

“The Enemy are Hounded”

Gen. “Mad” Anthony Wayne’s 1782 Savannah Campaign

by Hugh T. Harrington

The surrender at Yorktown in the fall of 1781 brought the Revolutionary War to a close in the minds of many people. Most historians regrettably have taken the same position.¹ However, the war in the South was not over. The enemy occupied Charleston and Savannah. Physical possession and control of territory would be important in any peace negotiations. Major General Nathanael Greene, Commander of the Southern Department, sent Brigadier General Anthony Wayne to Georgia to oust the British from Savannah.



Gen. Anthony Wayne from portrait by 19th century artist, unattributed.

Wayne would not have a force capable of assaulting the defenses of Savannah. Greene warned him not to risk his little army in a major engagement where a defeat would destroy him. Rather, he was to clear the countryside and keep the British bottled up within the city. He was also to win over the hearts and minds of the Tories to encourage desertion and defection. At the same time Wayne was to “soften the malignity [and] deadly resentments” between the Whigs and the Tories.² The Indian allies of the British had to be controlled and encouraged to leave not only the area but to withdraw from the war. The returning government of the State of Georgia had to be propped up as well. These assignments were to be carried out with a small number of troops, many of whom with unreliably few supplies. It was a difficult task with which, in the end, Wayne was remarkably successful.

Wayne crossed the Savannah River into Georgia on January 12, 1782.³ He camped at the Two Sisters Ferry.⁴ He was unaware of what troops would be available for his use in Georgia and sent a messenger to query Governor John Martin in Augusta. Wayne estimated the enemy at 900 regulars at Savannah plus 50 dragoons and 250 infantry at Gibbons’s farm where they were foraging.⁵

Wayne’s command initially consisted of 100 Continental dragoons under Col. Anthony White and a detachment of artillery. It is difficult to reconstruct Wayne’s forces as they are not well documented and many were transitory. On January 17, 1782 he wrote that “the dragoons and artillery” arrived on the 16th. The South Carolina State dragoons arrived on the evening of January 26th but their term of service expired on February 6th. So they were soon gone. Other units of the South Carolina dragoons arrived later, commanded by Capt. James Gunn and Capt. Archibald Gill. On February 6th, Wayne complained that his “whole force are the few Continental dragoons I brought with me, except twenty five of the Georgia State Infantry.” On February 11th, Wayne wrote, “we have at last received a reinforcement of forty horse and sixty foot from this State, they promise us a few

more but that an expedition against the Cherokees intervenes for the present.” The expedition he refers to is Georgia Patriot militia Col. Elijah Clarke’s across the Oconee River. On February 22nd Wayne said that he “can’t attempt to bring the artillery or any part of our baggage across the Savannah until we are reinforced.” On March 4th, Wayne wrote Greene and enclosed a return of the dragoons and infantry under his command. However this writer has not located that return. Plagued by desertions from his Continental units as well as the militia and State units, Wayne utilized whatever manpower was available. Among those under his command were deserters from the enemy, organized militia, and “volunteers” who apparently were less organized than militia. He also had the services of the Georgia State Legion. His mainstay was his Continental dragoons and Continental infantry.⁶

Wayne wrote Greene on January 23rd from his headquarters at Ebenezer describing the situation.⁷ Mulberry Grove and Mrs. Gibbons’ plantations just to the north of Savannah were within enemy lines. The area south of Briar Creek and between the Ogeechee and Savannah Rivers was a “perfect desert.” No supplies or forage could be found so Wayne had to be supplied from the South Carolina side of the river and Augusta. He was pleased that defectors were coming into his lines. A Tory officer and 15 privates came in and enlisted for the duration of the war, or until the enemy surrendered or was forced to abandon South Carolina and Georgia.

On the 26th of January, Wayne wrote Greene from “Hampton Hall Near Abercorn,” a few miles from Savannah, that he had “maneuver’d the enemy out of their posts at Mulberry Grove and Mrs. Gibbons’.” However, in their retreat they burnt all the grain and forage behind them. The enemy was also burning forage on the islands in the Savannah River to keep it from being used by Wayne. Supplies to Wayne continued to flow from South Carolina and from Augusta.⁸

Wayne wrote in disgust to Greene that the South Carolina State dragoons will arrive that evening, but as their term of service is up in thirteen days they will soon be leaving. The only troops he can expect from the State of Georgia are 300 militiamen and they will not arrive until after the South Carolinians have left. He begged Greene for veteran infantry but, as always, Greene had none to spare.

The Georgia Legislature passed an ordinance confiscating all personal property of any who had joined the British or were killed defending the Royal government. Wayne wrote that the Assembly has “been rather vindictive, at a time when common policy, independent of any other considerations, ought to have opened a wide door for the repenting sinner.”⁹

Greene replied on February 4, 1782 on the situation with the Georgia Assembly. He urged Wayne to “hold out encouragement to the Tories to abandon the enemy’s interest and though you cannot promise positively to pardon them you may promise to do all in your power to procure it which will be nearly to the same amount.”¹⁰

Wayne wasted no time in taking action. The South Carolina dragoons arrived on January 26th and immediately occupied Mrs. Gibbons’ plantation close to the Savannah lines. The following morning Lt. Col. William McCoy commanding the Georgia volunteers was detached to intercept a band of Creek Indians who were marching to Savannah. McCoy presented himself and his men to the Indians as Tories and then led the deceived Indians to Wayne’s command saying that they were British dragoons. Twenty-six Indians were surrounded and disarmed without a fight.¹¹ A week or so later these Indians, while guarded by Lt. Col. James Jackson’s Georgia State Legion, escaped from Ebenezer. Col. Anthony White and his dragoons recaptured some of them. Wayne spoke to the Indians and attempted to impress upon them his peaceable intentions.¹²

Learning of 300 Choctaw Indians on the far side of the Ogeechee River moving toward Savannah, Wayne detached Major John Habersham of the Georgia Continental Line with a large party of dragoons and mounted volunteers to prevent the Indians reaching enemy lines. Habersham was ordered to keep the men as hostages and send the women and children home. The Indians were to be well treated and to be convinced that the enemy was deceiving them and promoting war between the Choctaws and the peaceable Patriots. The Indians would be told they had a choice of either war or peace but that Wayne would much prefer peace. The Indians were to be reminded that the British controlled only Savannah and were no longer able to support them. The same talk would be given to the Creeks if the opportunity presented itself.¹³

Greene was delighted with Wayne's success in gaining so much territory without engaging in risky actions. He applauded the idea of not provoking the Indians by cruelty. However, Greene advised "hostages are the best security."¹⁴

Wayne advanced on February 6th to meet Major Habersham between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers as he was concerned that Habersham might have been caught by enemy forces from Savannah on his return. Habersham was successful in convincing the Choctaws that the enemy was not able to support their Indian allies and that the Indians' best interests lay in returning to their "country."¹⁵ Habersham did more than talk. Apparently, he "told Wayne that his dragoons had tied an Indian to a tree in an effort to gain information, shot him, and cut him to pieces."¹⁶

On or about the 27th of February Wayne conducted an operation to destroy forage accumulated within a half mile of the enemy. Forage was collected on Governor Wright's plantation just outside the east defenses of Savannah and on Hutchison Island opposite Savannah. Col. Barnwell was to cross to the island by boats from the Carolina side. Col. Jackson was to destroy the forage at Wright's plantation. As a diversion, Maj. Moore, with Jackson's infantry, some militia, and dragoons under Col. White, would make a false attack on the northern defenses of Savannah itself. Barnwell was to initiate the operation at 1:40 am and at 2 am land on the island. Instead, he was discovered and fired upon by the enemy. To cover his retreat and distract the enemy, Wayne ordered the other units to immediately commence their part of the plan. Barnwell lost six men missing who may have turned up later. No losses were suffered at all on the Georgia side. Wayne gleefully noted that Savannah "was highly illuminated at the expense of Sir James Wright." The enemy cavalry now would be without forage to a very great extent. Wayne asserted that Barnwell had been successful destroying the forage on Hutchinson Island the enemy's cavalry would have been "annihilated."¹⁷

Greene must have laughed out loud upon reading Wayne's report, as he concluded a letter to Wayne with, "Your maneuver in the destruction of the enemies forage was capital. How strange to tell that the enemy are hounded with less than one third their numbers."¹⁸

Governor Martin issued proclamations February 21st designed to induce defections from the enemy ranks. One proclamation was written in German and aimed at producing Hessian desertions. A full pardon and protection, plus 200 acres of land, a cow and two breeding swine were offered to anyone who had joined the British or sought protection with them on condition that they surrender to Gen. Wayne and agree to serve under him until the enemy either surrendered or left Georgia. Wayne "found means to diffuse a number" of copies of the proclamations within Savannah.¹⁹ The proclamations produced immediate results. Thirty-eight mounted militia came out and enlisted. The British "filled the swamps around their works with Tories, Indians, and armed Negroes, to prevent desertions." However, men kept coming through the lines, especially Hessians.

The Hessians were so prone to desertion that they were not trusted to stand guard except in the center of Savannah.²⁰

Wayne wrote Greene on February 22nd saying that "the whole of the militia and Col. Jackson's Legion don't amount to one hundred and thirty men, officers included, and as these are a class of soldiery, not always guarded against the attempts of an enemy - the duty falls severe upon the few Continental dragoons unsupported by infantry."²¹ An angry Wayne wrote Greene on March 25, 1782 saying that the British were doing all they could to encourage the Creeks and other Indians to join them in Savannah and wage war against the Whigs. A Whig dragoon was killed and scalped by Choctaws on the 22nd "under the eye and countenance of the British officers and troops, who were out in force, but retreated with precipitation."²² Wayne continued, "we have since taken a Chickasaw chief, ..we shall hold him, who, with the first British officer that falls into our hands will eventually be sacrificed to the manner of that brave unfortunate dragoon."²³

Outraged, Wayne wrote, "Would you believe it possible, that a British Governor attended by British officers, should be so lost to every feeling of humanity as to parade the streets of Savannah with the scalp, giving out to the citizens, that it was taken from the head of Maj. Habersham, and then entertaining the savages with a ball etc. on the occasion."²⁴ Greene's comment on this incident was, "Governor Wright is worse than a savage."²⁵

A chief of one of the lower Creek towns named White Fish escaped from the Whigs during the last week of March. He made his way to an Indian encampment at the forks of the Cawanoche River arriving two hours ahead of a pursuing force commanded by Maj. Moore. White Fish and the Indians immediately set out for the Altamaha River, returning to their own territory. Had Moore come upon them he may have suffered a defeat as the Indians numbered about 300 men. Before leaving their camp, the Indians killed several Tory guides who they believed had betrayed them with false information that the road to Savannah was open.²⁶

Wayne ordered Moore to take up a position where he could strike White Fish's band should they attempt to go by water from Frederica on the west side of the Altamaha River to Savannah. Moore's force, made up of volunteers and "reclaimed citizens", was to intercept a band of Choctaws providing an escort for a shipment of ammunition and presents being sent by the British to the upper Creek country. While Moore was on the Altamaha, Wayne would be "bullying the enemy at their lines" with Jackson's Legion and "a few Crackers and other species of Tories who have lately surrendered themselves and joined our army."²⁷ Maj. Francis Moore was killed on April 12th in an attack upon a body of Indians and Tory Rangers commanded by Capt. Donald Cameron at a crossing on the west side of the Altamaha River. Both sides claimed victory. One private was also killed and two wounded in that action. Captains Patrick Carr and John Lyons of the Georgia State Legion, with a "respectable force" pursued them.²⁸

A report from Wayne to Greene mentioned a minor skirmish as an incident of great valor that took place about the same time. It seems that a force of 30 of the enemy surrounded five of Colonel Jackson's dragoons and their guide, a Mr. Snider. While the rest of their comrades wielded swords, one dragoon and Mr. Snider, firing one rifle and one pistol, killed Tory Major Philip Dill and wounded two others, forcing the enemy to retreat from their sword wielding comrades.²⁹

The reports of close combat at the Savannah defenses made Greene very uneasy. He wrote Wayne saying he did not want him taking up positions near the enemy unless he had a force large enough to lay siege to the city, which he did not. Wayne explained his actions:

"I have long adopted the opinion of those military writers, who lay it down as a maxim, that an officer never ought to hazard a battle, where a defeat would render his situation much worse than a retreat without it, (unless numbers and circumstances rendered success almost certain). A retreat in our situation would have the effect of a defeat, there is nothing but a howling desert in our rear, and the pass of the Savannah is rendered impracticable by an inundation. I have therefore constantly been in readiness to advance to meet the enemy, and leaving no object in my rear, I have always had it in my choice, to give them battle, or to maneuver them into their works, the latter we have more than once effected, but I never had an idea of taking a position within striking, but such a one as would tend to circumscribe the enemy, without committing myself, such a position is about six miles in our front, and if I am joined by a corps of riflemen under Col. Clarke [Elijah Clarke, Georgia Patriot Militia] agreeable to promise, I shall take it."³⁰

On May 1st or 2nd, Capt. Carr engaged in a skirmish with Choctaws near Frederica forcing the Choctaws to return to their boats that they had taken from Savannah. The same Indians attempted on May 3rd to cut through to their own territory by land and were intercepted three miles from Savannah by Lt. Miller of Jackson's Legion leading twelve men. The Whigs waited in ambush until the Indians were within ten yards, then opened fire and followed with a bayonet charge. They routed the force of 70 Indians leaving five dead and many wounded.³¹

A Capt. Bryce received information about the same time that a party of Tories was driving a herd of cattle to Savannah on the South Carolina side of the river. Operating on his own initiative and not waiting for support, Bryce mounted three of his artillerymen and, accompanied by two or three guides, pursued and caught the "caitiffs" [definition: despicable and cowardly] four miles from Savannah. Bryce captured three Tories and 170 head of cattle. Wayne ordered that the area be cleared of cattle as part of his continuing efforts to deny supplies to the Savannah defenders.³²

Wayne received intelligence on the 15th of May that there was a large supply of provisions as well as 300 to 400 head of cattle and horses on the St. Mary's River destined to supply dragoons from Savannah and the infantry of Col. Thomas Brown and Col. Wright. The Choctaws, Creeks and Chickasaws were also to be supplied from this base. Wayne ordered Capt. Carr with 50 or 60 volunteers and "reclaimed citizens" to surprise this post and destroy the supplies.³³ Carr's men may have taken advantage of their opportunity for later it was reported that the Darien neighborhood was plundered.³⁴

Wayne learned on May 21st that the enemy had come out of Savannah in force. He immediately sent White's dragoons and Col. Thomas Posey's Virginia Continental Infantry to Mrs. Gibbons' plantation six miles northwest of Savannah. In the late afternoon, Lt. Col. Jackson reported the enemy was in force at Harris' bridge on the Ogeechee Road seven miles from Savannah. Another party was at the Ogeechee ferry. Jackson intended to attack the enemy at the ferry.³⁵ The force at the ferry was probably Capt. James Ingram and 100 militia of the Volunteers of Augusta sent by Col. Brown to clear the way for the expected arrival of Chief Emistisiguo's band of Indians. Jackson was forced to take defensive positions and Ingram joined Brown who was on his way to the Ogeechee with 80 Rangers and 260 Infantry.³⁶

The only way for Wayne to reach the midpoint of the Ogeechee Road between Savannah and the ferry to intercept Ingram and Brown was through four miles of thick swamp. This march would have to be accomplished in the nighttime. He recognized that such a march would be dangerous and that he

would also be putting his forces "between the whole of the enemy's force in Georgia." Believing, however, that "the success of a nocturnal attack depended more upon prowess, than numbers" and that his officers and men were experienced as well as brave, he ordered the advance.³⁷

The vanguard of Wayne's forces arrived at the Ogeechee Road four miles southwest of Savannah at midnight. At the same time, the enemy appeared coming down the road. The main body of troops had not yet caught up with the vanguard but Wayne ordered a bayonet charge. Wayne claimed a total defeat of the enemy forces as Lt. Col. Posey's light company under Capt. Parker and dragoons under Capt. Hughes and Lt. Bayer routed the forces of Brown. Brown's force contained parts of the 7th Regiment, Hessians, Fanning's and Brown's regulars, Tories, and the Choctaw Indians.³⁸

The road was a causeway through the swamps and the enemy dispersed into the swamps in its effort to get away. The night and the swamp prevented effective pursuit. Brown and at least some of the party made their way to Savannah by the White Bluff Road.³⁹ Large numbers of arms and horses were captured. The Whig troops that were able to engage "introduced the American Sword and bayonet with such effect as to kill many and wound some." Prisoners were also captured. Whig losses amounted to five privates killed and two wounded. The troops returned to Mrs. Gibbons's to rest. The following day they paraded before Savannah in an unsuccessful attempt to entice the enemy out. They then returned to Ebenezer.⁴⁰ Meanwhile Lt. Col. Jackson successfully attacked the enemy on the Ogeechee.

Perhaps feeling confident and flushed with victory Wayne suggested to Greene "Do let us dig the caitiffs out; it will give an éclat to our arms, to effect a business in which the armament of our great and good ally failed." Greene responded, "nothing would give me greater pleasure than to dig out those caitiffs at Savannah, but our force is really too small for the attempt."⁴¹

Col. Elijah Clarke attacked and dispersed a band of Indians attempting to join forces with the British in Savannah. Clarke killed three Indians and two white men. Two guides were taken prisoner "which he hanged after obtaining what intelligence he could draw from them." Three hundred Cowetas were still on the march to Savannah and Wayne was determined to prevent them.⁴² No clear account of the outcome of this confrontation is available, but on June 28 Greene wrote, "I congratulate you on your success in the dispersion of the savages your account of which I received by Capt. Nixon. Nothing requires greater fortitude or more discipline than to stand firm in a night attack."⁴³ However, Greene may have been referring to the action of the night of June 23, 1782. Emistisiguo, Upper Creek chief and faithful friend of the notorious Tory provincial Col. Thomas Brown, attacked Wayne's main force encamped at Mrs. Gibbons' plantation, also known as "Sharon," at about 3 am. Almost instantly the Indians were in the camp driving out the Americans. Wayne's horse was shot from under him. Wayne formed his infantry and led a bayonet charge waving his sword and shouting "death or victory". Emistisiguo along with several of his men was killed. Twelve prisoners were taken who were later executed.⁴⁴ A delegation of Savannah merchants came out under a flag of truce to talk with Wayne on July 1st. The formal surrender took place on July 11th. Lt. Col. James Jackson was given the honor of accepting Gen. Alured Clarke's surrender. The regular troops shipped out to Charleston. The Tory civilian refugees, consisting of about 4,000 blacks and 2,500 whites, waited for transportation to St. Augustine on Tybee Island twelve miles south of Savannah.⁴⁵

Greene feared that the arrival in Charleston of the enemy troops withdrawn from Savannah before the surrender would give the garrison in Charleston a military advantage over his forces. Greene ordered Wayne to return to Charleston as soon as the surrender was final. Wayne was reluctant to leave, as Col. Thomas Brown and his Rangers were on Tybee Island and, within a day, could march to Savannah where the Georgia Legislature was gathered. After the evacuation of the Tories and their Indian allies to St. Augustine was well underway, Wayne left Georgia for Charleston on August 9th.⁴⁶

Wayne summarized the entire campaign when he wrote Greene. "The duty we have performed in Georgia was much more difficult than that of the Children of Israel, they had only to make brick without straw, but we had provision, forage and almost every article of war to provide without money; boats, bridges etc. to build without materials, except what we took from the stump [by force] and what is yet more difficult than all, to make Whigs of Tories, in opposition to every lot and hindrance thrown in our way by an [illegible] banditto, all which we have effected, and wrested this State (except the town of Savannah) out of the hands of the enemy with the help of a few Regular Dragoons."⁴⁷

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¹ It is with difficulty that one can locate reliable information about the 1782 campaign. One is presented with generalities and broad statements of events in secondary sources. Many of these broad statements conflict regarding dates and some descriptions of skirmishes may be a mix of events. Primary source materials are scarce and do not give us all the details that we would wish concerning actions, units involved, dates of actions or locations. The researcher should take care.

² Greene to Wayne, January 9, 1792, p. 362. The bulk of the Nathanael Greene-Anthony Wayne correspondence is in the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan. Many of these have been published in *Selected Manuscripts from the Collections of the William L. Clements Library*, edited by Howard H. Peckham, University of Chicago Press, 1974. Hereafter, citations will give only the name of the correspondents, the date and the page in Volume II, above.

³ Wayne to Greene June 13, 1782, p. 417. Wayne writes, "On the 19th Jan, we passed the Savannah River in three little canoes, swimming the horses, ..." I believe he looked at the wrong week of his calendar as his January 17th letter implies he is in Georgia.

⁴ Two Sisters Ferry, 10 miles up River from Ebenezer, near the present town of Clyo.

⁵ Mrs. William Gibbons' plantation, known as "Sharon", was just north of Savannah, on the Savannah River.

⁶ Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*, Vol. 4, this valuable work is apparently inaccurate in its list of Patriot forces in 1782 Georgia. Work needs to be done to determine what units,



with how many men, were available for service at any given time during the campaign.

⁷ Ebenezer, is located on the River 25 north of Savannah. Wayne to Greene, January 23, 1782, p. 374.

⁸ Wayne to Greene, January 26, 1782, written at "Hampton Hall near Abercorn," p. 376.

⁹ Wayne to Greene, January 26, 1782, written at "Hampton Hall near Abercorn," p. 376.

¹⁰ Greene to Wayne, February 4, 1782, p. 378.

¹¹ Wayne to Greene, February 1, 1782, written at "Old Saw Miss near Abercorn," p. 379.

¹² Wayne to Greene, February 11, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 382.

¹³ Wayne to Greene, February 11, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 382.

¹⁴ Greene to Wayne, February 10, 1782, p. 380.

¹⁵ Wayne to Greene, February 11, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 382.

¹⁶ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 151, cites letter of Habersham to Wayne February 8, 1782.

¹⁷ Wayne to Greene, February 28, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 386.

¹⁸ Greene to Wayne, March 6, 1782, p. 389.

¹⁹ Wayne to Greene, March 11, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 385. Douglass is identified as "Samuel", p. 391. See also p. 364; Edward J. Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 148.

²⁰ Wayne to Greene, March 11, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 391.

²¹ Wayne to Greene, February 22, 1782, p. 384.

²² Wayne to Greene, March 25, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 394.

²³ Wayne to Greene, March 25, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 394.

²⁴ Wayne to Greene, March 25, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 394.

²⁵ Greene to Wayne, April 6, 1782, p. 396.

²⁶ Wayne to Greene, April 1, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 395.

²⁷ Wayne to Greene, April 1, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 395.

²⁸ Wayne to Greene, April 9, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 399. Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 150

²⁹ Wayne to Greene, April 9, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 400, Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 150

³⁰ Greene to Wayne, April 21, 1782, p. 400; Wayne to Greene, April 28, 1782, p. 401.

³¹ Wayne to Greene, May 7, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 405.

³² Wayne to Greene, May 7, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 405.

³³ Wayne to Greene, May 18, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 408.

³⁴ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 150. Cashin describes the supplies on the St. Mary's River and Carr being sent to destroy them however Cashin's citation is to a February 8, 1782 letter from Habersham to Wayne. That apparently is incorrect as that letter predates the event mentioned by Wayne.

³⁵ Wayne to Greene, May 24, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 411.

³⁶ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 151

³⁷ Wayne to Greene, May 24, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 412.

³⁸ Wayne to Greene, May 24, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 412.

³⁹ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 151.

⁴⁰ Wayne to Greene, May 24, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 412.

⁴¹ Wayne to Greene, May 27, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 411; Greene to Wayne, June 1, 1782, p. 413.

⁴² Wayne to Greene, June 15, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 420.

⁴³ Greene to Wayne, June 28, 1782, p. 422.

⁴⁴ Perhaps more than any other action in the campaign this skirmish is described at various geographic locations and in various levels of detail and conflicting detail. See O'Kelley, *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*, Vol. IV p. 76-77, Moultrie, *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, p. 338-339, Lee, *The American Revolution in the South*, p. 556, Boatner, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, p. 421, Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 152, McCall, *The History of Georgia*, p. 544-545, J.H. O'Donnell, "Alexander McGillivray" in *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, vol. 49, 1965, p. 181 cites, "The Virginia Gazette or The American Advertiser," August 31, 1782, p. 2.

⁴⁵ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 153.

⁴⁶ Cashin, *The King's Ranger*, p. 154.

⁴⁷ Wayne to Greene, February 28, 1782, written at Ebenezer, p. 385.

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Congressional Medal in Bronze given to General Anthony Wayne for his extraordinary services during the revolution. ★



Memorial to women in the Revolution at Moore's Creek Bridge National Military Park. SCAR staff photo by Lanny Morgan.

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