



KCBA THE BATTLEFIELD DISPATCH

P. O. Box 729

Washington, Georgia 30673

Newsletter of the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.

Editor: N. Walker Chewning

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\$5,000 Grant received by KCBA



Jim Rundorff (left), Senior Asset Manager for Plum Creek Timberlands, presents a check for \$5,000 to Joe Harris for the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association. Funds will be used for promotion of the battle site.

The Kettle Creek Battlefield Association organized to assist in preservation and development of the battlefield site for educational and tourism purposes, has been awarded a \$5,000 grant. Jim Rundorff, of Plum Creek Timberlands, Inc., presented a check to Joe Harris, KCBA chairman, with Lou and Carol Harris, association members, on hand for the presentation. Larry Wilson of Elberton and the KCBA board applied for the grant. He had received notice of the award from Plum Creek Foundation Vice President Kirsten Smith who said, "We are pleased to support your organization and the communities in which Plum Creek employees live and work."

This is the second grant for the Kettle Creek project. An earlier grant for signage responded to an application from David Jenkins and economic development. Rundorff is Senior Land Asset Manager for Plum Creek Timberlands, which is one of the largest private landowners in the nation with over 700,000 acres in Georgia, the third largest in state holdings. The company promotes recreational use of forests and sup-

ports this through the Foundation, providing grants to organizations across the United States. Plum Creek Timberlands owns about 200 acres adjoining the Kettle Creek Battlefield.

Rundorff has been meeting with the CSRA Regional Commission advisory council for developing a master plan for the battlefield. Harris thanked the Foundation and noted that the fund had already been approved for purchase of Kettle Creek Battlefield promotional materials. KCBA has a membership of over 200 from more than 20 states even though it is not yet a year old.



KCBA Board Meeting Dates

December (NO MEETING)
January 10, 2013

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

Battlefield Master Plan Update



Jason Hardin & David Jenkins

The Central Savannah River Area Regional Office presented a program on the Kettle Creek Battlefield Master Plan Project at the October meeting of the WWSAR. Jason Hardin, Regional Planner of the August office of the CSRA is presently drafting ideas for the State Master Plan on the Wilkes County Revolutionary War Battlefield area on Kettle Creek.

The Plan will assist with future project grants for economic development and historical preservation. Jason presented a 45 minute power point presentation defining goals, objectives and identified resources associated with the project. Additionally, he sought input from the attendee's who represented the Wilkes County organizations of the: Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.

Dinner reservations at the event included the following: Joe and Dot Harris, Tom and Jane Owen, Lou and Carol Harris, David and Linda Chesnut, David Jenkins, Bruce Maney, Walker Chewning, Charley and Clare New-

Battle of Vann's Creek Celebration December 1, 2012



Dr. Lee Ann Caldwell

Director of the Center for Georgia History and Professor of History at Augusta State University Dr. Lee Ann Caldwell has been selected as the Georgia Society Sons of the American Revolution's speaker for the 6th Anniversary Ceremony of the Battle of Vann's Creek. The Celebration is scheduled for December 1st, 2012, at 11:00 am at the Pavilion in the Richard B. Russell State Park. The event is sponsored by the Georgia Society Sons of the American Revolution and the Samuel Elbert Chapter SAR in Elbert County, Georgia. Dr. Caldwell returned to ASU after serving several years as professor and chair in the Department of History, Anthropology, and Philosophy at Georgia College & State University. She worked for many years with Dr. Ed Cashin, Professor Emeritus and director of the Center for the Study of Georgia History, who passed away in 2007. Caldwell received the Governor's Award in Humanities May 8, 2007 from Governor Sonny Perdue, and there have been

numerous other honors. In 2011 she received the GAH Piper Award for service to the profession of history in Georgia. In 1997, Dr. Caldwell was the co-recipient of the Spencer Award for the best article published over the preceding three years in the *Journal of Georgia Association of Historians*. In 1998, she was named ASU's Outstanding Faculty Member and the following year received the Town and Gown Award. She presently serves as president-elect of the Georgia Association of Historians, president of the Augusta-Richmond County Historical Society, second vice-president of Historic Augusta, and on the executive board of Women in Philanthropy.

The public is encouraged to attend and be a part of the annual ceremony held at Vann's Creek (at the Pavilion on Richard B. Russell's State Park in Elbert County, GA) to honor the memory of those who fought at the battle February 11th, 1779, 11:00 am. You are encouraged to present a wreath to honor your/ other ancestors who fought during the American Revolution. If you wish to have lunch with us at 12:00 noon, at the Arrowhead Pointe Cafe at the golf course - please call 706-283-1627 or email dlwilson@elberton.net to reserve a plate. Come and enjoy learning about the history of the American Revolution in Elbert County/Wilkes County which occurred in 1779 prior to the successful victory of the patriots at Kettle Creek some 3 days later. School groups are welcome!

Mule Day Celebration

How does a mule and the American Revolution fit together? Well on October 13, the day to day lives of our Revolutionary War ancestors were brought to life at the Callaway Plantation in Washington, GA.



Don & David in time out!

standing of how their ancestors lived during the time when the British Redcoats invaded the backcountry of Georgia. The KCBA members Tom Owens, David Chestnut, Don Thomas, Joe Harris, Larry Wilson and wives talked to the public about the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association efforts to preserve and improve the Kettle Creek Battlefield. This was the first time that many of the 10,000 visitors were made aware of this effort and were supportive of the preservation goals.

SAR members Terry Manning, Walker Chewning, Steve Burke and Fred Womack set up a Revolutionary War encampment with a tent, camp equipment, cannon,



Terry with cannon crew.

drilling for young recruits, Indian artifact and the Education Committee Traveling Trunk. The visitors were told how the Battle of Kettle Creek in 1779 contributed to the Patriot final victory at Yorktown in July, 1781.

Young recruits were taught how to load a field cannon, perform military drills and discuss the colonial items available in the SAR Traveling Trunk. Questions and enthusiasm were abundant as visitors gained a better understanding of the importance of preserving and expanding of the Kettle Creek Battlefield.

With the help of historical character from the Sons of the American Revolution and the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association the visitors were able to get an under-

standing of how their ancestors lived during the time when the British Redcoats invaded the backcountry of Georgia. The KCBA members Tom Owens, David Chestnut, Don Thomas, Joe Harris, Larry Wilson and wives talked to the public about the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association efforts to preserve and improve the Kettle Creek Battlefield. This was the first time that many of the 10,000 visitors were made aware of this effort and were supportive of the preservation goals.

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Walker with Traveling Trunk

Carol, Linda, Jane And Cathy our DAR ladies



Tom Owen resting

Steve Burke Frontier life historian





Christine Swager

Elijah Clarke

Introduction

In his seminal work on the Revolutionary War, *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South*, Dr. Henry Lumpkin wrote:

After the British capture of Charleston, South Carolina, in May of 1780, Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox, kept the war alive for over a year in the swamps and forests of lower South Carolina. The backcountry, that wide and wild land lying between the Cherokee tribal frontier, the mountains and the coastal plain of Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia was the fighting territory of many other partisan leaders. Three of the greatest were Thomas Sumter of South Carolina, William Richardson Davie of North Carolina, and Elijah Clarke of Georgia (Lumpkin, 1981:80). The third great partisan, Elijah Clarke, moved from tidewater Virginia a few years before the Revolution to what is now Wilkes County, Georgia, at that time

still a wilderness, and became a prosperous farmer. Clarke's deserved reputation as an effective and successful guerilla commander has been overshadowed by those of Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and other more dramatic figures. A steady, reliable, and, when necessary, deadly fighting leader, Elijah Clarke made contributions to eventual victory in the South that merit high recognition (Lumpkin, 1981:81).

Not only do modern scholars appreciate this Georgian, who Robert Scott Davis describes as "almost fatally courageous" (Davis, 2007), but his contemporaries appreciated his daring and dogged determination on the battlefield. Clarke led his militia in battle cooperating with other militia commanders such as Andrew Pickens, Thomas Sumter, James Williams and Isaac Shelby. Major General Nathanael Greene, commander of the Continental Army in the South, called on Clarke's service, and his actions in concert with Lt. Col. Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee at Fort Galphin and Augusta were highly praised. Who was this Georgian and what did he do to warrant such high praise from Militia and Continental commanders?

In **A History of Georgia** there are few references to Elijah Clarke and his Revolutionary War service. He is described thus:

Clarke was a North Carolina regulator and illiterate frontiersman who came to Georgia in the 1770s with no material goods but with the ability to succeed in

the rough-and-tumble frontier society. He became a leader in the guerrilla fighting in the backcountry and an Indian fighter after the war. In the 1780s he was a member of the assembly, a member of the council, and a militia brigadier general (Campbell, 1991:87).

This is faint praise for a Georgian who merits such high praise from Revolutionary War leaders from outside the state.

Early Years, Family

Elijah Clarke was born in North Carolina in 1733. His family had been part of the Scots-Irish migration and had moved down from Virginia in the previous generation. In about 1750 Elijah, as a young man, settled on property his father owned along the Pacolet River in what is now Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Spartanburg historian Wes Hope wrote:

Clarke, at the age of 17, had been the first white settler into what is today Spartanburg County. A contemporary of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer who pushed back the frontiers of Kentucky, Clarke is considered the 'Daniel Boone' of Spartanburg, where he played a similar role in the Carolina frontier (Hope, 2003:46).

This author also comments: *He played a leading role in four of the area's most important battles, starting with the Seizure of Fort Thicketty and concluding with the Battle of Blackstock. Today, unfortunately, Spartanburg seems to know almost nothing of this man who contributed much to the area and to the*

country in the very early beginnings of the establishment of both (Hope, 2003:47).

It is unknown how long Clarke remained on the Pacolet this first time as he returned to North Carolina and married there and started a family. When the settlers in North Carolina were disturbed at the excesses of the royal governor, Lord Tyron, they signed a letter of protest. Elijah Clarke's name was on the list of protestors. However, by the time hostilities began between the Regulators and the royal governor, and the Regulators met defeat at the battle of Alamance on 16 May 1771. Clarke and his family were no longer in North Carolina. They had moved back to his previous location at Grindal Shoals on the Pacolet River. He escaped the brutal treatment the Regulators suffered at the hands of a vengeful governor.

At his South Carolina location he provided for his family by hunting but the land was not very productive. In Georgia the Cherokees and the Creeks became heavily in debt to traders. In 1773, Governor Wright assumed their debt in return for their relinquishing claim on two million acres in two parcels. One parcel was an area north of Augusta and was called Wilkes County. That county included land that is now Lincoln, Elbert and Wilkes Counties, and most of Hart, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, and Clarke. The country bordered on Indian lands and was opened for settlement in small lots as Georgia wanted the greatest number of men possible to provide militia. The settlers could purchase 200 acres for himself and twenty-five for each member of his house-

hold (Swager, 2008).

Elijah Clarke was among the first settlers moving into the Ceded Lands. He arrived in early 1774 and settled in Wilkes County where he built Clarke's Fort. In those days a fort was little more than a fortified dwelling. Settlers often built a strong fence around their cabin to protect family and possibly neighbors in the case of Indian attacks. Some forts were large enough to hold several families as well as livestock. Clarke had made a wise choice as, although the Indian chiefs had agreed to the transfer of land, many disaffected Indians were still at war with the settlers. The militia unit to which Elijah Clarke belonged soon recognized his abilities, and when the Indian attacks came, it was Clarke who led his neighbors in retaliatory raids. However, it would be in the Revolutionary War that his leadership became crucial.

Origins of a Patriot, Brown Encounter

When the rebellion began in Boston, settlers in the newly settled regions of Georgia signed a letter of support for the British Government. Colonel John Dooley, commander of the Wilkes County Militia, and Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke, second in command of that unit, signed that letter of support. Their motivation was simple. The British troops in Georgia helped keep the Indians in check. If they were to be moved to Boston to put down a rebellion, Georgia would lose this defense. It was expediency, not political conviction, which prompted their actions. However, when it appears that the British would use the Indians to

put down any opposition, the mood changed.

Anti-British sentiment arose and Sons of Liberty became increasingly active. In New Richmond, they had targeted a rather obnoxious Loyalist, Thomas Brown of Augusta. After brutal treatment, he was tarred and the hot tar resulted in the loss of two toes (Cashin, 1999). Some scholars, including Cashin, interpret Brown's later acts of brutality as merely a British officer obeying the commands of a higher authority. Georgians, especially Elijah Clarke and the men of the Wilkes County Militia who bore the brunt of Burnfoot Brown's wrath, thought otherwise. Brown, along with many other supporters of the King, moved from the increasing hostile Carolinas and Georgia to British Florida. There they were organized into military units, trained, armed, uniformed and paid by the British. These units, comprised of Americans, would become as ruthless, if not more so, than the British regulars. In 1777, Brown returned to Georgia with his rangers. By inciting the Indians, he started attacks on the settlers which killed families. The militia responded and Elijah Clarke led the settlers against the Indians. With the influx of hundreds to Florida, food became a problem and raids into south Georgia's rich agricultural areas became common. Three campaigns were organized to attack Florida and to put an end to the raids. The three were poorly planned and the coordination between land and sea forces resulted in the first two being aborted without any significant achievements. In the third campaign in June of 1778, the

governor of Georgia insisted on commanding the Georgians without cooperation from the other commands. This isolated the Georgians and, when they attacked, Thomas Brown's rangers flanked the Georgians and Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke was shot in the leg and barely escaped capture. This was the first encounter between Brown and Clarke and it would not be the last (Cashin, 1999).

In December 1778 the British captured Savannah and British troops, under the command of Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell, moved into Augusta. Campbell, believing that most of the Southerners would flock to the King's standard when British troops arrived, envisioned a force of six thousand Loyalists (Swager, 2008). He sent Major Daniel McGirth up the Savannah River with orders to build boats for use in crossing the river to attack Patriot forces in South Carolina. Lt. Col. Boyd was sent to recruit in north-western Carolinas and Major John Hamilton was sent to Wilkes County. The recruiting in Wilkes County was brutal as Hamilton believed that anyone who did not join him deserved to be hanged and he did just that.

Wilkes County Militia Engagement

Colonel John Dooley and Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke of the Wilkes County Militia lacked the manpower to deal with Hamilton and appealed to South Carolina for help. Col. Andrew Pickens arrived and among his men was Capt. James McCall who will later accompany Georgia forces. Hamilton moved to Carr's Fort,

and was soon surrounded by Pickens and the Patriot militia. Knowing there was no water in the fort, it was expected that Hamilton would have to surrender. Initially the plan was to burn the Loyalists out, but when Pickens realized there were women and children in the fort he abandoned that plan and let thirst force a surrender.

As the siege continued, word came that Lt. Col. Boyd who was recruiting in South Carolina was threatening the homes and families of Pickens's men. Fearing for the safety of their families, Pickens and his militia hurriedly left Carr's Fort and rode towards Ninety-Six. He left a detachment under the command of Capt. Robert Anderson to move north and prevent Boyd from returning to Georgia. Major Hamilton evacuated Carr's Fort and returned to Augusta.

Lt. Col. Boyd returned to Georgia but suffered serious casualties when Anderson attempted to prevent the much larger British force from crossing the Savannah River. Col. Pickens moved back into Georgia, and with the South Carolina militia and the Wilkes County militia attacked Boyd as the Loyalists camped at Kettle Creek on 14 February 1779.

Recent archaeological studies are providing new insight into that battle. However, Elijah Clarke is credited with contributing to the patriot victory. Seeing a British officer attempting to mount a defense, Clarke charged. According to the story, his horse was shot under him, he mounted another and scattered the Loyalist. In the battle Lt. Col. Boyd was mortally wounded and his force suffered 70 killed and wounded and the

patriots took 150 prisoners and more than 600 horses. The patriots suffered 9 killed and 21 wounded. These actions forced the British to abandon Augusta. They also demonstrated that the British Southern Strategy had a serious flaw. The vast number of Loyalist which the British had depended on recruiting were just not there (Davis, 2006).

Emboldened by the events in Georgia, Major General John Ashe of North Carolina led a combined force of Continentals and militia into Georgia intending to attack the British in Savannah. He was attacked by British troops at Briar Creek on 3 March. In a brief battle, the Americans lost two hundred killed, fifty wounded, and one hundred seventy-five captured. At the time of the battle, Col. John Dooley and Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke were leading their militia toward Ashe to join him. They arrived at the scene of the battle too late to participate but buried the dead.

Briar Creek Loss, Augusta and Success

With the British success at Briar Creek, Georgia was once again established as a royal colony. In the fall a combined force of French and Americans attacked Savannah attempting to dislodge the British. The Wilkes County Militia was part of this attempt. When the British successfully defended Savannah, and then, in the spring moved to South Carolina and captured Charleston, the war seemed lost.

In Georgia, Augusta was once again in the hands of the British and this time the commander was Lt. Col. Thomas Brown. Burnfoot Brown, as he was known to

his enemies, called for the militia to surrender and many did take the terms of parole offered. Col. John Dooley accepted parole, but Elijah Clarke vowed to fight to the death. In South Carolina, Col. Andrew Pickens accepted parole but Major James McCall spurned the offer and would join forces with Clarke in many engagements in the future.

With Georgia and South Carolina occupied by the British, North Carolina would be under attack next. Col. Charles McDowell of North Carolina set up camp at Earle's Ford on the Pacolet River in north-western South Carolina and called for militia to join him to oppose the British. The site was well-chosen as it was near both North Georgia and Western North Carolina, an area of the Watauga and Nolichucky settlements in what is now east Tennessee.

Lt. Col. Elijah Clarke and the Wilkes County Militia joined McDowell at the Patriot camp. Also, Col. Isaac Shelby arrived with his Overmountain Men. The men of these two units may have been acquainted from the long years of Indian fighting. Many may have moved from North Carolina after the Battle of Alamance. Some may have been related. In any case, these were men cut from the same cloth.

They shared the same culture and history, and were rugged, hard, experienced fighters, as the British would soon learn.

The first action was an attack on Fort Anderson, known locally as Fort Thicketty. On 30 July the combined forces of Shelby and Clarke attacked and the Loyalists surrendered without firing a shot. Clarke moved his militia to camp

in the vicinity of Cedar Springs and Shelby camped nearby. On 8 August a detachment of British Provincials under the command of Capt. James Dunlap attacked Clarke's camp. Clarke moved back to Wofford's Iron Works and was joined by Shelby as Dunlap pursued. In a running battle, the Patriots killed thirty soldiers and took fifty prisoners before driving Dunlap off. In his retreat, Dunlap met his commander, Major Patrick Ferguson who renewed the chase. Another running battle ensued and, as the Patriots stood and fought, then retreated to make another stand, they were able to move and retain their prisoners. In the battle, Clarke had sustained two sword wounds, one on his head and one on his neck. Briefly, he had been taken prisoner and held by two Provincials. When he saw that his son was in difficulty, he threw off his captors and returned to the fight. When the Patriots reached the high ground along the Pacolet, their position was too strong for the British to attack, and they retreated without recovering the prisoners. Those prisoners would be taken over the mountains and held there. This was the first time Shelby and Clarke thwarted Major Ferguson and it would not be the last time.

On the night of 17 August, Clarke, Shelby and the newly arrived Col. James Williams and his Little River Militia, started a ride towards Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River. They expected to find a Loyalist force of about 200 and planned a surprise attack. Arriving at dawn, they discovered that a large force of British soldiers from Ninety-Six had ar-

rived the evening before and were camped on the site. A Tory patrol discovered the Patriots so the element of surprise was lost as well as an opportunity for a direct attack. The Patriots erected makeshift breastworks in the woods overlooking a cleared field. To lure the British into firing range, Capt. Shadrick Inman of the Wilkes County Militia, went forward with a small group of horsemen and attacked the British camp. The British pursued and in the resulting fire, all of the British and Loyalist officers but one were killed or wounded. The British retreated in a rout, followed by the Patriots firing into the retreating British. In the engagement the Patriots had killed sixty-three of the British forces, wounded ninety and taken seventy prisoners. There were four patriots dead. Sadly, one was Shadrick Inman. Shelby, Clarke and Williams were determined to follow the retreating British clear to Ninety-Six but, while waiting for their horses to be brought up, word arrived from McDowell that the British had defeated the Continental Army under Major General Gates at Camden. McDowell ordered the men to return home before they could be cut off by the British forces which would certainly move into the back-country with a larger force. Before the commanders parted they agreed that the way to deal with Major Patrick Ferguson was to mass the militia. They would keep in touch and, if one were threatened, they would all respond.

Shortly after the Patriots left the field, Ferguson's mounted ar-

(Continued on page 8)

rived. A pursuit followed but was called off by Ferguson when his horses were exhausted. This is the second time troops under Ferguson's command had experienced defeat at the hands of the Patriot militia.

Part 2 of this scholarly article will be continued in the November issue.

Carr's Fort Study

The Archaeological Study conducted in 2008 on the Kettle Creek Battlefield has created new renewed interest in the American Revolutionary War in Wilkes County and the part it played in the Tory Southern Strategy. As a result of this study other sites are now being looked at for study. The LAMAR Institute was recently awarded a research grant from the National Park Service to attempt to locate and study Captain Robert Carr's Georgia militia fort (and farmstead) in the Beaverdam Creek watershed of the Little River in Wilkes County, Ga. Their work plan and research design for this work have been approved by NPS and the historical research is currently underway. Archaeological fieldwork for the project is planned to begin on January 28 and continue through February 14 or 15 .

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



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



Learning to fire a cannon.

Friday, February 8th

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 9th

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, 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.

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.



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
Contact: Walker Chewning 678-409-4644

The KCBA membership reaches 213 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 24:

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

(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 Dooly Member \$1000 ☐ Kettle Creek Battlefield Legacy Member \$25,000

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (H)/(C) _____ (W) _____

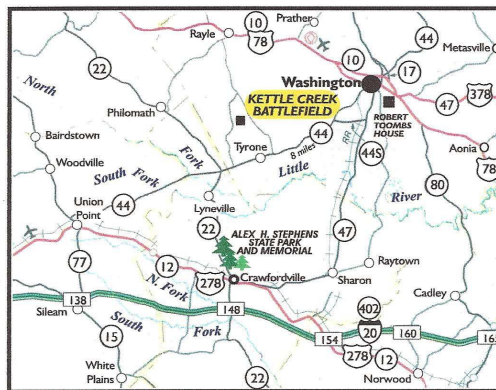
E-mail _____

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.