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-33-9). 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, VISITOLD96SC.COM/REVWAR

REVOLUTIONARY WAR BATTLES & SKIRMISHES
cattle and other property. Dunlap plundered the home of 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.

**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 Majs. Samuel Hammond and James McCall, and Capt. Moses Liddell, fought a skirmish against Loyalist militiamen, who had abandoned their fort at Hall’s Old Place.

**Prince’s Farm and Mccord’s Creek**
MARKER: Historical marker between Hemphil and Cambridge St.

**Laurens County**

**Kellett’s Blockhouse**
MARKER: The cemetery on Krinckbocker 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.

**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.

**Edgefield County**

**Horn’s Creek**
MARKER: Horns Creek Baptist Church, Yarborough Road
ACTION: August 1780. John Ryan is captured at Horns 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: Horns 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: Horns Creek Baptist Church, Yarborough Road
ACTION: 1781. Lawrence Rambo, a Tory, owned and operated a mill and blockhouse at Horns 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
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

**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.

**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 Hammonds 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 Roebeck’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.