

1 Georgetown Historical Marker		GPS: 33.36825°N 79.28056°W	Confidence:5
2 Georgetown Battle Marker		GPS: 33.36652°N 79.25978°W	Confidence:5
3 British Invade Georgetown	7/1/1780	GPS: 33.36661°N 79.28324°W	Confidence:4
4 Black River Road	10/9/1780	GPS: 33.40361°N 79.28750°W	Confidence:4
5 Sgt. McDonald bayonets Maj. Gainey	10/9/1780	GPS: 33.39062°N 79.28890°W	Confidence:4
6 White's Bridge	ca.11/13/1780	GPS: 33.38750°N 79.31472°W	Confidence:5
7 Alston's Plantation, The Pens	ca.11/13/1780	GPS: 33.38162°N 79.28118°W	Confidence:3
8 Capture of Lt. Col. Campbell	1/24-25/1781	GPS: 33.36572°N 79.28207°W	Confidence:4
9 Plantations Close to Georgetown	ca.2/27/1781	GPS: 33.38846°N 79.28128°W	Confidence:1
3 Centry Killed	ca.5/23/1781	GPS: 33.36675°N 79.28350°W	Confidence:4
3 British Leave Georgetown	5/28/1781	GPS: 33.36661°N 79.28324°W	Confidence:4
10 Hanging of Tory Bradley	ca.7/1781	GPS: 33.37678°N 79.28425°W	Confidence:3
3 British Burn Georgetown	8/2/1781	GPS: 33.36661°N 79.28324°W	Confidence:4

Directions: In Georgetown, #8 is located at the foot of Screven Street and #3 is located at the foot of Broad Street. #1 is located on Highmarket Street between Broad and Screven Streets. #10 is on Black River Road between Bonds and Wigfall Streets. #5 is located on Black River Road north of #10 at US Highway 701 and Indigo Street. There is a historical marker at this location, but it is hard to see from the road on the east side. #9 is located about .4 mile from #5 on the right of Indigo Ave. about 333 yards from the road. #4 is located north of #5 on US Highway 701 (Black River Road) at Jacobs Ave. on the left. #7 is just south of the end of Landgrave Street in the marsh about 275 yards. #6 is on US Highway 17A & 521 at the bridge over Whites' Creek about 1.75 miles northwest from US Highway 17. #2 is located on the north side of US Highway 17 between the bridges over the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers.

3 British Invade Georgetown: Capt. Ardesoif of the Royal Navy sailed into Georgetown and took over the town and all the ships in the harbor with no resistance.

3 Centry Killed Action: The house of Patriott Lt. Col. Robert Heriot was fired upon by a British (or Loyalist) galley with grape shot. The balls penetrated all the rooms of the house and one ball struck a slave named Centry, who was

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standing in the hall where Mrs. Heriot was seated watching the galley go by. Centry was standing in the spot where her husband, usually sat to look out over the water. Robert was not home because he was a POW held by the British. In addition to Centry being killed, a cow walking in the front of the door was also a casualty.

3 British Leave Georgetown Action: South Carolina Patriot militia Brig. Gen. Francis Marion realized that if Georgetown fell, the British posts from there to Charleston would be untenable. Georgetown was under the command of Lt. Robert Gray, who was ordered to evacuate the town should the Patriots hard press him. Marion laid siege to the town in the classic trench-digging manner. However, the British boarded their ships that night and left the town after spiking their cannons and knocking them off their mounts. Marion's men leveled the British fortifications as the ships departed. The town was left in charge of Col. Peter Horry when Marion departed with the captured British baggage.

3 British Burn Georgetown Action: The British worried that Georgetown might be a depot for supplies being delivered to American Gen. Nathanael Greene. Capt. Manson commanded the Loyalist schooner *Peggy* and was ordered to destroy Georgetown. He demanded permission to land his troops at Georgetown from Capt. Davis, who refused. Manson then moved a barge from the bay into position to bombard the town. After the bombardment, he landed his troops who burned the American stores and 42 houses in the town. They also prevented firefighters from putting out the flames. It took the town about 50 years to recover from the destruction visited by the British.

4 Black River Road Action: While the main body of British forces was still in Charlotte, South Carolina Patriot militia Brig. Gen. Francis Marion began an attack against Georgetown, the post anchoring the British line on the east. Marion's advance party, under Col. Peter Horry, encountered Maj. Micajah Gainey's (Ganey) Tories about two miles north of town on the Black River Road and began a running fight towards Georgetown. When Marion entered the town, he found South Carolina Loyalist militia Col. James Cassells and his men well fortified in a redoubt which enclosed the jail. Cassells refused to surrender because of the heavily fortified redoubt. Marion retreated into the swamps, carrying off six horses and some baggage. (See the entry above for addition information.)

4 Sgt. McDonald bayonets Maj. Gainey Action: Note: This was an action within the action above. Loyalist Maj. Micajah Gainey's (Ganey) Tories were engaged by South Carolina Patriot militia Col. Peter Horry about two miles north of Georgetown on the Black River Road and began a running skirmish towards Georgetown. Gainey's Lt. Evans was killed during the skirmish. Gainey raced his horse toward the safety of Georgetown, but South Carolina Patriot militia Sgt. McDonald mounted on his powerful horse *Selim* gave chase, singled out Gainey and got close enough to Gainey to bayonet him just as the pair turned Richmond Corner. As McDonald's bayonet pierced Gainey, it separated from McDonald's musket and Gainey continued racing to Georgetown with McDonald's bayonet buried up to the hilt in his back. **Note:** This was probably Sgt. Maj. Alexander McDonald of Lt. Col. Marion's 2nd South Carolina Regiment. Gainey made it to the British post in Georgetown, survived his wound and fought in many actions afterward.

6 White's Bridge Action: South Carolina Patriot militia Brig. Gen. Francis Marion sent a party of troops under Capt. John Melton toward White's Bridge on the Sampit Road. A large force of Tories commanded by Capt. Jesse Barfield had just reinforced the Georgetown garrison and was patrolling in the area of the bridge, so Melton was forced to retreat before a superior force led by Barfield himself. During the skirmish American Lt. Gabriel Marion was captured (See above entry) and the Loyalists lost Captain James "Otterskin" Lewis who was killed. Finding Georgetown better garrisoned than he had expected, Marion retired toward Black Mingo Creek.

7 Alston's Plantation, The Pens Action: South Carolina Patriot militia Lt. Gabriel Marion, Francis Marion's nephew, was captured by the Tories when his horse was killed under him in the action at White's Bridge on the Sampit Road. Gabriel was taken to Alston's plantation and murdered by a mulatto named Sweat as soon as they learned of his identity. Sweat put his musket to Gabriel's chest and fired buckshot into him. The murder of Gabriel Marion is said to have taken place at an Alston's plantation known as *The Pens*. (See the action below for more information.) The next day, Sweat was captured and shot in the head and killed by one of Marion's officers, who was later reprimanded by Marion, as Marion did not condone such actions.

8 Capture of Lt. Col. Campbell Action: American Captains Carnes and Rudolph of Lee's Legion moved down the Pee Dee River by boat and across the rice fields to conceal their men until nightfall. They penetrated the British lines at Georgetown under cover of darkness and rushed into the British Headquarters to capture Lt. Col. George Campbell without firing a shot. Patriot Lt. James Cryer and his men surrounded a tavern that contained Maj. Irvine and Adjutant John Crookshank. Irvine rushed out of the tavern and was killed by Cryer with his bayonet since Irvine had him given 500 lashes. Cryer then turned to bayonet Crookshank, but the tavern keeper's daughter begged for his life.

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Crookshank was taken prisoner. When South Carolina Patriot militia Brig. Gen. Francis Marion arrived as the second prong of the attack, not a British soldier could be found in Georgetown as they were all manning the brick redoubt that Marion determined was too strong to take.

9 Plantations Close to Georgetown Action: British Cornet Thomas Merritt was ordered to take a party including a sergeant and ten dragoons, to escort some negroes sent to the neighbouring plantations to search for and round up some cattle that escaped from the British in Georgetown. He ventured further than was intended, when he happened to fall in with a group of the Patriots, superior to his number with better horses. Merritt retreated for some distance, but discovering that he could not escape, charged them several times. He thus alternately charged and retreated until he had two horses killed under him. He was stunned by the fall when the last horse fell that he was left for dead. The remainder of his men escaped into the woods. The sergeant was killed, and four men were wounded with several horses killed. Merritt, who was thought to be dead by the Patriots, recovered his senses after they left the scene and returned to the fort in Georgetown.

10 Hanging of Tory Bradley Action: Bradley was a Tory that escaped from the Georgetown jail. He was caught and hung on the Black River Road, which is now part of Georgetown.

Other Georgetown actions that cannot be located are:

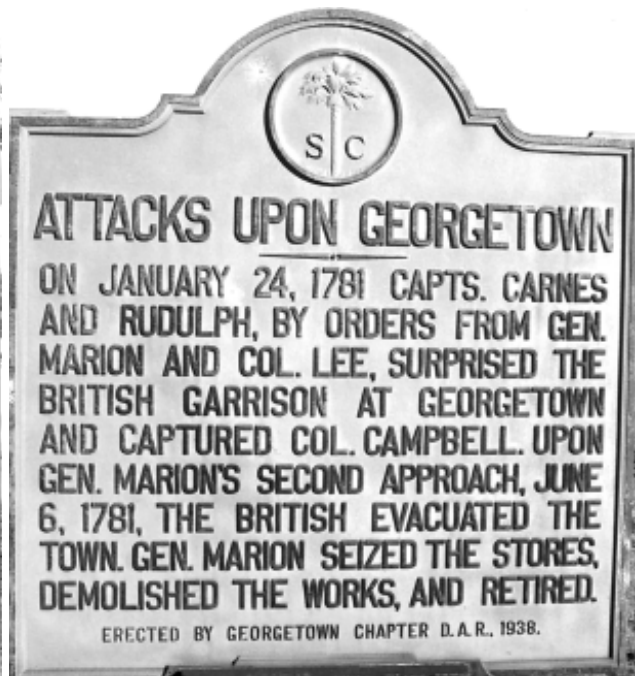
12/27/1780 – The British Queen's Rangers were ordered to Georgetown from Charleston and were on patrol led by Lt. Col. George Campbell in the Georgetown area when they encountered 50 South Carolina Patriot militia. British Lt. Wilson with 13 men immediately charged the Patriots who escaped into the woods. Wilson did capture one Patriot officer, but Wilson was wounded in the skirmish.

1/6/1781 - British Lt. Col. George Campbell decided to conduct another patrol around Georgetown to find Marion, who constantly harassed the British troops and Loyalists. Lt. Wilson had recovered from his wounds and accompanied the King's American Regiment on this patrol. During the patrol, Campbell saw a dozen or so mounted men in the road ahead and ordered Wilson to charge. The Patriots in the road were decoys for a Marion style ambush. When Wilson's men entered the killing area of the ambush, the Patriots fired. They were able to capture John Burt and William Hodgins, two of Wilson's sergeants. Corp. John Hodgins of the King's Regiment was killed with 3 others wounded and 3 horses killed. The British then charged the ambush requiring the Patriots to melt into the woods.

Note: The two above actions probably happened along the Sampit or Black River Roads as Marion maintained his camp in Camp Swamp between the two roads.



Sergeant McDonald's Marker at #5



Historical Marker on US Highway 17 at #8