

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

### Muster Roll, Capt. Richard Winn, 1776-77

Transcribed and annotated by Harriet Imrey

11/28/22

B417

List of the Garrison of Fort McIntosh on St. Tilla River [Satilla River GA]

Surrendered Prisoners of War

2/18/1777<sup>1</sup>

South Carolina Rangers [Third Regiment, Col. William Thomson<sup>2</sup>]

Commander of the Fort: Captain Richard Winn<sup>3</sup> [Fairfield Co SC]

Lieutenant: William Caldwell [Newberry Co SC]

Lieutenant: Oliver Towels [Oliver Towles, Newberry Co SC]

Sergeant: John Holles [John Hollis,<sup>4</sup> Fairfield Co SC]

Privates:

James Adams

Thomas Alexander

Philip Anderson

William Brewers

Hector [Hicks] Chappel [Richland Co]

George Corks (absent)

Daniel Duff [Union Co]

William Duff [Union Co]

William Duggers (absent) [Fairfield Co]

Richard Duggins (absent) [Fairfield Co]

Thomas Gore (wounded) [Fairfield Co]

Thomas Hallem [Thomas Hallum]

James Ham

William Ham [Fairfield Co]

William Harbison [Chester Co]

Richard Holley

William Jones

Francis Kirkland [Fairfield Co]

Mark Love [Newberry Co]

James McClear [James McClure,  
Fairfield Co]

Randall McDonald

Timothy McKenny [Edgefield Co]

Samuel McKinney

Peter McMahan [Peter McMahan, Abbeville Co]

John Millwin

John Montgomery

Christopher Mulhester (absent) [Mulcaster]

Thomas Paris

Ansel Pruitt

Reuben Righedale

William Rottenbury

Lewis Sanders

William Silcock [later murdered as Loyalist]

Joshua Spheres

John Steel

Cornelius Teter [Cornelius Jeter, Chester Co]

James Teter [James Jeter,<sup>5</sup> Chester Co]

George Watts<sup>6</sup> [Fairfield Co]

John Watts

William Webster (wounded)

Cator [Cato] West (absent) [Fairfield Co]

John Winn [Fairfield Co]

Thomas Winningham (absent at Savannah)  
[Fairfield Co]

Samuel Wood

John Wooley

Richard Wooley

<sup>1</sup> First Florida expedition: Fall of 1776 <https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/campaigns/1776-firstfloridaexpedition/> [viewed 11/30/2022] See also, February 17, 1777, Fort McIntosh surrendered to the Tories <https://allthingsliberty.com/2013/12/richard-winn-fort-mcintosh/> [viewed 11/30/2022]

<sup>2</sup> [William Thomson \(Thompson\) BLWt2506-500](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Richard Winn SCX2](#)

<sup>4</sup> [John Hollis S21827](#)

<sup>5</sup> [James Jeter S21840](#)

<sup>6</sup> [George Watts R11214](#)

“Copy, List of the Garrison of Fort McIntosh on St. Tilla River, surrendered Prisoners of War, this 18<sup>th</sup> February 1777,” filed with “Lt. Col. Brown to Governor Tonyn [Patrick Tonyn], No. 15 with 2 other Papers of the same Number,” British Public Record Office, Colonial Office Records, Class 5, vol. 557, folios 177-178, pages 353-355; digital images from microfilm, University Archives and West Florida History Center, University of West Florida, Pensacola.” Citation provided by Alycon Trubey Pierce, CG.

On 28 Dec 1776, Col. William Thomson of the Third Regiment of Rangers sent a despatch to Capt. Richard Winn to take his detachment to Georgia and relieve the detachment under Capt. John Caldwell stationed at Fort McIntosh near the British East Florida border. Where available, the residence of the members at enlistment is noted in brackets, from pension applications and land records.

[Letter from Gen. Richard Winn to Hugh McCall of Savannah (GA historian)]

Washington  
Apr. 10 1812

I think your statements pretty correct so far as they go, however I will state to you some particulars. You can take of them such parts as you may think necessary or proper.

Frasier [sic: Lt. Col. Lewis V. Fuser] was a British Colonel & sent a flag to me to surrender Fort McIntosh on the second day of fighting. This flag was answered by another from me that if my person could be secure from hurt I would meet him half way between his troops & mine.

This was agreed on & the outlines of a stipulation for the surrender of the Fort was agreed on all but one point, to wit, that Col. Frasier should be answerable for the conduct of the Indians in the same manner as was to be done for the British Troops & Rangers & for my further safety a company of British should escort me & my men to the River Altamaha opposite Fort Barrington.

This was absolutely refused; that he would not be answerable for the Indians.

Then my answer was that the Fort was mine & that I would protect it as long as I had a man.

Here all further negotiation was broke off & on my returning to the Fort the Col. sent a messenger after me desiring my return that we might converse more on the subject.

This I complied with. He then proposed to agree to my Imposition. The capitulation was drawn up for the giving up the Fort which contained twelve or fourteen distinct articles which was signed by Col. Frasier & myself & delivered to each in form. [The agreement to accept responsibility for the conduct of the Indian Loyalist troops was negotiated and signed by Col. Thomas “Burntfoot” Brown of the Florida Rangers, whose troops had conducted the siege. Capt. Winn reported the seizure of the fort by Col. Brown at the time it occurred, but neglected Brown's role in later recollections.]

About four in the Evening of the 18<sup>th</sup> the Fort was given up & our arms laid down. The sword of the officers demanded by a British officer. My sword I refused to hand him but laid it on a stump. My officers did the same. In a short time after Col. Frasier came into the Fort & returned each officer his sword saying it was a practice made by Gen. Washington & he would follow the same.

About the going down of the sun I set out on my march for Fort Barrington with my British Guard. I had not got more than two miles [when] night came on. My guard left me notwithstanding the most sacred stipulations to the Contrary.

My men knowing that this escort was to go with us to the River got much alarmed on account of the Indians & the Florida Scout as they fully understood that Col. Brown & the two notorious villains Cunningham & McGirt was at their head.

However after passing through a most dismal country of saw palmetto & swamps I arrived safe with my men on the morning of the 19 at Fort Barrington.

The only officer left me was Lt. Oliver Toles. I here remarked had I not included the Indians in this Treaty I am satisfied from what passed between Col. Frasier & myself that as soon as we had laid down our arms we should have been cut to pieces & what impressed this more fully on my mind I have seen in a Northern paper where such a thing did actually take place between Montreal & Albany--this the more put me on my guard.

When hostages was required from me Lt. Coldwell [William Caldwell] & Milton [Lt. John Milton of the First Georgia Battalion] volunteered their services to go as such. In the Treaty for their Safety I took care to stipulate that they was not to be confined but well treated as Officers.

.....

Fort McIntosh was built on the north east side of Satilla [River] & about 100 yds from the River 80 yards to the south of the fort a branch run which immediately emptied into the River. The fort stood on ground somewhat sididling [sic] from the north.

The Enemy taking their stand on an eminence to the south beyond the branch their guns could bear upon the north part of the fort which obliged me to call off[f] my men from that quarter for at that point I sustained all my loss.

Capt. Richard Winn, 3d South Carolina Regiment, aged 23 or 24 years

Lieut. Oliver Toles, 3<sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Regiment, aged 40 or thereabouts

Lieut. William Coldwell, 3<sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Regiment, aged 23 years or thereabouts

Lieut. John Milton, Georgia Regiment, aged 21 years or thereabouts.

The number of my men that was made prisoners was from fifty to sixty including officers.

I did suppose the enemy's strength was from 4 to 500 but I expect you have their number pretty correct which was better known by Lts. Milton & Coldwell who returned with them to St. Augustine.

[On 16 Feb 1777, Fort McIntosh was attacked by 20 Florida Rangers with 50 Creeks and Seminoles, commanded by Capt. James Moore and Col. Thomas Brown. The defending force included 46 privates of the SC 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and 22 privates of the First Georgia Battalion, under the command of (SC) Capt. Richard Winn. Winn declined to surrender until the arrival of British regulars under the command of Lt. Col. Lewis V. Fuser on Tuesday, 18 Feb 1777. The Whig soldiers were placed on parole and allowed to proceed to Fort Howe (previously named Fort Barrington) on the Altamaha River. Capt. Winn's initial report (when he was fighting only Lt. Col. Thomas Brown's Rangers and the Indians) was a dispatch to Col. Francis Harris, February 17, 1777, Lachlan McIntosh Papers, New-York Historical Society.]