



# KCBA THE BATTLEFIELD DISPATCH

P. O. Box 729

Washington, Georgia 30673

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 Newsletter of the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc. Editor: N. Walker Chewning  
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### Carr's Fort Archeological Study from The News-Reporter



Archeologist Dan Elliot

Archeologists will be re-  
turning to Wilkes County early

next year to explore a largely  
unknown Revolutionary War-  
battlefield.

"Wilkes County was a hot-  
bed of Patriotism in the Ameri-  
can Revolution," said archae-  
ologist Dan Elliot with the  
LAMAR Institute, Inc. in Sa-  
vannah. "The county is dotted  
with about 35 frontier forts  
from that period. Military ac-  
tion at one of these, was Cap-  
tain Robert Carr's Wilkes  
County militia fort and farm-  
stead, and took place on Feb-  
ruary 10, 1779, only four days  
before the historic battle of  
Kettle Creek."

Elliot spoke to the Wilkes  
County Commission meeting  
last week to inform local citi-  
zens of the upcoming expedi-  
tion. In June, 2008, Elliot led  
the LAMAR expedition at Ket-  
tle Creek battlefield that  
helped researchers fully un-  
derstand the action that took  
place in that battle. "I look for-  
ward to returning to Wilkes  
County with our field crew in  
January," he said.

Historical research for the  
Carr's Fort study is underway  
and the fieldwork in Wilkes  
County is scheduled to begin  
on January 28 and last  
through February 15 or later if  
bad weather prevails.

"Our focus is on the Bea-  
verdam Creek watershed of  
southwestern Wilkes County,"  
Elliot said. "We are currently  
seeking permission from land-  
owners for additional access  
to tracts that are likely to con-  
tain archaeological traces of  
the American Revolution."

The project is an out-  
growth of LAMAR Institute's  
earlier involvement in the Ket-  
tle Creek battlefield study that  
was sponsored by the City of  
Washington and funded by the  
Preserve America grant pro-  
gram of the National Park  
Service. The upcoming pro-  
ject is sponsored by the  
LAMAR Institute, Inc., with  
major funding from a 2012 re-  
search grant from the Ameri-  
can Battlefield Protection Pro-  
gram, National Park Service,  
and additional support by the  
Kettle Creek Battlefield Asso-  
ciation, the LAMAR Institute,



## **Elijah Clarke by Christine Swager**

( Part 1 was published in the October edition of the Battle field Dispatch)



Christine Swager

\*\*\*\*\*Part 2\*\*\*\*\*

### **Wilkes County Atrocities**

Back in Georgia, Elijah Clarke turned his attention to Augusta where Lt. Col. Thomas Brown commanded. It was at Augusta that Brown stored trade goods for the Indians whom he used to intimidate the settlers. Clarke, accompanied by James McCall, attacked on 14 September, scattering the Indians, and moving against Brown who took refuge in the McKay Trading Post (Rauch, 2005). After a four day siege which went well for the Patriots, British troops arrived from Ninety-six, commanded by Lt. Col. John Cruger. In their haste to retreat, many of Clarke's wounded were left behind and taken prisoner.

*Captain Ashy and twelve of the wounded prisoners were hanged on the staircase of the White House (McKay's), where Brown was lying wounded, so that he might have the satisfaction of seeing the victims of his vengeance expire (McCall, 1909:486).*

McCall also relates that other prisoners were turned over to the

Indians to be tortured and killed. A wave of violence swept over Wilkes County. One hundred homes were burned, and Cruger hanged those who had once taken parole and then returned to the fight. Old men who had taken no part in the event were herded into prison, and prominent citizens were rounded up and imprisoned (Rauch, 2005).

With violence threatened from all sides from Cruger and his forces from Ninety-Six, Thomas Brown's troopers, and Thomas Walters and his Tories and 'white savages,' (white men who participated dressed as Indians), Wilkes County suffered numerous atrocities. Col. John Dooley who had taken a parole and promised to remain neutral, had been assured that the British would honor his position. However, he was killed by Tories.

Seeing the danger, Clarke called for the militia to muster at Petersburg, a village on the Savannah River north of Augusta. Three hundred men arrived accompanied by four hundred and fifty women, children slaves and old people. There was no safety for civilians in Wilkes County! (Hays, 1946). Clarke knew that the British had not been able to breach the mountains between what is now North Carolina and Tennessee. If he could get his people to the settlements of Watauga and Nolichucky, they would be safe. The distance was over two hundred miles and would take weeks, and there were rations for only a few days. Many would have to walk as there were not enough horses. The weather, now in late September, was deteriorating. There was no other choice. He would lead his people through the mountains of North Georgia and the Carolinas to safety.

In his pension application, David Thurmond reports that they followed the Savannah River to its confluence with the Tugaloo where

they crossed over into South Carolina (Thurmond, 1833). There are reports of stragglers being captured and suffering atrocities from Tories and Indians alike.

### **Retreat into the Appalachians**

When Lord Cornwallis learned that Clarke was headed for the mountains, he sent Major Patrick Ferguson into the Backcountry to intercept the Georgians. Ferguson rode as far as Old Fort, just west of present-day Marion, North Carolina, forcing McDowell's militia ahead of him. However, he did not find Clarke. One must assume that since Ferguson used the roads of that time, Clarke must have used the trails at the base of the Appalachian Mountains. When Ferguson failed to find Clarke, he sent an ultimatum across the mountains to Col. Isaac Shelby, ordering him to return the prisoners, lay down his arms, and swear allegiance to the King, or Ferguson would cross the mountains, hang the militia, and lay waste their settlements with fire and sword.

Col. Shelby was not to be intimidated. He called for the militia units to assemble at Sycamore Shoals.

*The militia, who assembled as Sycamore Shoals, were men who lived on the land as they traveled. They carried dried corn, maple sugar and little else. They did not need a commissary or a large supply of provisions. They carried their rifles, tomahawks, and scalping knives. Their meager food supply would be supplemented with game. They were a self-sufficient unit and a fearsome group. Proud of the homes they had established in the mountains, they were prepared to protect them. However, they would not fight in their own territory. They would take the war to Ferguson (Swager, 2008:76).*

Militia units from Virginia,

North Carolina, and South Carolina joined the Overmountain Men as they moved to hunt down Ferguson. Where were the Georgians? Clarke, at Musgrove's Mill, had agreed to keep in touch and respond when needed. It appears that Clarke and his refugees were lost somewhere between Mount Pizgah and Mount Mitchell. That would put them close to present-day Asheville, North Carolina. Patriot Militia, commanded by Col. Edward Hampton, encountered them as the Georgians searched for a passage through the mountains confronting them. When appraised of the situation, Clarke sent a detachment of about thirty Georgians under the command of Major William Candler and Captain Stephen Johnson and they would fight at King's Mountain under Col. James Williams whom they knew from the Musgrove's Mill battle (Hays, 1946).

The men who had found the exhausted and starved Georgians directed them to Sam's Gap, a pass that took them to Nolichucky where the civilians remained until the danger of war was over. That would be about two more years! (Hays, 1946). According to pension records, it seems that Clarke remained in the area for about three weeks getting his civilians housed and protected (Thurmond, 1833). He then led his militia back over the mountains to continue the fight. Since the number of militia accompanying Clarke from this point forward never approach the three hundred who left Georgia, it is possible that some of the men stayed with the civilians. That seems reasonable since they were leaving their women and children in a territory vulnerable to Indian attacks.

#### **Clarke Wounded, Wilkes Militia Changes Command**

Clarke attached himself to Thomas Sumter's command and fought at the battles of Fish Dam Ford, and then at the patriot victory over Tarleton at Blackstock's. However, after

Sumter was wounded, Clarke and his militia moved south towards Ninety-Six and were caught between a Loyalist militia force and Provincial troops at Long Cane. Clarke and McCall fought their way out but 14 of their men were killed and Clarke and McCall were wounded. McCall's wounds were superficial but Clarke sustained a chest wound and the British commander thought that Clarke had been mortally wounded. Captain James Dunlap was left on the field to attend to the mopping up operations. When he realized that Clarke had not succumbed from his wound, Dunlap was determined to hunt him down.

The first stop was James McCall's home where the British destroyed property and terrorized the family, plundered even the family's clothing leaving Mrs. McCall and her children destitute. Not finding either McCall or Clarke, Dunlap then made a mistake that would have an impact on the rest of the war. He attacked Andrew Pickens's plantation, violating Pickens' parole. Knowing the earlier association of Pickens and Clarke, Dunlap believed Clarke may have found sanctuary there. An enraged Pickens declared that he had kept his word, but the British had not kept theirs. He would rejoin the fight with 'a halter round his neck'. If caught by the British in arms he would be hanged.

Brigadier General Daniel Morgan was campaigning in the area to 'spirit up the people and annoy the enemy.' He had Continental troops with him but needed militias support. On Christmas Day 1780, Andrew Pickens with men of his Long Cane Militia, and Major James McCall with his troops arrived at Morgan's camp on Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River. He offered his service to Morgan and it was gratefully accepted. Pickens left to call out more militia and McCall stayed with Morgan's cavalry and became their eyes and ears as he knew the territory.

Clarke continued to remain hid-

den as he healed from what was a high chest, or shoulder wound. He was a tough old bird, but the wound was serious requiring a long period for healing. While Clarke was indisposed, his Georgians answered the call Andrew Pickens sent through the area for militia to join him. About one hundred Georgians did and many fought as skirmishers under the command of John Cunningham of the Wilkes County Militia. James McCall commanded the mounted militia in the battle. Following Morgan's brilliant success at the Battle of Cowpens, Andrew Pickens and his militia, James McCall and the Georgia militia accompanied the Continental Army in the Race to the Dan providing militia support to the Dan River.

#### **Dunlap Defeated, Smallpox Strikes, Brown Defeated**

The first weeks in March Pickens led the militia back home and a healed Elijah Clarke resumed command of his militia. Accompanied by James McCall they went looking for Captain James Dunlap. They found him at Beattie's Mill in the Long Cane District. The Georgians poured rifle fire into the poorly protected British and, after Dunlap and about three dozen of his men were killed or wounded, the British surrendered. It was expected that British officers would be imprisoned at Salisbury until they could be exchanged for American officers of equal rank. Dunlap did not make it to the prison. The Georgians killed him. Although Pickens and Nathaniel Greene considered it murdered, those who had encountered Dunlap's brutality in the past considered it justified. Georgians called it "Georgia parole."

As the Georgians moved back toward the Savannah River and home, many men became ill with smallpox. It was reported that one hundred and fifty Backcountry militiamen were afflicted and fifty died. Elijah Clarke was stricken and went

into self-imposed isolation to recover and would survive. James McCall, a veteran of Kettle Creek and fourteen other engagements, was infected and died of the disease.

When Elijah Clarke and his militia were sufficiently recovered to take the field, they turned their attention again to Augusta and their nemesis, Burnfoot Brown. Knowing that Brown was moving large supplies for his Indian allies to Fort Galphin on the Savannah River, Clarke moved in that direction. Anticipating the attack, Brown moved two companies of his King's Rangers to Fort Galphin. Clarke began a siege of the fort.

While Clarke had been ill, Major General Nathanael Greene had moved into South Carolina and had forced the British out of Camden. He was now ready to attack Ninety-Six. He ordered Lt. Col. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, newly promoted General Andrew Pickens, and Col. Elijah Clarke to attack Augusta. When a detachment of Lee's Legion arrived at Fort Galphin to inform Clarke of the order, the British were forced to surrender, including many of the King's Rangers.

The Patriot force moved to Augusta. They first attacked Fort Grierson which fell, then sieged Fort Cornwallis where Brown commanded. On 6 June, Brown surrendered (Rauch, 2006). It was no secret that the Georgians were determined to kill Brown, but he was conducted under guard of Lee's Legion to Savannah and turned over on parole. He would remain out of action until exchanged for an American officer of equal rank. Since he was very soon back in action, the Georgians were disappointed with that outcome. However, Col. Grierson was not so fortunate. He was wounded and held as prisoner. A rider rode up to the window of his room, fired a shot through the window killing Grierson. Georgia historians Edward Cashin and Steven Rauch have documented that the shooter was James

Anderson whose father had been brutally treated by Grierson and his Tories after the first attack on Augusta.

With Augusta reduced, Pickens and Lee moved to join Greene at Ninety-Six, but Clarke and the Wilkes county Militia remained in Georgia and returned to their devastated settlements. Clarke moved to the abandoned plantation of Tory Thomas Waters, a property which Georgia would confiscate and deed to Clarke.

#### **After Yorktown, Clarke's Republic of Oconee**

Later in the summer, after Camden and Ninety-Six had been evacuated by the British, Major General Nathanael Greene was assembling an army at the High Hills of the Santee. The only British in the field were camped on the Santee River and Greene intended to regain that territory. He called for Clarke to join him with one hundred and fifty militia. Clarke did not respond. His men were still not recovered from the smallpox epidemic, his horses were tired, and the long trip in the blistering summer heat was impossible. It was fortunate he remained in Georgia as the Indians were a constant threat. Ever after Greene had pushed the British into Charleston, and Lord Cornwallis had surrendered his force at Yorktown, the conflict in Georgia and South Carolina continued.

Clarke was not idle. On 6 November 1781, Indians attacked Wilkes County. Clarke's men responded and burned Indian villages and destroyed hundreds of bushels of corn and provisions. The brutality in the backcountry continued as Lt. Col. Thomas Brown was once again in action accompanied by his Indian allies. The war in Georgia continued through the early summer months of 1782.

On 11 July 1782, the British evacuated Savannah taking over seven thousand people, three thousand were British soldiers and the

rest civilians. They took three hundred Indians and five thousand slaves. Half the wealth of Georgia had been destroyed.

But it was not over. One officer did not leave. It was Lt. Col. Thomas Waters. He was still plundering in the mountainous regions of Georgia. He led Tories, Indians and white savages. In September Waters attacked. General Andrew Pickens and Col. Elijah Clarke assembled a militia force of 414 and moved across Georgia to the Cherokee territory. They took prisoners but, short of ammunition, Pickens had ordered his men not to shoot women, children and old people. They took prisoners and sent word to the chiefs that the quarrel was not with the Indians but the white men among them. Patriots would not advance if the Indians turned over their prisoners and the white men who were leading them into war. If not, Pickens would burn their villages, kill their people, destroy their provisions, and set fire to their hunting grounds. The Indians surrendered six of Waters' men and promised to capture Waters but he escaped into British Florida.

On 17 October 1782, an agreement ending the Cherokee War was signed and gave up the land between the Chattahoochee and Savannah Rivers. It was finalized in May 1783.

On 14 December 1782 the British evacuated Charleston. It took five hundred ships to remove the British Army, the Loyalists, their property and slaves from South Carolina.

What of Elijah Clarke and his Wilkes County Militia? They returned to their homes to rebuild. Clarke was promoted to brigadier general and established his permanent home at the former Waters' plantation on the Savannah River.

However, the story of Elijah Clarke doesn't end there. As part of the treaties that ended the war, Spain took what had been British Florida. The French were determined to drive them out and planned a sea and land

attack on Florida. They engaged the services of Elijah Clarke to command the attack from Georgia. There were two attempts and both were aborted when the American president intervened. The new nation wanted no part of foreign intrigue.

The second attempt presented problems for Elijah Clarke. When that attack was called off, Clarke and his men had already moved towards the Florida border, and were camped at St. Mary's River. Clarke could have continued into Florida but, without the French forces, it was unwise. Clarke withdrew.

While Clarke had been occupied with the French and their invasion of Florida, the Indians in Georgia had increased their activity. Clark's men had been promised land in return for their service. Now, with Florida lands out of reach, Clarke moved against the Indians and confiscated Indian lands which he would establish as an independent republic. He called it the Republic of Oconee. This was not without precedent as his friend and fellow militia commander, John Sevier, had established the Republic of Franklin in Tennessee. Clarke's militia settled in his new republic (Hay, 1946).

Governor Matthews of Georgia, never an admirer of Clarke and, bolstered by the American government which ordered all settlers removed from Indian lands, ordered Clarke arrested. In the conflict which followed, Clarke relinquished the republic and returned home a free man. Sevier's State of Franklin was broken up, and Sevier arrested. However, Sevier was later elected as governor of Tennessee. Clarke received no such support in Georgia. However, Clarke County is named for him.

Clarke spent his last years on his plantation and was, by all accounts, a successful farmer. He died at his home in December 1799. His wife, Hannah, died in 1824. Hays wrote:

*After a hundred and twenty-five years Georgia waked up and real-*

*ized that the short-comings of the Clarks were out-weighed by the great service they had rendered the State. General Elijah Clark, by his determined bull-dog tenacity to recover Augusta, had saved Georgia and a grateful State wished to do him honor. The neglected and unmarked graves of Elijah and Hannah Clark were located and amid great ceremony were marked....The City of Athens erected a monument to General Elijah and Hannah Clark and placed it on the principal thoroughfare at the entrance to the University of Georgia. The Daughters of the American Revolution created two new Chapters at Athens and Quitman and named them for General Elijah Clark and his wife, Hannah Clark (Hays, 1946:304).*

When the Savannah River was flooded to form Clark's Hill Reservoir, the graves of Elijah and Hannah were moved to The Elijah Clark State Park. The change in spelling from Clarke to Clark occurred when children of Elijah dropped the "e." The State of Georgia uses the new spelling.

Each year, on the second weekend in February, citizens of Washington-Wilkes and members of the Georgia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, (GASSAR) assemble at Washington, Georgia, to commemorate the Battle of Kettle Creek, which was fought on 14 February 1779. On Saturday the ceremony is held on that battle site. On Sunday, a moving ceremony is held at the graves of Elijah and Hannah Clarke. The ceremony is a tribute to those men and women who fought and died to win America's independence. No man did more to deserve this honor than General Elijah Clarke.

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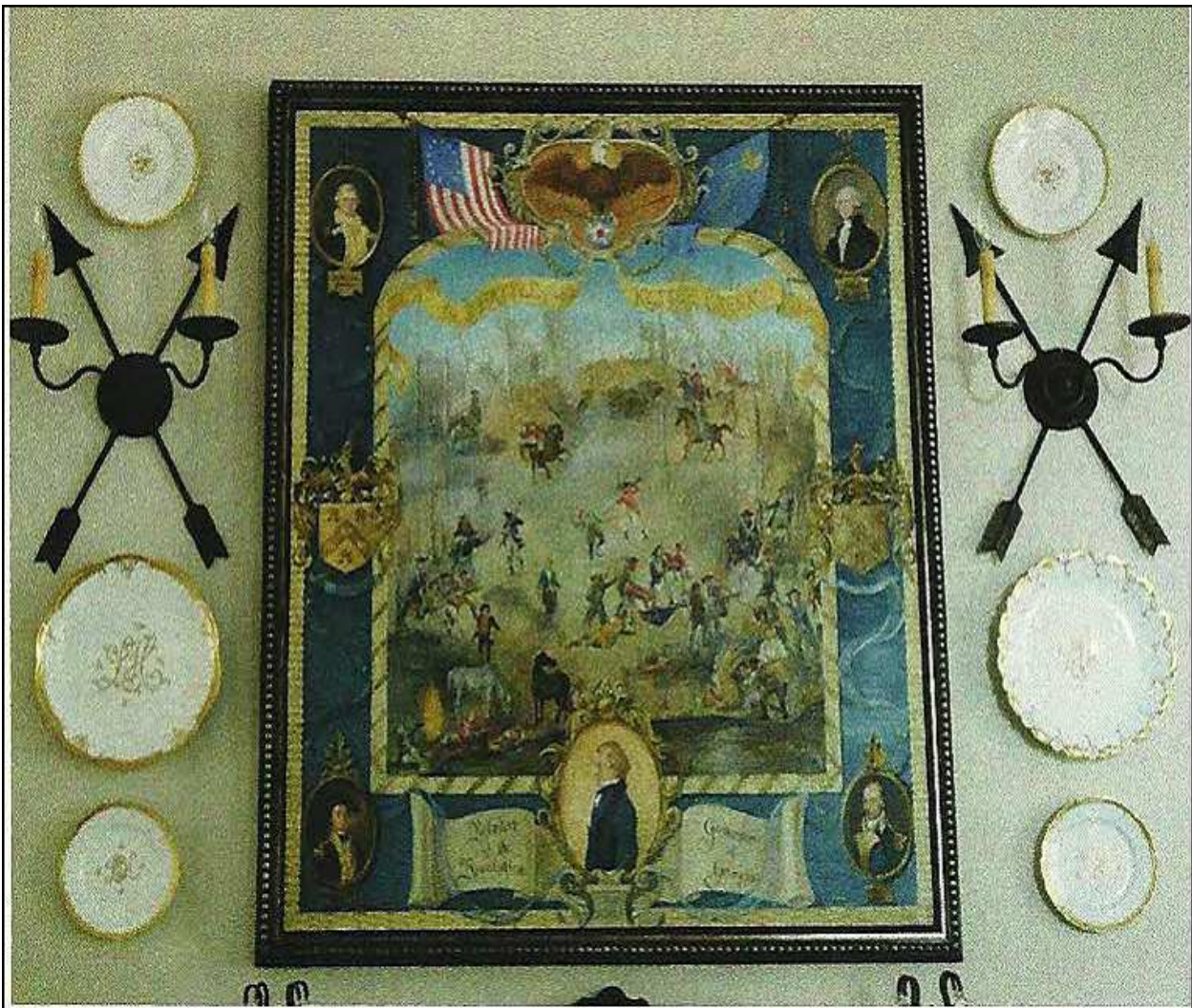
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“The Battle of Kettle Creek “  
Painted by Jill Biskin

Artist Jill Biskin is a painter and muralist who lives in Athens, Georgia. For twenty -two years she has produced a wide variety of art for projects commissioned for public, commercial and private residences. She is known for taking on unusual commissions that reflect something personal in their vision. Among her historical paintings are "Battle of Guildford Courthouse," "The Signing of the Bill of Rights," and "The Battle of Kettle Creek".

When Athenian Peggy Galis decided she wanted a commemorative painting of the Battle of Kettle Creek she turned to Jill Biskin for the painting. Galis, a relative of Stephen Heard, who fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek, commissioned the painting to hang in her dining room. Biskin researched the painting by watching re-enactors and gathering material on Galis' relative. This is the only known existing painting of the battle, which took place outside of Washington, Ga.

Additional information on Jill Biskin's works can be found at <http://jillbiskin.com/index.html>



## Clean Up at War Hill



Trail Clearing by Allen Burton

Members of the Kettle Creek Battlefield have been hard at work making improvements to the site. Through the individual efforts of many members, and with the assistance of the Wilkes County Commissioners, there have been many improvements to War Hill. Removal of underbrush and clearing of a trail around the site are creating more visibility and accessibility. When making the improvement the KCBA is working with the advice of the CSRA Regional Commission in order to insure that these efforts are a part of the Battle Field Master Plan.

Some of the efforts included Board Chairman Harris applying D2 cleaning solution to the Kettle Creek monument. It is the same cleaning spray used by the National Park Service at Arlington and elsewhere. Also, after 1/4 mile of careful chainsaw and weed eater work, Allen Burton cleared a walking trail around the south side of War Hill. The view of the hill is now just short of spectacular and walkable in thirty minutes.

A grant is being sought for an easy-walking trail around the entire hill - a \$130,000 project.



Cleaning of the War Hill Monument  
by  
Joe Harris



### KCBA Board Meeting Dates

December ( NO MEETING)  
January 10, 2013

The Board regularly meets at 2:00 PM, 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month at:  
Mary Willis Library  
Washington, GA.

## **OLLI Class Visits Battle Site**

**By Pat McAlexander**



Osher Lifelong Learning Institute members Gary Doster, Charlotte Marshall, Teddie Batzer, Pat McAlexander, Terry Craven, Bill Loughner

After three sessions hearing talented historians—clay Ouzts, Carolyn Faz ,and Robert S. Davis—describe the backgrounds and drama of the Battle of Kettle Creek on February 14, 1779, seeing Joseph Harris’s slides of the site, and absorbing Bill Loughner’s advice on ways to do further research, several members of Joe Harris’s class on the battle (“What’s Known, What Remains to be Learned”) traveled to Washington, Georgia. There they had lunch at the Fitzpatrick hotel and then hiked in Battle Creek Park, site of the battle. The park is interesting in many respects, including its natural history (the geological elements that created the high rocky ridge), its ecology (the later disappearance of the cane break, the dredging of Kettle Creek), and the history of the battle itself. Today we are still determining which parts of the accounts are fact and which are legend. Exactly which soldiers actually fought in the battle? How did the Patriots get a shot at the Loyalist Colonel Boyd and win the battle?

The creation of a major park resource on this site is now in the planning stages with the support of Georgia’s Department of Community Affairs and Department on Natural Resources. Dr. Harris is looking for volunteers in various fields to write reports or engage in

other projects that would contribute to the park’s development and the education of future visitors. If you are interested in a particular aspect on the battle or the site, or know someone who might be, you/that person should contact Dr. Harris at [jharriswafia@nu-Z.net](mailto:jharriswafia@nu-Z.net) or 706.678.2818.

## **Little Theater Play a Part of Kettle Creek Celebration by Ginny King**



The 2013 celebration of the Battle of Kettle Creek will have an exciting addition to the events. The Washington Little Theater Company will present **‘The American Revolution Musical’** featuring 30 patriotic puppets and an all-star kids cast for your enjoyment. Betsy Ross- - a bit prone to exaggeration- - tells her grandkids how the colonies became a nation... from the French and Indian War to the election of George Washington as the first president. It’s a difficult time: taxes are high, Sam Adams hates tea, and Paul Revere keeps forgetting his horse! The colonies don’t even like each other that much, and John Hancock is spending way too much time practicing his signature. But it’s a glorious story nevertheless, and enlivens an exciting part of our history.

Only two performances: Saturday, February 9, 2013 at 5:30 pm and Sunday, February 10 at 5:30 pm. For reservations, please call 706.678.9582 two weeks before the performance.



**Battle of Kettle Creek  
Celebration Activities  
February 8, 9, 10 2013**



Learning to fire a cannon.

**Friday, February 8<sup>th</sup>**

**3:00pm, "Heroes of Kettle Creek 1779-1782"**

Presentation by Christine Swager, author and Display of Kettle Creek Poster Contest entries at Mary Willis Library, 204 E. Liberty St., Washington.

**3:30pm, Children's Program**

Colonial re-enactor, Nancy Hart and instruction in Colonial Children's Games at Mary Willis Library.

**6:30pm, KCBA & SAR Dinner**

Dinner at the Pope Center. Program will be on the Kettle Creek Battlefield Master Plan. Speaker, Jason Hardin., Regional Planner, CSRA Regional Commission. Where we are and where we are going. Membership Drive . Open to the General public.

**Saturday, February 9<sup>th</sup>**

**8:00am, Battle of Kettle Creek Video**

Discussion by army historians, at Mary Willis Library, Washington.

**9:00am, Parade & Living History**

Start Mary Willis Library and proceed to Washington Town Square to celebrate Anniversary of the establishment of the City of Washington. Featuring Continental Army, Georgia Militia, and local youth groups with Colonial re-enactors- George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Elijah Clarke, Nancy Hart, Backwoods Trapper, Continental Army Surgeon, Spinner, Weaver and others. Children will be taught Colonial games and how to drill with Muskets.

**9:30am, Battlefield Skirmish**

Dramatic portrayal of the Battle of Kettle Creek performed at Washington Park behind the Courthouse.

**12:00 -1:30pm, BBQ & Hamburger Lunch**

Mary Willis Library. \$12 tickets can be purchased in advance at Chamber of Commerce and Mary Willis Library or at the time of the lunch.

**10:00am-1:00pm, Chamber of Commerce**

Jason Hardin, Regional Planner, Kettle Creek Battlefield Master plan

**9:30am- 12:30pm, Battleground Walking Tours**

Trace the steps of Patriots and Loyalists as they fought for three hours on February 14, 1779. Led by Army historians, Walt Andre, at Kettle Creek Battleground, 10 miles from Washington off SR 44.

**2:00pm, Battleground Memorial Ceremony**

Pageantry at the Kettle Creek Monument on Warhill Road, Kettle Creek Battleground, 10 miles from Washington off SR 44. Continental Army, Georgia Militia, Fife & Drum Music, Musket Volley and Wreath Laying Presentation.

**5:30pm—6:30pm The Washington Little Theater Company presents “The American Revolution”** For reservations, please call 706.678.9582 two weeks before the performance

**7:00pm - 9:00pm. KCBA Annual Meeting**  
At the Pope Center

**Washington Open House Exhibits**  
**10:00am – 5:00pm,**  
Washington Historical Museum, 308 E Robert Toombs Ave.  
Robert Toombs House Historic Site, 216 E Robert Toombs Ave.  
Callaway Plantation, 2160 Lexington Road

## **Sunday, February 10th**

**9:30am - Colonial Worship Service**  
Sponsored by GA Society SAR Chaplaincy Corps First United Methodist Church, 102 West Liberty Street, Washington , GA

**11:30am Elijah Clarke Grave Memorial Ceremony**  
Ceremony at the gravesite of Elijah Clarke to recognize his part in the successful Battle of Kettle Creek. Open House at 1780s Log Cabin Museum. Elijah Clark State Park, 2959 McCormick Hwy. Located 7 miles northeast of Lincolnton on U.S. Hwy. 378.

**Information** - Activities are free and the public is encouraged to attend.



## **KCBA Annual Financial Review**

In response to a request from the GASSAR Executive Board the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc., is providing the following audit information.

The KCBA financial records were reviewed on 15 November 2012 at the office of Steven G. Albertson, CPA, PC in Washington, Georgia. The review was conducted by Walker Chewning, V.P. (KCBA-GASSAR) in the presence of Joseph B. Harris (KCBA Chair) and Steven G. Albertson, CPA, PC.

The audit consisted of an item by item reconciliation of all deposits and expenditures between the 7 December 2011 and 31 October 2012. No discrepancies or recommendations were made in relation to the review. Also, the KCBA Director's were notified of the audit results at the regular 15 November 2012 board meeting.

Additionally, Steven G. Albertson, CPA, PC has been retained by the KCBA to organize the financial records on a formal business report basis in lieu of present and potential Grant funds. As each month is closed out by the Corporate Treasurer the CPA business report will be updated accordingly.

Respectfully

Thomas Owen (Tom)  
Treasurer KCBA  
770-500-5222

## **Upcoming Events**

December 1, 2012 Battle of Vann's Creek,  
Elbert Co. , GA

January 20, 2013 Battle of Cowpens, Chesnee, SC

February 9, 2013 Battle of Kettle Creek,  
Washington, GA

The Kettle Creek Battlefield Association  
&  
Georgia Society  
Sons of the American Revolution

Invite you to celebrate the Battle of Kettle Creek  
at the annual banquet to be held on:

**Friday , February 8, 2013 at 6:30 PM**

Pope Center  
48 Lexington Ave  
Washington, GA 30673

Speaker: Jason Hardin, Georgia Planner  
**"The Kettle Creek Battlefield Master Plan"**

Dinner Cost : \$25.00 per individual  
Please make your checks payable to : KCBA

Mail to :  
KCBA  
P. O. Box 729  
Washington, GA 30673

Please include your Email Address and names of attendees  
Dinner reservation must be received by January 25, 2013  
For additional information contact: Walker Chewning 678-409-4644



## **The KCBA membership reaches 214 Members**

### **State Societies 8:**

Georgia Society DAR, South Carolina Society DAR, North Carolina Society DAR ,  
Georgia Society SAR, Florida Society SAR, Georgia Society CAR and  
Georgia Society, Daughters of the War of 1812, Fort James Colonial Dames  
Florida Society SAR

### **GASSAR Chapters 25:**

Athens, Atlanta, Blue Ridge, Button Gwinnett, Capt John Collins, Casmir Pulaski, Cherokee,  
Coweta Falls, Edward Telfair, Four Rivers, George Walton, Joel Early, Joseph Habersham,  
Lyman Hall, Marquis de Lafayette, Marshes of Glynn, Ocmulgee, Piedmont, Samuel Elbert,  
Son's of Liberty, Valdosta, Washington-Wilkes, William Few, Wiregrass, Altamaha

(24 of 31 chapters)

### **National Chapters 3:**

Governor Isaac Shelby (KY), Jacksonville (FL), W A Boardus (VA)

### **NSDAR Chapters 12:**

Abraham Baldwin, Chestate, Col William Candler, Elijah Clarke, John Benson, Oglethorpe,  
Old Noonday, Old Unicoi Trail, Philadelphia Winn, Tomochichi, William Day, Kettle Creek

### **C. A. R 2:**

Allen Howard NSCAR, Martha S. Bulloch NSCAR,

### **Businesses 2:**

Washington Ford Mercury Co., Ruffin Flag Co

### **Individuals 162:**

Pickens Level	8
Dooly Level	6
Charter members	145

It's time for Single, Adult and Family members to renew their annual membership. Your continued financial support is the life blood of the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association. Make your check payable to Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc. and mail to:

Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.  
P. O. Box 729  
Washington, GA 30673  
***Charter membership will be open until February 2013***

## How do you Become a Kettle Creek Battlefield Patriot ?

### Bringing History Into Life...

#### Application For Membership

Yes, I/We would like to join Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.  
Enroll me/us as a member at the indicated level.

#### Levels of Membership

Charter Member ☐ \$50 (offer valid through February 2013)

Patriot Member ☐ S \$10, ☐ A \$25, ☐ F \$50 ☐ Col. Elijah Clarke Member \$2500

☐ Col. Andrew Pickens Member \$500 ☐ President George Washington Member \$5000

☐ Col. John Dooley Member \$1000 ☐ Kettle Creek Battlefield Legacy Member \$25,000

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (H)/(C) \_\_\_\_\_ (W) \_\_\_\_\_

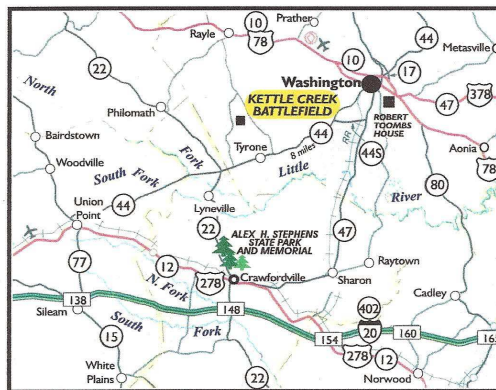
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

#### Method of Payment

Make your check payable to *Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.*

#### **Mail Membership Application To:**

Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.  
P.O.Box 729  
Washington, Georgia 30673



The Kettle Creek Battlefield is located 3 miles off of Hwy. 44 south of Washington, Georgia.  
There are directional markers that will lead you to the site.

