CAPTAIN DAVID REES, FIGHTING QUAKER

South Carolina Royalists, Second Battalion AKA South Carolina Regiment in British records: He rode with Pearis and the Cunninghams

Abstracted by Marshaleigh Orr Bahan, his 5th Great Grand daughter

Genealogical research can provide mysteries and surprises which is probably why it holds one's interest. It is also possible to overlook very important facts about another line when attempting to focus on a particular ancestor. This has been the case with David Rees, who was overlooked in correspondence of August 2007 about the John Thomas family. In addition, family information reports were understandably incomplete. After over two hundred years of being denied it is time to tell the story of David Rees.

The April 2009 discovery that David Rees had been a loyalist caused some conflict with the author's naïve, superficial understanding of the American Revolution. Visions from the movie, "The Patriot," immediately surfaced and threatened to taint objectivity. Fortunately, the path of objectivity and enlightenment was chosen which has been a good; although late, history lesson. Total objectivity has been difficult to maintain and perhaps has not been maintained in the matter of the Battle of King's Mountain and death march of prisoners after the battle.

The American Revolution was not the idealistic myth that is presented to school children. Instead it was a complex international, class, racial, regional, religious and family struggle. No where was this more clearly demonstrated than in the South Carolina backcountry where the Revolutionary War was also a vicious civil war combined with genocide. It was ugly, bloody, treacherous and malicious. The Whigs and the Tories acted in equally shameful ways.

Parris provides a concise, objective summary of the background and war in the Carolinas. "At least thirty percent of our ancestors did not rush out with their muskets to fight for freedom from the British." (Parris, 1998, p. 204) The Carolinas were remarkable similar in regard to background but there was much more fighting in South Carolina. It has even been estimated that one third of all combat actions in the Revolution took place in South Carolina. For an indepth analysis and history of the war in Ninety Six, South Carolina Bass provides much insight with some bias. Unfortunately there is no index.

David Rees was dismissed by the Quaker's in Frederick County, Virginia for

bearing arms and was later, a Baptist Elder in South Carolina. The Bush River Baptist Church Minister, Elder Thomas Norris, whom Elder David Rees and Elder Philip Mulkey ordained in 1773, practiced the humble religious customs associated with Christ and taught the doctrine of non-resistance for which he was imprisoned in the old Ninety Six, South Carolina. It is likely the David Rees was acquainted with George Washington who spent much of his career in Frederick County, Virginia from 1748 when he was a young surveyor to 1758 (and later) when he was first elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses from Frederick County where he served for fifteen years. David Reece was listed under Colonel George Washington's name in a Poll for Burgesses taken in 1761. David Reece and Patrick Cunningham served in the Frederick County, Virginia Militia in Captain John Greenfields Company during the French and Indian War. It is not know if they saw military action but both were fined for missing a private muster in 1761. David Rees in-laws, Phillip Babb, Jr., Thomas Babb and Thomas Babb, Jr. were also fined for missing musters. Phillip Babb asked to be discharged in 1761.

David Rees was literate as he signed several documents and his wife, Elizabeth, and son, Solomon, signed their names in a good strong hand. A *Bible*, one *Young Man's Companion* and four old books were included in his estate. Elizabeth Babb Rees remained a Quaker and the couple's four children were reared as Quakers. The Marshall supplement to Hinshaw's Quaker records revealed that twenty-one men from Bush River Monthly Meeting were dismissed from 1776-1782 for taking up arms. Prominent Quakers during the Revolution were Major General Nathanael Greene and Betsy Ross.

With this information, David Rees became even more enigmatic. Fortunately, for the purpose of study, he fought with the British who kept good records and he was involved in some activities that merited recording and discussion on both sides. It at first seemed difficult to know what kind of man he was. His ordaining of a pacifist Baptist minister and Quaker upbringing brought into question his associations with controversial figures such as Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton, Richard Pearis, Robert Cunningham , Patrick Cunningham and William "Bloody Bill" Cunningham. (For the record, Tarleton did not burn a church full of people, did not die in America and had red hair.) Subsequent research provided more understanding of David Rees and the long standing relationships with Pearis and the Cunninghams dated to being neighbors in Frederick County, Virginia.

The fact that he fought with the South Carolina Royalists combined with other information suggests that David Rees was a man of strong principles. He did what he thought was right and honorable. Records show his involvement with Loyalists military actions from 1775 until his murder. His early involvement

was in response to oppressive measures by the Whigs who intended to impose the will of the Provincial Congress through fear and intimidation. The concept of "democracy" played no part in the struggle and was definitely not a motivating factor in Whig behaviors. Looking back, it was a power struggle rooted in a regional differences and attitudes. The low country and back country had a history of conflict with the low country having an attitude of superiority and dominance with the backcountry being under-represented although the population was greater. At the time, the back country was "the wild west." Most of David Rees' early military actions, as a South Carolina Royalists, were in Georgia with the exception of the Siege of Charlestown in 1780.

In the process of this paper, thoughts of another ancestor, a rebel or patriot, caused a detour to see if their paths might have crossed and to compare service. The first source located had a flowery and potentially disturbing account of his service which included King's Mountain which proved to be pure fantasy. The other ancestor enlisted 12 May 1781 and left service 12 May 1782 as a Sergeant in North Carolina. It is unknown whether he was "drafted" but the length of service, his single status, age of 26 years, and laws resulting from difficulties in securing military personnel leave one room to wonder. Various areas of research including dissertations, books, and news specials suggest that our ancestors were not the volunteers that we have thought them to be. (Maass, 2007 pp. 300-315) In addition after the initial actions of the war, the war was largely fought by those with no property and little prospect or those who were drafted. They fought for land and pay. (The Real Revolution - CBS News)

David Rees descended from Welsh Quaker immigrants to Pennsylvania in the mid to late 1600s. His parents, Thomas and Margaret Bowen Rees were both born in Pennsylvania. They married about 1730 in Pennsylvania and were the parents of ten known children; four or five of whom, including David born about 1738, were probably born in Pennsylvania. The family moved to Frederick County, Virginia in about 1742 where the other children were born. Margaret Bowen's parents (Henry and Jane/Jean Carter Bowen) also moved as Henry Bowen, her father, and Thomas Rees split a parcel of land with both purchasing on the same day and Henry Bowen is documented in Frederick County, Virginia Road Records. More extended family information will be provided later in Appendix II.

A timeline was developed to help organize records available for David Rees, possible events/records that might relate to him and to put them in historic perspective. It will be included at this point for purpose of reference and as the body of this paper.

Historic Timeline for DAVID REES

1738 Approximate birth year for David Rees probably in Chester County, Pennsylvania

1743 30 January, Thomas Rees, husbandman, of Frederick County purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 448 acre parcel of land and Henry Bowen purchased the other half.

1743- 1772 Numerous references to Thomas Rees, Henry Bowen, Thomas Babb, Richard Pearis, various Cunninghams and others in the Frederick County Road Orders for 1743-1772

1755 2 September, Thomas Babb and Thomas Babb, Jr. of Captain Isaac Parkin's Company fined for missed musters

1758 28 October, Phillip Babb, Jr. fined for missing two private and one general muster

1761 5 January, David Rees marriage to Elizabeth Babb in Virginia recorded; actual marriage date before this date. Elizabeth Babb was the only daughter of Thomas and Sarah Foulk Babb who also had six sons. Elizabeth's great grandfather, Phillip Babb, was recorded in Maine 24 November 1652 with his appointment as Constable for the Isles of Shoals to assist in preserving order and in collecting taxes. He was also a butcher, active publicly and there are reports that he was a pirate. More family information will follow in Appendix IV.

18 May, Poll taken at the Election of Burgesses, Frederick County, Virginia with David Reece listed under Colonel George Washington and under Colonel George Mercer

9 October, David Reece and Patrick Cunningham of Captain John Greenfields Company fined ten shillings for missing one private muster. They were horsemen. Phillip Babb of Captain John Greenfields Company, on his Motion, be discharged of further duty at musters

David and Elizabeth Babb Rees had four known children, birth dates and places uncertain. None of their children were found in Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia records. It is unclear if the children would have been recorded as their father was dismissed. There are no known extant records for the important Wateree Meeting which was in or near Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Wateree Monthly Meeting was also known as the Fredericksburg or Camden meeting of South Carolina. The Wateree Meeting; apparently continued, although diminished, and was "laid down" about 1782.

1762 David Rees dismissed from Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia for bearing arms at general muster and exercising with the muster

1765 7 October, Elizabeth, wife of David Rees, Certificate of transfer to Wateree Monthly Meeting in South Carolina from Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia

22 October, Land grant for 200 acres on Beaver Dam Branch, Berkeley Co., South Carolina, David Rees

1766 Elizabeth Babb Rees' brother, Joseph and his wife, Mary, and three sons moved to Piedmont area of Laurens County, South Carolina where two daughters and another son were born. Elizabeth's first cousins, Henry Mercer Babb and his sister, Margaret Babb Wadington (with extended family) moved from Virginia to Newberry area, South Carolina. More Babb family information will follow in Appexdix IV.

1767 30 March, Land grant for 200 acres in Berkley Co., South Carolina to David Rees

November Joseph Babb received grant for 200 acres on Beaver Dam Branch in present day Laurens County, South Carolina

7 December, Memorial for 200 acres on Beaver Dam Branch, Berkeley County, David Rees

1768 21 May, Plat, David Spence for 200 acres in Berkley County (Saluda River): Names indexed: John Caldwell, James Hogan, Samuel Lovern, David Reese, David Spence, John Troup

29 December, David Spence Memorial for 200 acres on Saludy River, Berkly County: Names indexed: James Hogan, Samuel Lomun, David Reese, David Spence

1769 After years of raiding by local groups; the Royal Governor sent Colonel Schovel to mediate the problem, "who, instead of redressing the grievances on both sides, armed the depredators and paraded them for battle; they were, consequently, called Schofilites." The Regulators were the counter group to the "depredators" in this biased commentary which clearly points out the sharp divisions between South Carolina's low country and back country in which the low country was favored. "The governor and council saw the source of the difficulties, and, in 1769, seven new courts, with suitable jails and courthouses, were established indifferent parts of the back country. By these establishes courts, the honest Regulators gained all that they wanted, and many dishonest Schofilites got what they had long merited—suitable punishment for their offences. It was remarkable with these men, that having been marshaled by Schovel, under authority of the royal governor, most of them joined the tories or royalists when the revolution broke out, about six years after having been thus marshaled.' (Johnson 1851, p. 45) This rather long quotation is necessary because it helps establish bias, some history and the depth of feeling and resentment which might help explain the extraordinary brutality of the war in the back country of South Carolina. (Johnson 1851, p. 106) provided a gratuitous history of the term Tory, "....the lowest class of the people in Ireland were then called tories, and were sometimes called Popish banditti.")

1771 15 February, Plat, James Jones for 200 acres on Beaver Dam Creek, Berkeley County, Saluda River: Names indexed: William Anderson, John Bremar, James Jones, David Rees, John Richardson

1773 8 March, Land grant for 100 acres in Berkly County., South Carolina to David Rees

David Rees, Elder at Bush River Baptist Church, Newberry District, South Carolina

1774 23 June, Land grant for 100 acres in Berkeley County, David Rees

6 July, The General Meeting at the Exchange where delegates from the back country and the low country elected five delegates for the First Continental Congress

3 December, Memorial for 100 acres on Saluda River, Berkeley County, South Carolina David Rees, et al

1775 11 January, A Provincial Congress of elected delegates met and created committees to govern South Carolina

16 September, Treaty of Ninety Six in which both parties were represented but the Nonassociators representative was the timid, drunken, corpulent Colonel Thomas Fletchall who failed to carry out instructions and allowed William Henry Drayton of the Council Safety to dictate terms which bound followers of both groups "not to take up arms in support of any British forces that might land in the colony during the "unhappy dispute" with Britain and not to "oppose the proceedings of the Congress of this colony or its authorities derived therefrom"....(Lambert 1987, pp. 41-42)

15 September, The last royal governor of South Carolina, Lord William Campbell, fled to a British Warship

4 October, Wagon of 1,000 pounds of powder and 2000 pounds lead sent to Cherokee by Whigs

1 November, Robert Cunningham was brought to Charlestown. "Arrested on the basis of an affidavit from Captain John Caldwell of the Ninety Six Militia Regiment and presumably as a result of his letter to Drayton renouncing the September 16 treaty...." (Lambert 1987, p. 44) This arrest led to the first blood of the war spilled on South Carolina soil. (Lambert 1987, p. 42)

3 November, Patrick Cunningham led about 60 men, including David Rees, in unsuccessful attempt to rescue his captured brother, Robert Cunningham; coincidentally, captured the ammunition, mentioned above, in action known as Ninety Six (present day Greenwood County, South Carolina)

8 November, Vote to assemble force under Colonel Richard Richardson to "seize Patrick Cunningham, Henry O'Neal, Hugh Brown, David Reese, Nathaniel Howard, Henry Green, and Jacob Bochman, the leaders of the Royal Party."

22 November, Agreement for Cessation of Arms Between Maj. Joseph Robinson, Commander of a body of his Majesty's Militia now under arms for himself and the troops under his command, of the one part; and Major Andrew Williamson and Major James Mayson, commanders of the fort at Ninety-Six for themselves and the troops therein under the direction of the Provincial Congress

22 December, David Rees and 135 Loyalists captured during the Snow Campaign, **while the truce was in effect**, at the Battle of Great Cane Break (present day Greenville County)

"All opposition was considered desperate, but the royalists continued in arms, retreating under Patrick Cummingham into the Indian nation, whose neutrality they supposed might protect them. The powder which they had seized was recovered, most of their leaders arrested and sent down to Charlestown." (Johnson 1851, p. 142)

1776 2 January, David Rees and other prisoners sent to Charles Town by Colonel Richardson

January, Petition from David Rees and other Backcountry Prisoners Note: Probably same as Subscription below

Subscription to the Provincial Congress of individuals agreeing to the resolution of said Providence (1 page; some signatures have been cancelled) Names indexed: Burges, James; Davis, James; Drayton, William; Floyd, Matthew; Green; Henry; McDavid, Patrick; Proctor, Robert; Rees, David

26 March, South Carolina became the second colony, of thirteen, to adopt a Constitution

April, South Carolina General Assembly issued a "Declaration of Pardon or Amnesty" for David Rees and 120 captured backcountry Loyalist taken during the Snow Campaign. Fifteen of the 136 men captured were excluded from the amnesty including Richard Pearis, Patrick Cunningham, Thomas Fletchall and Robert Cunningham. The fifteen were released in July 1776.

1 July, Upon hearing that the British fleet was in Charles Town Harbor; the Cherokees launched an attack, burning homes and killing settlers. Major Andrew Williamson gathered a force to punish the Cherokee. "....and in its course the Spartan Regiment was ordered by Williamson to destroy the stronghold of Richard Pearis, because it was an Indian and Tory base. This stockade was where the city of Greenville now stands, and Pearis's lands included Paris Mountain----which, in corrupted form, preserves his name.

Even though the Cherokees were subdued, the frontiers were not considered safe. They were avowed Tories;...." "A History of Spartanburg County"

"The year 1776 was a distinguished era in the history of South-Carolina: a combined attack of the British army and navy was defeated, and the Cherokee nation of Indians totally vanquished, and made to surrender their lands, as a price of peace, although supported by the British." (Johnson 1851, p. 143)

West Florida designated as refuge for Loyalists

1777 No records found

1778 19 June, Capture of Privateers in Charlestown

End of 1778 Augustine Prevost given permission by Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of British forces in America to create military unit of Loyalists refugees from South Carolina; official name South Carolina Royalists but also known as South Carolina Regiment in British records.

"Except for a furlough after the British conquered South Carolina in 1780, the regiment remained on duty for the rest of the war....only the Royalists attained anything like its authorized strength for an extended period while the war lasted." (Lambert 1987, p. 72)

December, British forces including the South Carolina Royalists led overland from Florida by Major General Augustine Prevost captured Savannah, Georgia (Early January 1779, organized resistance in coastal Georgia ceased with the capture Fort Morris at Sunbury and retreat into South Carolina of Howe's Continental Army.

1 July 1778-1 August 1779, "Abstract of Pay due to Captain Richard PEARIS Commanding a Company of Colonel STUARTs Corps of Loyal Refugees in West Florida for himself 1 Serjeant & 3 Privates upon Detachment in Georgia & East Florida.

To Capt. PEARIS's pay from the 1st July 1778 to the 1st August 1779 Inclusive 397 days

Great Britain, Public Record Office, Audit Office, Class 13, Volume 93, page 620...." (Don McHugh website)

It seems likely, but unverified, that Captain David Rees was also in Florida at about this same time as Captain Richard Pearis. See entry for 10 June 1779 and "Certification" below.

David Rees on 1778-1779 Jury list for Little River between "Broad & Saludy" (Hendrix & Lindsay 1980, p. 97)

1779 1 February, Archibald Campbell led South Carolina Royalists, Brown's Rangers and a North Carolina Provincial Regiment in occupation of Augusta, Georgia

Mounted units from Royalists and North Carolinas sent to secure frontier forts and offer oath of allegiance to the crown; second battalion of Royalists recruited 13 February, Kettle Creek was a serious defeat for Boyd led Loyalists but South Carolina Royalist not involved as the groups had split after Savannah

3 March, South Carolina Royalists in Briar Creek, Georgia military action

31 March, South Carolina Royalists in Beach Island, Georgia military action

10 June, Lt. Col. Nisbet Balfour divided his force sending South Carolina Royalists up the West fork of the Broad River

"Operating under Clinton's proclamation of May 22, Pearis and David Rees, one of the 'powder' men of 1775, signed an agreement on June 10 with four representatives of 'the people' south of the Saluda. By this instrument, these 'people' agreed to take protection, to give up the ammunition and supplies stored in the fort at Whitehall and to disarm and discharge its garrison." (Lambert 1987, p. 106)

15 September-October, Siege of Savannah, Georgia; South Carolina Royalists were crucial in defense and praised for what may have been their finest hour as an organized unit

Captn David Rees and other officers signed Certification of South Carolina Royalist on half pay which lacks day/month dates but events and place name suggest date period back to 1778 (The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies)

8 November Governor issues proclamation calling on persons who had joined the British to return. David Reas was on a list of 50 names published.

1780 11 February, First landings by British on warships and transports in Siege of Charlestown

April, Captain David Reese on list of South Carolina Royalists, Second Battalion on Half-Pay at Savannah, in 1780; paid to 24 April 1780 and sent into back-country when troops lay before Charlestown. (Clark 1981, p. 47)

The South Carolina Royalists, under the command of Lieutenant General Earl Lord Cornwallis, were East of the Cooper River, helped seal off the city and had three wounded.

12 May, Charles Town surrenders

18/19 August, Musgrove's Mills, part of South Carolina Royalists just returned from furlough plus new recruits and Colonel Daniel Clary's Unit fought in this attack on Rebels which was repulsed with heavy losses by Loyalists (Lambert 1987, p. 133) (location disputed perhaps present day Spartanburg County, South Carolina)

Cornwallis ordered the South Carolina Royalists to Camden (Lambert 1987, p. 135) "The South Carolina Royalists had seen hard service around Ninety Six in 1780, after being transferred to Camden they fought at Hobkirk's Hill and retreated with Rawdon...." (Lambert 1987, p. 217) Note: Hobkirk's Hill was 25 April 1781.

7 October, King's Mountain, York County; Colonel Daniel Clary's Unit took part; many Loyalist prisoners were murdered after this battle by Whigs. After Kings Mountain Clary's regiment ceased to exist as a fighting force. Numbers vary but roughly 225 Loyalists were killed, 163 were wounded, 716 were taken prisoner. Clary escaped. (present day York County, South Carolina)

"BATTLE ENDS: PATROTS MARCH PRISONERS TO HILLSBOROUGH

After the battle, the victorious Patriots and the captured Loyalists had to camp together. Soon it became dark and the cries of the wounded were heard and often unheeded.

The next morning, the sun came out for the first time in days. Fearing that Cornwallis would soon be upon them, many of the Patriot militia left for their homes. A contingent of Patriots took the prisoners northward to the Continental Army jurisdiction in Hillsborough.

During the journey, a number of prisoners were brutally beaten and some prisoners were hacked with swords. A number of unjust murders took place—not the Patriots finest hour. The injustices continued a week later when a committee of Patriots appointed a jury to try some of the so-called "obnoxious" Loyalists. 36 Loyalists were found guilty of breaking open houses, burning houses and killing citizens. Nine were hanged." (The American Revolution.org website)

13 October, "Friday, 13th. Moved six miles to Bickerstaff's plantation. In the evening their liberality extended so far as to send five old shirts to nine of us,as a change of linen-other things in like proportion.

Saturday, 14th, Twelve field officers were chosen to try the militia prisoners-particularly those who had the most influence in the country. They condemed (sic) thirty-in the evening they began to execute Lieut.-Col. Mills, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Chitwood, and six others, who unfortunately fell a sacrifice to their infamous mock jury. Mills, Wilson, and Chitwood died like Romans-the others were reprieved." (Allaire's Diary)

"On the fourteenth, a court martial, composed of twelve field officers, was held for the trial of the militia prisoners; when, after a short hearing, they condemned thirty of the most principal and respectable characters, whom they considered to be most inimical to them, to be executed; and, at six o'clock in the evening of the same day, executed Col. Mills, Capt. Chitwood, Capt. Wilson, and six privates....Several of the militia that were worn out with fatigue, and not being able to keep up, were cut down, and trodden to death in the mire....The Rebel officers would often go amongst the prisoners, draw their swords, cut down and wound those whom their wicked and savage minds prompted. This is a specimen of Rebel lenity-you may report it without the least equivocation, for upon the word and honor of a gentleman, this description is not equal to their barbarity...." (Allaire letter dated 30 January 1781, Charlestown)

" 'twelve field officers were chosen to try the militia prisoners-particularly those who had the most influence in the country'; thirtynine (30 in Allaire; 24 in Chesney) were condemned to death by these proceedings of whom nine (10 in Chesney) were executed on the spot in full view of all the prisoners, and the rest were reprieved. John Rutledge maintained that the victims included 'the most noted horse thieves and Tories' of North Carolina; but the most prominent of the victims was the influential Colonel Ambrose Mills of Green River, who also happened to be a brother-inlaw to Thomas Fletchall, one of the leading figures in the 1775 backcountry uprising against the South Carolina Provincial Congress. Two South Carolinians went to the gallows, a 'Captain Wilson,' apparently Robert Wilson of Plummer's regiment, and an unidentified man; there might have been more executions but rumors that Tarleton was in the area caused the proceedings to be terminated." (Lambert 1987, p. 143; cites Papers of Cornwallis, p.127 and Chesney pp. 18-20 in notes.)

from Chesney, "....untill Monday night [October 12] when an ear of Indian corn was served to each; at Gilbert's town a mock tryal was held and 24 sentenced to death 10 of whom suffered before the approach of Tarlton's force 127 obliged them to move towards the Yadkin 128 cutting and i striking us by the road in a savage manner...."

Colonel Ambrose Mills, Captain Robert Wilson and Captain John

Chitwood were on the 19 April 1782 List of Murdered South Carolina Loyalist. This list and Allaire's Diary are the only references to Captain John Chitwood He is not listed in Clark's book but further research revealed that Chitwood was from North Carolina not South Carolina.

Captain David Rees' recognition by Whigs as a leader of the Royal Party and active military service suggest that he might have been one of the thirty or thirty nine chosen on 14 October 1780 for execution but analysis of available accounts offers information about the nine who were hanged and he was not one of them. Seven of the nine were from North Carolina. Additional information about the patriot/rebel officers in charge of the prisoners is ominous. The hangings would have continued but for the intervention of Colonel Isaac Shelby (who had established the legal basis for the trials), later first governor of Kentucky. It is to be noted that the hangings were not "proper or humane." The victims died a slow death by strangulation, flaying about in the fire light.

The militia split up leaving the loutish, sadistic bully Colonel Benjamin "Terror of the Tories" Cleveland and Major Joseph Winston in command. Cleveland had a history of personal failures and hating, torturing, and hanging Tories. He had been an instigator of the "trial" and hangings mentioned earlier and with his history, his blood lust was probably not satisfied. Unfortunately the names of the other condemned men at the "trial" have not been found but it is quite possible that Cleveland would continue to carry out the "executions." This is supported by reports of additional hangings, abuse and murder of prisoners by contemporary witnesses. "A report seems to have reached Lord Cornwallis that the humanity of the Indians was in "striking contrast to the barbarities committed by the mountaineers." (Hist. MSS. Comm., Report on the American MSS. In the Royal Institute, Vol. II., P. 225.)" (Chesney p. 65)

"....we have lost by the folly, not to say anything worse, of those who had them in charge upwards of 600 men...." General Nathanel Greene to General George Washington 7 Dec 1780

Hammett further adds "The Whig Militiamen had taken prisoner over 700 of the enemy on 7 oct 1780 at the Battle of King's Mountain (1), but by the time they arrived at Bethabara on the 24th, they had no more than 300 prisoners (2). By early December, they were down to only 130 prisoners and by 6 Jan 1780, they had only 60 men left." (TNGenWeb Project) The generals were disappointed not to have the prisoners to exchange which was nearly as important as winning the battle.

1781 NOTE: There were at least 65 Battles or Actions in South Carolina starting with Cowpens on 16 January 1781 in which Captain David Rees may have participated. It is unclear about his status in 1781 as his widow was paid six months pay for 14 Jun-13 Dec 1780 on 1 March 1782 which would indicate no further service after 13 December 1780. Pay record, explanation by Davenport and the Petition to Lord Germain strongly suggest that David Rees was among those captives murdered by Whigs after Kings Mountain. It is likely that he died between 7 October 1780 and 13 December 1780 probably in North Carolina.

Lambert notes, "The pay records reveal only so much. As noted elsewhere, the militia pay records in T50/1 were created in and near Charlestown in 1781 and 1782 after the British had evacuated the interior of South Carolina; unless relatives established the fact of death of a militiaman in the backcountry in order to claim the pay due him, the pay lists do not record those who died at Kings Mountain or on other battlefields;...." (Lambert 1987, p. 147)

About September Governor Rutledge issued his proclamation for removal of wives and children of Tories to Charles Town, SC. This took five or six weeks and produced outrage.

1782 1 March, "Pay Abstract Nr 89, Colonel Daniel Clary's Regiment, Dutch Fork Militia, Ninety Six Brigade, six-months pay, 14 Jun-13 Dec 1780: Nr 1; Rank Captain; Name Reece, David; remarks rate of pay L25.0.0 Receipt: Charlestown, SC, 1 March 1782. "Received of Colonel Gray, Deputy Pay Master, by order of the Commandant, 25 pounds Sterling, in full of the above for which I have signed two receipts of this tenor and date, for my deceased husband. Elizabeth Reece" (PRO T50, Vol 6) (Clark 1981, p. 232)

Davenport writes that Joseph Davenport received pay for the same period after King's Mountain although Major Ferguson's Special Corps ceased to exist. "The British Army did not pay for service in nonexistent commands....The most likely deduction is that he was a prisoner-of-war, held in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and later exchanged. As such he was yet charged to Ferguson's Corps and remained on the British Army Payroll." Joseph Davenport was not on the 19 April 1782 list of murdered Loyalists.

Lambert writes: "Male refugees who held militia commissions were given their arrears of pay through May 1782, after which they received allowances as refugees unless they returned to active service. Thus refugees of the 'first class,' sixty men holding commission as captains or higher and thirteen of the more prominent civilians, received four shillings eightpence per day; a number of captains, lieutenants, and civilians of the 'second class' received two shillings fourpence....Widows drew allowances commensurate with the status of their deceased husbands." (Lambert 1987, p. 230)

19 April, Petition to Lord Germain signed by 11 South Carolina Loyalist Officers listing the names of about 300 Loyalists murdered by Whigs during the Revolution. David Rees, Colonel of the Militia was listed. Three of the January 1776 Backcountry petitioners were murdered. Also murdered were Lt. Joseph Alexander and Lt. Col. John Mayfield who was killed in 1782 by Captain John Hood and others disguised as British. O'Kelley states that today this would be considered a successful special operations mission but that the enemy might consider it murder. (This list was confined to the 96th District, the Southern part of Camden, and the upper parts of Orangeburg, with five in Charlestown.) Lambert reports that over half of the men listed did not appear on British Pay Rolls. Lambert 1987, p. 212)

26 September, Mrs. Elizabeth Rees (widow of David Rees) listed as a refugee in Charles Town, SC. (There were also other "familiar" Ninety Six Loyalist names listed.) (Clark 1981, p. 523)

1783 29 November, Solomon Rees dismissed by Bush River Monthly Meeting for marrying out of unity

1785 26 February, Elizabeth Rees dismissed by Bush River Monthly Meeting. There is no reason given which suggests it may have been the mother, not the daughter.

By 10 March, Elizabeth Babb Rees was Administratrix of the estate of David Rees (Russ) with bond of 5,000 pounds. It should be noted that David Rees' property was not confiscated for his Loyalist activity which is in keeping with reports that fewer backcountry estates were confiscated than low country estates. (See Appendx I)

25 March, John Rees dismissed by Bush River Monthly Meeting for marrying out of unity

1776c or later Babb, Mrs. Mary, Account audited (file no. 216) of claims growing out of the American Revolution. (Elizabeth Babb Rees' brother, Joseph's wife was named Mary and they were Quakers so the claim may have been for impressed property but maybe not as it qualifies for DAR.)

Unfortunately nothing further is known about Elizabeth Babb Rees but there is additional information about her children. With time, perhaps more will be learned. Perhaps she remarried.

I. Solomon Rees married Jane Murdock who was born 10 July 1763 in

Ireland. On 29 November 1783, Solomon Rees was dismissed by Bush River MM, SC for marrying out of unity. They were married and lived in Newberry, South Carolina. It is reported that Solomon was born on, lived on and died on the same land in Newberry, South Carolina that his father had obtained. It is more probably that he was born in Virginia unless he was about 17 years old when he married Jane Murdock. He and Jane had five children: 1. Solomon Rees married Jane McClung; 2. Mary Rees born 25 July 1785 married James McClung; 3. Elizabeth Rees born 19 April 1792 married James Murdock; 4. Jane Rees born 5 September 1794 married Alexander Hamilton Plunkett; 5. Sarah Rees born 15 July 1801 married John Coppock.

II. John Rees married 1st Charity Clarke before 3 March 1786 and was dismissed by his Quaker Meeting for marrying out of unity. Three children were born of this union: 1. David T. Rees who married Nancy McKittrick lived for awhile in North Carolina but returned to South Carolina; 2. Nancy Rees who married John Thomas and 3. Elizabeth Rees who married John McFarland and lived and died in South Carolina.

John Rees married 2nd, Mary Johnson, (widow of Robert Richardson) who was reared as a Quaker. All of their children were born in Newberry County, South Carolina and were; 1. John Bascom Rees born 24 February 1801 who married Malinda Johnson of Buncombe County, North Carolina and moved to Georgia; 2. Mary Ann "Polly" Rees born 6 January 1806 who married James Dugan Murray of Buncombe County, North Carolina and moved to Missouri; 3. William born 1807 married Margaret Caroline Plumbee and died in Henderson County, North Carolina; 4. Susan, Susannah, "Susy Ann" Rees born 25 July 1809 married Robert Wayne Crawford Thomas and lived in Henderson County, North Carolina; 5. Solomon Rees born 30 July 1811 married Matilda M. Murray moved to Georgia and died somewhere on Platt River, Missouri on his way to the California gold fields.

III. Elizabeth Rees married John Lowery (reported as moving to Tennessee by one researcher); possibly remained in South Carolina; an Elizabeth Lowery is on 1820 census for Newberry, South Carolina as head of household, family "fit" earlier census data. A John Lowry fought with Felder's Battalion, Artillery, South Carolina Militia during the War of 1812.

IIII. Sarah Rees married Charles Lowery and died in Cass County, Georgia. Extensive family history is available which lacks her family and "guesses" at her last name. It does not reference John Lowery, as a brother of Charles Lowery, or Elizabeth Rees. See: Lowery Family in "History of Euharlee." Euharlee is in SW Bartow County, Georgia.

Note: Various Lowerys including a Charles are found in Frederick County, Virginia records along with Rees, Babb, Bowen, Cunningham, and other familiar names. The author has not done research to see if a connection exists. More about descendants of David and Elizabeth Babb Rees can be found in *The Heritage of Old Buncombe County North Carolina, Volume II,* 1987 in various articles including #66, #180, #404, #476 and #478. This paper provides background to a previous paper, "Rev. Thomas J. Dawson" by this author published in "A Lot of Bunkum": Vol. 29, Issue No. 3, August 2008.

Note: In some cases, various sources have different dates for the same events; an attempt has been made to reconcile this based on preponderance.

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APPENDIX I

A. David Rees-Plat for 200 acres on Beaver Dam Branch 22 October 1765

Santh Carolina. Invanial to a precept - deneted under В the heard and deal of John Trank Erg, As dated the first day of Oct 1165 have admeasured and laid out nuto David D Hees a plantation or fract land in Berkley bau dy, coulaming а two hundred acres, in the york behaven V Broad and Saludy River: and bounded i a Small branch of Saludy River called d Vacant and hinner by the mame of Beave Branch and is Shounded all round on vacant land, and hat such R les forme and marks as the above flat represents Edu e e s-Plat for 100 acres in Berkly County 8 March 1773 С 11473 Lave likes a hach Sec. 10 and deres " County a. - The watery Saluda S to the NE an Land hay 1 to the u herde to the of an land hand b ililand to the SW on Land land and to the Willer # 1. the S hand and to are filson and hatte Such С of the above plat represents Jus? Shape H marks r the 8/12 may march 14/3 Posefel Might 25 Ch. i

ption to the Provincial Congress of individuals agreeing to the resolution of said Province" addressed to the Honourable Wm. Henry Drayton and signed by David Rees and others probably in January 1776

Of interest in that the first or second name and a name with a line through it is Richard Pearis who had signed in a bold hand. Names indexed : James Burges, James Davis, William Henry Drayton, Matthew Floyd, Henry Green, Patrick McDavid, Robert Proctor and David Rees.

D. Abstract of Estate of Russ, or Rees, David from, *Abstracts of Old Ninety Six and Abbeville District Wills and Bonds: as on File in the Abbeville, South Carolina Courthouse:* "Est. admnr. Mar. 10, 1786 by Elizabeth Russ or Rees, John Jastis, Nathaniel Hayworth, Solomon Rees, bound to John Thomas Ord. 96 Dist. Sum 5,000 Lbs. Inv. Made April 24, 1786 by Jas. Abernathy, John Richardson, John Crumly. (Name appears Rees or Rees, Russ, not positive.)

E. Transcript of Estate Documents and partial page with signatures of Elizabeth Rees and Solomon Rees

State of South Carolina

 96 Dist.
 Know all men by these ?____? ___? Elizabeth

 Rees, John Justice, Nathaniel Hayworth, Solomon Rees, of the District of

 Ninty Six of State aforesaid, are held and ? by bound ___? to John Thomas,

 Jus.
 Post the full of ____? sum of Five thousand pounds lawful money of

 the State aforesaid tp be ____? said ____? these ____? ___? In the

 office of Ordinary for the said District. To which ? ? of truly to be ____?

 bind ourselves ___? ___?.
 ? Each of every of ___?? ?

 P___? W__? ___? her? This Tenth day of March1786.

 Whereas administration of all __? ?
 ? of David Rees __? Elizabeth

 Rees shall __? ?
 ? administer? all the Rights & __? of the __? ?

 ? f___? Charges the letters of make a __? 7? Inventory of all __? ?

& chattles of the Dec. and ___? Here sec___? to law & ___? a return ___?__? office of the same. ___?__? Ninty days from this date then the above obligation to ___?__? to remain in full force & ___? Test Abigal Yancy Elizabeth Rees

_____Illegible

Elizabeth Rees John Justis Nathaniel Hayworth Solomon Rees

- afat Invento twee of the Dec. S 0 u ay pon t tigation & h С a thegal yancey r 0 1 i n a

Ninety Six District} By John Thomas, Jr. Esq. Ordinary of the Dist. Aforesaid

To James Abernathy, John Crumby, John Johnston & John Richardson, Freeholders

These are to authorize you or any three of you to repair to all such places in this District as you shall be ___?__?__? by Elizabeth Rees administratrix upon the estate of David Res Dec. Where ?___?__? of the goods & Chattels of the said Dec. are within the said places of which shall be shown unto you by the said administratrix & there view & appraise the same being first sworn, to make a true & perfect Inventory & apprisement thereof & Cause the same to be returned to be returned under the hands of any three of you unto the said Elizabeth adm. Within fifty days from the date hereof. Given under my hand & Seal James Yancy Esq. Surrogate to the office ?? aforesaid this tenth-day of March 1786.

Inventory dated April the 26 1786 (without the three numbers after items)

one horse one cow and calf and bell 2 yerlem? 1 pot 1 hammer 1 loom & shuttles 7 head of sheep 1 bed and bedstid 1 bed and bedstead 5 small boxes 2 chests 1 c 1 pocket book 12 peaces of sp? 1 cow and calf 1 lock chain 1 m?a lot of knives and forks 1 tea ketle	 2 S/, 1 pair of horse shoes 1 C?tten knif and box 1 C?, 1 churn, 2 tubs 2 ?iggin, 1 ? 1 pot and pot hooks 1 small pot 1 big wheel 1 ? 1 spinning wheel 1 half ?ose of cherry 3 ? ?ys one table one little wheel one side saddle 4 head of hogs 1 hay ?, 1 sickkel 1 cow hide
1 half dozen plates 2 ? old pewter and spoons 2 pair of sissers & neadles one watch 1 bible One young mans Companion four old books one spice mill one looking g one cream jug, 1 butter print 4 canesters, 1 bottle, 1? cork one coffy pot, 1 g? Cup 1 candle stick, 1 g?, 1 pepper box 1 crock, 1 sugar box, 1 lock 1 hatchet 1 pair of cotton cards 1 rasor, 1 Chop? wife	one accounts one account one account Lent money 1 account Apraisen of the estate of David Rees, Deceased James Abernathy John Richardson John Crumly April the 26 1786

South Carolina Ninety Six Dist } This day personally appeared James Abernathy, John Richardson, & John Crumley before me Robert Gillam one of the Justices for the District aforesaid and being Sworn as the ___?__? on their oath that they will ju? Appraise the goods and Chattel of the Estate of David Rees __?__? all be shown them by Elizabeth Rees administratrix.

Sworn to before me this 24 day of April 1786 Robert Gillam, J. P.

James Abernathy John Richardson John Crumly Solomon Rees

APPENDIX II

David Rees (husband of Elizabeth Babb, See Appendix IV), son of Thomas Rees and Margret Bowen

A. Thomas Rees was born about 1709 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 7 March 1785 in Frederick County, Virginia

Son of Thomas Rees (son of David Rees) born 8 July 1681 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 October 1713 in Chester, Pennsylvania and Rebecca Price (daughter of Philip Price born about 1655 Wales; died 1719 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Margaret Unknown born1657 Somerset, Pennsylvania) born about 1686 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

B. Margaret Bowen (wife of Thomas Rees) born about 1712 Chester County, Pennsylvania; died April 1783 Frederick County, Virginia

Daughter of Henry Bowen born 1679 Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1755 Frederick County, Virginia (son of Moses Bowen born Wales; died Pennsylvania and Mary McMillan born Wales; died Pennsylvania) and Jane Carter (daughter of Robert Carter) born 1683 Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1755, Frederick County, Virginia

APPENDIX III

Elizabeth Babb (wife of David Rees), daughter of Thomas Babb, Jr. and Sarah Foulk

A. Thomas Babb, Jr. born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle, Delaware; died 4 November 1760, Apple Pie Ridge, Frederick County, Virginia

Son of Thomas Babb, Sr. (son of Phillip and Mary Baylie Babb) born 1667 Hog Island, Maine; died 17 August1748 New Castle, Delaware and Bathsheba Hussey (daughter of John and Rebecca Perkins Hussey daughter of Isaac and Susannah Wise Perkins)

B. Sarah Foulk born about 1708 Chester, Pennsylvania; died after 1746 Daughter of William and Elizabeth Foulk Cope

C. Married 26 June 1729 in Holy Trinity "Old Swedes Church" Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware Seven children: 1. Philip Babb born 26 October 1731 in Chester, Pennsylvania married Mary Perkins

2. Peter Babb born about 1735 in Frederick County, Virginia married Mary Bowen

3. Joseph Babb born about 1740 in Frederick County, Virginia married mary McCool

4. Elizabeth Babb born in Frederick County, Virginia married David Rees

5. Stephen Babb born about 1742 in Frederick County, Virginia married Mary Malin

6. Thomas Babb, Jr. born in Frederick County, Virginia

7. Sampson Babb born about 1746 in Frederick County, Virginia