

Where Did Cornwallis's Army Invade North Carolina?

Also the Battle of Charlotte, 26 September 1780

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Where did Cornwallis's Army invade North Carolina?

Short Answer

One would expect that where Lieutenant General Charles Lord Cornwallis's army first invaded North Carolina to be a clear fact. Surprisingly, it is not so simple. In 1780, after British forces captured South Carolina, the British Army under Cornwallis marched towards North Carolina with the intention of overthrowing its independent government. For twelve days, Cornwallis's army camped at Waxhaw Creek along a road that was the North Carolina-South Carolina state line. But at that location, Cornwallis indicated in his correspondence that he was in South Carolina waiting for reinforcements and gathering loyalist militiamen. American officer Colonel William R. Davie also indicated that Cornwallis had not yet entered North Carolina. So, from the point of view of both Cornwallis and a principal American officer, the British Army while at Waxhaw Creek remained in South Carolina. An invasion is an intentional political act conducted by a large military unit. So arguably, the actual invasion into North Carolina began on the afternoon of 25 September 1780 while the British Army marched towards Charlotte along Steele Creek Road, and as it passed by Clems Branch campground and over the state line into Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.



Lieutenant General Charles Earl Cornwallis
Painted by Thomas Gainsborough, 1783,
National Portrait Gallery, London.

Not So Short Answer

What is the historical significance of Cornwallis's army invading North Carolina? The American Revolution started 5 years earlier. Since 1776, North Carolina had sent 1000s of its men to fight within the

Continental Army. Since 1776, its independent government had operated under a written constitution. After Cornwallis defeated General Horatio Gates at Camden on 16 August 1780, an invasion of North Carolina was anticipated. Cornwallis's army was large enough to threaten the existence of North Carolina's government. Fearing the consequences, the government restructured itself for the emergency by creating a Board of War. At the same time, Gates attempted to reorganize his army to block the British advance. Cornwallis knew an invasion would induce military and political responses. Cornwallis intended to overpower whatever resistance arose and reinstate a loyal North Carolina government. For that purpose, former royal Governor Josiah Martin accompanied Cornwallis. So the significance of Cornwallis's invasion is that it was a mortal threat to North Carolina's independent government.

On 12 September 1780, Cornwallis marched his army to Waxhaw Creek. There his troops camped for almost two weeks. The camp was by the Salisbury Road that was the legal state line between North Carolina and South Carolina. Although this camp was very close to North Carolina, Cornwallis signed his correspondence as being in South Carolina (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191). American officer Colonel William R. Davie did not consider Cornwallis's position as an invasion of North Carolina (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21). Beginning on the evening of 24 September, Cornwallis marched his army along Steele Creek Road towards Charlotte, North Carolina. During the afternoon of 25 September, it crossed the state line at Clems Branch campground. Cornwallis appeared unstoppable. But within two weeks, he realized that he had entered a "hornets nest of rebellion." He had selected the worst possible place to invade. So the precise invasion location is emblematic of the larger consequential events that followed. It marked the beginning of the end of Cornwallis's aspirations.

If where the North Carolina invasion began is noteworthy, then why is it not well documented? The reasons are sketchy contemporaneous accounts, an oddly defined state line, two principal roads connecting Waxhaw camp and Charlotte, an ambiguous road name, an ill-placed 1939 North Carolina historical marker, and contradictory assertions in modern histories. Clarifying facts are:

- Before the Revolutionary War in 1772, a party of surveyors extended the state line between North Carolina and South Carolina beginning from the previous survey terminus point. That point on Salisbury Road is today known as Old North Corner. From there the state line coincided with Salisbury Road to where it crossed Twelve Mile Creek into the Catawba Nation. From there the state line followed the Catawba Nation boundary established earlier in 1764. (Salley 1929) (Davis 1942) (Pettus and Bishop 1984, 39) (Pettus n.d.) (Pettus 1992)
- In 1780, there were two principal roads between Charlotte and Waxhaw Creek. One was present-day Providence Road connected to Rehobeth Road that was entirely within North Carolina. The other road was the wagon road that passed through the Catawba Nation in South Carolina. It coincided with the older Indian trading path. Among settlers it was known as Steele Creek Road. It crossed the state line at Clems Branch. That stream provided water for livestock. Thus the location became a rest stop with a campground of several acres. Local farmers supplied travelers with produce from roadside markets and neighbors operated wagon repair shops. Because the campground was on the state line, the location was a well-known gateway between the two Carolinas.
- From 12 September 1780 until 24 September, Cornwallis's army camped on Waxhaw Creek. His headquarters was at Major Robert Crawford's house. Although that location was close to the road that defined the state line, Cornwallis indicated in his correspondence that he was in South Carolina (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191). Some North Carolina loyalist militiamen camped nearby at Wahab Plantation in North Carolina.
- Beginning late evening 24 September, Cornwallis's army marched north along Steele Creek Road. Today, that road is approximately Old Church Road, Niven Road, highway US521, across Twelve Mile Creek into the Catawba Nation, continuing to Harrisburg Road, a bypassed segment from Clems Branch campground to Harrison's United Methodist Church, Old US521, South Boulevard, Camden Road, and South Tryon Street.
- Cornwallis's army entered Charlotte along South Tryon Street (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 251), not Providence Road and East Trade Street as asserted in some histories.
- A 1939 North Carolina historical marker on highway NC200 claims to be the approximate location where Cornwallis's army invaded North Carolina. This marker was erected by a staff committee without supporting evidence. It is misleading.

In 1780, Captain Joseph Graham was adjutant of the Mecklenburg militia, and led about 50 mounted militiamen. He witnessed both British and American troop movements. He was severely wounded near Charlotte. In 1789, he drew a map that noted some of these events. In 1827, he recorded more.



Brigadier General Joseph Graham
Artist unknown, about 1805.
(Graham 1904, frontispiece).

Timeline Format and Citations

This document follows a strict timeline. That format describes the circumstance when a leader made an important decision or took decisive action. The reader can appreciate the drama of unfolding events and a leader's courage.

History is best appreciated when expressed by actual participants. This document frequently quotes these participants. To assist further research, citations are embedded in the text and appear in the form (author year written, series:volume:page) or some appropriate variation. For example, a quote within a reference is cited as (person quoted year quoted in author year published, series:volume:page). This technique helps evaluate authenticity and, with careful text analysis, often uncovers precise time and place information. For these reasons, a citation is more informative than an indirect footnote. A list of all sources, articles, and books appears at the end. Place names and an individual's military rank are specified contemporaneous with the event described. For example, Charlestown was the contemporaneous name of present-day Charleston.

This timeline format with embedded citations creates a working document from which conjectured scenarios can be tested and into which new evidence can be inserted.

Veteran Pension Applications

On 7 June 1832, United States Congress passed a law awarding pensions to all living Revolutionary War veterans. Each applying veteran testified in court about his service, including details about time, place, battles, officers, units, commissions, and discharges. Collaborating witnesses testified. Excerpts from these applications appear throughout this document.

Long Answer

Late August–Early September 1780, Mecklenburg militia at McAlpine Creek

After Major General Horatio Gates's defeat on 16 August 1780 at Camden and Colonel Thomas Sumter's defeat on 18 August at Fishing Creek, the British Army under Lieutenant General Charles Lord Cornwallis occupied Georgia and South Carolina, and was poised to capture North Carolina. Cornwallis was overconfident. Like many British officers, he was contemptuous of American soldiers. He would have been

wise to adopt conciliatory policies, including reinstating some civilian government, that had a chance of winning American hearts and minds. Instead, he encouraged his military subordinates to use extreme measures. In an August 1780 message to Lieutenant Colonel John Cruger, commander of Ninety Six, Cornwallis wrote:

I have given orders, that all the inhabitants of this Province [South Carolina] who had submitted, and who have taken part in its revolt, shall be punished with the greatest rigour — that they should be imprisoned, and their whole property taken from them or destroyed. I have ordered in the most positive manner, that every militiaman, who had borne arms with us, and afterwards joined the enemy, should be immediately hanged; and have now, Sir, only to desire, that you will take the most vigorous measures to extinguish the rebellion, and that you will obey, in the strictest manner, the directions given in this letter. (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, 80:27–28) (Cornwallis 1780 in Garden 1822, 35) (Wickwire and Wickwire 1970, 179)

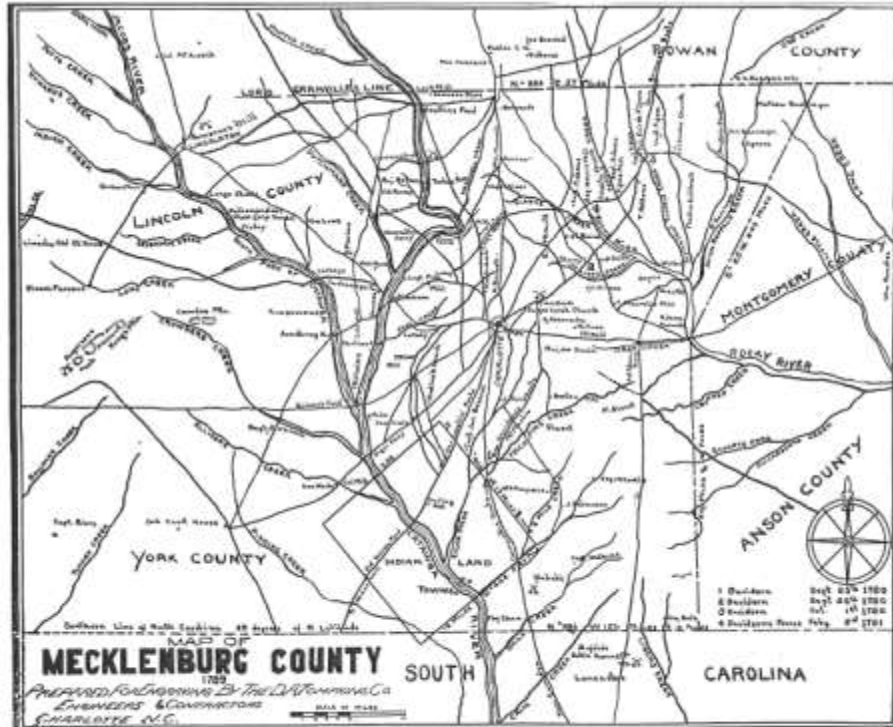
After Gates' Defeat, on 16 August 1780, the American Army in the South was in utter disarray. It tried to regroup at Hillsborough, North Carolina. During these panic circumstances, on 6 September 1780, the North Carolina legislature “established a *Board of War* for the more effectually and expeditiously calling forth the powers and resources of the State against a common enemy.” (Graham 1904, 380). It was modeled on the Board of War established by the Continental Congress. It usurped the executive authority of Governor Abner Nash who complained (Rankin, *The North Carolina Continentals* 1971, 246–247). This action contrasts with that of the South Carolina legislature which the previous April granted its governor dictatorial powers (Borick 2003, 46).

On 20 August 1780, in Charlotte, during the commencement ceremony of *Liberty Hall Academy*, President Reverend Alexander MacWhorter, asked the older students to join the militia (Preyer 1987, 153).

North Carolina Governor Nash urged Mecklenburg County militia officers to meet in Charlotte (Davidson 1951, 71). They directed Colonel Robert Irwin to assemble half the county militia and camp to the south of Charlotte. They also directed Major William Richardson Davie to patrol his cavalry in the country next to Camden. (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 245–246) (Robinson 1957, 65).

Colonel Irwin selected a position seven or eight miles southeast of Charlotte, between the two roads that lead to Camden from that place, and encamped behind McAlpin's Creek. (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 246).

These two roads were approximately present-day Providence Road and highway US521, however with important deviations. Between Twelve Mile Creek and Waxhaw Creek, a crossroad connected the two. It could have been present-day Rehobeth Road, a ridge road, and vestige of the old colonial “Salisbury Road.” Or it might have been the path of the present-day railroad tracks that parallel highway NC75. Two old maps show these joining roads. Major Joseph Graham, an active Revolutionary officer, prepared one of these maps in 1789. This map was redrawn sometime in the early 1900s by the Charlotte engineering firm D. A. Tompkins Company.



Original Map from which this was compiled bore this inscription:

*"A plan of Mecklenburg and portion of
joining Counties is laid down by a scale of five miles to an inch
in 1789 by a sketch of first made on such
January 16th 1789 By Maj Joseph Graham"*

Caption reads: Original Map from which this was compiled bore this inscription:-

“A plan of Mecklenburg and portion of joining Counties is laid down by a scale of five miles to an inch.

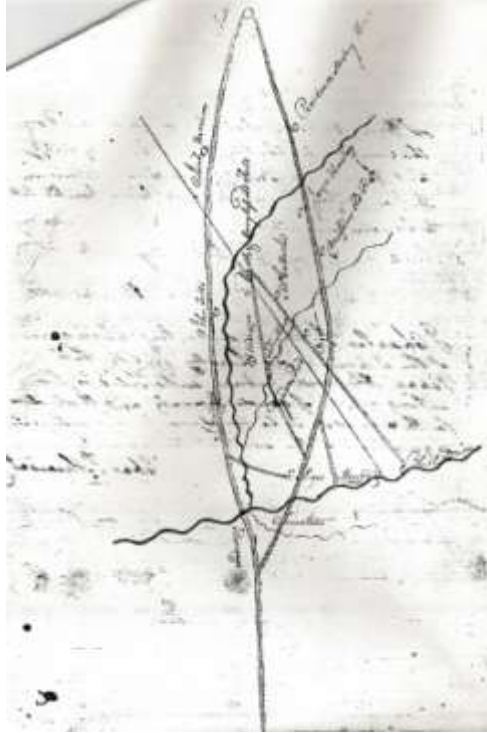
January 16th 1789 By Maj Joseph Graham.”

(Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188)

(Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6)

The second map is rough sketch of public roads drawn by Joshua Gordon, a resident of upper Lancaster County, in 1810 (Gordon 1810 in SCDAH 2007, 176.1 0010 004 ND00 66714 00). Historian Louise Pettus wrote:

Around 1810 Joshua Gordon petitioned the South Carolina legislature “complaining of the improper conduct of the Board of Commissioners of Roads of the district of Lancaster.” Gordon said there were already two public roads to connect Charlotte and Lancaster Court House and that it was a hardship to add another [those who lived on the road had to maintain it]. What is remarkable is that Gordon included a hand-drawn road map showing the roads, creeks, some households, the Six Mile and Providence Meeting House locations, etc. it is probably the earliest road map of the area that is extant, preceding the Mills Atlas map by around 15 years. (L. Pettus 1988).



Two roads between Charlotte and just below Twelve Mile Creek
Joshua Gordon, (Gordon 1810 in SCDAH 2007, 176.1 0010 004 ND00 66714 00).

One source suggests the two roads intersected four miles north of Waxhaw Creek (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:775–776). That intersection was probably slightly west of where present-day Old Church Road, SR378, forks into Niven Road in South Carolina and Rehobeth Road, SR1107, in North Carolina (Salley 1929, map). Alternatively, it could have followed the present-day railroad tracks that parallel highway NC75. At the time of the Revolution and well into the 1800s, the western road was called Steele Creek Road, presumably because it provided access to Steele Creek especially for those travelling north. This name appears in (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 24), (Davidson 1780 in Davidson 1951, 89), (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249), (Bass 1961, 86), (Stinson 1871 in Draper 1873, VV:5:45), and (L. Pettus 1990b). Unfortunately, this obsolete name is ambiguous since Steele Creek flows into the opposite side of Sugar Creek and two other roads in Mecklenburg County have the same name. This obsolete name confounded this author and at least one historian (Robinson 1957, 69). Along Steele Creek Road the distance between Waxhaw Creek and Charlotte was 30 miles. Along Rehobeth Road and Providence Road the distance was slightly longer, 33 miles. Between these two principal roads there were several crossroads that were ridge roads. One notable crossroad ran along the ridgeline between the Sugar Creek and Twelve Mile Creek watersheds. It was called Providence Road West. Today, it is the connected segments of Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Elm Lane, Bryan Farms Road, Providence Road West, and Barbersville Road.

8 September, Davidson commands Western District militia at McAlpine Creek

Colonel Robert Irwin's camp was probably near present-day Old Providence Road bridge over McAlpine Creek. In a few days, Colonel Francis Locke with the Rowan County militia joined. All together, they constituted about 400 Salisbury District militiamen. However, who was commander was unclear in the absence of Brigadier General Rutherford who had been captured at Gates' Defeat. In about a week, on 31 August, Governor Nash resolved this issue by appointing William Davidson, an experienced Continental Army lieutenant colonel, who was promoted on this occasion to militia brigadier general (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 246). Davidson had just recovered from injuries received at Colson's Ordinary on 21 July.

The spirited response of the Mecklenburg and Rowan militiamen encouraged Governor Nash to write Major General Jethro Sumner at Ramsey's Mill on Deep River on 4 September:

The Western Counties are now high spirited, and things there wear a good countenance; 500 Virginia regulars will be here [Hillsborough] in a day or two, and nothing is wanting but the countenance of your brigade to give life and spirit to our affairs; so let me beg of you, sir, to march on, surmounting and despising all difficulties. Appoint a commissary yourself. (Nash 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:771)

At Ramsey’s Mill, surgeon Robert Williams joined Sumner.

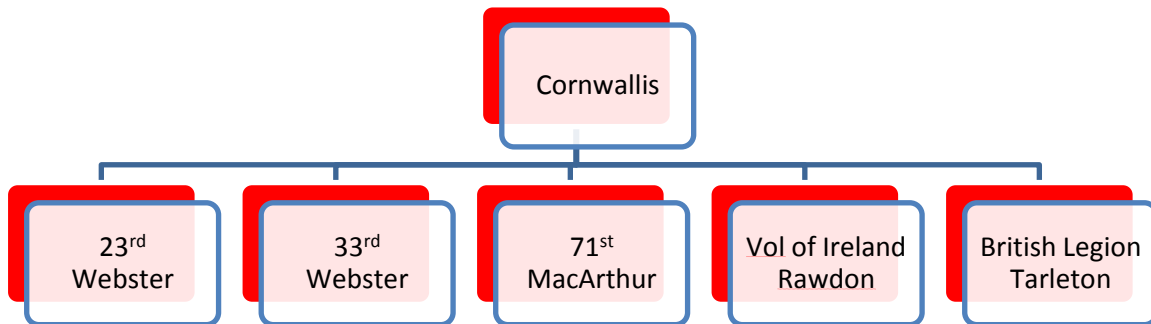
We continued on until we joined the remains of the defeated army at Ramsey Mills on Deep River in this State then under the command of General Jethro Sumner who was a Brigadier in the Continental line. James Cole Montflorenc was his aid. He gave me an appointment of Surgeon General which I went and returned because I was young and there was several surgeons on the Continental establishment who had been several years in service. He then gave me an appointment as surgeon to the army as he said the Doctors he believed that were there were inattentive to their duty and some of them drank hard. (Williams 1832 in Draper 1873, VV:10:192) (Williams, Robert, pension application 1832)

Meanwhile, Cornwallis’s severe policy was implemented. In early September 1780, British Major James Wemyss [pronounced Wē-mes] burned homes of noted Whigs along the Pee Dee River. He burned Indiantown Presbyterian Church as a “sedition shop.” These vindictive policies drove hundreds Whigs into Colonel Francis Marion’s camps.

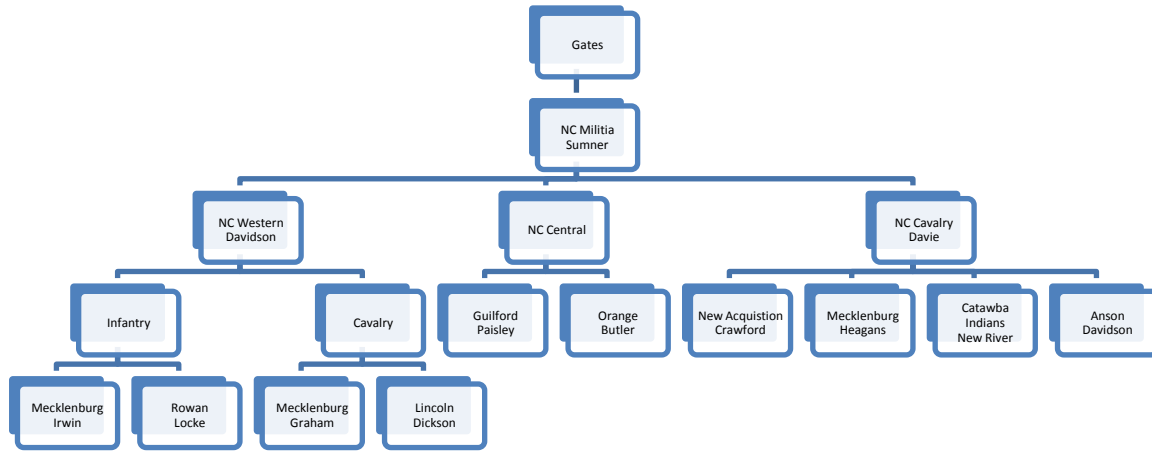
September 1780, British Army and American Army Chain of Commands

Only parts of both armies were operational in or near Charlotte, North Carolina, in September 1780. Of those that did participate, their chains of command appear below.

British Army chain of command:



American Army chain of command:



7–8 September, Cornwallis advance, Davie withdrew to Providence

Beginning 7 September 1780 (Money 1780, 7 Sep) (Stedman 1794, 2:215) (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21), Cornwallis marched the British Army, in total about 1200 soldiers, from Camden northwards towards North Carolina by the Catawba Nation. Tarleton’s Legion advanced up the Catawba River west side to upper Fishing Creek. Tarleton later wrote:

Earl Cornwallis, with the principal column of the army, composed of the 7th, 23d, 33d, and 71st regiments of infantry, the volunteers of Ireland, Hamilton’s corps, Bryan’s refugees, four pieces of cannon, about fifty wagons, and a detachment of cavalry, marched by Hanging rock, towards the Catawba settlement; whilst the body of the British dragoons, and the light and legion infantry, with a three pounder, crossed the Wateree, and moved up the east [west] side of the river, under Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton. (Tarleton 1787, 158).

Note: British Army Regiments

A British regiment’s full name indicates how or where its soldiers were first recruited. If it was established by the monarch, it was called Royal. Or the name may reflect a region of Great Britain. Or the name could be the colonel commissioned to recruit a regiment. (Brander 1971, 37–48) Once established, a regiment was typically active for a campaign or war. Depending on need, it could be consolidated with another regiment or be disbanded until reestablished years later. Each regiment’s uniform was distinctive in some way, particularly in hat design. A fusil was a light musket. Cornwallis’s regular British regiments and their commanders in the Carolinas were:

Regiment	Name	Commander
23 rd	Royal Welch Fusiliers	Lieutenant Colonel James Webster
33 rd	West Riding Regiment	Cornwallis (delegated to Webster)
63 rd	West Suffolk Regiment	Major James Wemyss
71 st	Fraser’s Highlanders	Major Archibald McArthur
7 th	Royal Fusiliers	[garrison duty]
	British Legion	Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton
2 nd American	Volunteers of Ireland	Lieutenant Colonel Francis Lord Rawdon

Regiment	Name	Commander
militia	Volunteers of New York	Lieutenant Colonel George Turnbull
militia	Royal North Carolinians	Lieutenant Colonel John Hamilton
	Yadkin Valley Loyalists	Colonel Samuel Bryan

The 23rd and 33rd Regiments had distinguished records since the beginning of the war. The 23rd Regiment accompanied Brigadier General Hugh Percy's rescue of British soldiers and Marines who fought at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, on 19 April 1775 (Mackenzie 1930, 19–23). Both regiments participated in the flanking maneuver on Long Island, New York, that won an important British victory on 27 August 1776. The British Legion and Volunteers of Ireland were on the British establishment, but despite their name, most of their soldiers were American Loyalists.

On 7 September, Cornwallis's army encamped at Rugeley's Mill; on 8 September, at Hanging Rock (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, vol. 80); on 9 September, at Berkley's on Camp Creek (Stinson 1874 in Draper 1873, VV:5:407–409), near present-day Shady Lane, Lancaster, South Carolina; and on 10–11 September, at Forster's or Foster's (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, vol. 80) near present-day Foster's Crossroads. (Allison 2009–2011)

As Cornwallis advanced from Camden, Davie took up a new post at New Providence in front of Davidson. At this time, Governor Nash promoted Major William Richardson Davie to colonel.

Col^o Davie who was now appointed Col^o Com^l of all the Cavalry of N^o Carolina with orders also to raise a regiment had there collected only about seventy men however with these and two companies of riflemen commanded by Major Geo. Davidson [of Anson County] he took post at Providence twenty five miles above the British camp. (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21).

With this promotion, Davie no longer reported to the Mecklenburg militia command, but to Sumner. Major George Davidson was from Anson County and not related to William Davidson. He contributed 80 mounted infantry, bringing Davie's strength to 150 cavalymen (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21). Both William Davidson and Davie were subordinates to Major General Jethro Sumner, but operated independently. Davie's cavalymen continued to patrol throughout the Waxhaw region.

The distances that Davie cites in his two quotes reveal an interesting insight. He wrote that the British camp on Waxhaw Creek was 40 miles from Charlotte and his camp at Providence was 25 miles above the British camp (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21). So implicitly, Davie indicated his camp was 15 miles from Charlotte. That is where Six Mile Creek crosses Providence Road. How did he know the distance between the two camps was 25 miles? It is not likely that he directly measured it. It is more likely that he computed it from known distances from Charlotte. A milepost probably marked that location. Such mileposts were in existence in the early 1800s (Rosser 1873 in Draper 1873, VV:13:6), and probably existed much earlier. So Davie almost certainly used the well-known 15 miles to derive the 25-mile distance between the two camps. This analysis is confused by Davie's mistaken 40-mile distance from Charlotte to Waxhaw Creek on the North Carolina line. The actual distance is 30 miles. This discrepancy is surprising since Davie's boyhood home was nearby. Perhaps Davie was referring to the long way, along Providence Road and present-day Old Tirzah Church Road. Or perhaps his original manuscript was misread. Whatever the reason, the invariant in Davie's writing is that his camp was 15 miles from Charlotte, and that is where Six Mile Creek crosses Providence Road.

Graham later wrote, "Davie retired before them [the British] until near General Davidson's quarters at McAlpin's Creek." (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). The inference is that Davie's camp was distinct from Davidson's camp and that Davie was closer to the enemy. Graham, who was with the Mecklenburg militia at McAlpine Creek, remembered the camps relative positions. Because of his many horses, Davie was probably at either Four Mile Creek or Six Mile Creek.

Four, Six, and Twelve Mile Creeks were probably named for the mileage from McAlpine Creek along Providence Road.

12 September, Cornwallis at Waxhaw Creek

On 12 September, Cornwallis's army marched past Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church and cemetery. It continued on to the North Corner of the South Carolina-North Carolina state line. For an addition mile, it marched north along the road that defined the state line since 1772. It encamped at Major Robert Crawford's plantation on Waxhaw Creek. Cornwallis's correspondence of 12 September indicates his location was "Camp at Crawford's, Waxhaw Creek." (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, 80:17) Davie later wrote:

... Earle Cornwallis moved with the whole of the British Army from Camden to the Waxhaws and took possession of the Camp occupied by Major Davie in the months of June and July, forty [should be 30] miles below Charlotte and directly on the N^o Car^a line. (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21).

Davie described his previous camp as "on the North side of the Waxhaw creek" (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 8). Most of the British army camped north of Waxhaw Creek except for the 71st Highland Regiment that encamped in the rear, about half a mile south of the creek (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21). Cornwallis's campsite was slightly north of the present-day highway US521 bridge over Waxhaw Creek. At that time, Salisbury Road defined the state line. An 1813 map shows this road closely flanked by two small streams flowing into Waxhaw Creek (Salley 1929, map). Today, highway US521 has the same configuration. That puts the present-day US521 bridge within 400 yards of where the Salisbury Road crossed Waxhaw Creek in 1780. Major Robert Crawford's house was Cornwallis's headquarters. It was most probably on the hilltop above the creek and west of the road (Allison 2009–2011). This house site appeared later as "J. Crawford's" on an 1813 map (Salley 1929, map) and as "John Crawford's" on the 1825 *Mills Atlas* (Mills 1825). Since Robert Crawford died in 1801, these labels probably refer to his son John. In fact, this was confirmed by General Andrew Jackson who after receiving a copy of the Mills Atlas, replied on 8 July 1827:

The crossing of Waxhaw creek within one mile of which I was born, is still, however, I see, possessed by Mr. John Crawford, son of the owner (Robert) who lived there when I was growing up and at school ... From the accuracy with which this spot is marked on the map I conclude the whole [map] must be correct. (Jackson 1827 in M. James 1938, 794)

Lieutenant John Money, Aide de Camp, recorded that British soldiers built huts (Money 1780, 12 Sep). Since Major Robert Crawford was a noted Patriot, Cornwallis probably confiscated Crawford's property.

He [Robert Crawford] served as a captain during 1776. He served under Cols. Richard Richardson and Joseph Kershaw. He went to Charleston at the time of Provost's invasion [May 1779] and was in the battle at Stono's Ferry. In 1780 he became a major and was taken prisoner in the fall of Charleston. After being paroled, he joined Sumter and commanded a unit at the Battle of Hanging Rock. In addition, he was at Sumter's Defeat. He lost two horses in service. (Moss 1983)



Probable British Army encampment site at Major Robert Crawford's Plantation

Cornwallis's pause at Waxhaw Creek was to await additional reinforcements and to consolidate loyalist support before a new offensive (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 248). Many soldiers were sick, including Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton who was recuperating from serious illness (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191). Tarleton was with the British Legion at White's Mill west of Catawba River on Taylor Creek off present-day Craig Road (Scoggins 2010). These two British positions controlled use of Land's Ford.

No doubt, Cornwallis was sensitive about his entry into North Carolina since it had significant political implications. It meant the expansion of the war into another political entity, threatening the legitimacy of every North Carolina government agency, and forcing its officials to react.

Cornwallis considered his Waxhaw Creek camp within South Carolina. While there, Cornwallis issued a *Proclamation of Sequester* against the property of certain notable South Carolina rebels. The Proclamation explicitly states that it was signed in "the district of Wacsaw" in the province of "South Carolina" (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191). Also, on 12 September, in correspondence with Lieutenant Colonel Cruger, Cornwallis wrote explicitly that he was not yet in North Carolina:

I have given the fullest Directions to Lt. Col. Balfour relative to the affairs of this Province and he will have the Management of all the Posts when I move into North Carolina. (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, 80:11)

Also, Davie regarded Cornwallis's location in South Carolina. In 1810, Davie wrote that Cornwallis "moved with the whole of the British Army from Camden to the Waxhaws and took possession of the Camp occupied by Major Davie in the months of June and July." A few sentences later, Davie wrote, "but his Lordship was not ready to enter North Carolina" (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21).

Some loyalists camped nearby in North Carolina, notably at Wahab's Plantation (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21–23).

On 12 September, Davidson wrote to Gates in Hillsborough requesting reinforcements to counter Cornwallis's army at Waxhaw Creek. Gates ordered Sumner, who was marching to Salisbury, to support Davidson (Nelson 1976, 245). In a 14 September report to Gates, Davidson indicated his location was on McAlpine Creek, 8 miles south of Charlotte.

Camp Maccappin's Creek, Sept. 14, 1780

Sir:

I am now encamped 8 miles South of Charlotte, my number consisting of 400, minute men from Rowan and Mecklenburg counties, none from the other counties being yet arrived. The enemy are at Wax Haw creek, 20 miles distance. Lords Cornwallace and Roddin [Rawdon] are both with them. Their number, by the best intelligence, about 1,000. They are busied threshing and flouring wheat, collecting cattle, sheep, butter, &c. I do not learn they have any artillery. Col. Ferguson and his party, which by common report consists of 1,200, are troublesom to the westward. I cannot find they have yet entered this State, except some who have committed some depredations on the west end of Rutherford county.

Lest they should advance I have sent Col. Lock to Rowan to embody the rest of his regiment to join Col. Macdowell, who lies in Burke with about 400, by the best accounts. Col. Paisley joins me to morrow with near 200. Gen. Sumner with his brigade is expected to be a Salisbury this evening. Gen. Sumpter lies 13 miles to my right [probably at Bigger's Ferry] with 200, his number daily increasing. Our troops are in high spirits, and seem determined to stand out to the last extremity rather than submit to the fate of So. Carolina.

Sir, I have the honour to be,
Your most obedt. Servt.,
Wm. Davidson.

(Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:615–616).

The closest straight-line distance that McAlpine Creek gets to downtown Charlotte is 7.3 miles and that is between present-day Old Monroe Road and Providence Road. Because of mileposts, Davidson knew the distance along Providence Road with precision. So, his 8 mile distance locates the campsite near where present-day Old Providence Road crosses the creek. The camp would have been on the high, dry ground on the Charlotte side of the creek (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 246). Because of the large number of horses, it probably extended a quarter of a mile or more. Davidson's indication that the British at Waxhaw Creek were 20 miles distant is consistent with the total distance of 30 miles from Charlotte. Colonel Thomas Sumter was located on the Catawba River east bank at Bigger's Ferry (W. Hill 1815, 17) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). That was actually 16 miles away. So, Davidson's cited 13 miles was probably an estimate he got from an express rider carrying a message from Sumter. In fact, in a 24 September report, Davidson revised this estimate to 15 miles (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:614–615). Graham's later account was less specific, but consistent.

The foot, under Gen W. L. Davidson, encamped southeast of Charlotte, and the horse, under Colonel Davie, were patrolling the country as far as Waxhaw, and the adjoining counties in the west, which were disaffected. (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 48).



Probable American campground on McAlpine Creek, September 1780

On 14 September, Sumner arrived at Salisbury (Gates 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:773) (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:785–786). Sometime before 18 September, Davidson wrote Sumner:

I am extremely glad to hear of your, being so near at hand. It raises the spirits of the people here, who were greatly disgusted by the misfortune of Gen. Gates and the near approach of the enemy. Lord Cornwallis commands, and Lord Rawdon is there. Their force is perhaps almost 1,000, nearly all British. They are thrashing and flowering wheat and driving in cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. they have no artillery. Col. Brannon and his South Carolina refugees has routed a party of Tories in Rutherford County, killed and wounded 2 and taken 24. The people here long for some support. (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:772).

On hearing a rumor that Gates ordered Sumner to withdraw, Davidson wrote:

September 18, 1780

The news of your coming forward in such force gave a surprising spirit to the people of this county, but a report has taken place that Gen. Gates has directed you to retire over the Yadkin. Should that be the case, I dread the consequences. I need not tell you the dreadful effects of Gen. Gates's retreat to Hillsborough. The effects of it are, in my opinion, worse than those of his defeat. It has frightened the ignorant into despair, being left without cover or support to defend themselves against the whole force of the enemy. No people have a better claim to protection than the people of this county. They have fought bravely and bled freely. I mention these things, as I have reason to fear that my minute troops will disperse, should they not be treated agreeable to their expectations. The enemy continue at Waxhaw Creek, and are almost 900, and one third Tories. The cavalry are inconsiderable. (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:773).

Actually, Gates ordered Sumner to Charlotte:

September 19th, 1780

This morning I received your letter of the 14th from Salisbury. I would have wished to have been certain you were upon your march from thence, to succor and sustain our friends in Charlotte, who seem to be threatened with an attack. The instant the [Hillsborough] troops are in a proper condition to march be assured they will be put in motion to join you. (Gates 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:773).

20–21 September, Davie launches attack, Wahab Plantation

On 20 September, Davie's 150 cavalymen departed Six Mile Creek camp to attack loyalist militiamen encamped on Cornwallis's right flank. At dawn on 21 September, they attacked a camp at Wahab

Plantation, just west of present-day JAARS Institute. The attack was swift and bloody. Davie later wrote, “the vicinity of British quarters, and the danger of pursuit satisfactorily account for no prisoners being taken.” (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 23). Davie’s men captured 96 horses and returned to their Six Mile Creek camp that afternoon, “having performed a march of sixty miles in less than twenty four Hours, notwithstanding the time employed in seeking & beating the enemy.” (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 23). Davie almost certainly traveled Providence Road since 60 miles is more than his calculated, but mistaken, 50-mile roundtrip distance to Waxhaw Creek by the most direct route. Later that day, Cornwallis wrote:

Two or three Volunteer Companies of our Militia who had made some successful Scouts, contrived this morning to be totally surprised and routed by a Major Davy who is a celebrated partisan in the Waxhaws. (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, 80:21)



Site of Wahab’s Plantation

20 September, Sumner arrives

On the evening of 20 September, Sumner arrived at Davidson’s camp with about 400 militiamen from Guilford, Granville, and Orange Counties (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:775–776) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 247) (Money 1780, 23 Sep). Among these men was [Lieutenant Richard Vernon](#) (Vernon 1832 in Draper 1873, VV:10:169). Their total strength was about 800 men. Davie later wrote:

Generals Sumner & Davidson had arrived that day [actually previous evening] at his [Davie’s] camp with their brigades of militia both of which However did not amount to one thousand men all on short enlistments, illy armed, and diminishing every day. These with Davie’s corps were the whole assembled force at that time opposed to the enemy. (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 23).

When Davie wrote in 1810, he must have forgotten about other active militia units. Sumter with 400 men were encamped at Bigger’s Ferry on Catawba River (W. Hill 1815, 17) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249) and Colonel Charles McDowell and his men were at Quaker Meadows, near present-day Morganton, NC (Draper 1881, 180).

Sumner described these events in a 12 October letter:

I arrived at Salisbury on the September 14th & joined Gen. Davidson on the 21st. His Brigade was greatly reduced, not amounting to upwards of 20 [obvious misprint, should read 200] privates fit for duty. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:785–786).

22 September, Cornwallis prepares approach on Charlotte

At Waxhaw Creek, Cornwallis made his final plans to capture Charlotte. On 22 September, he wrote his superior General Henry Clinton:

If nothing material happens to obstruct my plan of operations, I mean, as soon as Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton can be removed, to proceed with the 23rd, 33rd, volunteers of Ireland, and legion, to Charlotte town, and leave the 71st here until the sick can be brought on to us. I then mean to make some redoubts, and establish a fixed post at that place, and give the command of it to Major Wemyss, whose regiment is so totally demolished by sickness, that it will not be fit for actual service for some months. (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191).

That day, Cornwallis ordered the British Legion to cross Catawba River and join him at Waxhaw Creek (Tarleton 1787, 158) (Stedman 1794, 2:216) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). Tarleton, using the third person, later wrote:

On the 22d, Earl Cornwallis directed the British legion and light infantry to cross the Catawba at Blair's ford [Land's Ford], in order to form the advance guard, for the immediate possession of Charlotte town. The junction of the light troops had been prevented for a few days, by a violent fever which had attacked Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, and which yet disabled him from holding his situation when his regiment moved forwards. Several convalescent men of the army having relapsed, the 71st [Regiment], under M^cArthur, was left near Blair's mill, to afford protection to the sick, to cover the mills in the neighbourhood, and to hold communication with Camden, till the arrival of the additional supplies. (Tarleton 1787, 158).

Blair's Ford was named for Blair's Mill, located about a half a mile above Land's Ford (Draper 1873, VV:9:188) (Joy, Stine and Clauser 2000). On 23 September, Cornwallis wrote, "Tarleton is better, and was moved to-day in a litter" (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 192). So, Tarleton probably remained near Land's Ford. In his absence, command of the British Legion fell to Major George Hanger (Tarleton 1787, 159). Tarleton's next known activity was on 10 October in Charlotte (Tarleton 1787, 165).



Major George Hanger
Painted by Thomas Beach, about 1782.

Before 23 September, Davidson ordered Colonel Francis Locke to march the Rowan County militia to Sherrill's Ford. From there, Locke wrote to Sumner, probably presuming Sumner was still at Salisbury:

September 23rd, 1780.

I have ordered all the militia in Rowan to join me at Sherril's ford, where I was ordered by Brig. Gen. Davidson to take post and send him all the intelligence I could of the strength and movements of the enemy. I have not in camp more than sixty men, and from the first accounts of the enemy they are 800, and some say 1,500, strong, lying at Burke Court House and Greenlefe's. Lead we are in want of; Col. Armstrong was to have sent on a quantity. If you have any part of your army you could spare to our assistance, I think we could drive the enemy out of our State. I have not any expectation of being much stronger, as the torries are committing robberies in all parts of our county. (Locke 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:774–775)

In a 24 September report to Gates, Davidson estimated Cornwallis's strength.

September 24, 1780

Sir:

I have the pleasure to enform you that Colo. Davie, with a Detachment of Horse and Light Infantry from my Brigade, compleatly surpris'd a party of Tories on the morning of the 20th Sept. [actually 21 September], two miles in the rear of the British encampment. Killed 12; on the ground, wounded, by our best intelligence, about 60, and brought off one prisoner, and the Colo. made good his retreat with 50 Horses, as many saddles, 13 guns, &c. Lord Cornwallis continues at the Waxsaw Creek, collection reinforcements from the Militia, fattening his Horse, and Carrying off every article valuable to our Army. His present strength is about 1,200, with one piece of Artillery — perhaps near one-half of his number Tories. Colo. Trumbull, on the west of the River, has about 700, chiefly new recruits in uniform, and is now in fishing Creek Neighbourhood. Colo. Ferguson, with about 800 Tories, has advanced to Gilberts Town, and a Detachment from him has penetrated as far as Burk Court House, with which Colo. Mc'dowul Skirmish'd with about two Hundred men, but gave ground and retreated, I am enformed, over the Mountains. Genl. Sumner has joined me. Genl. Sumpter has Collected about 400 of his Dispersed Troops, and lies 15 miles on our right on the Bank of the [Catawba] River. I have ordered Collonels Amstrong, Cleveland and Lock to unite their forces against Furguson, and if possible stop his progress. The establishment of a post at Maskes ferry [on the Pee Dee River] appears well Calculated to make a Diverte and give relief to the Western parts of the State. Inclosed you have a Coppy of a proclamation, with Colo. Furguson has taken grate pains to Circulate.

I have the Honnour to be

Your most Obedt. & very Hbl. Serv't,

Wm. Davidson

[incorrectly dated 14 September in (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:614–615)].

In a separate report to Gates, Sumner wrote:

The Cappings [McAlpine] Creek,
September 24th, 1780

I immediately marched from Salisbury, and arrived in this camp the 20th, in the evening. Gen. Davidson informed me his minute men were upon leaving the camp to go to Sherell's Ford. Col. Armstrong has gone to join the forces collecting to oppose Major Ferguson, who is in the neighborhood of Burke County Court House, with a large number of the disaffected and some British. The British force is near White's Mill, and is commanded by Col. Turnbull, others say by Lord Rodney [Rawdon]. Gen. Sumter judges he could drive them from thence with as many more men as he has with him, which I have reason to believe is almost 300. Lord Cornwallis is yet at the Waxhaw Creek with 600 or 700 British troops and 300 or 400 torries, mostly on horse, with 70 or 80 dragoons. They lie close and expect reinforcements. On the road westward, almost 7 miles across,

we have a party of horse; this road passes in four miles of the British Camp, and passes through the Catawba nation to Charlotte. I judge the enemy will make use of it should they move in force toward Charlotte. Col. Davie, on returning from reconnoitering on the 22^d [should be 21st], fell in with a party of 130 tories, surprised them, killed 14 and took two prisoners. The others dispersed with the greatest precipitation. Forty horses and saddles fell into our hands. His party received no damage except in wounded. I am just sending a party of 140 infantry and 20 horse under Col. Seawell as far as the 12 mile creek, to view the road which passes near that creek. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:775–776).

Since Sumner lived in a different part of North Carolina, he did not know the local roads and creeks. In this report, he clearly repeated his briefing by Davidson and Davie. With this understanding of context, much information can be inferred from his choice of words. His reference to the “road westward, almost 7 miles across” applies to Steele Creek Road. The party of horse was probably that commanded by Graham since Davie implied he was not on Steele Creek Road (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 24). The expression “this road passes in four miles of the British Camp,” likely refers to where the two roads from Charlotte joined. That intersection was probably slightly west of where present-day Old Church Road, SR378, forks into Niven Road in South Carolina and Rehobeth Road, SR1107, in North Carolina (Salley 1929, map). The latter is a ridge road. Another possible ridge road traversed the path of the present-day railroad tracks connecting to Providence Road at present-day Waxhaw, North Carolina (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188).

Apparently, on the afternoon of 24 September, Davidson moved his remaining 200 militiamen from Providence Road to Steele Creek Road, camping on the Charlotte side of McAlpine Creek, but this time 12 miles from Charlotte, at the present-day highway Old-US521 bridge. That camp location was drawn on a 1789 map by Major Joseph Graham (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188) (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6). It was 3 miles north of Clems Branch campground. These men likely traversed the ridge road that is the present-day connected segments of Ballantyne Commons Parkway, Elm Lane, Bryant Farms Road, Community House Road, and Providence Road West. Davidson probably intended to continue north to Sherrill’s Ford to counter the threat posed by Major Patrick Ferguson’s army (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:775–776). But Cornwallis’s approach forced Davidson to withdraw towards Salisbury.

After ordering Colonel Benjamin Seawell out, Sumner received the following 23 September message from Sumter:

My spies bring me accounts this morning that the enemy [British Legion] have evacuated their camp at White’s Mill, and it is supposed they have crossed the River at Landsford. They have a number of horse, but not one half of them equipped as cavalry. Perhaps they mean to be troublesome to you. They have been collecting guides for different purposes, and have offered twenty guineas to any one who will conduct them privately to my camp. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:775).

Sumner quickly wrote to Seawell:

Evening. [24 September]

After your leaving the camp I have received a letter from Gen. Sumter. He says the enemy have crossed the river at Landsford, and perhaps they may fall in with you. I thought it necessary to send you this information. If you should fall in with the [illegible] I doubt not but you’ll give a good account of them. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:776).

Meanwhile, from Waxhaw Creek, the British began their march. Lieutenant John Money recorded:

The following Corps marched this afternoon at 4 pm towards Charlotte — 23rd, 33rd, Vol’n of Ireland and Legion with 2, 3 and 6-pounders. Halted at Twelve Mile Creek till

the moon rose and then proceeded toward Sugar Creek on the Charlotte Road. (Money 1780, 24 Sep) (Allison 2009–2011)

Apparently, Sumner did not realize that he put Seawell's infantrymen at great risk. The next morning, Seawell reported back to Sumner:

September 25th, 1780

We arrived at this place [probably Twelve Mile Creek] last evening and camped, intending to start at moon-rise, but a very heavy rain coming on, I was obliged to stay until the morning to examine the guns. I hear that Lord Cornwallis had a reinforcement of a thousand British from Camden come in on Wednesday last, as also a number of cannon. Col. Tarleton has joined him with 700 horse; also a number of South Carolina militia has been sent to him, which makes them number almost 5,000 [should be 2000] strong. I can't tell how far I shall proceed, as it depends on such intelligence as I shall hereafter get. If I had my men mounted on horses I doubt not we should do something clever, but shall do the best I can. (Seawell 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:776–777).

Interestingly, on 25 September 1780, the moon was four days past its last-quarter phase. Thus, it rose about 4:00 a.m. (time and date.com 2009).

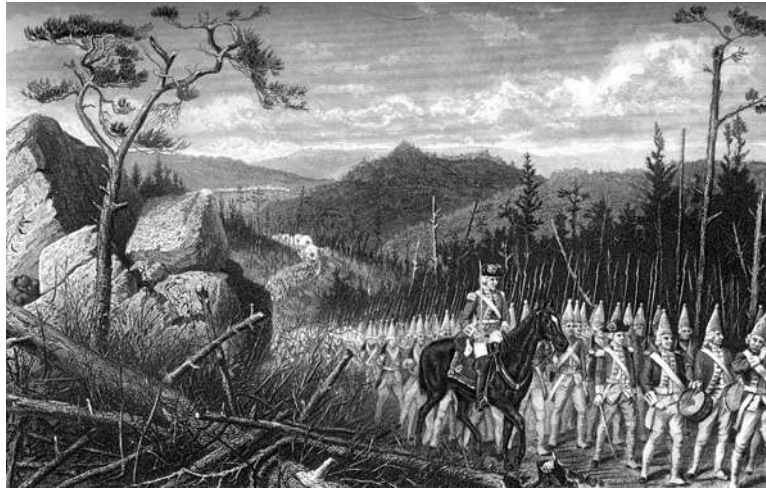
25 September, Cornwallis's army crosses state line at Clems Branch

Late on 24 September, Cornwallis started to move his forces from Waxhaw Creek towards Charlotte (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). A 1787 British map shows the route, but without great precision (Faden 1787). It is consistent with the route of present-day highway US521. Although the British march formation was not recorded, it can be inferred from historical information (Peterson 1968).

Note: British Army on the march

Undoubtedly, the marching British Army column was a spectacular demonstration of strength. Probably the day before, Cornwallis specified the exact order of march. He intended that the British Legion lead the marching column (Tarleton 1787, 158). Each of these cavalymen wore tan buckskin trousers, a green jacket with a black collar, and a black leather helmet. Typically, he carried a saber and a holstered pistol. Next in line were a few light-infantry companies comprised of the swiftest and most agile young soldiers drawn from all the regular companies. Next were the 23rd, 33rd, and Volunteers of Ireland Regiments. Each regular soldier wore white trousers, a redcoat, and a distinctive black hat that signified his regiment. He carried a musket, bayonet, cartridge box, and haversack supported by white cross webbing. Each regiment had 6 to 8 companies. Each company had a captain, typically on horseback, and about 70 men who walked. The company drummer was conspicuous as he brought attention to the captain's commands or relayed signals along the column. Probably near the rear, some local loyalist militiamen marched together, but not in uniform. In the middle, Cornwallis rode in a carriage with former royal North Carolina Governor Josiah Martin, returning after 5 years of exile. At least two artillery cannons were pulled on horse-drawn carriages. Inserted between regiments were about 100 wagons (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:678) carrying ammunition, medical supplies, a blacksmith forge, rum, and soldier's personal baggage. One wagon carried a portable printing press with its ink and paper supplies (Tarleton 1787, 167) (Preyer 1987, 156). Walking beside these wagons were about 150 officer servants, women, and perhaps some children. Most women were wives of professional soldiers. Like the soldiers, they received food rations. They earned army wages as clothes washers, cooks, or seamstresses. On 28 September, one of these women, while gathering milk, tried to arrange medical treatment for wounded Captain Joseph Graham (Graham 1904, 65). If an individual injured a leg or foot and could not walk, he or she rode in a wagon. The entire column was about three miles long and took about an hour to pass any one point. Patrols of British Legionnaires cleared crossroads. They inspected provisions at each nearby plantation and demanded the owner sign a "protection" form, or else have his property confiscated or burned. The British needed to establish and maintain a secure supply and communication line back to Camden. Cornwallis did not expect serious opposition. If he had, most wagons and women would have remained behind. A civilian passerby on the

road could be stopped and questioned in a rough manner. For that reason, sensible American civilians avoided contact, and thus no one recorded the spectacle.



British Army Marching Column

Davie later wrote, “on the 24th of September our patrols gave information, that the enemy were in motion on the Steele-creek road leading to Charlotte.” (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 24). Consequently, early in the morning on 25 September, Sumner and Davidson abandoned their camp.

On the 25th of September, [we] heard that the whole British army were on the march from Camden [Waxhaw Creek on Camden Road]. General Davidson immediately decamped, marched towards Salisbury... (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 48–49).

In 1832, Robert Williams, a surgeon in Sumner’s brigade, [testified on his pension application](#):

We moved towards South Carolina and a few miles below Charlotte in Mecklenburg County near the South Carolina line, a reconnoitering party of ours took some British prisoners when we found we were near Cornwallis. We retreated next day. (Williams 1832 in Draper 1873, VV:10:192) (Williams, Robert, pension application 1832)

From Steele Creek Road, Davidson took the ridgeline road between Little Sugar Creek and McMullen Creek, passing 4 miles east of Charlotte (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). Graham described that road:

Persons going from Waxhaw to Salisbury would not pass through Charlotte, but, after passing Sugar [meant McApine] Creek, take a right-hand fork, and leaving Charlotte four miles to the left, enter the Charlotte-Salisbury road at “Cross-Roads” near the Alexander Residence. (Graham 1904, 69).

Today, that route is the connected segments of highway Old-US521, Park Road, Sharon Road, Sharon Amity Road, Pierson Drive, Kilborne Drive, Eastway Drive, and highway US29 (Barden 2010). At the “Cross Roads,” about a mile east of Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church, Davidson ordered Graham “to Charlotte, to take command of the militia assembling there in consequence of the alarm of the enemy advancing.” (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 250). About 50 men collected (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 49). Davidson continued on and halted behind Mallard Creek. Sumner continued on towards Salisbury.

During the late afternoon of 25 September, Cornwallis’s army of about 2000 troops marched (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:678) (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:778) past Clems Branch campground as it entered North Carolina. In 1789, Major Joseph Graham drew a map that marked Cornwallis’s route

(Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188) (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6). The British Army definitely entered North Carolina at this location.

Cornwallis dispatched Rawdon's Volunteers of Ireland regiment with part of the British Legion to chase down Colonel Thomas Sumter and about 400 of his men who were encamped on the east side of Bigger's Ferry. Lieutenant John Money recorded:

No certain Intelligence being received of Sumpter's having passed the Catawba River, Lord Rawdon was detached with the Legion and Flank Companies of the Vol'n of Ireland to attack him. I marched with his Lordship to Bigger's Ferry where we learned he had passed the evening before and that Sumner and Davidson had retired from McAlpine's Creek. (Money 1780, 24 Sep)

Rawdon's march most likely traversed the route of present-day highway SC160, Zoar Road, and Youngblood Road. Sumter and his men barely escaped by crossing at the ferry (W. Hill 1815, 17) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249) (Bass 1961, 87). Colonel William Hill was with Sumter and later wrote:

Cornwallis detached Rawdon & Tarlton [actually British Legion without Tarleton] with a number of horse & foot to five times the number that Gen^l-Sumter had then in camp in order to surprise him but fortunately he got news of their intentions & crossed the River to the west side at Bigers' (now called Masons ferry) & there encamped. Your author then as chairman of the Convention [of the Whole] called it together in order to deliberate on some plan respecting Gen^l-Sumter's commission as it was protested by [Colonel James] Williams, but before any progress was made in the business the firing commenced across the River between our guard & Rawdon's men this soon broke up the convention & the army marched up the River & encamped that night in an uncommon thick wood, where we supposed we were safe from the horse of the enemy. (W. Hill 1815, 17)

During the 1800's, Bigger's Ferry was renamed Mason's Ferry. About 1904, that ferry location was submerged under Lake Wylie. The western access is Mason's Ferry Road off of South Carolina road SR46-1099. The camp was in the fork of the Catawba River (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249) but downstream of Tuckasegee Ford (W. Hill 1815, 18).

A tradition of Providence Presbyterian Church is that Cornwallis cut an oak sapling to use as a walking stick. He inadvertently left it stuck in the ground. The following spring, it took root and eventually grew very large. It became known as the "Cornwallis tree" until it burned much later. (Matthews 1967, 71)

The British Army halted that afternoon one mile north of McAlpine Creek (Robinson 1957, 70). That evening, "The [main] Army took Post at [Little] Sugar Creek." (Money 1780, 25 Sep). That location was "ten miles from Charlotte, between McAlpin and Sugar Creeks on the Camden Road." (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 62, 249). That was near the present-day President James K. Polk Birthplace State Historic Site (Hunter 1877, 84). A 1789 regional map marked this as Cornwallis's route (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6).

Sumner marched from McAlpine Creek to Charlotte. There he loaded all public stores and marched towards Salisbury (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:778) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 69, 249). Sumner ordered Davie to rear guard the slower foot soldiers. Sumner described these events in a 12 October letter:

On September 25th I was informed that the enemy had moved towards Charlotte. We marched into Charlotte at 6 o'clock in the morning, and found the main British army advancing and only 12 miles away. Having positive orders not to risk a general engagement, & our force not being able to cope with the enemy's, I thought proper to order a retreat, having secured what provisions we could and all the public stores, leaving Colo. Davie with his horse to cover our retreat. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:785-786).

So, Sumter, Davidson, and Sumner evaded engagements with Cornwallis's superior army by mere hours.

In Charlotte, Davie ordered Graham "to go down to the enemy's lines and relieve a party who had been out two days. He [Graham] relieved Colonel Davies's party in the afternoon [25 September], and in the evening took four men, stragglers, at a farm adjacent to the [British] encampment, who had gone out in search of milk, and sent them on to Colonel Davie." (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 250). Davie wrote Sumner that he would "keep parties down every Route and wait here [Charlotte] for further orders." (Davie 1780 in Robinson 1957, 70). Davie, "during the night and morning had the hospital and military stores removed." (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 251). Doctor James Rankin Alexander later [testified](#), "At the time the enemy reached Charlotte, most of the invalids had sufficiently recovered to go home and the hospital was broken up." (Alexander, James Rankin, pension application 1833). Likewise, Reverend Alexander MacWhorter, with his family, escaped Charlotte (Marting 1948) (Dussek 2011). Graham later wrote:

Before sunrise on the 26th, Graham's party discovered the front of the enemy advancing, and two of his men who had been sent down their left flank [maybe Nations Ford Road], reported that the whole army was in motion — that they had seen their artillery, baggage, etc., coming on. (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 250).

Receiving this report, Davie wrote to Sumner, "The Enemy were in motion at day break and if they march on will reach this place by ten [o'clock]." (Davie 1780 in Robinson 1957, 70).

Two weeks later, on 8 October, Davidson reported to Sumner, "Golson Step, a Tory, on examination gave the following particulars: That the Enemy brought to Charlotte 100 Waggon, 1,100 infantry in uniform, 550 Light Dragoons, 800 Militia & 2 field pieces" (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:678).

In 1812, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee published a history of the Revolution in the South. It states:

Four days after the affair at Wahab's, the British general put his army in motion, taking the Steel creek road to Charlotte. This being announced to general Sumner by his light parties, he decamped from Providence, and retired on the nearest road to Salisbury; leaving colonel Davie with his corps, strengthened by a few volunteers under major Graham, to observe the movements of the enemy. (H. Lee 1812, I:201) (H. Lee 1869, 196).

Lee probably relied on Davie for this information (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249), since he did not join the Southern American Army until 11 January 1781. His 1812 publication was within the lifespan of many veterans, it was widely read and became a standard reference. Many veterans commented on its factual details. Notably, neither Davie nor Graham, both of whom followed the British advance, contradicted Lee's explicit assertion that Cornwallis's army approached Charlotte along Steele Creek Road, in their subsequent publications.

Some modern historians, in particular (Robinson 1957, 69), presume Davie made an error because present-day Steele Creek Road passes to the west of Charlotte. Instead, they presume the British Army traveled Providence Road and East Trade Street. That mistake is reinforced by an ill-placed historical marker near where Providence Road extension crosses the South Carolina boundary. But it was Davie's mounted militiamen that tracked British movements on 25 September. Davie was near his boyhood home, and thus intimately familiar with all local roads. For a person whose home was in the Waxhaws, such as Davie, that road was the road to Steele Creek. A map of Clems Branch campground drawn in 1871 explicitly marks this road as Steele Creek Road (Stinson 1871 in Draper 1873, VV:5:45). Name ambiguity arises from sources that use Charlotte as the reference origin. From Charlotte, Steele Creek Road meant the road to Steele Creek Presbyterian Church. Even today, a segment named Old Steele Creek Road connects Wilkinson Boulevard and Tyvola Road. From Charlotte, the road Cornwallis used was known as Camden Road. Today, its fork with South Tryon Street remains discernible.

North Carolina “Cornwallis” historical marker

In 1939, the North Carolina Office of Archives and History erected historical marker L16 on highway NC200 in Union County. It asserts that Cornwallis’s army entered North Carolina nearby.



North Carolina historical marker L16
Ill-placed on highway NC200 in 1939.

In April 2006, the North Carolina Office of Archives and History was asked what historical sources supported this marker. Research historian Ansley Wegner found that the marker was staff-proposed along with other markers indicating Cornwallis’s route through North Carolina. It has no supporting documentation. The closest Cornwallis’s army got to that location was its Waxhaw Creek encampment, 5 miles west near the present-day highway US521 bridge. Apparently, in 1939, erecting roadside markers was a new public program that authorities wanted to implement quickly.

26 September, Charlotte

Before sunrise on 26 September, Cornwallis’s army departed its Little Sugar Creek camp and marched along present-day South Boulevard towards Charlotte. It passed by the plantation of Ezekiel Polk near the present-day Lynx Light-Rail Train terminus. Polk signed a “protection” form to avoid confiscation or destruction of his property. Although he was a Patriot leader, this act tarnished his reputation. Even 64 years later, during the 1844 Presidential-election campaign, political opponents of James K. Polk falsely asserted his grandfather was a Tory.

Captain Joseph Graham’s 50 mounted infantry and dragoons maintained contact with the British advance.

At daybreak on 26 September, Lord Rawdon’s troops marched from Bigger’s Ferry to rejoin Cornwallis. Lieutenant John Money wrote that juncture occurred at the “Cross Roads within four miles of Charlottetown.” (Money 1780, 26 Sep) (Allison 2009–2011). Graham, who was also an eyewitness, located the juncture within 2 miles of Charlotte.

Within two miles of Charlotte, where the road from the ferry [Bigger’s Ferry] comes in, Tarleton [actually Rawdon and Hanger] joined them [the main British army]. In five minutes after he arrived, being indisposed by his night’s march, Major Hanger took command of the cavalry, and, coming in front, compelled Graham to keep a more respectful distance. He [Graham] was pursued by the front troop in a brisk canter for a mile; after that they went at a common travel, until they came in sight of the village, when they halted that the rear might close up, and some of their officers endeavored to reconnoiter. (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 250–251)

That location was probably where present-day Camden Road joins South Tryon Street.



Rawdon rejoined Cornwallis at Camden Road and Bigger's Ferry Road

About noon on 26 September, the British entered Charlotte (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249). Graham later wrote, the British approached on South Tryon Street (Graham 1904, 62). He described the event:

His [Graham's] orders were when the village was reached not to fire but to draw the enemy up to the [American] infantry at the court-house. The commanding officer of the British advance, Major Hanger, rode conspicuously at the head of his troops. When Graham's company arrived about where the railroad now crosses South Tryon street [just south of present-day Stonewall Street (Kratt and Boyer 2000, 8)], one of his men (his brother-in-law, Thomas Barnett) remarked to a comrade, "I believe that is Cornwallis; I am going to get him." He dismounted and was aiming his rifle, when Captain Graham rode up and told him he had given him orders not to fire, and if he did not remount his horse he would cut him down in his tracks. Barnett obeyed the command. (Graham 1904, 62)

Davie's defense of Charlotte was later described by Graham:

The disposition of troops in the village for battle was about as follows: Major Dickson's command was placed behind the McCombs' House, near where the Buford Hotel now stands [northeast corner South Tryon and Fourth Streets (Kratt and Boyer 2000, 73)]. The infantry was formed in three lines across North Tryon street, the first line twenty steps from the court-house, the other lines each fifty yards in rear, with orders to advance to the court-house, fire and retire by flank. Eighty yards distance on East and West Trade streets were two troops of cavalry, each concealed by a building. (Graham 1904, 62–63)

Captain Graham and Captain Brandon's company from Rowan County, were placed as reserve where Tryon Street Methodist Church stood in 1902 (Graham 1904, 63). That was the southwest corner of North Tryon and Sixth Streets (Kratt and Boyer 2000, 85). Tarleton later wrote, "The conduct of the Americans created suspicion in the British: An ambushade was apprehended by the light troops, who moved forwards for some time with great circumspection." (Tarleton 1787, 159).

The Americans briefly defended Charlotte from the courthouse. They stopped three British Legion cavalry charges and temporarily stopped the entire 2000-man British Army. British commissary officer Charles Stedman later wrote:

In the centre of Charlotte, intersecting the two principal streets, stood a large brick [pillared] building, the upper part being the court-house, and the under part the market-house. Behind the shambles a few Americans on horseback had placed themselves. The legion was ordered to drive them off; but upon receiving a fire from behind the stalls, this corps fell back. Lord Cornwallis rode up in person, and made use of these words: —

“Legion, remember you have everything to lose, but nothing to gain;” alluding, as was supposed, to the former reputation of this corps. Webster’s brigade moved on and drove the Americans from behind the court-house; the legion then pursued them; but the whole of the British army was actually kept at bay, for some minutes, by a few mounted Americans, not exceeding twenty in number. (Stedman 1794, 2:216).

Stedman must have been in the column rear and not seen the action. He thought at most 20 Americans participated. Actually, there were about 150 Americans (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 24).

Later, Davie wrote that Charlotte’s defense:

... furnishes a very striking instance of the bravery and importance of the American Militia; few examples can be shewn of any troops who in one action changed their position twice in good order although pressed by a much superior body of Infantry and charged three times by thrice their number of Cavalry, unsupported & in the presence of the enemy’s whole army and finally retreating in good order. (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 25).

On 15 August 1833, Captain Henry Connelly [testified](#):

At the time of approach of Cornwallis to Charlotte, under Col Davie the troops posted themselves to meet the enemy. On the enemy's approach the companies commanded by this applicant received the first onset from Tarleton's Cavalry, and the firing became general on the left wing. The troops were commanded by Col Davie in person, and for three times we succeeded in repulsing the enemy. At length we had to yield to superior numbers. In this battle we had many men killed, several from under this applicant. (Connelly, Henry, pension application 1833)

North Carolina commemorates the battle with a historical marker. In 2010, a petition caused this marker to be relocated. It is now on South Tryon Street near where the charging British Legion was first repulsed by an American musket volley fired from the courthouse.



North Carolina historical marker *Battle of Charlotte*, 1938 and replacement 1992
Photographed by Clarence Griffin, about 1948.
Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives.

Charlotte commemorates the battle with a bronze plaque where the original courthouse stood.



Battle of Charlotte marker
Tryon Street and Trade Street intersection, Charlotte

The British Legion (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 253) continued to pursue and fight as the Americans withdrew up Salisbury Road, present-day North Tryon Street. Brief skirmishes occurred at Muddy Branch, near present-day highway I277 overpass, and Kennedy Creek, near present-day 36th Street (Graham 1904, 63). Captain Joseph Graham's unit of Mecklenburg cavalymen "sustained the retreat by molesting the advance of the enemy for four miles against their whole cavalry and a battalion of infantry which followed; at last they charged, when Colonel Davie was not in supporting distance, and this deponent received nine wounds" (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 49).

As Captain [Joseph] Graham was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, his horse backed under a limb of a tree which knocked him off. He received three bullets in the thigh, one saber thrust in the side, one cut on the back of the neck and four upon the forehead. And from one of these some of his brains exuded. (Graham 1904, 64).

Some years afterwards an old lady acquaintance asked him if he thought he had as much sense as before losing a portion of his brains. He replied that he had not perceived any difference. (Graham 1904, 64:footnote).

Graham's papers and pension application indicate that this incident occurred at the "Cross Roads" about 4.5 miles from Mallard Creek (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 254) and 4 miles from Charlotte (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 49). An independent source indicates that the site known as the Cross Roads was where present-day Eastway Drive intersects North Tryon Street (Barden 2010). Apparently, this location was later confused with the intersection of Sugar Creek Road and North Tryon Street where a Graham monument was erected in 1916. However, Graham made clear that Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church and the Cross Roads were not the same place (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 254). In 1904, Graham's grandson William Alexander Graham Jr. compiled his papers and published a book. The grandson also understood that the incident occurred at the Cross Roads (Graham 1904, 63). It is not known why the 1916 monument was placed at its present location since W. A. Graham Jr., born 1839, died 1924, was living at that time.



Captain Joseph Graham monument marks where he was wounded.

Monument erroneously indicates his rank as major, his rank after September 1781.

Erected across from Sugaw Creek Presbyterian Church, but event occurred at Cross Roads.

Sassafras Fields, about 3 miles from Cross Roads and 1.5 miles from Mallard Creek (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 254) (Murphey 1830 in Hoyt 1914, 243), or about 7 miles from Charlotte, was the furthest extent of the British advance (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 255). Probably near this location, British Legion dragoons killed Lieutenant George Locke (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 25) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 255). In 1832, Fowler Jones [testified](#) that, “Between Salisbury and Charlotte I saw Young Locke who had been killed by the British. His brother was carrying his dead body on a horse before him when we met & saw him.” (Jones, Fowler, pension application 1832). George Locke was son of Brigadier General Matthew Locke (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 255) and nephew of Colonel Francis Locke of Rowan County.



Lieutenant George Locke monument marks where he was killed by British Legion dragoons.

Monument erroneously indicates his rank as lieutenant colonel.

Located where highways US29 and NC49 diverge.

A few days later, Sumner wrote:

The enemy having pursued my horse under the command of Col. Davie within three miles of our camp on Mallard's Creek, I immediately reinforced him with 200 infantry and about 60 horse. The enemy's retreating was convincing to me that they were not in force from Charlotte, and being informed by Col. Davie of their having 600 or 800 horse, we suppose that their intention was to take the McKnitt's road from Charlotte to Torrents' road, & to cut off our retreat to Salisbury. When we arrived at Salisbury, understanding the river was arising, determined us to retire, and we have encamped within a mile of the Ford, advantageously on the north side. The people of Mecklenburg County are very spirited, and a majority will be in the field in a day or two. The enemy lay close in their camp; they are not fond of fighting in small parties. The party under Col. Davie repulsed the enemy's advanced party of horse several times upon their entering Charlotte, killed 22 of them and wounded a larger number. The day following, the enemy engaged a small party of horse at the crossroads, four miles from Charlotte, by surprise, and made prisoner of a son of Gen. Lock [Francis Locke], whom they cut to pieces on the ground; one or two are yet missing. (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:777-778)

This reinforcement was described by [Joseph McLane](#) in his pension application:

that on their retreat from the aforesaid New Providence the [Davie's] cavalry staid behind and attacked the advanced guards not far from Charlotte—that as soon as this was known Col. Paisley & Col. Armstrong volunteered and requested others to join them and returned to assist the Cavalry there engaged—that he [McLane] and others among whom was his neighbor Wm Albright joined them but they met them [illegible word] on the retreat (McLane, Joseph, pension application 1832).

During the battle, 5 patriots were killed and 6 wounded. The British had 12 killed and about 33 wounded (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 25). Graham criticized Davie for deciding to fight in Charlotte (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 256) (Graham 1904, 66). Davie admitted, "This action, altho' it carries a charge of temerity on the part of Col. Davie and can only be excused by the event and that zeal which we are allways ready to applaud ..." (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 25). The following night, Davie withdrew to Rocky River and Davidson to Phifer's Plantation (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 257).

The wounded Graham was moved to a safe location in present-day Davie County (Graham 1904, 65) where he spent two months (Graham 1832 in Graham 1904, 49) recovering. He was not active again until the following January (Graham 1904, 66).

Cornwallis's headquarters in Charlotte was Colonel Thomas Polk's white house on the northeast corner of Independence Square (Foote 1846, 509).



Cornwallis's Charlotte Headquarters Building
Engraved many years later. Artist unknown.

Liberty Hall Academy continued to be used as a hospital. It was at the southeast corner of present-day Second Street and South Tryon Street.

In Charlotte, the British encampment configuration is not known from original sources. Nonetheless, before 1827, Joseph Graham learned that the British camp surrounded the courthouse in an approximant square. Graham wrote that the 23rd and 33rd Regiments camped 220 yards east from and parallel to present-day Tryon Street. The Volunteers of Ireland Regiment camped 165 yards north from and parallel to present-day Trade Street. O'Hara's regiment camped west, opposite the 23rd. The British Legion and Tories camped south, opposite the Volunteers of Ireland. (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 257). However, Joseph Graham did not witness the British camp because he was recovering from serious wounds. Also, neither Brigadier General Charles O'Hara nor his unit, the Brigade of Guards, was in Charlotte. The British encampment enclosed the square that runs approximately along present-day College Street, Fifth Street, Church Street, and Fourth Street. Later, on 8 October, the 71st Regiment 1st Battalion was ordered to march from Waxhaw Creek to Charlotte (Money 1780 in CPS 2010, II:284). It could have camped along the western side.

On 27 September in Charlotte, Cornwallis issued a proclamation that offered peace and protection to inhabitants (Preyer 1987, 157).

NORTH-CAROLINA

By the Right Honourable
CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS
Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces
&c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Enemies of His Majesty's Government continuing to practise every Artifice and Deceit to impose upon the Minds of the People, have, as industriously as falsely, propagated a Belief among the People of this Country, that the King's Army indiscriminately makes War, and commits Ravages upon the peaceable Inhabitants, and those who are in Arms and open Rebellion against His Majesty's Authority: I think it proper, in order to remove such false and injurious Impressions, and to restore as much Peace and Quiet to the Country as may be possible, during the Operations of War, hereby to assure the People at large, that all those who come into the Posts of His Majesty's Army under my command, and faithfully deliver up their Arms, and give a Military Parole to remain thenceforth peaceable at Home, doing no Offence against His Majesty's Government, will be protected in their Persons and Properties, and be paid a just and fair Price in Gold or Silver, for whatever they may furnish for the Use of the King's Army; it being His Majesty's most gracious Wish and Intention rather to reclaim His deluded Subjects to a Sense of their Duty, and Obedience to the Laws, by Justice and Mercy, than by the Force and Terror of His Arms.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Headquarters in Charlotte-Town, this Twenty-Seventh Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and in the Twentieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.
CORNWALLIS.

By His Lordship's Command,
J. Money, Aid-de-Camp.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Cornwallis tried to encourage loyalist civilians, but had little success. Most Whig families evacuated. Their men were already on active duty.

On 27 September, the Salisbury District militia under Brigadier General William Davidson was posted near Phyfer’s plantation with about 600 militiamen with another 300 at their farms (Davidson 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:677). On 27 September, Major General Jethro Sumner with about 800 Hillsborough District militiamen was in Salisbury. From these men, [Colonel Philip Taylor’s](#) regiment from Granville County (Taylor, Philip, pension application 1837) (Taylor, John, pension application 1832) was attached to Davie, raising his total strength to 300 cavalymen (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 26). On 28 September, Sumner forded Yadkin River at Trading Ford and encamped on the east side (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:777) (Sumner 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:786) (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249) (Vernon 1832 in Draper 1873, VV:10:169). Today, Trading Ford can be seen while crossing present-day I85 bridge. The ford traversed the large island about a half mile south. On 30 September, Major General Horatio Gates in Hillsborough ordered Sumner to prevent a British advance beyond the Yadkin River.

If you should have been advised to cross the Yadkin, you must on no account abandon the defense of that ford [Trading Ford], nor withdraw your guard from the west side of that river until you are, by the near approach of a superior number of the enemy, forced to do it. (Gates 1780 in NCSR 1896, XIV:778–779)

Davie soon returned towards Charlotte to attack British foraging parties (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 26). His patrols covered all roads to Charlotte.

Troop Deployment, Movement, and Strength Timeline

In piecing together the above scenario, a useful tool has been what crime-solving detectives called a *constraint timeline*. It is effective when given lots of clues each containing partial information. When these clues are forced into a timeline worksheet, many suspect scenarios can be excluded as impossible. Even if the actual scenario is indeterminate, a detective can test a plausible scenario against all clues. For this application, the analogous worksheet is a *troop deployment, movement, and strength timeline*.

This timeline contains operational details: who was where and when with how many troops. Commanders appear only when they operated independently or their presence was important. Their abbreviations are:

Notation	Commander	Operational Command and Strength
I	Col Robert Irwin	Mecklenburg militia, 200
L	Col Francis Locke	Rowan militia, 200
r	Col Armstrong	Rowan militia, 200
S	MG Jethro Sumner	NC Brigade, 400
D	BG William Davidson	Salisbury District NC militia, 400
d	Col William R. Davie	NC militia cavalry, 300
g	Capt Joseph Graham	Mecklenburg cavalry
u	Col Thomas Sumter	SC state troops
P	Col John Paisley	Guilford County militia, 200
a	Col Benjamin Seawell	Franklin County, NC, militia
C	LG Charles Lord Cornwallis	23 rd , 33 rd , 71 st , 2000, Rcy
T	LCol Banastre Tarleton	British Legion, 500
H	Maj George Hanger	British Legion, 500
R	LCol Francis Lord Rawdon	Volunteers of Ireland, 600
c	Maj Archibald McArthur	71 st , 1 st Battalion, 250
y	Maj James Wemyss	63 rd

	1 Sep	7 Sep	12 Sep	15 Sep	18 Sep	20 Sep	24 Sep	25 Sep	26 Sep
Ramsey's Mill Deep River	S400	S400	S400						
Salisbury		P200		S400					
Phifer's Mill Rocky River			P200		S400				S400
Mallard Creek								SDP600	DP200
Sherrill's Ford							r200	r200	r200
Charlotte								dg150	dg150 CH2000
McAlpine Creek (8 miles)	I200	I200	IL400	DP600	DP600	DPS1000	DPS640		
Providence		d70	d150	d150	d150		d150		
Bigger's Ferry				u200	u200	u400	u400	u400 R500	
Little Sugar Creek (10 miles)							g50	CH2000	
Twelve Mile Creek							a160		
Wahab Plantation						d150			
Waxhaw Creek	d70		C1200	C1200	C1200	C1200	CH2000		
Blair's Mill							cT250	cT250	cT250
White's Mill			T700	T700	T700	T700			
Camden	CT2000	CT2000							

This timeline provides an overall perspective on how opposing American and British forces were deployed. It is also a worksheet against which a newly conjectured scenario can be tested. However, its troop strengths are approximate. Actual troop strength depended on sickness, detachment duty, guard duty, etc. Some values are interpolated between known before and after values. Nonetheless, the strengths appear to be at least as precise as known by the commanders at that time. For that reason, commanders frequently ordered updated strength returns from their subordinates.

Conclusions

Beginning 7 September, Cornwallis's army marched from Camden towards North Carolina. Everyone understood that the large force of over 2000 professional soldiers would be used to overthrow the independent North Carolina government. From 12–24 September 1780, Cornwallis's army camped at Crawford's on Waxhaw Creek. Although the camp was near the South Carolina and North Carolina state line, both Cornwallis and Americans considered this camp within South Carolina.

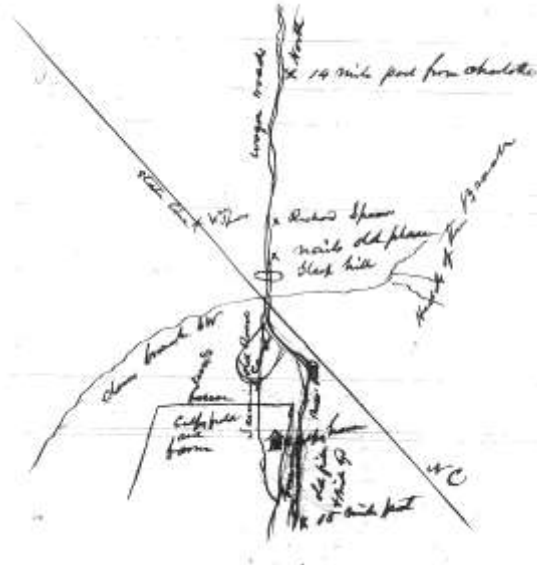
- On 12 September, from Crawford's on Waxhaw Creek, Cornwallis explicitly wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Cruger that he had not entered North Carolina. (Cornwallis 1780 in CP 1970, 80:11)
- While in the Waxhaws, he issued a *Proclamation of Sequester* against the property of certain notable South Carolina rebels. The Proclamation explicitly states that it was signed in "the district of Wacsaw" in the province of "South Carolina" (Cornwallis 1780 in Tarleton 1787, 191).
- Colonel William Richardson Davie explicitly wrote that while at Waxhaw Creek, "his Lordship was not ready to enter North Carolina" (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 21).
- Former royal North Carolina Governor Josiah Martin, who was with Cornwallis, must not have regarded Waxhaw Creek camp as in North Carolina since he did not issue his Proclamation to North Carolinians anytime during that 12-day camp. He waited until the army was in Charlotte. (Martin 1780 in Graham 1904, 263) (Preyer 1987, 157).

So, if contemporaneous sources indicate that Cornwallis's army camp at Waxhaw Creek was in South Carolina, then where did the army enter North Carolina? Or more precisely, what road was used and where did it cross the state line? First, Cornwallis's army used Steel Creek Road, as evidenced by:

- Steele Creek Road, also known as Charlotte Road and Camden Road, was a principal wagon road between Waxhaw Creek and Charlotte. It passed through the Catawba Nation, which was entirely within South Carolina. Colonel Thomas Sumter used the campground during late June and early July 1780 (Anderson 2006).
- British Lieutenant John Money stated the British Army "Halted at Twelve Mile Creek till the moon rose and then proceeded toward Sugar Creek on the Charlotte Road." (Money 1780, 24 Sep) (Allison 2009).
- Colonel William Richardson Davie wrote, "on the 24th of september our patrols gave information, that the enemy were in motion on the Steele-creek road leading to Charlotte." (Davie 1810 in Robinson 1976, 24).
- In 1789, Major Joseph Graham drew a map showing Cornwallis's route through the Catawba Nation (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188) (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6). The route was west of Six Mile Creek, entirely within South Carolina.
- In an 1812 published book, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee wrote that the British Army used Steele Creek Road (Lee 1812, I:201). This assertion was not refuted by eyewitness participants Davie or Graham (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 249).
- In 1827, Joseph Graham wrote that the British camped "ten miles from Charlotte, between McAlpin and Sugar Creeks on the Camden Road." (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 62, 249). That distance was impossible along Providence Road.
- There is no known evidence that the British Army marched along Providence Road in North Carolina. This inference appears only in secondary sources.

Secondly, Steel Creek Road crossed the state line at Clems Branch campground, as evidence by:

- Physical evidence of an old roadbed still exists, along which an old milestone that reads "XV m to C" meaning 15 miles to Charlotte (Anderson 2006).
- A hand drawn 1871 map, based on veteran pension applications, marked the road past Clems Branch campground as "Steele Cr. Road." (Stinson 1871 in Draper 1873, VV:5:45).
- In 1873, John Rosser, who was born about 1810 and grew up within 2 miles from the campground, wrote, "The line between the Carolinas crossed the Camden road at the branch" (Rosser 1873 in Draper 1873, VV:13:4.2-4.3). He sketched a map of the campground, old road, milestone, Clems Branch, and state line.



John Rosser sketch of Clems Branch campground (Rosser 1873 in Draper 1873, VV:13:6)

A milepost immediately south of the campground indicates 15 miles from Charlotte.

Finally, was it possible that Cornwallis's army veered off Steele Creek Road and bypassed Clems Branch campground? That was improbable because:

- There was no third alternative road:
 - In 1789, Major Joseph Graham drew a map that showed only two principal roads, Steele Creek Road and Providence Road (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Graham 1904, 188) (Graham 1789 in Tompkins in Robinson 1976, 6).
 - In 1827, Joseph Graham wrote that two roads connected Charlotte with Camden in 1780 (Graham 1827 in Graham 1904, 246).
 - As late as 1810, Joshua Gordon indicated that two roads connected Charlotte with Lancaster and so, maintaining a third road was unnecessary (Gordon 1810 in SCDAH 2007, 176.1 0010 004 ND00 66714 00).
 - The earliest known evidence of an alternative road appeared 45 years later in the 1825 Mills Atlas (Mills 1825).
- Major Joseph Graham's 1789 map showed Cornwallis's route crossing McAlpine Creek within North Carolina. That excludes present-day Harrisburg Road and Dorman Road north of Clems Branch.
- Even if a short bypass road existed, Cornwallis's 100-wagon convoy would have used the best available road to avoid delay.

Thus, Cornwallis's army almost certainly passed by Clems Branch campground on the already established wagon-road, locally called Steele Creek Road. At this point, his army crossed the state line, invading North Carolina.

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