Due West Environs During the American Revolution

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Additional Information

This pamphlet is also available at Roots and Recall, managed by the Louise Pettus Archives of Winthrop University at no cost. Access: www.rootsandrecall. Click on Search by County, click on Abbeville County and enter the search title, “Due West Environs” [be sure to use the quotation marks].

Without Tap of Drum, a work on the 1865 flights of Varina and Jefferson Davis, is also on Roots and Recall. Follow the above directions and enter the search title “Without Tap of Drum” [be sure to use the quotation marks].

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Prologue

The area comprising the little village of Due West, South Carolina was part of the Cherokee Nation, an ally of Great Britain, before 1765. In that year the land became a colony of South Carolina. The Lower Cherokee towns used the area for hunting and gathering meat, animal skins and fur, ginseng, nuts, berries and especially shad. During spawning seasons small streams were filled with this anadromous member of the herring family. Cherokees seined hundreds of thousands of shad, preserved them by smoking and carried them back to their towns. The Anglo-Cherokee War (1758-1761) resulted in a new boundary line about six miles west of Due West, opening the environs of Due West for European settlement. The streetscape of the area was based on indigenous paths along watershed ridges. There were three indigenous paths or trails and one early colonial road that served the area of what later became Due West.

The most extensive path in pre-Columbian South Carolina was called the Keowee or Cherokee Path or Trail. It began in Charleston and terminated at the Mississippi River. Current roads, Highway 246 from Coronaca to Hodges and Highway 178 from Hodges to Donalds, follow the watershed ridge used by the Cherokee Path. Tributaries flowed northeast of the ridge into the Saluda River. After passing what is now Donalds, tributaries of the path flowed southwest into the Savannah River. The trail could have crossed some spring branch or branches of Long Cane Creek, or it could have encircled those headwaters. The first tributary of the Savannah that it crossed was Chickasaw Creek at Webb Shoals, three quarters of a mile from Due West's northeastern corner. It then climbed the ridge above Chickasaw in a northwestern direction for about a mile, and crossed the junction of what is now Winona Church Road and Due West's Church Street Extension. It continued in the same direction until it reached what is now referred to as Corner Creek. Hunter's Map of 1730 shows "Dividing Paths" of the Cherokee Path at "Apple Tree Creek." One path led to Keowee Town near Clemson and from there to the Mississippi River, and the other, known as the Tugaloo Old Path in Georgia, also connected with the Mississippi. In 1725 Colonel George Chicken visited Tugaloo and called it, "'the most ancient town in these parts.'" Over the years Corner Creek has been given various names, such as "Jewetts corner,"

Dewet's, Dewitt's, Dewise's, Devise's, Dewiss', Duet's, and Duett's. Trade goods were transported from the present state of Mississippi to the current states of Tennessee and Kentucky, making the Cherokee Path an enormous funnel through which an international trade from indigenous peoples went to Charleston and then across the world.

To the west of Due West, over twelve miles away, was Lochaber, the plantation of Alexander Cameron, deputy to John Stuart, the British monarch's superintendent of indigenous people in the southeastern colonies. Lochaber was a power center from which the Crown managed indigenous people in the southeast.

The streetscape of the Due West area included two roads from Lochaber. The road from Lochaber to Penny Creek continued a short distance to Little River at a water mill known as Miller's Mill in the Revolution, thereafter Campbell's Mill, and since the early nineteenth century, Martin's Mill. From Little River this road forked, with the south fork going along Highway 28, then turning east onto Fair's Road at the top of the ridge. This pre-Columbian trail continued miles beyond Donalds, without crossing water, and eventually became Main Street of Due West. At the ARP Church a branch turned left, onto what is now Church Street Extension, and crossed Chickasaw Creek to terminate on the Cherokee Path as noted above. The north fork of the trail at Miller's Mill went to the top of a ridge, turned eastward on Old Landfill Road and continued to cross Little River north of Pratt's Mill on Highway 184. It followed Hogskin Creek to merge with the Cherokee Path east of the contemporary fork of Highways 20 and 185. Holmes' Old Field for militia musters was located somewhere near the point where the Tugaloo Old Path (The Cherokee Path) crossed Hogskin Creek, as noted on James Holmes' plat of April 13, 1769. Ware placed "Holmes' old field" on "Camp branch below the Indian boundary and west of the Keowee Road."

A fourth road in the future Due West environs was described by Thomas Griffiths, an agent for Josiah Wedgewood, whose factories in Staffordshire turned clay to china products. Cherokee chiefs used the Cherokee Path to reach Charleston to board vessels to England. Their visit to London in 1775 created a media frenzy, and Wedgewood sought to monetize this visit. A friend sent him samples of clay used by the Cherokees, and Wedgewood hired Thomas Griffiths, who had been "seasoned" by fevers on his 3,000-acre Carolina plantation, to secure clay. Griffiths kept a journal in which he

described his adventure. From Charleston he went to Orangeburg, Coffee Creek and then White Hall, Andrew Williamson's plantation near Hard Labor, about 200 miles from Charleston. He left White Hall, and on the 18th of October 1775 spent the night at Aaron Smith's tavern near the confluence of Hogskin Creek and Little River where he "found middling good Beds." He probably followed Ward's Old Road. On October 20 he "arrived at Fort Prince George, called old Keowee, which was the first settlement in the [Cherokee] nation, about forty miles from the Indian Line called Jewetts Corner." He found Alexander Cameron there and expressed concern about the attitude of the Cherokees who were sending diplomats to New York to negotiate an alliance with the Mohawk Nation. On January 14, 1776, he left Fort Prince George with five wagons carrying five tons of clay, retracing his route and spending the night with "Parson" Hammerer on Hogskin Creek. The next night Griffiths again stayed at Aaron Smith's tavern near Pratt's Mill. From that place he went to Matthew Edwards' house on Long Cane Creek and then returned to White Hall. He arrived in Charleston on February 4th.

Griffiths' route to and from Pratt's Mill quickly became a public road by an act of the South Carolina Assembly in 1778. The Long Cane Creek Road began at Pratt's Mill on Little River, the patriot stronghold. It crossed Long Cane Creek at George Reed's Mill (Douglass' Mill in the 1820s and Cochran's Mill later), about four miles from Hodges where Highway 203 crosses Long Cane Creek. The road continued southward and crossed the road from Abbeville to Swancy's Ferry on the Saluda River. Deadfall Tavern was located at this crossroads. Long Cane Road passed St. Patrick's Meeting House and terminated at Cambridge, a business area next to the British Fort at Ninety Six. Margaret Watson, in *Greenwood County Sketches*, noted that Long Cane Road ran along what later became East Cambridge Avenue and Cokesbury Street in Greenwood. She also reported an old tale that the surveyor who laid out the route of the Long Cane Road bet a bottle of whiskey that his survey, beginning at Pratt's Mill on Little River, would end at Fort Ninety Six. He won.

A fifth pre-Revolutionary road within the environs of Due West was known as Ward's Old Road. It was just south of the line established in 1765-66 establishing the boundary between the Cherokee Nation and the colony of South Carolina. Brian Ward was a trader who lived with Nancy Ward, a Cherokee, before the Revolution. Nancy, a niece of Chief Attakullakulla (Little Carpenter) and member of the Wolf Clan, had a Cherokee husband who was killed in battle. She took his place and became a Ghigau (Beloved Woman) who sat with warriors and

headmen at ceremonies. Nancy left Brian during the Revolution, returned to her Cherokee family, and became a "war-woman." After the Revolution Brian settled on the Tugaloo River, the border between Georgia and South Carolina named for the Cherokee town of Tugaloo. Ward's Old Road ran from the Saluda River to Cherokee Ford on the Savannah River. Cherokee Ford afforded access to western areas for migrants to Alabama, Mississippi and farther west in the early nineteenth century. In the environs of Due West Ward's Old Road crossed Highway 178 just north of Donalds, now called Willie Kay Road. Ward's Road continued to Highway 20 and across that road it became the Hook Road, a ridge road that crosses Hogskin Creek, Little River, and the Savannah River at Cherokee Ford. In his diary John N. Pratt (1870-1952), who lived in Level Land, referred to Ward's Old Road as "the road to Due West". Ware noted that "in 1781, the patriots' defensive line roughly followed Ward's Road, and it was made up of a series of "blockhouses" or "forts" where that road crossed the streams which flowed out of the Indian territory." These defensive locations were necessary because some Cherokees refused to accept the Treaty of Dewitt's Corner.

The Revolutionary War actions that transpired within the environs of Due West include treaties at Lochaber and Corner Creek and the massacre of Aaron Smith's family on July 1, 1776. The subsequent military preparations for the expedition that destroyed the Lower Cherokee towns began at Smith's plantation and were completed at Holmes' Old Field along Hogskin Creek. In March 1781 a massacre occurred on Hogskin Creek when Whigs under Hugh McCall and Elijah Clark attacked Loyalists under James Dunlap. The last action began at Pratt's Mill on October 30, 1781, when William Cunningham was on his "Bloody Scout."

Alexander Cameron and Lochaber

Governors of South Carolina and Georgia granted trading licenses for European Americans to trade with indigenous people. The British decided to have superintendents of regions where trading with indigenous people occurred, to regulate unscrupulous traders. Alexander Cameron was appointed deputy-superintendent for the Cherokee Nation. This appointment was made because the Cherokees showed "some discontents arising from encroachments on land claimed by them as hunting grounds to the northwest of Little River, afterwards Wilkes County; and similar complaints were made against encroachments in Carolina, upon a creek called Long Cane." Cameron's position would have been difficult at any time, but it became impossible with the approaching outbreak of hostilities, pitting Whigs against Tories and Cherokees.

Cameron established two plantations in what is now Abbeville County: Lochaber and Diamond Creek. These plantations were a dozen or so miles west from what is now Due West. Alexander Cameron, Molly Hatton and their children left Lochaber in 1775 and remained in the Cherokee Lower Towns until late summer 1776. His plantation was burned, he escaped to Georgia and died there. Cameron's 2,000-acre grant of May 1, 1765, shows Penny Creek running the length of the plat. A dotted line was labeled "Cherokee Path." This did not place the Cherokee Path at Lochaber, but indicated that the trail led to the Cherokee Path. Most plats with a line designated "Cherokee Path" or "Keowee Trail" indicated a traveler could follow this route to the Cherokee Path. In this case the line showed that the path went to Aaron Smith's tavern on Little River. From there it followed Hogskin Creek to terminate at the Cherokee Path across from the contemporary junction of Highways 185 and 20. From there it went by the present Keowee Baptist Church and continued to Corner Creek, at the "Dividing Paths."

Lochaber was the site of a 1770 negotiation between Cherokees and John Donaldson, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, to settle boundary disputes. Virginia provided four hundred pounds sterling for gifts to the Cherokees and two thousand five hundred pounds sterling to purchase land. The Cherokee nation was represented by Cherokee Chief Oconostota along with 1,000 Cherokees. The congress at Lochaber began on October 18, 1770, and resulted in a new border between Virginia and the Cherokees known as the Lochaber Line. It ran from the border of North Carolina and Virginia and continued West to the Holsten River six miles above Long Island. The Lochaber Line was unpopular in Virginia and there were some adjustments. Alexander Cameron continued to serve as deputy to John Stuart until the Revolution was successful, and hosted the naturalist and botanist William Bartram during his journey to the Lower Cherokee towns in 1775.

Alexander Cameron's plantations used slave work forces to produce food crops, horses and cattle. Molly Hatton's Cherokee family led a clan, giving her the power of leadership. The Cherokees practiced matriarchy, so she sat "at the head of the table." She took royal gifts along the Cherokee Path and distributed them among residents of the Lower Towns. She owned dresses of the finest cloth from England or France and her furniture came from English cabinetmakers. Cameron left his estate to Molly, the mother of his three children. She was probably the daughter of John Hatton, a licensed trader who lived at Keowee. English traders attracted Cherokee women because of their financial status. In 1775 tensions between the British and the colonials became frigid, especially after the first battle at Ninety Six and the Cameron family moved to Keowee, enabling Alexander to work closely with the Cherokees.

On August 16, 1775, Cameron wrote a letter from Keowee that was intercepted by the Whigs. He reported that local Loyalists had made a "miraculous escape from the party of Liberty Boys who were an unruly and troublesome element." Cameron reported that Cherokees were "very cross about the usage their father [the King] met with in Charles Town, and me at Long Canes being obliged to leave our houses. That they see plainly that the white people mean a war with them, and they will be glad to know, if they intend it this winter or next spring, for the sooner they begin the better. They are to a man resolved to stand for the great King and his warriors. They desire that I immediately repair over the hills and live with them. If the people below hear this talk, they would image it to be something of my dictating but upon my honor I never had any concern in it." Cameron inquired about the possibility of obtaining ammunition for Cherokees, especially "any hopes of getting the quantity which was promised by the Liberty men." He thought people in the Long Canes were "determined to stand in support of law and government." He inquired about friends who remained in their homes, including "poor Hammerer". John Daniel Hammerer established a school for Cherokee boys in the Lower Towns but moved it to Hogskin Creek for safety. "Parson" Hammerer soon felt insecure on Hogskin Creek and moved to a land grant on Great Rocky Creek.

On August 23, 1775 Jonathan Clark made an affidavit to William Henry Drayton "Concerning Cameron and the Indians, Ninety Six District." Clark reported on his conversation with John Garwick, "a friend and fellow countryman of Alexander Cameron concerning the possibilities of hostilities with the Cherokees." Garwick witnessed a meeting between Cameron and four hundred Cherokees that took place on August 21, 1775. Cameron said the colonists "used the King very ill," and the King would send more soldiers. He said, "the Indians ought not to turn against their father, meaning the King, but that they should join his army against the people of America." The Indians pointed

out they could not help the king without ammunition and Cameron promised shot and powder. Garwick defended Cameron for performing his obligation as a servant of the Crown. Forty Cherokees turned their backs to Cameron and fired their guns and "the whole assembly set up the war whoop," signaling their endorsement of Cameron's leadership. In August 1775 John Stuart, in St. Augustine, obtained ammunition for the Cherokees.

As tensions mounted between the Royal Government and the Council of Safety, that body asked Andrew Williamson to convey to Alexander Cameron an offer of an amount equal to his compensation from the Crown, and "a remuneration for any losses which he might sustain by joining the interests of the colonies." The Council of Safety sought "to obtain the neutrality of the Cherokee Indians, and, it was believed, that by securing the friendly offices of Mr. Cameron, who was influential with that nation, that important object would be obtained." Cameron declined. "He would do nothing which would be at variance with such instructions as he might receive from the British government." James McCall, in his *History of Georgia*, assumed Williamson's contact resulted in Cameron's move to the Cherokee Nation after Williamson had met with him. Cameran had been in the Lower Towns with the Cherokees, planning for warfare. The first battle of Ninety Six was fought during three days in November 1775 and it resulted in an uneasy peace. The only Whig death on either side was that of James Birmingham, who lived near Lochaber and close to William Pratt's Mill on Little River.

On June 28, 1776, the British began the first siege of Charleston at the Battle of Sullivan's Island. British troops landed on Long Island (now the Isle of Palms). Their plan was to cross from Long Island and attack the Whig forces from land as the British navy attacked from water. Whig General William Moultrie's partially constructed fort stood, and the British on Long Island were repulsed. The British also launched a coordinated attack in the backcountry. Alexander Cameron directed these frontier raids using Cherokee and Loyalist troops, many of whom painted themselves to appear to be Cherokees. During the first attack on the frontier, on July 1, 1776, the Anglo-Cherokee force attacked Aaron Smith from the trail along Hogskin Creek.

The Massacre of Captain Aaron Smith's Family

At the first Battle of Ninety Six on July 17, 1775 Captain Aaron Smith commanded a company of militia with two sergeants and twelve privates for a total of fourteen Whigs under Major Andrew Williamson of White Hall. There were nine companies ranging in size from eleven to forty, the number in Captain Andrew Pickens' company.

In August 1775 the Committee of Safety in Charleston sent William Henry Drayton and Willam Tennant to the Back Country to induce Loyalists to sign an association of peace. On August 31 Tennant spoke at a meeting with Francis Salvador and Mr. Reed with whom Tennant spent the night. Tennant was sure most of the men in Captain Aaron Smith's company would sign the association. "I find the people here agreeing fast and ready to obey commands."

Aaron Smith's plantation was on the west side of Little River and a short distance north of Pratt's Mill near the confluence of Little River and Hogskin Creek. Some travelers who passed by Smith's plantation called it Smith's Tavern.

On July 1, 1776, Tories and Cherokees killed Smith, his wife, children and five African Americans. Two of Smith's sons escaped. One rode to Andrew Williamson's White Hall and the other to Francis Salvadore's Coronaca, alerting Whigs of the outbreak of warfare. Francis Salvador's father was a Sephardic Jewish merchant-banker in London who had married his first cousin, Sara Salvador. Her father, Joseph Salvador, owned 100,000 acres in Ninety Six District. Francis was elected to the First South Carolina Provincial Congress, making him the first Jewish member of an assembly in America. Joseph's plantation, "Cornacre," was located on Coronaca Creek (or "Coroneka") west of the crossroads on today's Highway 72, now known as Coronaca (Simmes' Cossroads in former times). The plantation was twenty-eight miles from Andrew Willamson's White Hall. Aaron Smith was buried in an unmarked grave. Today a cenotaph is located in the Due West Associate Reformed Church Cemetery, reading: "In memory of Aaron Smith, Capt. in Col. Williamson's Regt., Rev. War, 1720 – July, 1776."

Alexander Cameron planned the attack from his position in the Cherokee Lower Towns so that it would occur when the British attacked Charleston (June 28,

1776). This was the first British and Cherokee attack along the frontier between the colony of South Carolina and the Cherokee Nation. Williamson and Salvador called out the Whig Militia to gather at Aaron Smith's plantation. On July 18, 1776, Francis Salvador, at a camp near "Dewit's Corner", wrote to Chief Justice William Henry Drayton: "On Monday morning [July 1, 1776] one of Capt. Smith's sons came to my house, with two of his fingers shot off." He described "the shocking catastrophe at his father's. I immediately galloped to Major Williamson's, to inform him, but found another of Smith's sons there, who had made his escape, and alarmed that settlement. The whole country was flying --- some to make forts, others as low as Orangeburg. Williamson was employed night and day sending expresses to raise the militia; but the panic was so great, that on Wednesday following the Major and myself marched to the late Capt. Smith's with only forty men."

Woody Holton in *Liberty* Is *Sweet: The Hidden History of the American Revolution,* wrote that John Stuart, British Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southeast and his brother Henry, who acted as his agent in securing ammunition for indigenous people in the southeast, "wanted the Cherokees to hold off on raiding white settlements until British regulars arrived both to reinforce them and prevent them from killing or capturing Loyalists." Alexander Cameron was certainly capable of selecting targets and avoiding assaults on Loyalists. Several attacks following the massacre of Smith's family involved Cherokees and Loyalists, disguised as Cherokees.

Edward McCrady noted that Aaron Smith's son reported that his father, mother, five children and five African American men were "butchered." By July 5th 110 militia men had mustered at Aaron Smith's plantation. By July 8th there were 222 men. Williamson moved the gathering point from Aaron Smith's house to Holmes' Old Field, a muster grounds near the place where the Cherokee Trail crossed Hogskin Creek. By July 16th, 450 men had mustered. They marched northward along the Cherokee Path and camped a few miles above Moffettsville in today's Anderson County. South Carolina's General Assembly President John Rutledge sent a militia force including Captain Felix Warley and his regiment with 100 Rangers and wagons with supplies and ammunition from Charleston to support this expedition against the Cherokees. This force followed the Cherokee Path across Corner Creek and joined Williamson's men on July 22. On July 31 the

Ninety Six regiment under Andrew Williamson, encamped at Twenty-Three Mile Creek. Williamson and Salvador rode at the front of the regiment. They crossed the Keowee River and approached the Cherokee town of Esseneca (or Seneca) when they were ambushed. Francis Salvador was wounded and scalped. "What added to this misfortune was that after the action it appeared that Captain Smith, a son of Captain Aaron Smith," witnessed "the act of taking off the scalp; but supposed it was Mr. Salvador's servant assisting his master. . . ." By the end of this expedition the Cherokee Lower Towns were decimated.

After July 1, 1776, British and Cherokee attacks "targeted frontier settlements from Georgia to Virginia." Anthony Hampton, father of Wade Hampton I, was killed on Tyger River. His sons, Edward, Henry, and Richard were sent by neighbors to invite Cherokees to a meeting, but "British emissaries had unfortunately been before them, and had already arranged for the uprising which now took place." In the absence of his sons, Anthony, his wife, his son Preston, and his infant grandson Harrison were killed and the house burned. Harrison's parents and sibling were visiting a neighbor and escaped death. The Anglo-Cherokee offensive failed to capture Fort Lyndley on Rabon Creek. It was attacked on July 18 by eighty-eight Cherokees and one hundred and two white men, "many of whom were painted and disguised as Indians." Salvador, in his July 18th letter to Drayton, stated that the white men who were proven to have been in action with the Cherokees at Fort Lindley, were sent to the jail at Ninety Six. These attacks resulted in Loyalists fleeing the backcountry. Few returned. Many fled to the mountains, took the Peach Tree Trail, and joined the British in St. Augustine or Pensacola. Alexander Chesney, a young man at the time, traveled some distance from his home, at what is now Chesney. He guided Loyalists to safety among the Cherokees who conducted the refugees on the Peach Tree Trail to Pensacola, part of the British Empire (1763-1781).

Samuel McGowan addressed Erskine College literary societies on August 8, 1853. He claimed that "'Capt. Aaron Smith's family on Little River, consisting of fifteen souls, male and female, white and black, had all been massacred, except two sons. . .'" One reached the residence of Salvador "'holding up the bleeding stumps of his mutilated hands, told the fearful tale of the slaughter. . . .'" McGowan understood the connection between the 1776 Cherokee attack and the attacks at Fort Lindley and Charleston. He found "'a sort of poetic justice'" that the

1777 Treaty of Dewitt's Corner, ceding a huge swarth of land to South Carolina, was near "the place where the war had been commenced by indiscriminate massacre and midnight murder.'"

Rod Andrew concluded that "the Cherokee campaign of 1776 dealt a devastating blow to the Cherokees." The Treaty of Dewitt's Corner, ceding "what are now the counties of Anderson, Greenville, most of Oconee, and Pickens, essentially filling out the boundaries of modern South Carolina." But this campaign left backcountry residents opened to attacks by "roaming gangs of bandits" they believed to be Tories.

The Treaty of Dewitt's or Dueit's Corner

An historical marker at Corner Creek describes the location. "Treaty of DeWitt's Corner: In May 1777 a delegation of roughly 600 Cherokee and representatives from South Carolina and Georgia met near this spot to engage in negotiations that would end fighting in the Second Cherokee War, 1776-1777. On May 20, 1777 the parties signed the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner which provided for an end to hostilities, prisoner returns, a large land concession by the Lower Cherokee." [side 1] "The territory ceded included present day Anderson, Greenville, Oconee and Pickens Counties." [side 2]

Hugh McCall, in *The History of Georgia* (1784), wrote that commissioners from Georgia were present and "signed the articles of pacification" at Duet's Corner in South Carolina on May 20, 1777. Officials from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were present. The Cherokee delegation was led by Chief Attakullakulla. Some Cherokees refused to recognize the treaty, and raids on settlers continued until the end of the Revolutionary War.

Woody Holton wrote, *Liberty is Sweet: The Hidden History of the American Revolution* in 2011 in which he emphasized the territorial gains of the Second Cherokee War. Major Andrew Williamson disbanded his forces on October 7, 1776, ending the expedition that began on July 1, 1761, at Aaron Smith's plantation. Thirty-three of Williamson's men had been killed and another sixty-three wounded. Cherokee losses were estimated at about twice those of Whigs. An unknown number of Cherokees were sold into slavery. The Cherokees signed two treaties in 1777, "ceding more than five million additional acres to Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. South Carolina picked up the entire region east of the Appalachian Mountains, including all of the Lower Towns."

Dunlap's Defeat

Andrew Pickens acknowledged the "inhuman action committed on Major Dunlap" by Whigs. He noted the fighting took place along the waters of Little River. No name was attached to the skirmish by early writers. Researcher Nancy Lindroth pointed out that the action was dubbed The Battle of Beattie's Mill by Hugh McCall in his *History of Georgia*, written after the war. For decades researchers sought, without success, to find the site of Beattie's Mill. Lindroth suggested the action should be called Dunlap's Defeat. After considering many sources, this writer concludes that Dunlap's Defeat took place on Hogskin Creek, a tributary of Little River. Readers are invited to use the directions below, explore the area and consider the many reports, often contradictory, of this action which left no known Whig casualties.

Hogskin Creek begins north of Due West on the edge of Honea Path and flows to the southwest to join the waters of Little River below the Highway 184 bridge. The headwaters of Little Hogskin Creek (or Pigskin Creek) flow under Highway 20/185 (Anderson Street) just over one mile from the Due West town boundary. The Highway 20/185 bridge over Hogskin Creek is 2.3 miles from the town limits, and the Cherokee Path crossed Hogskin upstream from the bridge. On the west side of Due West, Highway 184 crosses a bridge over Hogskin Creek 2.4 miles from the town border. The watershed of Hogskin Creek encircles the northern and western sides of the town. West of Highway 184 Bridge, Murdock Road begins and goes north to Little River Baptist Church. Two miles from Highway 184 Murdock Road has a stop sign at Crawford Road. A right turn onto Crawford Road leads to a bridge over Hogskin Creek in four-tenths of a mile.

Researcher Jenny Kelly discovered that John N. Pratt, as a boy of 12 or 13, was taken by his father to examine two overshot gristmills: the Pratt Mill on Little River, and (a short distance below the Crawford Road bridge over Hogskin Creek), an old grist mill known in the past as Alewine's Mill. On June 21, 1940, fifty-three years after Pratt first saw the site of Alewine's Mill, he returned to show Ada Burton and Bobbie Archer the remains of Pratt's Mill, the location of an indigenous people's village, and the battleground on Hogskin Creek.

Zachariah Carwile was born in Virginia and lived in Goochland and Prince Edwards Counties. He married Mary McMahon and by December 1775 they had

two sons. The younger was less than one-month-old, but despite these responsibilities, Zachariah's Whig notions drew him to enlist. He fought at Kings Mountain in one tour of duty, moved his family to the Holston River in Tennessee, and then had another seven-month tour of duty with Brigadier General Thomas Sumter in the low country of South Carolina. Carwile fought in Union County, near Cross Anchor, at Blackstock's Farm on November 20, 1780. For the first time British Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton was defeated, but Sumter was seriously wounded. Zachariah was in South Carolina in March 1781 with a group of Whigs in the Hogskin Creek watershed. They headed east toward the British at Ninety Six and became involved in a skirmish with British and Loyalist soldiers. "Zachariah Carwile participated in this fight, and a British officer was chased over a rock on Hog Skin Creek, where his horse slipped and fell. The officer was killed by the fall or by Patriots. Other British soldiers were killed and buried in graves by the Creek, and small boys and others from the Level Land area visited these lonely burial places for several generations." The Carwile family tradition is that the area around Level Land and the Little River Baptist Church was so beautiful in Zachariah's eyes that he moved there for the duration of his life. He applied for a pension on October 12, 1832, and received $80 per year until his death on August 4, 1841.

The trail from Alexander Cameron's plantation ran through the waters of Little River, Chickasaw Creek, Park Creek and Hogskin Creek, connecting him with the Cherokee Path. It was used by William Bartram and Thomas Griffiths in 1775. Sometime after 1776 John Daniel Hammerer moved to a tract on Big Rocky Creek (later known as Rocky River). Muster grounds for local Whigs, Holmes' Old Field, was located near the point where the Cherokee Path crossed Hogskin Creek.

Samuel Hill, a Loyalist, provided additional evidence of the location of Dunlap's Defeat. His memorial stated that he "was with Major James Dunlap's Company, in an engagement near the Indian Line" where he was wounded. He, his nephew and about six other men retreated to his house. The "Indian Line" was the survey line of 1766 beginning at Corner Creek, about four miles west of Hogskin Creek. Two days after the battle "near the Indian Line" Colonel Elijah Clarke and two hundred men came to Hill's house near what is now Donalds, beat him savagely, and left him for dead. Amazingly, Hill survived. The exact time of the action is not certain. In *The Life and Times of General Andrew Pickens,*

Revolutionary War General, Rod Andrew endorsed Andrew Pickens' date of March 23, 1781.

In early 1781 Andrew Pickens fought under General Nathanael Greene in North Carolina, but before the Battle of Guilford Courthouse (March 15, 1781) he returned to South Carolina, establishing headquarters in a camp on the Enoree River. Some argue Pickens made the decision; others attribute the move to Greene. In his 2003 book, *This Destructive War*, John S. Pancake convincingly argued this move suited both men. Greene put Pickens under Sumter to create a more robust force so that when Greene entered South Carolina he could move troops more efficiently. Pickens sought to disrupt British Colonel John Harris Cruger, commanding Fort Ninety Six, whose forces controlled the area between Ninety Six and Augusta. Colonel Elijah Clarke and Colonel James McCall left Pickens, and went to the area under Cruger's control where they encountered a force of Loyalists from Augusta, and Dunlap's Defeat resulted. When Nathanael Greene was at the High Hills of Santee he wrote to a kinsman on July 18, 1871. He found a different situation in South Carolina, where war "rages here like a fire at large and destroys everything before it." Elsewhere, the "burning of a town or the plunder of a few farms are nothing to the cruelties practiced here."

Andrew Pickens wrote an after-action report of Dunlap's Defeat and sent it to Nathanael Greene on April 8, 1781. Pickens reported that, on March 23, 1781, Clarke "had a smart action with Major Dunlap" who had calvary and infantry amounting to about ninety men. Clarke had about 180 men which he "divided with two divisions, reserving them a small party to act as Dragoons." Clarke's militia drove off Dunlap's infantry, "who fled with precipitation although their numbers exceeded ours." Dunlap's men retreated into houses and eventually surrendered as prisoners of war. Pickens noted that "a number of Clarke's men had no arms and the enemy's loss was great for the number of men. A great number of infantry were killed before they surrendered."

Pickens reported that the prisoners were taken "towards Virginia by way of the Mountains, among them three [British] Officers, Captain Cozens, and Ensigns Old and Swanton, all belonging to the garrison at Ninety Six. I am exceedingly sorry to inform you of the inhuman action committed on Major Dunlap after being delivered by Colonel Clark into the hands of a Guard . . . a set of men, chiefly

unknown except for one Cobb, an over Mountain Man, forced the Guard and shot him" [Dunlap]. I have issued a proclamation offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for apprehending him [Cobb] and do not despair of yet getting him and sending him to you. I sent a Flag to Colonel Cruger intimating the matter to him and informing him with what horror and detestation American Officers looked on the act, intimating however, that the many barbarous massacres committed by those calling themselves their officers on our people after their capture. . . ." Pickens' information on Loyalists' losses in "Dunlap's Defeat" was, "34 killed, & 42 taken done by Col. Clark near Ninety Six."

Hugh McCall wrote his history of Georgia in the late eighteenth century. His father was Colonel James McCall, who fought at "Beattie's Mill . . . on Little river." McCall dated Dunlap's Defeat as being on March 21, 1781. He correctly placed the site of Dunlap's Defeat on waters of Little River. He was incorrect in writing that Pickens detached Clarke and McCall to fight Dunlap. Pickens remained at his camp on the Enoree River while the battle was fought. McCall contended that Dunlap was wounded and died the night after the battle. His figures of thirty-four killed and wounded enemy agree with other reports. McCall noted that his father, as well as Clarke, contracted smallpox shortly after the action and his father subsequently died. Hugh McCall was a child when James succumbed to smallpox. Researcher Nancy Lindroth has demonstrated that Hugh McCall was the first source to write that the action took place at Beattie's Mill.

Lyman Draper, published in 1881, used McCall's history, and wrote that Dunlap was camped on Little River, twenty-two miles from Ninety Six on March 24, 1781. He and seventy-five Dragoons were on a foraging expedition when Whigs attacked. Dunlap took refuge in buildings that would not withstand rifle fire. After some time, Dunlap flew a white surrender flag. Draper quoted Pickens' letter that thirty-four of Dunlap's men were killed and forty-two captured. Draper questioned McCall's claim that Dunlap died the next night. Draper wrote that Dunlap was captured and then killed the same day, and this was covered up. He stated that Pickens "offered a handsome reward for the murderers."

Edward McCrady, who published in 1901, wrote that Dunlap's Defeat took place on Little River. He criticized McCall and asserted that Dunlap was killed as a prisoner. His account varies little from that of Draper and Pickens.

In his 2003 work, *This Destructive War: The British Campaign in the Carolinas, 1780-1782*, John S. Pancake concluded that Dunlap was shot as a prisoner and some participants admitted this most logical conclusion. He noted the war was becoming more desperate. In the spring of 1781, during action between Whigs and Tories, "'quarter was not given.'" Thirty-four Tories were killed but there were no American casualties. Normally, troops in defensive positions suffer less than those attacking. After Dunlap's Defeat the territory between Ninety Six and Augusta was controlled to some degree by Whigs, though small Tory parties, "continued to terrorize the countryside."

General Thomas Sumter wrote a letter to General Francis Marion from the New Acquisition on March 28, 1781, giving him the latest information. He referred to the action at Dunlap's Defeat. He wrote that Colonel Elijah Clarke with a party of Georgians and South Carolinians fell in with Capt. Dunlap near the Savannah River. They killed many and made prisoners of the captain and about seventy of the eighty men.

In a September 19, 1781 letter, General Nathanael Greene tried to defend what happened to Dunlap. His letter to British Lieutenant Colonel Nesbit Balfour, Commandant of Charleston, explained that he never authorized executions except for desertion. He tried to recruit, not destroy those who "have been opposed to the interests of their country." He admitted that some Whig militia became enraged and inflicted harm or even killed British or Loyalists, but they did not act from orders. They reacted to atrocities they witnessed by British and Loyalists against Whig friends and relatives. Greene considered Balfour's remarks "respecting Col. Grierson and Major Dunlap, as both illiberal and ungenerous, if you are acquainted with the facts. . . ."

In 1832 the United States offered pensions for veterans who could prove they were participates in the Revolution. Veterans submitted claims establishing their service records. These applications were written around fifty years after 1781 and memories of events after that length of time are fallible. However, several applications for pensions mentioned that the location of Dunlap's Defeat was somewhere on or near Hogskin Creek.

Whig Joshua Burnett wrote that "we fell in with a party of Tories and British troops under Colonel Dunlap, a British officer, who retreated to a large

house hardby, where they fought us manfully. Overpowered, they at last surrendered, and we took Dunlap and several of his men prisoners. We took him and the prisoners back to a little town in North Carolina, called Gilbert, where Dunlap was kept confined sometime, in an upper room, where one of our men (as was said) privately shot him dead with a pistol." Burnett was confused, because earlier, Dunlap was wounded, captured in North Carolina and, it was rumored, killed. This was one of several reports confusing the capture and reported death of Dunlap in North Carolina before 1781. The confusion was understandable because some of the Loyalists captured in 1781 were taken to Gilbert, North Carolina and Dunlap had been imprisoned there earlier in the war.

Ezekiel Cloud remembered that at some time after April 1 they "attacked Maj. Dunlap on Little River in So. Carolina – took him & about thirty prisoners, & marched them to Gilford Town in North Carolina. . . ." Like Burnett, Cloud remembered Dunlap's capture in North Carolina before 1781.

Joel Darcy swore that "Col. Clarke and about 150 of us had a fight on what was called Hogskin Creek, took Major Dunlap's horse company & Captain Swanton & 76 men."

John Duncan admitted being confused, and making a statement about his service fifty years before, but did remember he was with Clarke "at a skirmish we had with the British and Tories at Ransowers Mill where the tory Commander Dunlap was taken prisoner, and one of the Americans, a true Whig by the name of Cobb shot him and pretended it was accidental."

George Hillen testified that "we moved in pursuit of Maj. Dunlap one of Col. Ferguson's Majors – we caught him at Long Cane River in Laurens County S. Ca. at Hog Skin Mill and captured him & his forces without loss of a man." They took prisoners back to Rutherford. Hillen thought Dunlap was killed on the way. He was confused, no doubt, because there were three "Little Rivers" in the area. One was in Laurens County near Clinton, one in Abbeville County and one nearby in Georgia.

Peter Tramen, after he fought in the Battle of Cowpens, was in "the engagement at Hogskin Mills with Dunlap" and continued in service under Col. Clarke.

Dennis Trammel was confused with the order of events but wrote that he "marched down to Hogskin mill where we had an engagement with Captain Dunlap who commanded a company of Horse and footmen of British and Tories and defeated them – took a number of prisoners who were sent to Gilbert Town in Rutherford County in North Carolina – amongst which was Captain Dunlap their commander."

Sources do not indicate a single Whig casualty. British casualties continued after a white flag was raised and the surrender accepted.

James Dunlap had a terrible reputation in what is now Abbeville County. Locally he was accused of plundering and burning homes, including the properties of James McCall and Andrew Pickens. Rod Andrew relied on Hugh McCall's account of events on November 21-22, 1780: Loyalists plundered Pickens home, stole furniture and broke what they left. McCall's family had their clothing stolen and a son had a halter put around his neck and was threatened with death if he did not reveal the location of his family. Some of Pickens' outbuildings were burned. Whigs blamed the Loyalist James Dunlap for these depredations. Rod Andrew used the papers of Lieutenant General Charles Earl Cornwallis and found that, between November 24 and January 1781, Dunlap was attempting to raise a troop of loyalist dragoons. Dunlap and Cornwallis exchanged correspondence during this time and both remained in Charleston. Andrew noted that while this evidence is not conclusive, it is strongly suggestive that Dunlap could not have been at Pickens' home in Abbeville on November 22, 1780.

Pratt's Mill, John Johnston's House and Miller's Block House

Pratt's Mill was located on Little River just south of the contemporary Highway 184 Bridge about three miles west of Due West. It was an important site just north of the confluence of Little River and Hogskin Creek, and south of the home of Aaron Smith, a Whig leader who hosted travelers from White Hall and Lochaber. In *Greenwood County Sketches* Margaret Watson noted that the Long Cane Road which began at Pratt's Mill on Little River and ended at Cambridge had virtually disappeared by 1860. Remnants of the first miles of the Long Cane Road existed one hundred years later, in the 1960s. The road crossed Hogskin Creek and climbed up the ridge between Hogskin and Chickasaw Creeks and continued parallel to the modern Highway 184. That modern road crossed the 1770s road, here called, "Woods Road." The original road continued northeasterly, crossed Crawford Road, and remained on the ridge until it reached the location of Highway 185/20. There was evidence of the road, including the section used for airplane landings, in the 1960s. The route is not evident beyond Highway 20. Speculation suggests the eighteenth-century road went nine-tenths of a mile to the current junction of Church Street Extension and Winona Church Road. The Cherokee Path crossed the junction of these two roads and in less than a mile the Cherokee Path crossed Chickasaw Creek at Webb Shoals. In about a mile the Cherokee Path reached what is now Highway 184 at a point 2.5 miles from Donalds. The road, completed in 1785, continued south, avoiding the headwaters of Park's Creek and reaching Deadfall Tavern.

The historical marker at the site of Pratt's Mill notes that the "last action of the Revolution in this part of S. C. was at Pratt's Mill, a grist mill on Little River owned by Joseph Pratt. On October 30, 1781, an outpost of thirty Patriots were at the mill, under Captain John Norwood who was surprised by thirty Loyalists and Cherokees under Colonel William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham. Norwood, who was wounded, was the only casualty on either side." [side 1] "The Patriots fled, leaving behind thirty horses and most of their weapons; the Loyalists burned the mill. The Pratt family later rebuilt the mill, which appears in *Mill's Atlas of South Carolina* (1825). They later built another mill on Hogskin Creek, about 500 yards north of the first mill. That mill, which operated throughout the 19th century, was destroyed by a flood in 1908." [side 2]

On October 13, 1781, the *Royal Gazette* in Charleston reported an objective story on the action at Pratt's Mill. John Pratt's diary includes the family tradition of the same action. Pratt's great-grandfather, Joseph Pratt, owned the mill. His great-grandmother, Elizabeth ("Betsy"), heard the Tories and Cherokees approaching her home and she "slipped out in the chimney corner, they passed by not seeing her. . . ." William Cunningham's men heard the mill running and moved toward that sound. An African American woman and her child were milling corn as William Cunningham appeared. Joseph Pratt took the woman and child through a "trap door under the mill into the water, going down the river. The enemy came, looked the mill over for him [Joseph], not finding him, set fire to the mill to make sure they would get him."

Andrew Pickens was severely wounded in September 1781 at the Battle of Eutaw Springs in what is now Orangeburg County. He "left detachments behind when he had marched east to join Greene at Eutaw." The "territory of Picken's brigade was awash in blood." Tories invaded the area from their base in Charleston while Tories and Cherokees came from their bases in the Appalachian Mountains. In August 1781 William Cunningham rode from Charleston and killed eight men who had mistreated his men at Ninety Six. On November 17, 1781, Cunningham captured thirty Whigs at Cloud's Creek. The Whigs flew a white flag and surrendered. Twenty-eight prisoners were killed. Two days later at Hayes Station Cunninham's men killed other Whigs. After some time fourteen defenders surrendered. They were hanged or dismembered. Cunningham killed four with his sword. Hezekiah Williams, an officer with William Cunningham on his "Bloody Scout" in the fall of 1781, captured Whigs and turned them over to Cherokees and they were tortured. Tories and Cherokees came out of the mountains to raid citizens in the Ninety Six area. Pickens' last campaign was aimed at destroying the Tories who, with their Cherokee allies, were constant threats to settlers in the backcountry of South Carolina. Only speculation can explain why Cunninham was so lenient at Pratt's Mill. During his "Bloody Scout" Cunningham was attacking personal enemies. He and his men singled out Whigs who had killed or tortured Tory friends or relatives. These were personal vendettas. It is possible that there was no animosity between Cunningham and anyone at Pratt's Mill.

In the nineteenth century, William Pratt, Joseph Pratt's son, filed a claim for the loss of the family's property on October 30, 1781. He stated he was "in the

company of Captain John Norwood, Genl. Pickens Brigade at Pratt's Mill when a large body of Indians and Tories commanded by Cunningham defeated that company." Norwood commanded about thirty Whigs and he was the only casualty on either side. John Miller, a member of Norwood's Company, applied for a federal pension, supported by a statement from his cousin, George Miller. Miller reported that the five hundred men under Cunningham broke up the Whigs, and took their horses, saddles and bridles before burning the mill. The Loyalists and Cherokees went about a mile and burned an unoccupied house. They then approached "our old uncle John Johnson's house where they caught four young women" and three that were not grown. "The Tories would not let the Indians kill them, but they stripped them as naked as they were born and turned them loose. Amongst them, five came to my father's [house] naked and two of them were driven out the other course. The Indians set fire to the house and burned my uncle in it. They burned every house and barn on the place and destroyed all his living. Then we moved about one mile off, my father's house was taken as a station." This action at John Johnson's house could have taken place on the west side of Johnson's Creek, about two miles from Pratt's Mill. But this is speculation without documentation. William Pratt's assertion that the Pickens' Brigade was at the action at his family's mill may not be correct.

John Henry Logan, in his *History of the Upper Country of South Carolina*, noted the accounts he had heard of this engagement. Pickens and his "trusty band" chased a group of Cherokees "so closely in their retreat towards the Nation, so as to force them to take refuge in an old deserted house in the neighborhood of Little River in the present territory of Abbeville. And when – it is to be hoped – he could not succeed in dislodging them by a less cruel means, he set fire to the building. The greater number of the wretches perished without an effort or a murmur in the flames, while a few were shot by the riflemen, as they rushed from the burning house in the vein hope of escape." It appears from William Pratt's petition that the Whigs who were present in the actions of Pratt's Mill, Joe Johnson's house and the house near Miller's Blockhouse, belonged in Andrew Pickens' command but there is no evidence Pickens was present. Rod Andrews showed that Andrew Pickens was almost certainly in action elsewhere.

"In the following night, Capt. Wm. Black was riding by the spot on the way home from Miller's Block House on Little River, when his attention was arrested

by the rattling of chains, a short distance from the path he was pursuing. Reining up to ascertain the source of a noise so singular in that place, he discovered a fellow of the neighborhood, whom he knew well, coolly in the act of baiting his wolf-trap with a piece of one of the dead Indians; the human carcasses had already attracted large numbers of that animal to the spot, and the unscrupulous trapper was making the best of his opportunity." John Henry Logan noted that after the Battle of King's Mountain, "the wolves of the surrounding country were soon drawn to the spot by the smell of blood, and for two months they reveled upon the dead bodies that strewed the mountain and its ravines."

SOURCES

Prologue

Ward's Old Road reached Geogia by connecting with Highway 184. At Antreville it followed Highway 284 to Lowndesville where it merged with Highway 81. At Mt Carmel there a sign that commemorates the February 14, 1779 Battle of Cherokee Ford. The area has been inundated with the Richard B. Russell Lake. The above route is not certain and many travelers along Ward's Old Road used a fork from that road to the Cherokee Trail. Grace Steele Woodward, *The Cherokees*, Volume 65 in The Civilization of the American Indian Series, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963), 85-86, 91, 94, 96, 99. Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., *George Hunter's Map of the Cherokee Country and the Path Thereto in 1730, with comments by A. S. Salley, Jr, Secretary of the Commission*, Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina No. 4. (Columbia: The State Company, 1917. Louis De Vorsey, *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies, 1763-1775* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1966), 8. 12, 74-77. Georgia Historical Society https://www.georgiahistory.com/ghmi_marker_updated/old-tugaloo-town/. Margaret Watson, *Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families* (Greenwood: The Attic Press, Inc., 1970), 55-57. This is an excellent local history and genealogy based on research and articles by Harry Legare Watson (1876-1956), editor of the *Greenwood Index* and *Index-Journal*. John Henry Logan's *History of the Upper Country of South Carolina* includes details of the survey of the Long Cane Creek Road. Thomas Griffiths' journal, "A Mission for Mr. Wedgewood," *American Heritage*, August 1970, 64-67. Mill's Atlas, Abbeville County. Lowry Ware, *A Place Called Due West: The Home of Erskine College* (Columbia: Printed by the R. L. Bryan Company 1997, 2-4, 13. Paul Livingston Grier's 1894 map of Abbeville County calls the bridge over Hogskin Creek "Ward's Bridge." https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3913a.la000831/?r=0.408,0.176,0.228,0.131,0. Lowry Ware, ed., "*The Diary of John* Pratt of Level Land, S. C. From His Recollections of His Childhood With Almost Daily Entries from 1911 Through 1952," 2011, manuscript copy in possession of writer. B. F. Thompson, "Abbeville District Colonial Plats." Thompson located plats on a coastal and geodetic quadrangle survey map of Abbeville County. A copy of Thompson's work is in the Abbeville County Museum. James Holmes had a plat dated April 13, 1769, and the location was identified as where the "Tugulo Old Path" crossed Hogskin Creek. Near this plat were two other plats owned by Joseph Holmes: one taken out on February 16, 1765, and the other on March 13, 1768. These locations were near the east headwaters of Hogskin Creek just as Alewine's Mill was on the west end of Hogskin Creek. Hogskin Creek went south from Alewine's Mill, past Pratt's Mill to join Little River. Little Hogskin Creek (or Pigskin Creek) flows into Hogskin (or Big Hogskin), a short distance north of Alewine's Mill.

Alexander Cameron and Lochaber

SCDAH, Identifiers: Series S213184, vol. 0008, p. 00267, item 2. A plat for 150 acres, surveyed by John Pickens for Aaron Smith, dated January 17, 1765, was located on the "North West fork of Long Cane," (i. e. Little River). The plat shows Hogskin Creek flowing to the east of Little River. SCDAH, Identifiers: Series: S213184, vol. 0007, p. 00417, item 001. Thomas Griffiths' journal, "A Mission for Mr. Wedgewood," *American Heritage*, August 1970, 64-67. Hugh McCall, *The History of Georgia Containing Brief Sketches of the Most Remarkable Events Up to the Present Day* (1784), (Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Company, reprinted in one abridged volume in 1909), Reprinted in Photo-Offset Reprint of the 1909 Edition, 1969, 143, 201-202, 211, 289-90, 293-96, 310-11, 318. There is a Little River in Wilkes County, Georgia; Abbeville County, South Carolina, and a third Little River in Laurens County, South Carolina. A. S. Salley, Jr., *George Hunter's Map of the Cherokee Country and the Path thereto in 1730, with comments by A. S. Salley, Jr, Secretary of the Commission*, Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina No. 4. (Columbia: The State Company, 1917. Joab Mauldin Lesesne possessed a copy of this map and his son, Joe Lesesne, obtained an electronic copy. The map traces the Cherokee Trail from Charleston to Appletree Creek, which is noted as "Dividing Paths." Later this "Corner Creek" was called by many names: in 1766 when the new boundary was surveyed, Alexander Cameron called it "Dewise's Corner" and the Cherokees called it "Yellow Waters." Griffiths, in 1775, wrote it as Jewett's; later it was Devise's, Dewiss', Duet's, Duett's, Dewitt's, or Dewit's Corner. The two paths, once divided, went to the Mississippi River. Lowry Price Ware, *A Place Called Due West: The Home*

of Erskine College, (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1997), 2-4. 5. Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775*–1780 (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901), 90, 192-93. Louis De Vorsey, Jr, *The Indian Line in the Southern Colonies, 1763 -1775*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1966), 75-81. R. W. Gibbes, ed. *Documentary of the American Revolution: Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina, from Originals in the Possession of the Editor, and Other Sources, 1764-1776* (New York: Appleton & Co., 1855; vol. *1. reprinted, Spartanbur*g, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972*),* 143-44, 147-48, 158. John H. Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence*, vols. 1 and 2, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publishers, in association with Upcountry History Markers, Winnsboro, 2009), 118. Charles Gregg Singer, "South Carolina in the Confederation: A Dissertation in History presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy," University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1941, 29, 124. SCDAH, plat for 250 acres dated October 1, 1772, to Alexander Cameron on Great Rocky Creek, Identifier: Series S213184, vol. 0013, p. 00496, item 03. Plat shows "Diamond Run" branch originating on the plat and flowing toward Great Rocky Creek. SCDAH, plat for 250 acres on a branch of Great Rocky Creek, Savannah River, a forfeited estate of a Loyalist, Identifier: Series, vol. 0000, Item 00253. SCDAH, plat of fifty acres registered by Francis Bremar, surveyed by John Pickens on April 2, 1774, plat registered on November 1, 1782, for John Daniel Hammerer, Identifier: Series S213190, vol. 0010, p. 00179, item, 000. SCDAH, Identifier: Series S213184, vol. 0007, p. 00417, item 001, a 250-acre plat dated November 13, 1764, including Long Cane Creek and Penny Creek (the NW fork of Long Cane Creek was Little River). Lowry Ware, *A Place Called Due West*, 3-5, 12. See text and footnotes on John Daniel "Parson" Hammerer. SCDAH, 2,000-acre plat for Alexander Cameron dated May 1, 1765, surveyed by Patrick Calhoun "on a Branch of the NW fork of Long Cane Creek called Penny Creek" with a dotted line named "Cherokee Path." Identifiers: Series 213184, vol. 0012, p. 00193, item, 01. Nadia Dean, *A Demand for Blood: The Cherokee War of* 1776 (Cherokee, North Carolina: Valley River Press, 2012), 28, 29. Dean provides the Cherokee tradition that Cameron was well-liked and known as "Scotchie.". Margaret Watson, *Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families* (Greenwood, South Carolina: The Attic Press, Inc. 1970), 55-57. Louis De Vorsey, Jr., *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies, 1763-1775* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1966), 76-79. . Grace Steele Woodward, *The Cherokees*, Volume 65 in The Civilization of the American Indian Series, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963), 97.

The Massacre of Captain Aaron Smith's Family

Woody Holton, *Liberty* Is *Sweet: The Hidden History of the American Revolution*. (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2021), 235, 252. R. W. Gibbes, ed., *Documentary History of the American Revolution: Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina, from Originals in Possession of the Editor, and other Sources, 1764-1776* (New York: Appleton & Co., 1855), vol 1, reprinted, Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972, 24-26. R. W. Gibbes, ed., *Documentary History of the American Revolution: Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina, from Originals in Possession of the Editor, and other Sources, 1764-1776* (New York: Appleton & Co., 1857), vol. 2, reprinted, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1972), 24-25. Walter Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 833-34. Francis Salvador, member of a wealthy Sephardic Jewish family, was born in London and educated in Europe. His family was one of the wealthiest in England but lost most of their investments with the failure of the Dutch East India Company. The family made massive loans to the British Royal Family, and, in payment, the Crown gave Francis 200,000 acres (more than half the current County of Greenwood). Until the 1920s this land was called The Jews' Land. Salvador was a Whig and in December 1774 was elected to the First Provincial Congress, leading some to call him the first Jew elected to a representative body in the western hemisphere. Lowry Ware, *A Place Called Due West, The Home of Erskine College*, (Columbia: Printed by The R. L. Bryan Company, 1997), 3-5, 13. Ware cited Thomas Griffiths' journal. E. Alfred Jones, ed., "The Journal of Alexander Chesney, a South Carolina Loyalist in the Revolution and After." *The Ohio State University Bulletin*, vol. 26, Number 4, October 30, 1920, 6. Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775*–1780,

vol. 3, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901), 90, 192-96. Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1771-1780*, vol. 3 (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901),192-96. John Henry Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War for Independence*, vols. 1, 2 (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publishers, in association with Upcountry History Makers, Winnsboro, 2009), 419-20. Jim Piecuch, *Three Peoples, One King: Loyalists, Indians, and Slaves in the American Revolutionary South*, 1775-1782. (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2008), 69. Rod Andrew, *The Life and Times of General Andrew Pickens: Revolutionary War Hero, American Founder* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2017), 46-47, 51, 183, 187, 244. Edward E. Poliakoff, "Francis Salvador, His History and Geography in South Carolina's Colonial Backcountry," Presentation on March 26, 2024. 1-6, 9, 11-12. Unpublished Work 2024 Edward E. Poliakoff, All Rights Reserved. Unauthorized use strictly prohibited. Salvador's land was noted on plats as the "Jew's Land," "Jews' Land," and, near Due West, Lowry Ware found the location as "The Jew's West Corner". Poliakoff found the following publications which reported the death of Francis Salvador: *The South Carolina & American General Gazette*, *Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet: the General Advertiser* (Philadelphia), *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia), *The Virginia Gazette* (Williamsburg) and the *London Remembrancer for the Year 1776, The Chester Chronicle* (Chester, England), and *The Ipswich Journal* (England). Richard A. Rapley, from England, was a close friend and attorney for Francis Salvador. Lowry Ware contended that Rapley lived at "Coroneka" with Salvador, and at some time, lived at "Rapley Shoals" on Long Cane Creek downstream from the present Highway 203 Bridge. Poliakoff's work includes illustrations of plats and maps.

Treaty of Dewitt's or Dueit's Corner

Hugh McCall, *The History of Georgia Containing Brief Sketches of the Most Remarkable Events Up to the Present Day* (1784), (Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Company, reprinted in one abridged volume in 1909), Reprinted in Photo-Offset Reprint of the 1909 Edition, 1969), 318. Ware, *A Place Called Due West*, 13, footnote 2). Drayton, vol. 2, 363. Walter Edgar, ed., *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, (Columbia: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 163. Woody Holton, *Liberty* Is *Sweet: The Hidden History of the American Revolution*. (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2021), 252-25.

Dunlap's Defeat

The Ninety Six Judicial District was created in 1763 and included what is now Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Saluda, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg and parts of Cherokee, Newberry, Aiken and Greenville counties. United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the South Carolina Geodetic Survey, quadrangle for Due West, SC, 1971. Highway 20/185 passes over three streams in the first several miles. Several sources refer to the location of the battle at Little River. Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., ed., *George Hunter's Map of the Cherokee Country and the Path thereto in 1730, Bulletins of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, No. 4*, (Columbia: The State Company, 1917). On June 5, 2025, Gene Pruitt, a retired attorney living in Abbeville County, responded to the writer's query about Zachariah Carwile with the name of Jan Carwile Harrison. Jan's information was of utmost importance to the writer. She provided a wealth of family history and existence of a book about her family. Anna Deihln Callaham, *A History of the Callaham and Carwile Families.* Charlotte: Delmar Publishers & Printers, 1976, 205-297. Nancy Lindroth graciously shared her research with this writer. Lowry Ware, ed., "The Diary of John Pratt of Level Land," unpublished manuscript in possession of the writer, n. d., 4, 252. A copy of this work, of over 400 pages, is in the Erskine College Archives and another is in the Abbeville Museum. John S. Pancake, *This Destructive War: The British Campaign in the Carolinas, 1780-1782*, (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1985, Fire Ant Books reprint, 2003), 190-92. Rod Andrew, Jr, *The Life and Times of General Andrew Pickens, Revolutionary War Hero*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2017), 88-89, footnotes 56, 57, 58, 59. These sources show that Dunlap's correspondence with Lord Cornwallis places Dunlap in Charleston on November 24, 1780. 127-26, 329, footnote 58. Andrew Pickens to Nathanael Greene, "Letters to General Greene and others," *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 16, July 1915, 101-103. *Wikipedia,* accessed October 24, 2022. Hugh

McCall, *The History of Georgia Containing Brief Sketches of the Most Remarkable Events Up to the Present Day* (Atlanta: Cherokee Publishing Company, reprinted in one abridged volume in 1909), Reprinted in Photo-Offset Reprint of the 1909 Edition, 1969), 510, 514. Lyman C. Draper, *Kings Mountain and its Heroes, History of the Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780 and the events that led up to it*, (Cincinnati: Peter G. Thompson, Publisher, 1881), 163-64. Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1770* – 1783 vol. 4, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902), 127. Robert W. Gibbes, ed., *Documentary History of the American Revolution: Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina, from Originals in the Possession of the Editor, and Other Sources 1781-17*82 vol. 3 (Columbia: Banner Steam-Powered Press, 1853; reprinted, Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972), 46, 169. Greene's letter, of July 18, 1781, found at finding-aids.lib.unc.edu, accessed October 30, 2022. Thomas Griffiths' journal, "A Mission for Mr. Wedgewood," *American Heritage*, August 1970, 64-67. SCDAH, accessed on-line), plat registered on November 1, 1782, for John Daniel Hammerer, Identifier: Series S213190, vol. 0010, p. 00179, item 000. SCDAH, Identifier: Series S213184, vol. 0007, p. 00417, item 001, a 250-acre plat dated November 13, 1764, including Long Cane Creek and White Hall Creek (the NW fork of Long Cane Creek was Little River). Lowry Ware, *A Place Called Due West*, 3-5, 12. Lowry Ware*, A Place Called Due West*. Ware found pension claims from several participants on microfilm at the SCDAH. Nancy Lindroth found additional microfilm depositions at SCDAH and the writer found these pension claims online using Fold3. Persons seeking pensions were: Joshua Burnet (Application S32154, Fold3); Ezekiel Cloud (Application W6920, Fold3); Joel Darcy (Application S678, Draper Mss., Sumter Papers, VV, p. 79, microfilm copy, SCDAH, Fold3); John Duncan (Application R3125, Fold 3); John Files (Application S2245, Fold3); George Hillen (Application S7006, Fold3); Mordecia Millar (Application S16972, Fold3); Peter Tramel (Application R10674, Fold3); Dennis Trammel (Application R10672, Fold3); Loyalist Samuel Hill's memorial to the Crown can be found in Ware, *A Place Called Due West*, 16, citing Hill's memorial in the Loyalist Claim Transcripts (microfilm copy, SCDAH) vol. 54, 288. Nancy Lindroth shared her notes on "The Memorial of Samuel Hill, late of Charleston" she obtained from the original documents at The National Archives, Kew, London. Some sources located Dunlap's Defeat on Long Cane Creek, meaning the Northwest Fork of Long Cane Creek. An example is a plat surveyed by Patrick Calhoun for land on the waters of Little River. SCDAH, 2,000-acre plat for Alexander Cameron dated May 1, 1765, surveyed by Patrick Calhoun "on a Branch of the NW fork of Long Cane Creek called Penny Creek." Penny Creek is a tributary of Little River.

Pratt's Mill, John Johnston's House and Miller's Block House

Margaret Watson, *Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families*, Greenwood: The Attic Press, Inc., 1970. 55-57. Ware, *A Place Called Due West*, 14-15, quoting: *Royal Gazette*, October 13, 1781. The historical marker dates the battle on October 30, but the *Gazette's* story of October 13 indicates the action was before that date. Accounts Audited 6106 SCDAH; George Miller's affidavit was taken in Gibson County, Tennessee, September 21, 1833. John Pratt's Diary, Erskine College McCain Library Archives. John H. Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence*, vols. 1 and 2, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, Publishers, in association with Upcountry History Markers, Winnsboro, 2009), 45-46, 441. Miller's Mill, on the route from Lochaber to the Cherokee Path, was known as Campbell's Mill on Mill's Atlas (1820s). For much of the next two centuries it has been called Martin's Mill. Local historians have speculated that Johnson's house was located just east of the corner formed by Highway 184 and George Alewine Road, 2.1 miles from the Highway 184 Road where Pratt's Mill stood. There remains a huge stone chimney in that vicinity, but oral history does not identity the house with the chimney. Rod Andrew, *The Life and Times of General Andrew Pickens: Revolutionary War Hero, American Founder* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2017), 183, 187, 151-156, 158-160, 244.