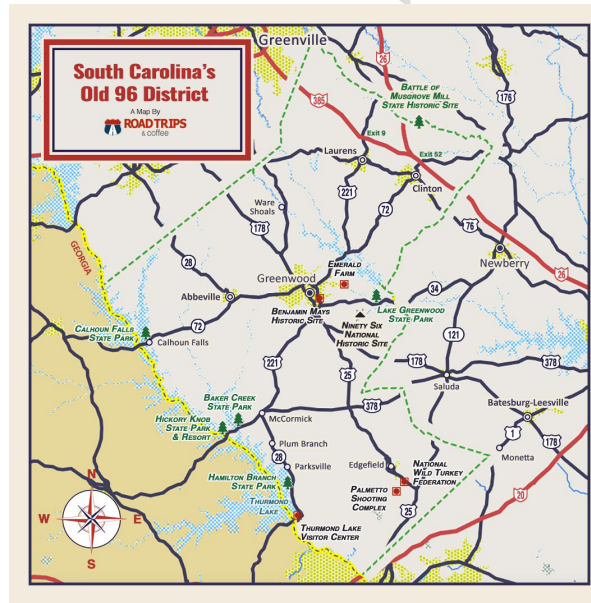
MARKER: Historical Marker – intersection of West Charleston Road (S-33-117) and Long Cane Creek. Patterson's bridge about 450 feet downstream.

ACTION: December 12, 1780. Georgia Patriot militia, Col. Benjamin Few and Col. Elijah Clarke, along with South Carolina State Troops Maj. James McCall and Maj. John Lindsay camped along Reedy Branch in the Long Creek area of South Carolina. The British Loyalists routed Clarke, McCall, and Lindsey's patrol.



WELL OVER 400 LAND ENGAGEMENTS (battles and skirmishes) took place in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. The markers listed indicate the general locations of the battles and skirmishes located in the five counties of Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, and McCormick. Revolutionary War actions occurring on present-day private properties or actions without physical landmarks (bridges, buildings, etc.) or historical markers have not been included in this listing. For additional information, including maps and GPS coordinates of engagements included in this brochure,

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SOURCES

Parker's Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina
The American Revolution in South Carolina
<https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/home.html>
South Carolina Militia in the Revolutionary War – CarolinaMilitia.com

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★ ABBEVILLE COUNTY ★

FORT INDEPENDENCE AT BROAD MOUTH CREEK

MARKER: Pringle Clinksdale Road, Abbeville County

ACTION: February 1779. SC Loyalist militia Col. James Boyd was raising men to fight southern Patriots. With about 500 men, Boyd captured the Patriot outpost at Broad Mouth Creek and burned Fort Independence.

RUTLEDGE FORD

MARKER: Downstream of Erwin Mill Road bridge at the Saluda River

ACTION: November 29, 1780. SC state troops, under Maj. Samuel Hammond and James McCall, and Capt. Moses Liddell, fought a skirmish against Loyalist militiamen, who had abandoned their fort at Hoil's Old Place.

PRATT'S MILL

MARKER: Historical marker at SC Hwy 184, 3.25 miles west of Due West

ACTION: October 3, 1781. Led by Major William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, Loyalists, and Cherokee Indians raided Pratt's mill and burned it to the ground. The Patriots escaped, but Capt. Norwood was wounded.

PICKENS' FARM AND MCCORD'S CREEK

MARKER: Historical marker between Hemphill and Cambridge St.

ACTION: December 7, 1781. British commander at Ninety Six, Lt. Col. John Harris Cruger, ordered Maj. James Dunlap to seize "cattle and other property." Dunlap plundered the home of Lt. Col. James McCall of Pickens' brigade, set fire and destroyed the Pickens farm.

★ EDGEFIELD COUNTY ★

HORN'S CREEK

MARKER: Horn's Creek Baptist Church, Yarborough Road

ACTION: August 1780. John Ryan is captured at Horn's Creek Baptist Church and taken to a prison ship in Charleston Harbor. Ryan escapes and returns to his home in Edgefield County, shoots and kills a Tory by the name of Holly.

THE KILLING OF TORY HOLLY

MARKER: Horn's Creek Baptist Church, Yarborough Road

ACTION: November 1780. Following his escape, Capt. John Ryan passes through British lines by pretending to be a fellow neighbor and Tory named Rambo. Suspected, Holly discovers Ryan's commission but is released against Holly's objections. Ryan returns home seeking revenge, finds Holly, and kills him.

RAMBO'S BLOCKHOUSE

MARKER: Horn's Creek Baptist Church, Yarborough Road

ACTION: 1781. Lawrence Rambo, a Tory, owned and operated a mill and blockhouse at Horn's Creek. Capt. John Ryan commanded the Patriots at the blockhouse. In August of 1781, the Tories attacked Rambo's Blockhouse, captured and burned it.

PINE WOOD HOUSE AND TAVERN

MARKER: US 25/SC Hwy 121 crossroads near Trenton, SC.

The original location is located across the street from the New Pine Wood House.

ACTION: December 4, 1781. SC Loyalist militia Capt. John Crawford murdered a Patriot named George Foreman and his two sons, continuing to White Hall, the plantation of Patriot Gen. Andrew Williamson. Crawford attacked and destroyed the fortification at the plantation.

STEVENS CREEK

MARKER: From Edgefield, go west on SC Hwy 23 for about 16.2 miles to the bridge over Stevens Creek.

ACTION: September 5, 1781. Maj. Hugh Middleton of Col. LeRoy Hammond's SC Patriot Militia regiment attacked and forced SC Loyalist Militia Col. Hezekiah Williams' troops to retreat, losing eight men with 17 wounded.



★ GREENWOOD COUNTY ★

NINETY SIX

MARKER: Ninety Six National Historic Site, Cambridge Street (SC Hwy 248)

ACTION: Summer 1775. Patriot Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene, with about 1,600 men, conducted a siege of the fortified garrison of Ninety Six. Dashing Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee reinforced Greene. The Loyalists repulsed these assaults. British Col. Francis Rawdon, with a 2,000-man relief column from Charleston, forced Greene to abandon this longest field siege of the war. While Greene was unsuccessful in his siege of Ninety Six, his overall goal was accomplished as the British and their loyal allies were driven from the South Carolina backcountry.

WHITE HALL PLANTATION

MARKER: The intersection of US Hwy 221 and Whitehall Rd (S-24-156)

ACTION: December 5, 1781. White Hall (Whitehall) Plantation was the home of Andrew Williamson (1730-1786), commander of the area Patriot militias. Gen. Williamson surrendered to the British in the summer of 1780, accepted their protection, and lived outside of Charleston.

Gen. Andrew Pickens converted Williamson's plantation into a Patriot military post. Loyalist Capt. John Crawford attacked the post, defeated the Patriots, and destroyed their fortifications.

★ LAURENS COUNTY ★

KELLETT'S BLOCKHOUSE

MARKER: The cemetery on Knickerbocker Road (S-30-308)

ACTION: About 1778. Local frontiersman Joseph Kellett built a blockhouse. At this location, actions were fought against the British and Tories, plus the Indians during the Revolution. The Tories then burned the blockhouse. Joseph Kellett, his wife, and several sons are buried in graves marked by native stones, with no decipherable inscriptions.



LINDLEY'S (LYNDLEY'S) FORT

MARKER: Historical Marker on Fort Lindley Road (S-30-398)

ACTION: July 15, 1776. SC Major Jonathan Downs, helped turn away an attack on this frontier fort by Tories and Indians.

BATTLE OF MUSGROVE MILL

MARKER: Historical marker at SC Hwy 56 between Musgrove Road and the bridge over the Enoree River

ACTION: August 19, 1780. Loyalist had gathered at Edward Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River. A small skirmish broke out, which alerted British officers and lured British troops into an ambush. Disorder set in and the British fled, leaving 63 dead, 90 wounded and 70 taken as prisoners. Very few Patriots were killed or wounded, and the battle proved that multistate cooperation amongst American Militia could defeat redcoat British regulars.

HAMMOND'S STORE

MARKER: 1.3 miles off SC Hwy 72 on Green Plains Road (S-30-50). The site is near the house on the left.

ACTION: December 1780. American Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan dispatched Lt. Col. William Washington to attack about 250 Georgia Tories attacking the homes of Americans from Ninety Six to Winnsboro. The Patriots surprised the enemy camped at Hammond's Old Store just west of the Bush River.

HURRICANE MEETING HOUSE

MARKER: Hurricane Church Road (S-30-34), 1.6 miles off US Hwy 76. The church is on the right and the field, now a "potters field" burial ground, where the action took place is on the left.

ACTION: December 29, 1780. On the way to Hammond's Store, Patriots captured three stragglers from the Tory force. These stragglers were likely captured in the vicinity of the Hurricane Meeting House. This action was part of the Hammond's Store action.

DUNCAN CREEK MEETING HOUSE

MARKER: East on SC Hwy 72, left onto Duncan Creek Church Road (S-30-34). The church and graveyard are on the right. A tablet on the inside wall memorializes 16 members of this congregation who fought for the Americans in the Revolution. There are several Revolutionary War soldiers buried in the Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church graveyard.

ACTION: December 13, 1781. "Short John" Callaghan was in Roebuck's Battalion of the Spartan Regiment (SC militia) served under Capt. Christopher Casey, during 1781. Callaghan was the only casualty listed for either side in this engagement. The congregation was organized in 1764, and its beautiful rock sanctuary was built in 1844.