~ Mini-Stories ~
of
Berkeley County
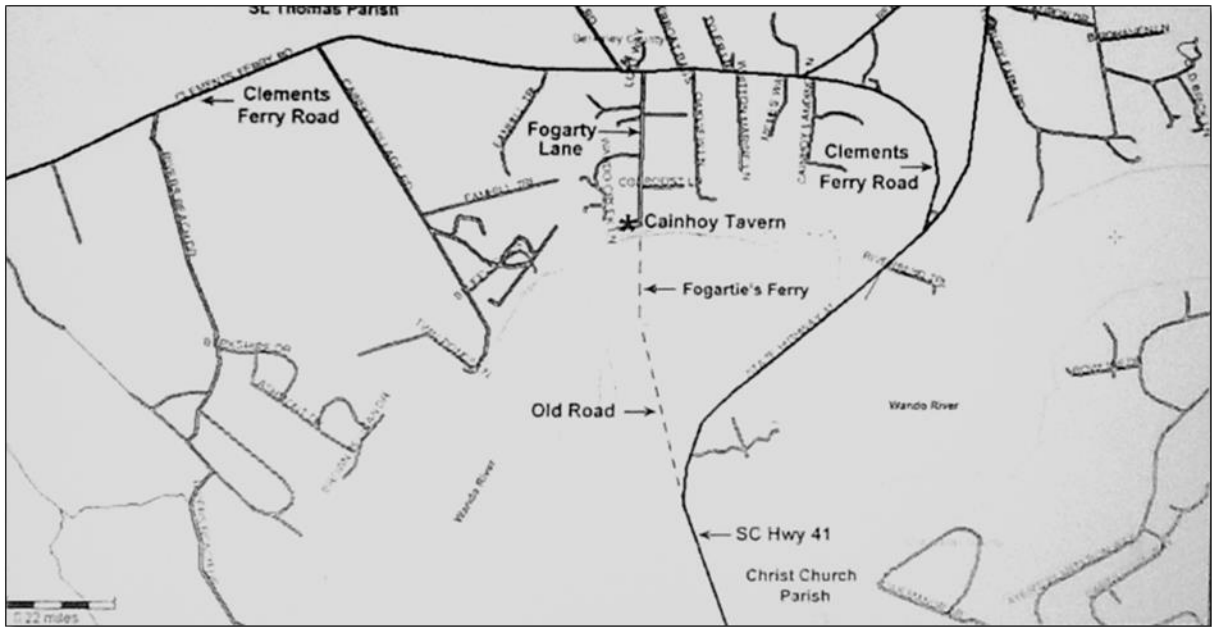# American Revolution Sites

INCLUDING
~ Berkeley's Patriots ~
who lived or had property and voting rights in Berkeley County parishes

by Keith Gourdin
2023

~ The Southern Campaign ~
American Revolution Action Sites in Berkeley County

Courtesy of John C. Parker, Jr., Parker's Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina

Fortifying Cainhoy – Wando River – April 13, 1780

Prior to the fall of Charleston to the British in May 1780, Patriot Gen. Benjamin Lincoln ordered Col. Francois Malmedy, with his 200 men, to fortify Cainhoy. The post here, which is fifteen miles from Charleston on the north side of the Wando River, provided security for the last open communications route into the city and served as a major supply depot. South Carolina Patriot militia Col. Richard Richardson, Jr. commanded the post.

Note: From Mt. Pleasant, take US Hwy 17 northwest and turn left onto SC Hwy 41. After crossing the bridge over the Wando River, bear left onto Clements Ferry Road (S-8-33). Turn left onto Fogarty Lane and go to its end. The fence at the eastern edge of the boatyard property is as close as you can get. The Cainhoy Tavern was about 75' inside the fence not far from the water. This was an ideal location for a fortification, as it was right on the river at a bend, allowing cannon to be fired with ease in either direction up or down the river.
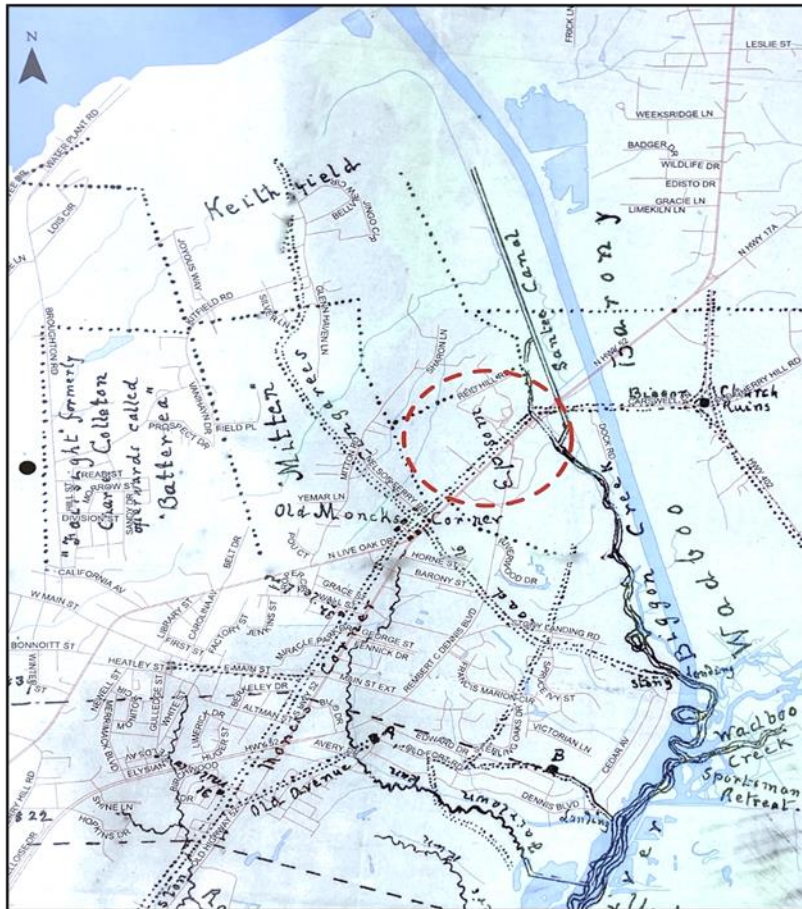
Map from collections of Keith Gourdin

Battle of Monck's Corner – April 14, 1780

Here, near Biggins Creek Bridge and the junction of the Road to the Congarees, a superior British force commanded by Lt.-Col. Banastre Tarleton, Lt.-Col. James Webster, and Maj. Patrick Fergueson attacked the 500-man force commanded by Patriot Brig. Gen. Isaac Huger and Col. William Washington. The attack at 3:30 a.m. on April 14, 1780, surprised the Patriots. Maj. Pierre Francois Vernier, of Pulaski's Legion, and 25 men were killed, and the Patriots routed. The British fortified the location near Biggins Creek Bridge, but in July 1781 abandoned the redoubt and fell back to Biggins Church, which had also been fortified.

Note: This is part of the same action described on the granite marker First Site of Moncks Corner by author/historian A.S. Salley

Miller's Bridge, Wando River – April 17-20, 1780
aka Brickyard, Brick Kiln, aka Cainhoy

"We took up our ground about nine o'clock in the evening. The next day we began to fortify at the Bridge and make a block house in order to keep post here with a few men. The British marched up to the fort but found it so strong that it was imprudent to storm it with so few men. We remained at Miller's Bridge, finished the block house," so noted Loyalist Lt. Anthony Allaire in his diary. "Col. Tarleton surprised and took nine sloops with goods, stores, etc., and twenty pieces of cannon."

Above excerpt from "Diary of Lieutenant Anthony Allaire." Lt. Anthony Allaire was a New York-born Loyalist (Tory) whom British Col. Patrick Ferguson brought south and was stationed at the bridge at this occasion. The location is thought to be on the east bank of the Wando River near today's Rivertowne. The "block house" was most likely made of wood.
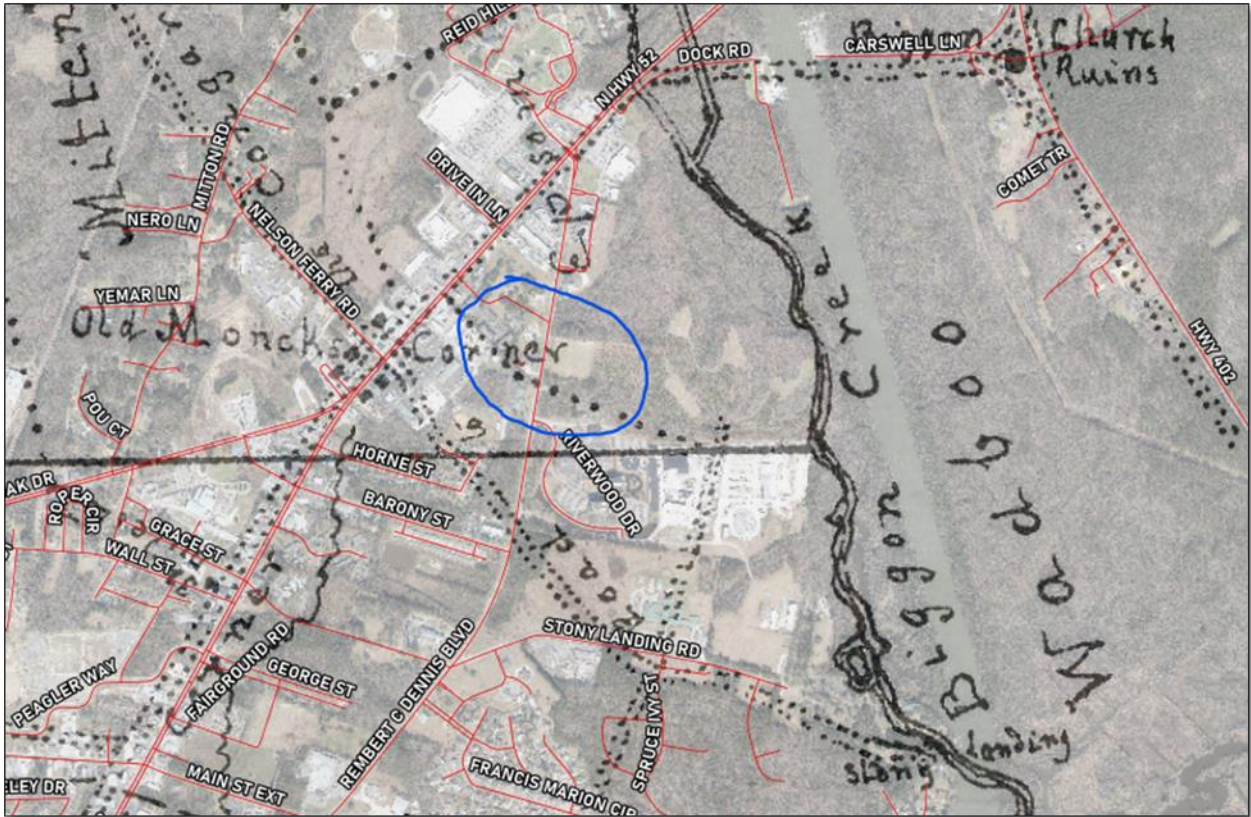
Map from collections of Keith Gourdin

2nd Battle of Monck's Corner – May 6, 1780

Patriot cavalry under the command of Lt. Col. Anthony Walton White, 1st Continental Light Dragoons, surprised and captured a detachment of British regulars that were on a foraging detail. After the successful capture, White's dragoons headed toward Lenud's Ferry with their prisoners.

Note: The most logical location for this battle would be Epsom and/or Stony Landing fields where the British were "on a foraging detail." Today's location area would be between Nelson Ferry Road, Highway 52, Stony Landing Road and Epsom.
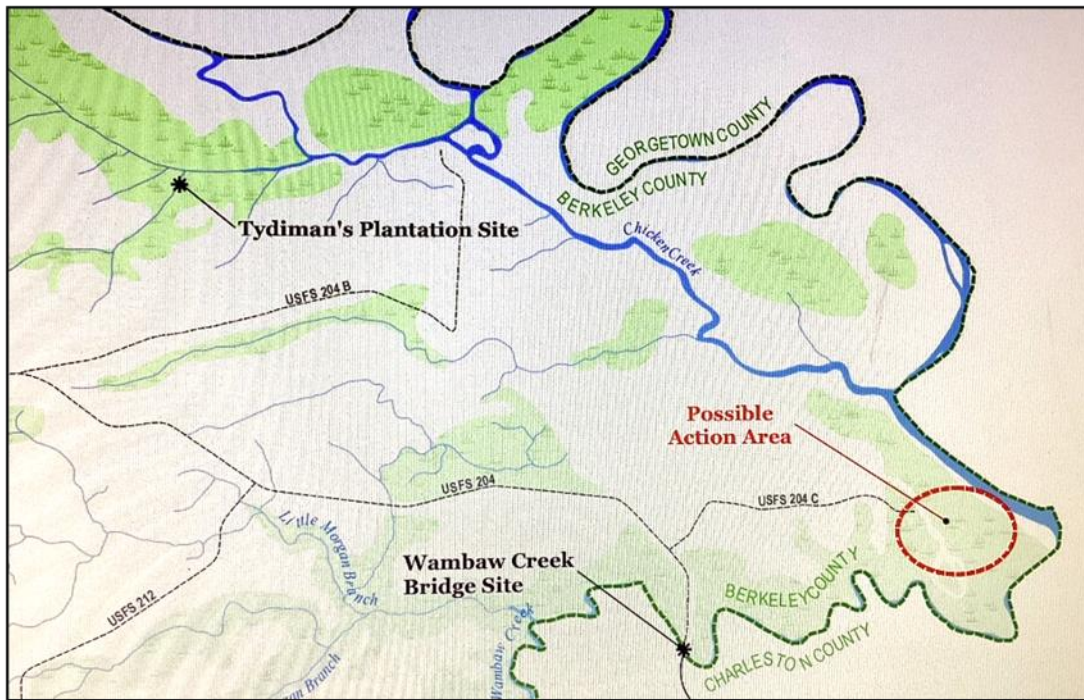
Ball's Plantation, Wambaw – May 6, 1780

Patriot Capt. Baylor Hill and his troop found a British detachment at Loyalist Col. Elias Ball, Sr.'s Wambaw Plantation about 9:00 a.m. Only one Redcoat fired before the remainder quickly surrendered. Hill had to restrain his men from hacking the British to death because of their recent encounter with Lt.-Col. Banastre Tarleton at Moncks Corner. The Patriots and their prisoners marched to Lenud's Ferry, where they were to meet up with the remainder of their regiment under the command of Lt. Col Anthony Walton White.

Note: The Americans' rout at Moncks Corner and the capture of British Legion foragers at Ball's plantation action set off a chain of events which resulted in the American cavalry being unable to be an effective force for about six months afterward, due to a lack of horses and equipment.

A group of onlookers watch as a ferry full of passengers crosses the Santee River at Lenud's Ferry, circa 1930. The ferry was one of several that existed prior to the Revolutionary War and continued to operate into the 20th century. The Santee RR bridge can be seen, upper right. The site was the location of a Revolutionary War battle between Lt.-Col. Banastre Tarleton and Col. Anthony White on May 6, 1780.
Courtesy of Eleanor Moody Collection, Georgetown County Digital Library

Lenud's Ferry – May 6, 1780

Patriots commanded by Lt. Col. Anthony Walton White and Lt. Col. William Washington occupied a camp at Lenud's Ferry on the banks of the Santee, including British prisoners recently captured at Wambaw Plantation. Discovering that White had not posted security for his camp, the British Legion, commanded by Lt.-Col. Banastre Tarleton, charged full speed into the camp, routing the Patriots. With their backs to the Santee River, the Patriots faced gunfire and slashing swords from the mounted enemy. The Patriot forces had 11 killed, 30 wounded, and 67 captured, and almost all of White's horses were captured earlier. White and Washington swam across the Santee to avoid capture and could only watch the slaughter from the other side of the river.

Murray's Ferry – Santee River – August 23, 1780

Chartered by Acts of the General Assembly, beginning March 8, 1741, with the title vested successively in Joseph Murray – Theodore Gaillard – James Hunter, Trustee – Adam McDonald - Theodore Gourdin and William Staggers. Upon the death of Staggers in 1863, the ferry was abandoned. On his brother's plantation near here is buried General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox," the greatest of partisan leaders in the bitter struggle for independence in the Carolinas during the Revolution. This crossing, with the dense swamp, was used by him most successfully in harassing and eluding the enemy. After the Fall of Charleston, the British established a guard here, and on the night of August 23, 1780, General Marion, then Lieutenant Colonel of the second South Carolina Continental Regiment attacked and captured the post.*This marker originated on the first Santee River Bridge, now U.S. Hwy 52. Swamp Fox Murals Trail Society coordinated the return of the bronze marker to South Carolina via Florida and Ohio in September 2008.*
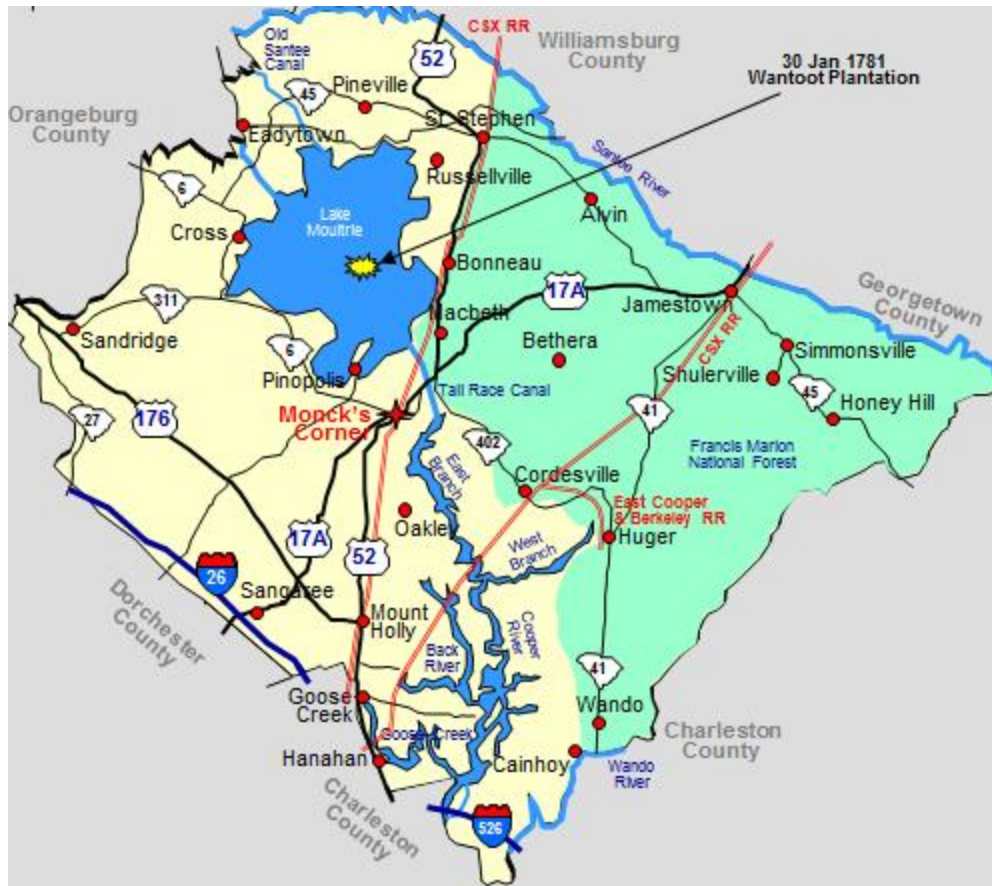
Map courtesy J.D. Lewis – www.carolana.com

Wantoot Plantation – January 30, 1781

Patriot Capt. Daniel Conyers with sixteen of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's Brigade surprised and captured forty-six British Regulars and many horses and wagons filled with salt and other stores at Wantoot Plantation on the south side of the Santee River. They destroyed what could not be taken with them, then took their prisoners safely across the Santee River. Wantoot was used as a British base and supply point during the war, as were Wadboo and Keithfield plantations.

Note: The British army encamped at Wantoot Plantation (about five miles west of present-day Bonneau), then home of Daniel Ravenel, after the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Major John Majoribanks died and was buried there on October 22, 1781. His grave and marker were moved to Eutaw Springs battlefield in 1941 at the construction of Lake Moultrie by the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

Wadboo Bridge – January 31, 1781

Brigadier General Francis Marion sent several patrols to seek out and destroy as many British supply posts as they could in the parish. Capt John Postell, Jr., with two companies of Marion's Brigade, destroyed the British stores at Wadboo Bridge, including fifteen hogsheads of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, salt, and turpentine. On the same day, this group also surprised and attacked the supply depot at Keithfield Plantation, just northwest of Moncks Corner.
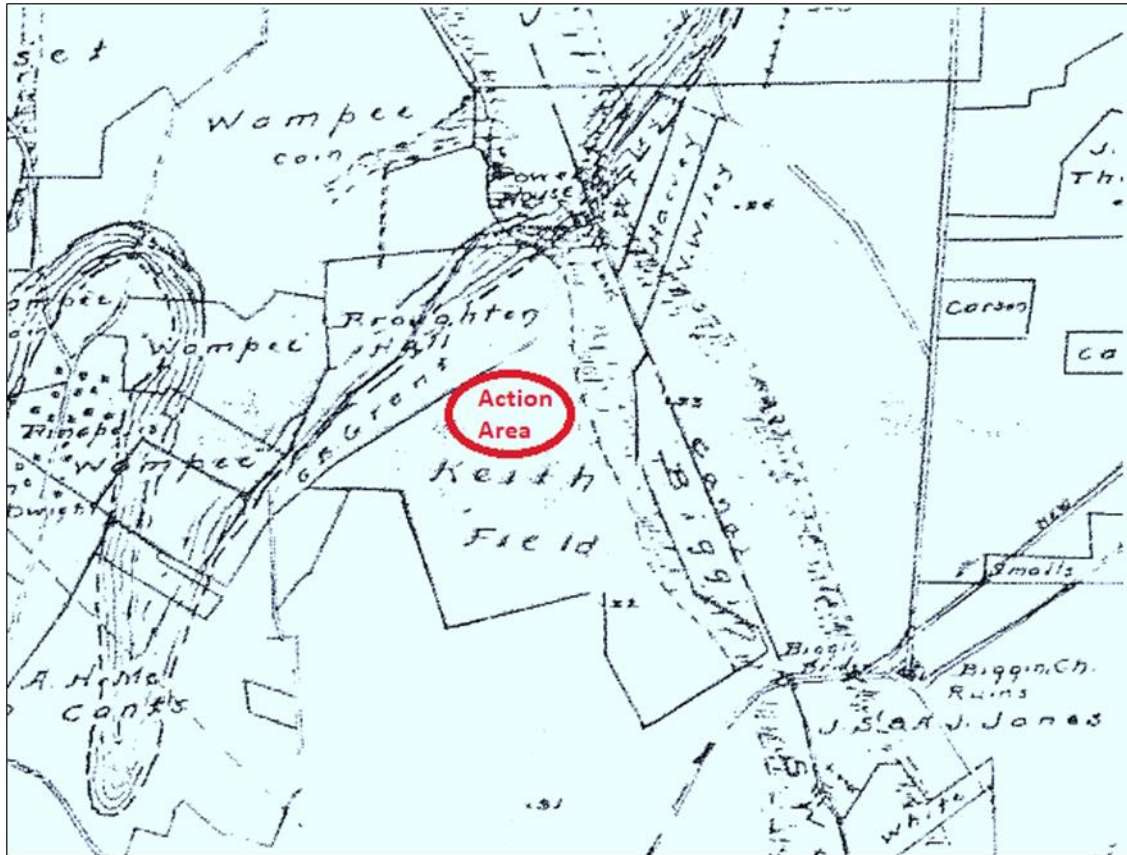
J.P. Gaillard Map 1900-1962 courtesy Craig Nessel, Berkeley County GIS

Keithfield Plantation – January 31, 1781

Capt. John Postell, Jr., raided British supply wagons at Keithfield Plantation, killed two British guards, wounded two, and captured two Surgeons, one Quartermaster, one Wagon-master, one steward, and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. Fourteen wagons loaded with soldiers' clothing and baggage were burned, along with twenty hogsheads of rum. Postell took seven wagons and forty prisoners with him when they retired to the Santee River.

Note: The present-day area of this raid would most likely be near the northern most end of Kitfield Road.

Wando Landing – February 5, 1781

Brigadier General Francis Marion, with a party of mounted militiamen, left the Pee Dee region heading to Fort Dorchester, St. George's Parish. While en route, Marion's men destroyed a large quantity of enemy stores and provisions and damaged the British headquarters at Wando Landing. The Patriot force captured thirty prisoners, including officers, before continuing to Dorchester.

Note: Legendary in the Lowcountry for his hit and run tactics, and a menace to the British, this was typical of Marion's method of fighting, engaging with a small number of troops and quickly moving on the next target.

As legend would have it, British officer Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton gave General Marion his nickname, "The Swamp Fox," when, after chasing him for seven hours, stated, "As for this damned old fox, the devil himself couldn't catch him."
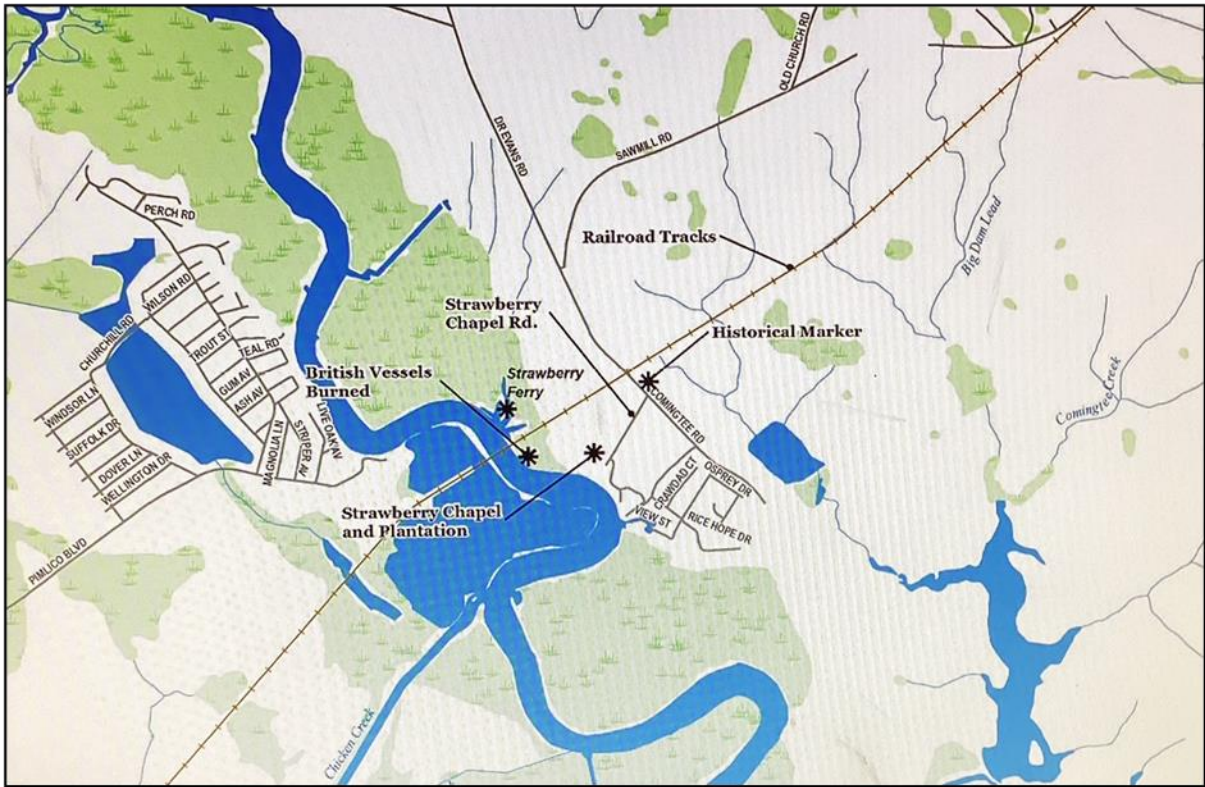
Lewisfield Plantation – July 1781

A woman told South Carolina Patriot militia Col. Wade Hampton "that two sloops had landed a short distance up the river with British soldiers, and they were in the cornfield getting roasting corn and beans." Hampton had some of his men dismount and "run into the vessels." One British officer was killed. Hampton had his men search the fields for foragers and they captured 30 prisoners. The British soldiers were paroled, and Hampton's men burned the two sloops, which were loaded with indigo.

Note: This skirmish most likely took place <u>before</u> the action at the Goose Creek Bridge and St. James Goose Creek Church on July 15, 1781, as Col. Hampton was on his way to Charleston.

Note: This skirmish is redundant with the Strawberry Ferry skirmish.

Photo Courtesy of South Carolina Historical Society

Goose Creek Bridge – July 15, 1781

Brigadier General Thomas Sumter sent troops along the various approaches to Charleston to disrupt British communications, destroy outposts, and harass the enemy at every opportunity. British troops occupying the Oaks Plantation guarded the nearby Goose Creek Bridge, a strategic point on the road to and from Charleston. After harassing the 15-Mile House and the 10-Mile House, Col. Wade Hampton seized the Goose Creek Bridge with little opposition.

Note: 32° 58.850'N, 80° 01.961'W. Historic Marker is in Goose Creek on Old State Road on the right when traveling south.

Photo Courtesy of Historic America Building Survey 1940

St. James Goose Creek Church – July 15, 1781

Patriot militia Col. Wade Hampton left Goose Creek Bridge after seizing it and rode to nearby St. James Goose Creek Church. Sunday services were in progress there, with many Loyalists attending. Hampton's men surrounded the church and captured the entire congregation and their horses, paroling the Loyalists afterwards. The horses may have been returned to the parishioners or could have been retained by the Patriots. The accounts do not specify if the captured horses were returned to the parishioners or kept by the Patriots.

Note: St. James Goose Creek Church is on Vestry Lane west of Snake River Road (South Carolina Highway S-8-208). Private Property, not open to the public.
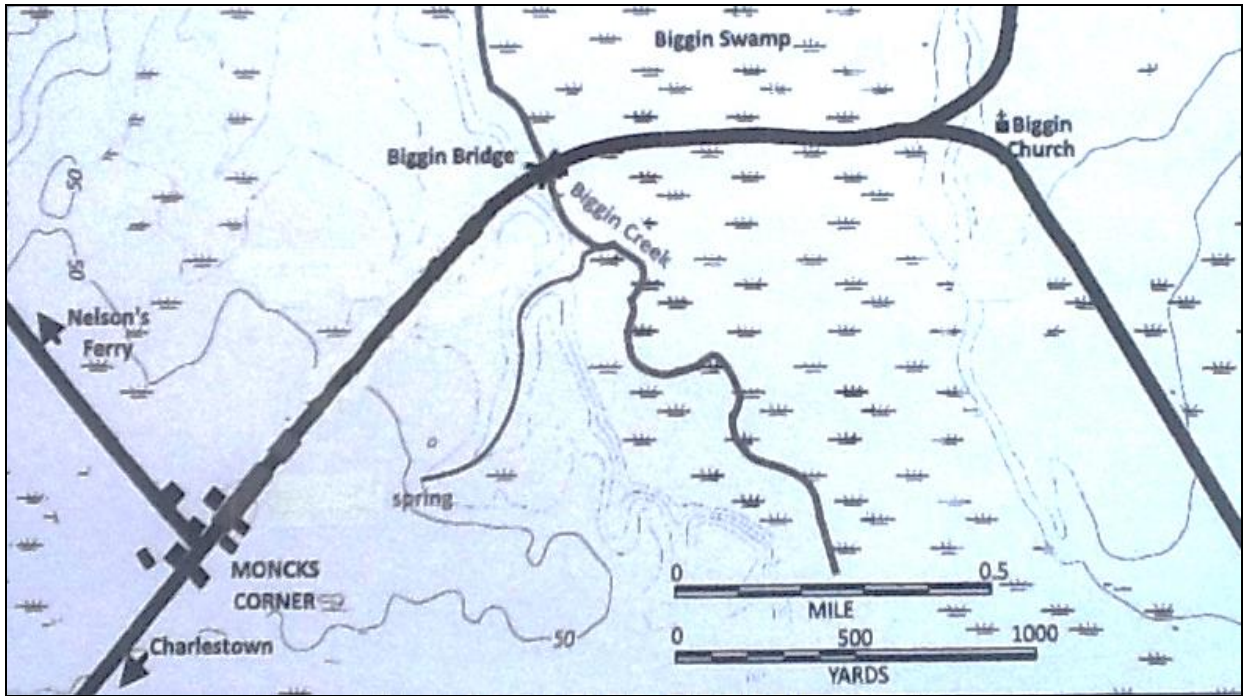
Biggin Creek Bridge – July 16, 1781 – Church Burned

Patriot militia Lt. Col. Peter Horry and his men, camping at Biggin Creek Bridge, were caught by surprise when struck by Loyalist Maj. Thomas Fraser and his South Carolina Royalists. Horry quickly rallied and counter-attacked with Col. Edward Lacey's mounted riflemen, driving the British back to their lines. Maj. Fraser's attack was a delaying action for British Lt.-Col. James Coates, who put all his stores into Biggin Church, and burned it in the middle of the night, and retreated toward Charleston.

Portrait by Gingi Martin, collection of Keith Gourdin

Wadboo Bridge – July 17, 1781

South Carolina Patriot militia Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter ordered South Carolina State Troops under Patriot Col. Hezekiah Maham to burn Wadboo bridge to hinder British Lt.-Col. James Coates' movement to Charleston, preventing supplies from reaching him. Maham, who only partially destroyed the bridge, was distracted when the Patriots burned two British supply vessels in Wadboo Creek. After the battle of Biggin Church, Col. Coates was able to repair the bridge at Wadboo Creek and cross, destroying the bridge afterwards to prevent pursuit by Maham.
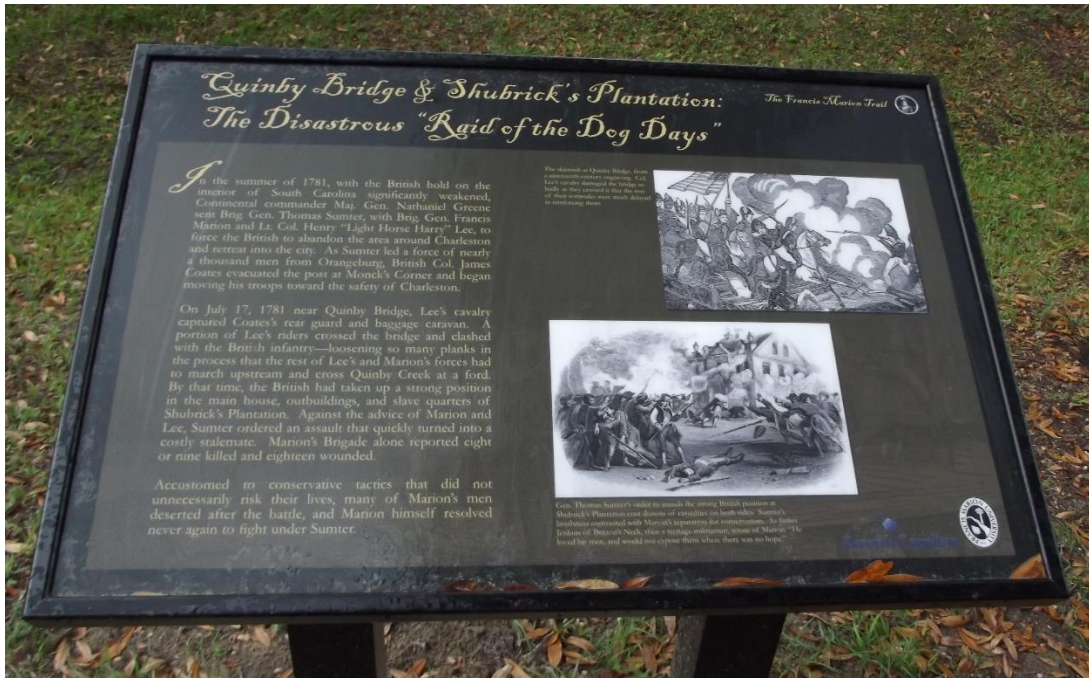
Quinby Bridge & Shubrick's Plantation: "Raid of the Dog Days"

In the summer of 1781, with the British hold on the interior of South Carolina significantly weakened, Continental commander Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene sent Brig. Gen. Thomas Sumter, with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and Lt. Col. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, to force the British to abandon the area around Charleston and retreat into the city. As Sumter led a force of nearly a thousand men from Orangeburg, British Col. James Coates evacuated the post at Monck's Corner and began moving his troops toward the safety of Charleston.

On July 17, 1781, near Quinby Bridge, Lee's cavalry captured Coates's rear guard and baggage caravan. A portion of Lee's riders crossed the bridge and clashed with the British infantry ~ loosening so many planks in the process that the rest of Lee's and Marion's forces had to march upstream and cross Quinby Creek at a ford. By that time, the British had taken up a strong position in the main house, outbuildings and slave quarters of Shubrick's Plantation. Against the advice of Marion and Lee, Sumter ordered an assault that quickly turned into a costly stalemate. Marion's Brigade alone reported eight or nine killed and eighteen wounded.

Accustomed to conservative tactics that did not unnecessarily risk their lives, many of Marion's men deserted after the battle, and Marion himself resolved never again to fight under Sumter.

Charlestown Road, South of the Santee – August 16, 1781

After South Carolina Patriot Colonel Isaac Hayne was captured and hanged, the Americans sought ways to avenge his hanging. Capt. John Ervin was ordered by Brigadier General Francis Marion to interrupt the British lines of communication along the Santee River. Ervin captured an enemy convoy south of the Santee River. British Capt. Campbell and two other British officers and a private were also captured in the action. Instead of immediately paroling these prisoners, Major General Nathaniel Greene ordered them confined for possible retaliation of Hayne's hanging. The prisoners' fate is unknown, but they were probably exchanged or paroled.

Note: The exact action site is unknown, however, logic and study of American Revolution roads suggest this intersection would be the likely place.
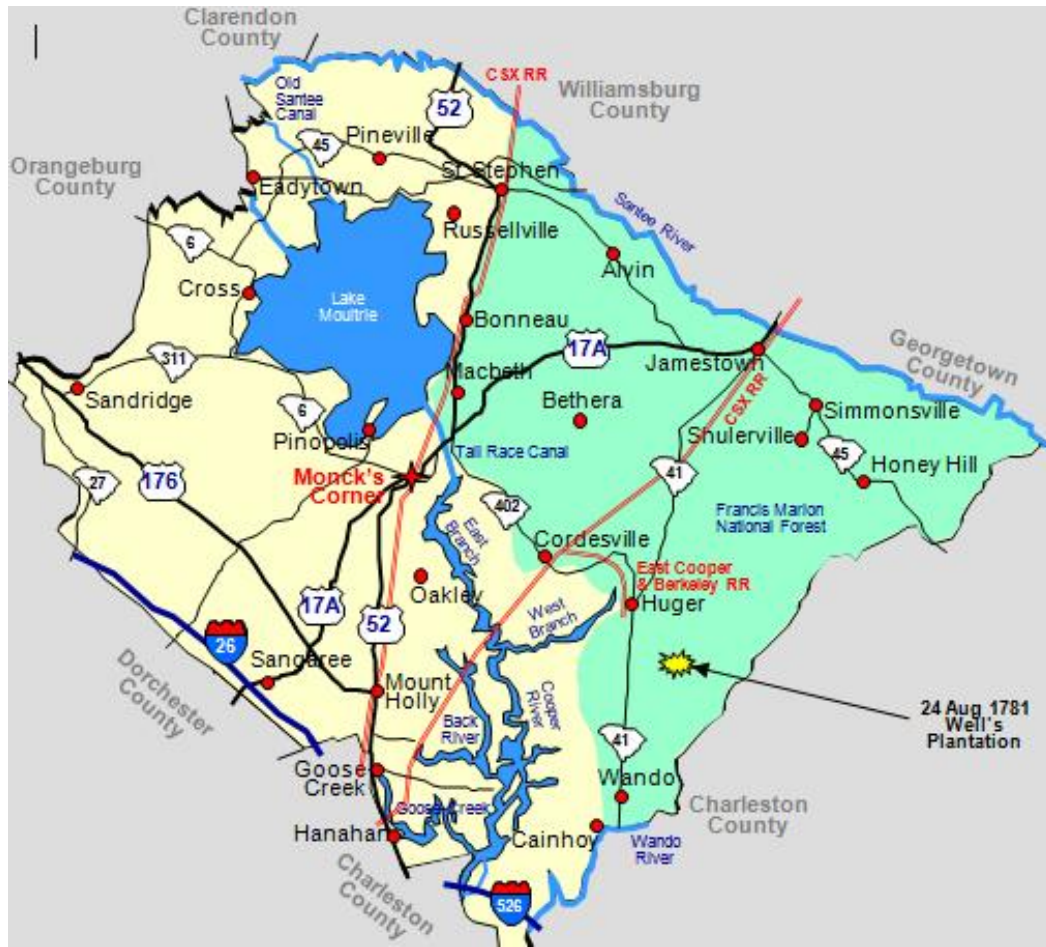
Map courtesy J.D. Lewis – www.carolana.com

Well's Plantation – August 24, 1781

After sunset, a party of British regular troops and Loyalist militia commanded by Capt. McNeil caught up to a party of South Carolina militia and Continental cavalry commanded by Capt. William Bennett, at Wells' plantation house at Bull Head. Though they surrounded the house, a barking dog warned the Patriots, and McNeil lost the element of surprise. The British killed one Patriot, wounded several others, and took sixteen good horses with all their equipment. Most of Capt. Bennett's company escaped.

Note: The Wells family owned the plantation at this time and were publishers of Charlestown's Loyalist newspaper. Bull Head is a southeastern tributary of Quinby Creek, now known as Northampton Creek.

Cypress Swamp – August 31, 1781

When Brigadier General Francis Marion moved to attack the British at Parker's Ferry, he also sent Captain George Cooper with a detachment of mounted militia to create a diversion. At Cypress Swamp, fifteen miles southwest of Moncks Corner, Cooper chased away a party of Loyalists and rode towards Charleston.

At Dorchester, he drove off cattle in front of the British post and again continued down the Charlestown Road. Upon reaching the Ashley River Church, his men attacked another group of Loyalists, using the church as a military post.

In this series of attacks, Cooper suffered no casualties. He returned to Peyre's Plantation on the Santee with British prisoners.

Near Moncks Corner – September 10, 1781

Within four miles of Monck's Corner, Patriot Lt. Cols. Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee and Hezekiah Maham attacked retreating British troops after the Battle of Eutaw Springs. Capt. Joseph Eggleston, of Lee's command, was detached to attack the enemy's flank. Eggleston's horse was killed, but he escaped with five holes in his clothes and equipment. Lee discovered that he had captured wagons filled with British who were "miserable wounded," who "supplicated so fervently to be permitted to proceed" that Lee assented, not wishing "to add to their misery and to his trouble."
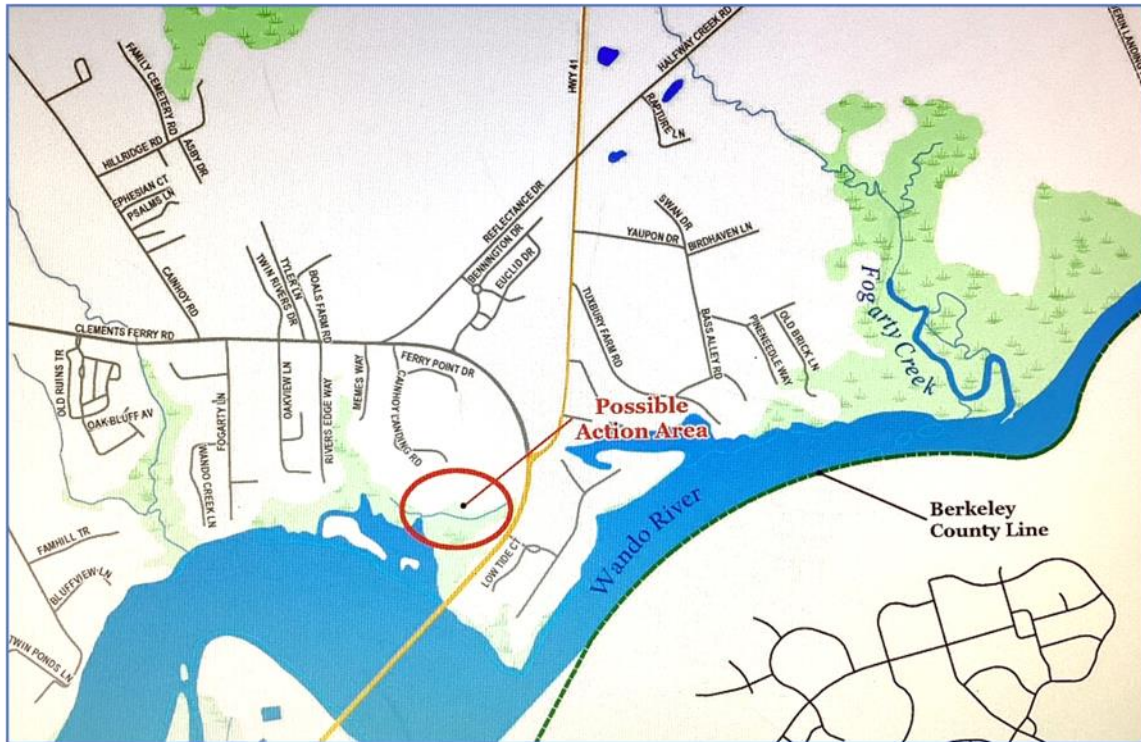
Col. Maham's Tour – November 1781 – Cainhoy, Wando River

Brig. Gen. Francis Marion ordered Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham's Regiment and a detachment of Col. Isaac Shelby's backwoodsmen to attack the redoubt at Wappetaw. When the British saw the Carolinians approaching, they abandoned the post without a shot. Maham's cavalry patrolled the Cainhoy, area captured one British dragoon and burned a sloop and schooner that were collecting provisions for the British in Charleston.

Note: In October 1781, the South Carolina Third Regiment of State Dragoons was established from the existing militia group known as Maham's Light Dragoons.
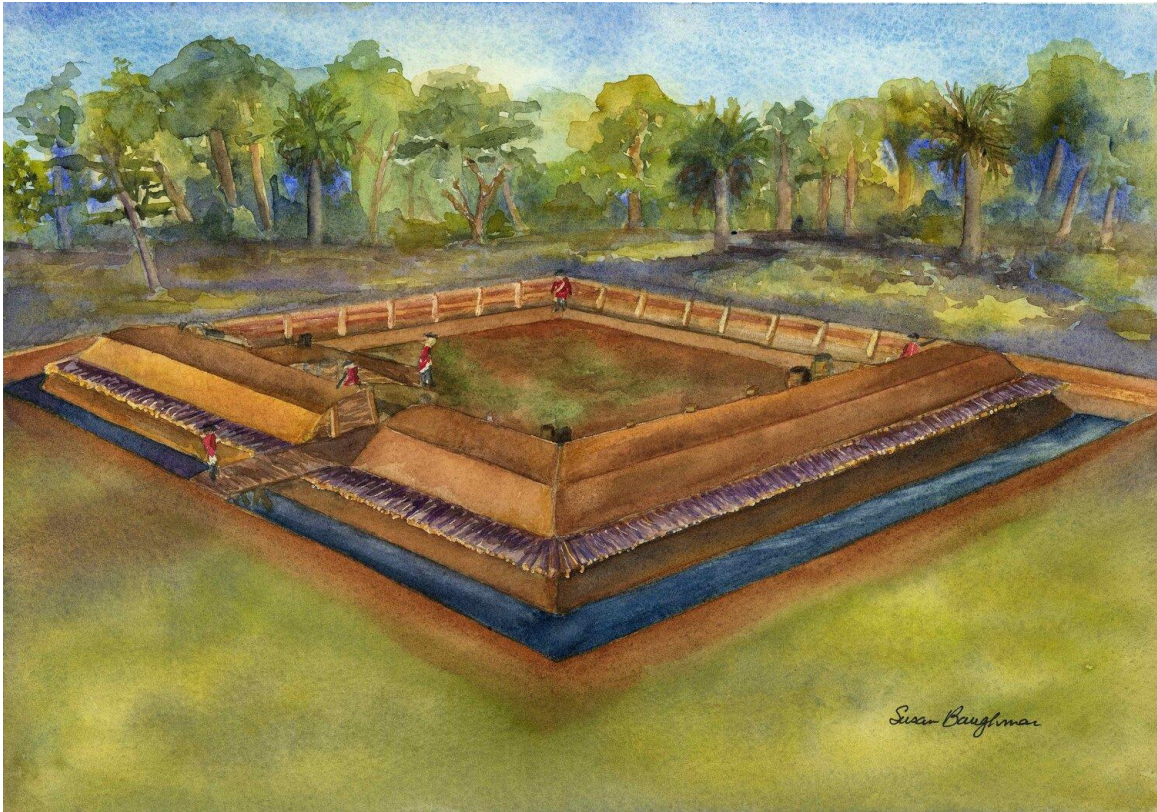
Courtesy of Lord Berkeley Conservation Trust

Fair Lawn Plantation November 27, 1781

Brig. Gen. Francis Marion sent Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham with 180 of his men plus 200 men from Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Sevier to Fair Lawn Plantation. The British redoubt, known as Fort Fair Lawn, was determined too formidable to take, so Maham decided to attack the fortified Colleton Mansion, also being used as a British hospital and supply post. Col. Shelby's riflemen covered the Fort Fair Lawn redoubt, while Lt. Col. Maham's cavalry rode up to the mansion and demanded its surrender. The defenders offered no resistance. Maham captured 300 stands of arms, 150 patients and staff, 80 of which could walk and were taken back to Marion's camp, while the rest were paroled. The mansion and supplies were burned.
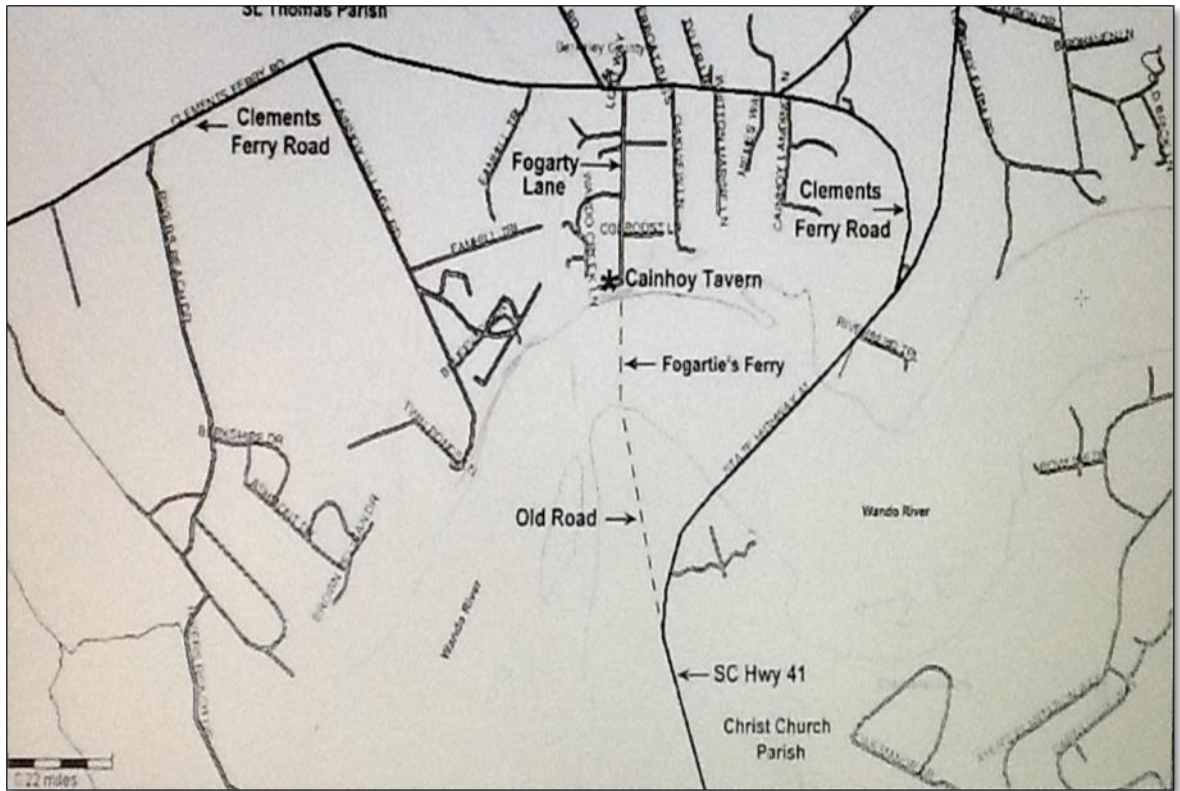
Courtesy of John C. Parker, Parker's Guide to the Revolutionary War in South Carolina

British Attack at Cainhoy – December 30, 1781

Marching from Haddrell's Point, the British reached Cainhoy to surprise a Patriot post, commanded by Lt. Colonel Screven. A brief skirmish ensued, but Screven's Patriots maintained control of the post. The British suffered four wounded men. Screven only had one man wounded.

Dr. Alexander Garden

Garden's Plantation, Otranto – December 30, 1781

A spy from Charleston was to meet American Captain James Armstrong at Tory Dr. Alexander Garden's plantation, Otranto. While waiting, Armstrong saw Major John Coffin of the New York Volunteers and his men. Coffin was a decoy to lead Armstrong into an ambush. By making a bold charge, Armstrong was able to open an avenue of escape for most of his troops, but he was captured, due to his horse falling. Five of Armstrong's dragoons were taken. Shortly thereafter Armstrong was exchanged for Captain Ludwig Kienen, who had been captured by Armstrong a few days earlier.

Note: In 1780, Garden returned to America to join the Patriot cause. His father, a Loyalist who had been compelled to flee South Carolina and find refuge in London, never forgave his son. Garden joined the Continental Army and served as a cornet in Lee's Legion under "Light Horse Harry" Lee. In 1781, he was promoted to major and served for the remainder of the war as an aide-de-camp to General Nathanael Greene.
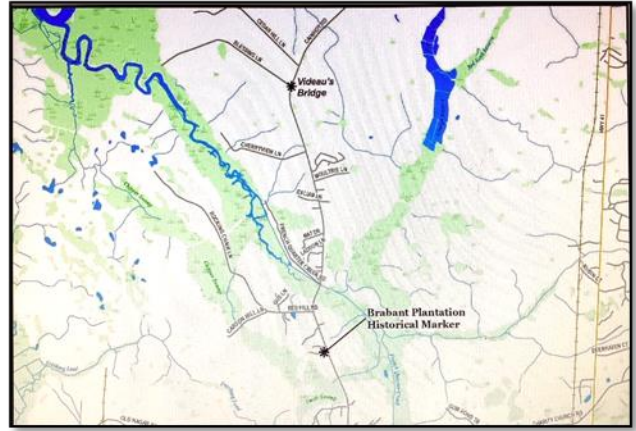
33° 01.212' N, 79° 51.199' W.   Marker is on Cainhoy Road (State Highway 8-98), 7.4 miles SW of its intersection with SC 41, on the right when traveling south, located between Niagra and Bouncer Lanes.

Videau's Bridge / Brabant Plantation – January 3, 1782

British Maj. William Brereton, with 350 infantry and cavalry, moved up Strawberry Road to Brabant's Plantation, where he placed guards on Videau's Bridge and attacked Patriot Col. Richard Richardson, Jr.'s men. Richardson's detachment of new, inexperienced cavalry panicked, and the Patriots lost twenty-two killed, six wounded, and fifteen missing. The British had four killed, fourteen wounded, and one captured. Though Maj. Samuel Cooper and Capts. William Bennett and G. Sinclair Capers of Marion's command distinguished themselves by heroic actions, the Patriots were defeated.

Strawberry Ferry – February 19, 1782

Loyalist Colonel Benjamin Thompson received reports that Marion's Brigade was at Wambaw Creek, and of the rift between Lt. Col. Hezekiah Maham and Col. Peter Horry. Thompson moved his troops through Goose Creek to Monck's Corner, crossed Biggin Creek, then marched south across Wadboo Bridge to reach the east side of Strawberry Ferry. There, Thompson captured a Patriot lieutenant and six men, along with many livestock. Patriot scouts reported the presence of Thompson's 300 infantry and 50 cavalry at Guerin's Bridge. Col. Archibald McDonald, commanding Marion's Brigade during his absence, did not heed the reports and was defeated by Thompson.

Wambaw Creek Bridge (today)

Skirmish at Wambaw Bridge – February 24, 1782

Loyalist Col. Benjamin Thompson, with an estimated 700 troops, marched in search of provisions and a fight with Brig. Gen. Francis Marion's Brigade. Thompson moved his command north from Daniel Island to arrive at Drake's Plantation, where he left his weary infantry. The Loyalist commander, with some 200 cavalry, continued on about eight miles farther to Wambaw Bridge. Being alerted by Maj. William Benison, Col. Archibald McDonald did not believe the report, but Patriot Col. Lemuel Benton, commanding two regiments of "six-months men" and "reformed Tories," crossed Wambaw Bridge and causeway to assess the situation, running into the Loyalists. Thompson's militia pursued, but the weight of the Patriot horses caused the bridge to collapse. Patriot Maj. John James reportedly jumped the twenty-foot span on his horse and escaped. The downed bridge prevented Thompson from pursuing, but the Patriots lost about forty men killed, while Thompson reported only one dragoon wounded.
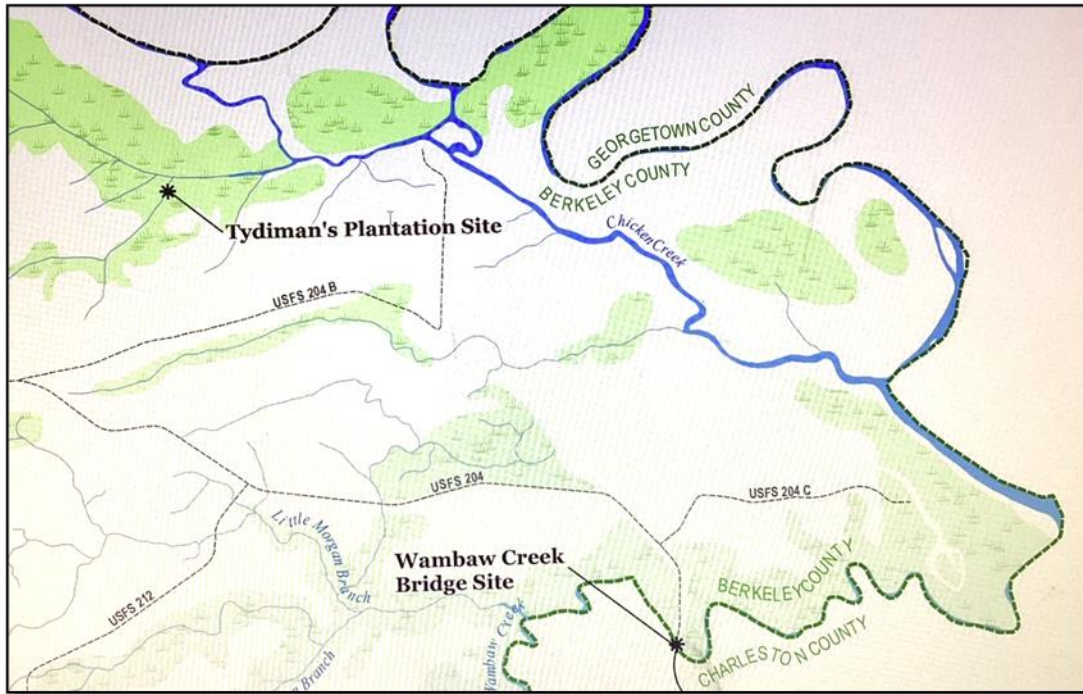
Tidyman's Plantation – February 25, 1782

Following their defeat at Wambaw Bridge, the Patriots of Marion's Brigade gathered at nearby Tidyman's Plantation, where Brig. Gen. Francis Marion resumed command. Loyalist Col. Benjamin Thompson approached from the north, and both sides were startled to see the other. Thompson quickly recovered, swung his cavalry into a field, and formed for battle. Marion ordered Capt. John Carraway Smith to charge. As Smith bore down on the enemy, he was seized by panic and dashed into the woods, throwing the entire attack into disorder. As the British charged, Smith's dragoons broke and fled, some attempting to swim across the Santee River. Marion had eight killed, seven wounded, thirteen missing, and reportedly lost over 30 horses in the attack. Smith resigned his commission the next day.
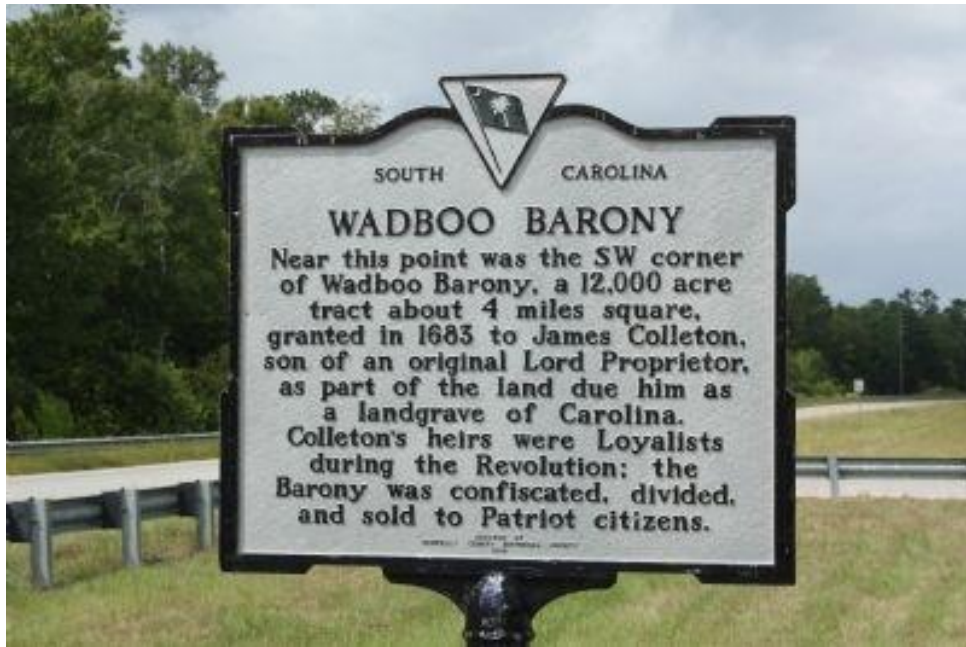
33° 11.747' N, 79° 57.203' W. Marker is northeast of Moncks Corner on State Highway 402, on the left when traveling south. Located northwest side of Wadboo Bridge.

Wadboo Barony – August 29, 1782
(Avenue of Cedars)

A British foraging party, made up of black and white troops, commanded by Maj. Thomas Fraser, attacked Brig. Gen. Marion and his militia at Wadboo. Arranging his troops around the house and along the avenue of cedars, Marion beat back the British. Shortly after this skirmish, Marion made Wadboo his headquarters until his Brigade was dismissed December 15th, 1782, the day after the British evacuation of Charlestown.
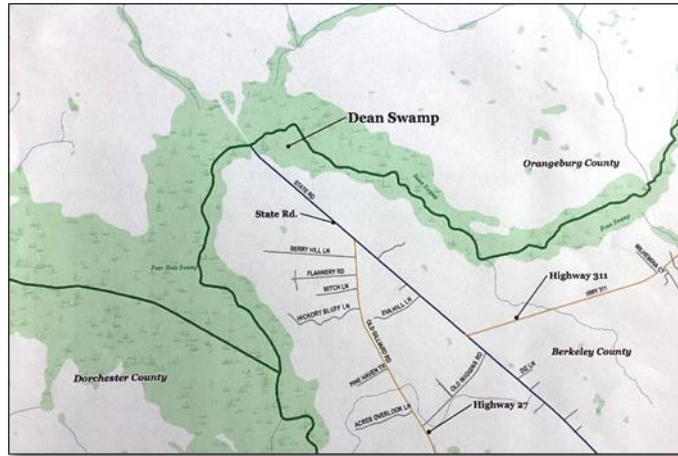
S.C. Highway 176 (State Road) leaving Orangeburg County into Berkeley County
Dean Swamp action site looking southeast

Dean Swamp East – October 1782

South Carolina Patriot militia Capt. John Carter of Col. Leroy Hammond's regiment led his Horse Company to Dean Swamp to attack Capt. Tenison Cheshire's twenty-five Loyalists. Cheshire's Loyalists were a part of Col. Hezekiah Williams' South Carolina Loyalist militia. The Loyalists were able to ambush Carter's troops, resulting in the death of several men. Despite the Loyalist's ambush, the Patriots were able to rally and drive the Loyalists into the swamp.

Edited by:

~ Text edits by Douglas Bostick, Steven Steele, Richard Wise, and Keith Gourdin

List of References & Resources used:

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~ Unwaried Patience and Fortitude, Francis Marion's Orderly Book, by Patrick O'Kelley

Revised July 13, 2023

Berkeley County Patriots . . .

(Lived or had property and voting rights in Berkeley County parishes)

* killed in action
** Marion's men
***Maham's men

Lt. Jeremiah Allen, Sr.	St. John's Berkeley	
Lt. James Anderson	St. James Santee	
Capt. John Anderson	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Maj. Anthony Ashby	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1784
Capt. Richard Ashby	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Col. John Baddeley	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1786
Lt. Elias Ball, Sr.	St. John's Berkeley	b. 1752
Lt. John Ball	St. John's Berkeley	b. 1760 – d. 1834
Capt. John Barrett	St. James Santee	
Capt. William Bennett	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1784
Capt. John Blake	St. James Santee	d. 1802
Capt. Keating Bonneau	St. Stephen	
*Lt. Thomas Broughton	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1782 * at Wambaw
Capt. Archibald Broun	St. James Goose Creek	
Lt. John Bryan	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1803
Capt. James Butler	St. James Santee	d. 1803
Lt. Charles Cantey, Jr.	St. Stephen	d. 1789
Maj. William Capers	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1805
Capt. Samuel Cooper**	St. Stephen	d. 1785
Capt. John Couturier	St. Stephen	
Capt. John Cordes	St. John's Berkeley	
Col. William Dangerfield	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1826
Capt. John Doar	St. James Santee	d. 1803
Lt. Isaac DuBose	St. James Santee	
Maj. Samuel DuBose	St. Stephen	
Lt. Lewis Dutarque	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Charles Dupont	St. Stephen	
Maj. Evan Edwards	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1798
Maj. John Edwards**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1799
Maj. Thomas E. Evance	St. John's Berkeley	b.1740, d. 1777
Lt. James Fogartie	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Lt. Joseph Fogartie	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Lewis Fogartie	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1805
Capt. John Frierson, Sr.	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1825
Lt. Alexander Fraser	St. James Santee	
Charles Gaillard	St. James Santee	d. 1807
Capt. John Gaillard,	St. James Santee	d. 1800
Capt. Peter Gaillard**	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1833
Col. Tacitus Gaillard	St. James Santee	
Capt. Theodore Gaillard II**	St. James Santee	d. 1805
Maj. John Gamble**	St. James Santee	
Maj. Alexander Garden	St. James Goose Creek	

Maj. Othniel Giles	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1788
Capt. Thomas Giles	St. John's Berkeley	
Lt. James Gordon	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Richard Gough**	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1796
Maj. Samuel Gourdin	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1821
Lt. Henry Gray	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1824
Lt. James Gray	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1779 * Savannah, Ga.
Capt. Peter Gray	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. James Graham	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. Stephen Guerry	St. Stephen	d. 1784
Lt. Thomas Hall	St. James Santee	
Maj. James Hamilton	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1799
Maj. Isaac C. Harleston	St. Thomas & St. Denis	b. 1745 – d. 1798
Col. John Harleston	St. John's Berkeley	
Capt. John Harleston, Jr.	St. John's Berkeley	
Capt. John Hart	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Francis Hill	St. James Santee	
*Maj. Benjamin Huger	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1779
Gen. Isaac Huger	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1797
Col. Francis Huger	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1800
Capt. Henry Hughes	St. James Santee	d. 1785
Lt. John Izard	St. James Goose Creek	
Lt. John Jackson	St. John's Berkeley	
Capt. Jacob Jeannerette	St. James Santee	
Capt. John Jeannerette	St. James Santee	
Capt. Edward Jerman	St. James Santee	d. 1793
Capt. Thomas Joell	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1785
Lt. William Johnson	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. William Jordan	St. James Santee	d. 1792
Lt. Thomas Karwon**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1820
*Col. John Laurens	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1782
Col. William Lee	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1803
Dr. James Lynah**	St. Stephen	d. 1809
Capt. Thomas Lynch	St. James Santee	
Col. Hezekiah Maham**	St. Stephen	d. 1789
Col. William Mallard	St. James Goose Creek	
Maj. Benjamin Marion	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1778
Gen. Francis Marion**	St. Stephen	d. 1795
Lt. Gabriel Marion III	St. Stephen	d. 1780 * Georgetown
Capt. Job Marion	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1779
Col. Joseph Maybank	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Lt. John Mayrant	St. James Santee	
Capt. Daniel Mazyck	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1813
Lt. Stephen Mazyck**	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. Abraham Michau	St. James Santee	

Capt. Samuel C. Michau	St. James Santee	
Lt. Col. Stephen Miller	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1776
Maj. Ephraim Mitchell	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1792
Capt. James Mitchell	St. James Goose Creek (brother to Maj. E. Mitchell)	
Capt. Thomas Mitchell**	St. John's Berkeley (Gen. Marion was his uncle)	
Col. Isaac Motte	St. John's Berkeley	
Col. Alexander Moultrie	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1807 (bro. to W. Moultrie)
Gen. William Moultrie	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1796
Capt. Jonah Murrell	St. James Santee	
Col. Adam McDonald	St. Stephen	d. 1788
Capt. Alex'r McGregor	St. James Santee	
Col. Robert McKelvey	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1814
Lt. Philip Neyle	St. James Santee	d. 1780 * Charlestown
Capt. John Palmer**	St. Stephen	d. 1817
Lt. Peter Palmer	St. Stephen	
Lt. John Parker	St. James Goose Creek	
Gen. Thomas Pinckney	St. James Santee	d. 1828
Capt. John Perry	St. Stephen	
Ensign Peter Porcher II	St. Stephen	b. 1726, d. 1781
Capt. Andrew Quelch	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Edward Rutledge	St. John's Berkeley (bro. to Gov. Rutledge)	
Maj. Morgan Sabb	St. John's Berkeley	
Col. Thomas Screven	St. Stephen	d. 1804
Capt. Jacob Shubrick	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1778
Col. Thomas Shubrick	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Isaac Singletary	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Maj. Keating Simons	St. John's Berkeley	
Col. Maurice Simons	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Col. James Simons	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Capt. Benj'n Singleton	St. James Goose Creek	
Lt. Richard Singleton	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. James Sinkler	St. Stephen	d. 1801
Capt. Peter Sinkler**	St. Stephen	
Maj. Benjamin Smith	St. James Goose Creek	
Lt. James Smith	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. John C. Smith	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Col. Charles J. Steedman	St. James Santee	
Capt. James Stevenson	St. James Goose Creek	
Lt. John Sutton**	St. James Santee	
Capt. Robert Sutton**	St. James Santee	
Lt. Peter Taylor**	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. James Theus***	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1806
Lt. Edward Thomas	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Maj. Robert Thornley**	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1805
Capt. Richard Todd	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1786

Maj. William Vance	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1824
Maj. R.W.Vanderhorst	St. James Santee	
Lt. Peter Videau	St. John's Berkeley	
Col. Samuel Warren	St. James Santee	d. 1841
Lt. John Wilson	St. John's Berkeley	
Capt. James Gray Weare	St. John's Berkeley	
Capt. Hugh S. Winter	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1807
Capt. Richard Withers	St. James Goose Creek	
Capt. William Withers	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1778
Capt. John Wright	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1787 * Quarter House

Non-officers   ** one of Marion's men

John Alexander	St. James Santee	
Elias Ball, Jr.	St. John's Berkeley	
Elias Ball**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Barnett**	St. James Santee	
John Barton	St. James Santee	
Josiah Basslet	St. John's Berkeley	
John B. Bell	St. John's Berkeley	
William Bell	St. James Santee	
Dr. Richard Bolton**	St. John's Berkeley	
Capers Boone**	St. James Santee	
Thomas Boone**	St. James Santee	
John Boyd	St. John's Berkeley	
Nathaniel Brantley	St. John's Berkeley	
Louis David Brindley	St. John's Berkeley	
Alexander Broughton	St. John's Berkeley	
John Brown**	St. James Goose Creek	
William Brunson**	St. James Santee	
Joseph Bryan	St. John's Berkeley	
John Burbage**	St. James Goose Creek	
Thomas Butler**	St. James Santee	
Andrew Campbell	St. John's Berkeley	
David Campbell	St. John's Berkeley	
Peter Campbell	St. John's Berkeley	
George Cannon**	St. James Goose Creek	
Charles Cantey	St. Stephen	
John Cantey**	St. Stephen	
Thomas Cochran**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Thomas Commander**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Conyers**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Cooper	St. James Goose Creek	
James Cordes	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1789

Samuel Cordes**	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1796
Thomas Cordes	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1826
Robert Dearington**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
John Deas**	St. James Goose Creek	
Andrew DeHay**	St. James Goose Creek	
John DeHay**	St. James Goose Creek	
Alexander Douglas**	St. James Goose Creek	
John Downing**	St. James Goose Creek	
James Douglas**	St. James Goose Creek	
William Doughty**	St. John's Berkeley	
John DuBose**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Peter DuBose**	St. James Goose Creek	
Levi Durand**	St. James Santee	
Daniel Eaddy**	St. John's Berkeley	
Samuel Ervin**	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Evance	St. Stephen	
James Evans**	St. James Santee	
Lewis Farrill	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Ferguson**	St. John's Berkeley	
William Fraser	St. James Santee	
John Frazier	St. John's Berkeley	
Charles Gaillard	St. James Santee	
Robert Gamble**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Sanders Glover	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1814
William Harleston	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Josiah Harrison**	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Hoocks	St. John's Berkeley	
Daniel Huger	St. John's Berkeley	
John Huger	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1804
Mark Huggins**	St. James Santee	
Charles Johnson	St. James Goose Creek	
Robert Johnson	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
William Johnson	St. James Goose Creek	d. 1818
Robert Kennedy	St. John's Berkeley	
Stephen Lee**	St. John's Berkeley	
Samuel Lequex**	St. James Santee	
Benjamin Lewis	St. John's Berkeley	
William Lewis**	St. James Santee	
Francis G. de Leseline	St. James Santee	
William Logan**	St. James Goose Creek	
Aaron Loocock	St. James Goose Creek	
John Marion**	St. James Santee	
Robert Marion	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1811
John Martin**	St. James Goose Creek	
Robert Martin**	St. James Goose Creek	

John May**	St. James Goose Creek	
William Michau	St. James Goose Creek	
John Miles**	St. James Santee	
John Miller**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
John Mitchell	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Mitchell**	St. John's Berkeley	
Nathaniel McCants	St. John's Berkeley	b.1745-d.1815
Robert McCants**	St. James Goose Creek	
John McCullough**	St. John's Berkeley	
William McCullough**	St. James Santee	
John McDowell**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
John McKee**	St. James Santee	
John McKelvey**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Moore**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1784
John Moore, Jr.**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
George Morris**	St. James Goose Creek	
William Neal	St. James Santee	
George Nettles**	St. John's Berkeley	
Joseph Nettles**	St. John's Berkeley	
James Oliver**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Oliver**	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1811
Peter Oliver**	St. John's Berkeley	
Isaac Osborne	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Owens**	St. James Goose Creek	
Joseph Palmer	St. James Santee	d. 1785
Joseph Palmer	St. James Santee	d. 1811
Peter Palmer**	St. Stephen	
Thomas Palmer**	St. Stephen	d. 1822
William Parker	St. James Goose Creek	
Hopson Pinckney	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1794
Josh Presley	St. John's Berkeley	
Samuel Prioleau	St. John's Berkeley	
John Proost	St. John's Berkeley	
Daniel Ravenel**	St. John's Berkeley	
Henry Ravenel**	St. John's Berkeley	d. 1823
Paul de St. J'n Ravenel**	St. John's Berkeley	b. 1765 – d. 1820
Rene Ravenel**	St. John's Berkeley	b. 1762 – d. 1822
John Readhimer	St. James Goose Creek	d.1826
Samuel Richardson	St. John's Berkeley	
Thomas Rivers	St. John's Berkeley	
John Roberts**	St. John's Berkeley	
Lewis Roberts**	St. John's Berkeley	
Stephen Roberts**	St. James Santee	
Thomas Roche	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Daniel Ross	St. John's Berkeley	

Jonathan Rowell**	St. John's Berkeley	
John Singletary	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1791
John Steel	St. James Santee	
James Stewart**	St. James Santee	
Elisha Tamplet	St. John's Berkeley	
Samuel Timmons**	St. John's Berkeley	
James Walker**	St. James Santee	
Thomas Wesberry	St. John's Berkeley	
Walter Welch	St. John's Berkeley	
John Wheeler**	St. John's Berkeley	
William Wheeler**	St. John's Berkeley	
George White**	St. James Santee	
John White	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
Thomas Wood**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	
John Wright**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	d. 1783
Thomas Young**	St. Thomas & St. Denis	

Berkeley's Patriots identified ~ *(Lived or had property and voting rights in Berkeley County parishes)*

- Officers – 142
- Non-Officers - 137
  - Total - 279

If you know of a Patriot that is not listed above, please notify Keith Gourdin 843-509-3408.

Resources:
-Collections of family genealogy and plantation records in the library of Keith Gourdin
-History of Berkeley County 1671-1900, by Maxwell Clayton Orvin
-Historic Ramblin's of Berkeley, by J. Russell Cross
-St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by Jane Searles Misenhelter

Revised July 13, 2023