



KCBA THE BATTLEFIELD DISPATCH

P. O. Box 729

Washington, Georgia 30673

Newsletter of the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc. Editor: N. Walker Chewning

Vol. 3 No. 3 <http://www.kettlecreekbattlefield.org>.

March-April 2014

Good News from Wilkes County

Joe Harris and Walker Chewning recently met with County Commission Chairman Sam Moore to discuss the recent addition of land to the Kettle Creek Battlefield. At this meeting Mr. Moore said that Wilkes County had received approval from the State DOT on their request to pave War Hill Road. The improvement to War Hill Road is seen a significant step forward in making the Kettle Creek Battlefield more accessible to visitors and also help in attracting tourism into the greater Wilkes County area.

Wilkes County will also be moving forward with significant improvements to the newly donated land for the park. These improvements will include the creation of a larger parking area near the War Hill Monument. The area designated for this parking will be far enough away from the War Hill monument so that it will not detract from the historic site. Work is also under way to clear hiking and walking trails within this newly donate property . The trails will include the construction of two pedestrian bridge across Kelly Branch. The two bridges will open up a

larger portion of the park to hiking and will reach areas of the Hammett Farm which is a part of the historic site.

Mr. Moore said that he expects this improvement to be completed before the 2015 celebration of the Battle of Kettle Creek. I believe that this deserves a loud “HUZZAH” for the support that the park has received from the Wilkes County Commissioners.

BRAG tour returns to Wilkes County

“Washington has been chosen as the starting point for the 2014 BRAG,” said Tourism Director Erin Pollock. “The BRAG will begin in Washington-Wilkes on Monday, June 9, with registration beginning on Sunday, June 8.”

BRAG-Bicycle Ride Across Georgia in Washington: June 8, 2014



In 2009 the Bike Ride Across Georgia (BRAG) event attracted thousand of visitors into Wilkes County. This year the tour returns to Wilkes County and is expected to be even larger.

The BRAG 2014 route will begin in Washington, GA, and end in Darien, GA.

There will be rolling hills the first couple of days. The route will begin to flatten out as we get closer to the coast. The daily distance will average 56 miles. The total distance will be about 394 miles. There will be an optional Century Ride (100 miles) on Wednesday, with a free BRAG century bandanna to the first 125 finishers. There will be

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optional Hammerhead Options most days of the tour for additional mileage.

This years event will include a rest stop at the Kettle Creek Battlefield. The riders will be given a walking tour of the Kettle Creek Battlefield and other information on colonial life in Georgia during the rest stop.

Georgia Botanical Gardens Tour



The Georgia Botanical Society is a group of folks that work together to promote the understanding and appreciation of Georgia plants and flowers. They undertake to set aside appropriate areas in the state of Georgia for the preservation of native and cultivated flora for the enjoyment of the public. They work to preserve and protect rare and endangered plant species and their habitats. They also promote the conservation of botanical resources and encourages the practice of proper conservation methods.

The society promotes monthly field trips and workshops in order to promote Georgia's varied botanical resources. On Saturday, May 10, 2014 at 10:00 AM the GBS will be conducting a hiking and field study event at the Kettle Creek Battlefield. Prior trips and studies of the Kettle Creek Battlefield have revealed a variety of plants native to the area. The study of the area also revealed a pristine environment consisting of marshes with fern growth, rocky outcrop with moss growth and dry area cactus growing on ridges within the Kettle Creek Battlefield.

Visitors are encouraged to attend and bring hiking shoes. Trails have been cleared but were made with the intent of preserving the botanical habitat in its natural environment. Come and enjoy the Springtime in this historical environment.

GBS Tour Information
Saturday, May 10, 2014
10:00 AM
Kettle Creek Battlefield

KCBA Honors KCBA's Webmaster Virgil Palmer

by Larry Wilson



Virgil Palmer
KCBA Webmaster

At the last Board of Directors for KCBA meeting, KCBA recognized **Virgil Palmer** who has been acting as KCBA's webmaster since the inception of KCBA (actually about the last two years). Virgil forged the direction for the platform of the KCBA website without compensation and continually updated the website over the past two years. For his dedication and time and expenses, KCBA honored Virgil with a Lifetime Membership on the *John Dooly Level*. Virgil began the website at the request of George Thurmond (former president of KCBA) and he went to the effort of not only taking his time to design the website KCBA uses today which has attracted over 5,000 visitors, but he also funded it out of his own pocket and used a great deal of his time creating, updating, and editing the website. If you have not visited the website, you need to. It attempts to keep up with the fast developing planning stages for the KCBA Park.

Visit: www.kettlecreekbattlefield.org.

For your devotion to KCBA, we say "thank you Virgil"!

Wendy Johnson KCBA Secretary



Wendy Johnson, membership secretary for KCBA, volunteered to become the new webmaster, and Larry Wilson will continue to be Wendy's contact for corrections, new information, and update. (Any feedback on the website (corrections, updates, etc) should be sent to Larry Wilson at dlwilson@elberton.net.) Wendy presently serves as the office manager K W McAvoy & Son, Inc (Wood Specialty) in Wilkes County, Georgia.

President Washington visits Mulberry Grove May 1791

"Mulberry Grove Plantation." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 18 Apr. 2014. Web. 28 Apr. 2014.

Mulberry Grove was part of the Joseph's Town settlement, and was constructed to be a silk plantation. By 1740, the plantation was experimenting with planting rice, and upon the introduction of slavery to Georgia, the mulberry nursery was abandoned and rice production became the main purpose of the plantation.

After the Revolutionary War, Mulberry Grove was deserted, and on April 13, 1782, the State Legislature passed an act appropriating five thousand guineas to be used in purchasing the estate for General Nathanael Greene in recognition of his contributions to the war.

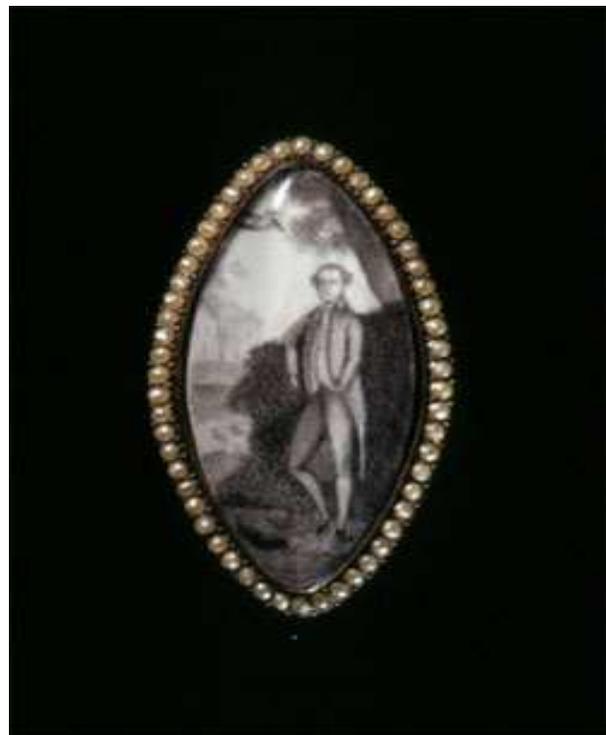
President George Washington visited Mulberry Plantation during his Southern Tour after Greene's death, noting in his diary while traveling to Savannah he,

"called upon Mrs. Greene the Widow of the deceased Genl. Green, (at a place called Mulberry Grove) and asked her how she did, "

and that on the departing from Savannah he had the pleasure of again:

"dining at Mulberry Grove the Seat of Mrs. Green..."

The respect and admiration which President Washington held for General Nathanael Greene is represented in the fact that he visited Mulberry Plantation twice during his visit to Savannah. It is believed that during this tour of the southern states in the spring of 1791 that President George Washington presented this pin to Mrs. Greene as a token of the high esteem that he regarded her husband General Nathaniel Greene. The pin is of a



gentleman, fashionably dressed in a coat with a high turn-down collar which may represent President Washington.

The plantation's prosperity, largely built on slavery, ended with the Civil War after which the estate was gradually broken up. A bronze marker, placed in 1938 on the spot where the old avenue joined into the Augusta Road, is all that indicates the location of the historic estate.

Washington's Southern Tour of 1791

Interview with Author Warren Bingham

March 1, 2014
Carolina Journal News
Staff

RALEIGH — There's much tradition associated with the office of president of the United States. That wasn't true back in 1791, when the first president, George Washington, was serving his first term. Washington's decision to tour Southern states that year set an interesting precedent for his successors. Warren Bingham's book about Washington's Southern tour of 1791 is scheduled for publication in 2014. He discussed his research with Mitch Kokai for Carolina Journal Radio.



Kokai: So 1791, you could write anything about George Washington, really, as the first president. Why did you decide that this was such an interesting topic to discuss in book form and in speeches?

Bingham: Well, Mitch, as a North Carolinian, I took note as a senior at UNC-Chapel Hill, from William Powell, who is a preeminent North Carolina historian, about Washington visiting our state. And at the time, even though I was a history major, George Washington still seemed almost like a mythical figure, not a real person. And it really got my attention when Professor Powell said that Washington was in, for example, Salisbury. I recall vividly, that got my attention because I grew up about 40, 45 miles from there, and it resonated. I said, "George Washington was real. He was in Salisbury."

So some years later, when I wanted to develop some talks for mostly civic clubs, and as a hobby at the time, I thought, well, I'm going to research that topic. And as I did, I learned more and more about Washington's travels. And we've always heard the thing about where he slept and so forth, which is sort of intended as a funny thing, but the truth is, Washington did get around the country like few others did at that time. And so that in and of itself is notable, that this person got around the country the way he did. And as president, he visited all 13 states in less than 2 1/2 years, in his first term.

And then I thought it was also striking that I learned that Washington never visited south of Virginia, except on this trip when he came to the Carolinas and Georgia. And that was in 1791. One footnote to that: I sometimes get called when I proclaim that. Washington was probably in the Dismal Swamp section in North Carolina in the 1760s, but that was hardly a proper visit to North Carolina.

Kokai: Now, in putting together this tour in 1791, what was the president's motivation? He obviously could have stuck around the capital, done his business. This had to be quite an undertaking. Why do it?

Bingham: Mitch, the president wanted to see the people and get out and sell the new government. And he wanted to also, I think, understand the country. He wanted to understand the lay of the land. You know, he was an outdoor figure. He liked to understand what the soil looked like, what the terrain and the trees were like, and he wanted to understand the will of the people. And that way, I think he thought he could be a better president. So in that way he was being hands-on. And he also was essentially selling the new U.S. Constitution, which, of course, he was the first president under that Constitution, and so he was out wanting to promote it, promoting the new federal government, as well as getting some feedback about, well, how is it being accepted.

Kokai: Let's talk a little bit more about the tour itself. As he headed south, where did he go? Especially here in North Carolina, where did he go?

Bingham: Mitch, he struck out from the capital, which was then in Philadelphia — that was the temporary capital — and he left in the spring, in late March, right after Congress had adjourned. And so one of his first stops, I think listeners would like to know, is that he stopped in the proposed federal district, which we now know as Washington, D.C. Washington had been given great latitude about setting the specific site on the Potomac. Congress had said OK, it needs to be between the — I'm not even sure — the Great Falls of the Potomac and the Chesapeake. And so Washington was to nail down the site. And as it wound up, it was near Georgetown, Maryland. And then, literally, on this trip he stopped going south and going north, and tied down, as the old surveyor, what the corner points would be for the new federal capital.

From there, he went down, more or less, the fall line of Virginia, and came into North Carolina, at Halifax, where he spent his first night in North Carolina, and went through the coastal plain, winding up in Wilmington. And then he went down the Atlantic coast to Charleston, which was a big deal back then. You wanted to get to Charleston, which was a place of influence and affluence. And on to Savannah, Georgia, up to the Piedmont of Georgia to Augusta, which was the state capital. And he came back through the Piedmont of the Carolinas — here in North Carolina visiting Charlotte, Salisbury, Salem, which we know as Old Salem, Guilford Courthouse — this was pre-Greensboro — and then up back through central Virginia and on back to Philly.

Kokai: Now, we know today that any time the president goes anywhere, there is a crowd, there is media attention. From what I understand, anywhere that George Washington went, he attracted a huge crowd, too. Do you have information about how he was treated on this tour?

Bingham: I do. He was treated, in fact in some places, royally, which was a bit of a concern for some because, if you had concerns about us getting away from the royal trappings of England, sometimes George Washington, I think, baited some of that sort of thing. He liked a lot of the pomp and ceremony. So in places like Charleston and New Bern here in North Carolina, he was treated in such a grand way, it probably smacked of what people then, and even today, we might think as royal treatment. But it was a simpler thing in other places, say in Camden, South Carolina, and Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was treated quite warm, and in a very genuine way, with less ceremony. And Washington, in his diary, would write good things about both forms of treatment. He liked both. But he was treated very well. He was highly regarded.

One example — in Halifax, North Carolina, the home of Willie Jones, who was the leading opponent in North Carolina of the new constitution. Jones said there, "I'll see him as a great

man, but not as president of the United States. But I do hold him in high regard.” So Jones agreed to come to dinner with Washington and others, but would not receive him as president. So that was about as bad, so to speak, as it got for Washington. It was generally very good.

Kokai: Do you think that this tour helped cement the idea of this president of the United States being an important figure in the new United States government, the new United States Constitution-led government?

Bingham: Mitch, I think that’s a great question, and I believe it did. I think this entire thing of going to all 13 states, being seen by the people, getting with the people, and projecting that “I am the president, I represent your government,” I think solidified the whole idea of a president of the United States. But George Washington was just the one to get away with doing that and being successful at doing that, because he was the hero of the Revolution, and there was no one better regarded at all, throughout all the states, than George Washington.

Kokai: Is there any particular funny or unusual story that you learned in your research?

Bingham: There really are a good number, but probably one of the cuter stories is between present day Greenville and New Bern, I believe it was. Washington stopped for breakfast one morning, assuming it was a public inn. Because there was a lot of confusion about which was an inn and which wasn’t back then. And it turned out it was a private home. But they knew who he was. They put on a big feast for him. And at the end he went to pay the bill. He’d been there, I think, a couple of hours before realizing that he was in a private home. And he was very embarrassed about that, and so much so, that he kissed the lady of the house, I think to try to overcome it. That’s the old legend.

Who Could Travel by Coach in Colonial America?



In those days, it was fairly expensive to travel. Because of this, generally only government officials, merchants, and planters took the risk. They had to make trips for business or for official duty - but they were among the select few who could afford it.

Also, it was the men who did the traveling. Women, for the most part, were expected to stay home and look after the children and to tend to their husband's affairs in his absence.

African-American slaves were also not allowed to travel in many parts of the country without permission or the accompaniment of their masters. If any were caught without a written pass signed by their masters, they were assumed to be run-aways.

Washington's Southern Tour

"Washington's Southern Tour 1791, Archibald Henderson,
Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company,
The Riverside Press Cambridge, 1923"

As the First President, George Washington embarked on a grand tour of this new American nation in 1791. His tour was conducted between March 21 and June 4. He toured the New England states first and then traveled south. In May 1791, Washington came to Georgia for the first and only time in his life and was greeted as a conquering hero. During his tour, Washington emphasized national unity, familiarized himself with political sentiments in the region, and learned about the geography and economic production in the lower South.

George Washington contemplated this tour of every region of the United States when he became President in April 1789. However, the duties of office and the care of Mount Vernon delayed a trip to the South until the spring of 1791. Washington left Philadelphia on March 21, 1791 to avoid "the warm and sickly months" of the lower southern states. His itinerary targeted towns and cities along the eastern seaboard, from Maryland to Savannah, Georgia with a return journey that followed a western route from Augusta, Georgia then back to Virginia. Washington estimated that the journey would take slightly more than three months and cover over 1700 miles.

Washington's arrival in the various

towns composing the tour created crowds of excited admirers. Municipalities designed welcoming receptions that usually consisted of mounted escorts, speeches, public gatherings, dinners, balls, or special celebrations. Civic leaders proudly showed off the accomplishments of their towns and insisted the President visit any remaining remnants of Revolutionary battlefields. Parents eagerly brought their children to see the President because, as William Blount of North Carolina wrote, "such another Man will not again appear in their day."

The citizens of some towns outdid themselves. In Wilmington, North Carolina, Washington received a triple federal salute when four guns fired three rounds of fifteen shots. The leading citizens of Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah, Georgia led festive water parades to greet the President and arranged impressive panoramic views of their cities. The Moravian town of Salem, North Carolina, serenaded Washington with songs played by some of the community's most accompanied musicians.

Washington's tour also focused on political issues, and the President took an active interest in the South's economic potential. He sought to cement North Carolina's recent admittance into the Un-

ion. The President also desired information about southerners' response to the recent tax on domestically-produced spirits. In Georgia, Washington discussed the issue of fugitive slaves to Spanish Florida with Governor Edward Telfair. Several Catawba chiefs in South Carolina insisted upon an impromptu meeting with the President to discuss their concerns about their treaty rights.

Throughout his journey, Washington listed the agricultural products of each area. He noted the locations where active shipping ports and harbors operated, the existence of good river navigation, and where it could be improved. He took delight in the manufacturing skills of the artisans at Salem, North Carolina. Although Washington did not think much of the flat, coastal plain and pine barrens of the lower South, he praised the agricultural potential of higher-elevated lands.

Washington experienced his share of difficulties during the trip. The President expected to stay at public houses rather than with private families. But Washington quickly discovered that long distances and miscalculations frequently forced a revision of his plans. Once, Washington mistook a private home in Craven County, North Carolina for a public house. He deplored the poor roads in general and the sandy conditions of coastal South Carolina and Georgia. Washington concluded his tour on June 4th when he re-entered Virginia. He

viewed his excursion as a success and confidently wrote in his diary, "The manners of the people, . . . , were orderly and Civil. And they appeared to be happy, contented and satisfied" with the federal government.

President Washington departed Charleston at 6:00 AM on May 9th, 1791 and was attended by a large group of dignitaries and escorted by the militia to Ashley Ferry where a triumphal arch, adorned with flowers and laurel, greeted them.

The trip to Savannah took three days with overnight stops at the home of his cousin Colonel William Washington's at "Sandy Hill" Plantation. Additional overnight stops were made at Mr. Obrian Smith home in Jacksonboro on the 10th of May and on the 11th of May at the home of Judge Hayward of Pocotaligo, SC.

On the 12th of May he arose at 5:00 AM to ride on to Pursbury on the Savannah River. Here he was greeted by five eminent Georgia patriots of the Revolution, the Honorable Noble Wimberley Jones, Colonel Joseph Habersham, the Honorable John Houstoun, General Lachlan McIntosh, and the Honorable Joseph Clay. Accompanying the gentlemen was a committee from the City of Savannah. Among the committee members were Major Jackson, Major Butler, General Wayne, and Mr. Baillie. The group boarded a handsome boat elegantly fitted out, and was rowed down

the river by nine American masters of vessels. Captain Putman, Couster, Rice, Fisher, Huntingdon, Kershaw, Swain, McIntire, and Morrison, who were dressed in light blue jackets, black satin breeches, white silk stockings, and round hats with black ribbons bearing in letters of gold the device "Long Live the President". The President stopped along the way at Mulberry Plantation to visit with Mrs. Catherine Littlefield Green the widow of General Nathanael Greene.

After his visit the President set sail

once more towards Savannah and noted in his diary " *The wind and tide being both agst. us it was 6 o'clock before we reached the City where we received every demonstration that could be given of joy and respect. We were Seven hours making the passage which is often performed in 4, tho' computed is 25 miles.*"

In the Georgia Gazette, May 18, 1891 appeared the following account of the arrival of President Washington into Savannah.

Within ten miles of the city they were met by a number of gentlemen in several boats, and as the President passed by them a band of music played the celebrated song, "He comes, the Hero comes," accompanied with several voices. On his approach to the city the concourse on the Bluff, and the crowds which had pressed into the vessels, evinced the general joy which had been inspired by the visit of this most beloved of men, and the ardent desire of all ranks and conditions of people to be gratified by his presence. Upon arriving at the upper part of the harbor he was saluted from the wharves and by the shipping, and particularly by the ship Thomas Wilson, Capt. White, which was beautifully decorated with the colours of various nations. At the foot of the stairs where the President landed he was received by Col. Gunn and Gen. Jackson, who introduced him to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city. The Artillery Company saluted him with 26 discharges from their fieldpieces, and he was then conducted to a house prepared by the Corporation for his accommodation, in St. James's Square, in the following order of procession: Light Infantry Company; Field Officers and other Officers of the Militia; Marshall of the City; Treasurer and Clerk; Recorder; Aldermen; Mayor; President and Suite; Committee of Citizens; Members of the Cincinnati; Citizens two and two; Artillery Company.¹

The President dined that evening at the Brown's Coffee House and was escorted by the Mayor Thomas Gibbons, and by General Anthony Wayne, the President of the Society of Cincinnati. The following toasts were drunk, each being succeeded by discharges from the field pieces of the Artillery Company:

1. The United States
2. The State of Georgia; may she increase in population and wealth.
3. The happy Occasion.
4. The Governor of the State
5. The Vice-President.
6. Louis the XVIth.
7. The National Assembly.
8. The Congress of the United States.
9. Agriculture and Commerce.
10. Arts and Sciences.
11. The fair Daughters of America.
12. The Sons of Freedom in every part of the globe.
13. The Marquis de la Fayette.
14. The Memory of Gen. Greene.
15. The Memory of those brave Men who fell in defense of American Liberty.

The President then retired and a sixteen toast was given: The President of the United States.

The Mayor and Alderman had requested the citizens of Savannah illuminate their houses in honor of the President and that request was enthusiastically carried out. The result was a beautiful illumination of the city of Savannah.

Around noon on the 13th the President received a committee on behalf of

the "Citizens of Savannah, and the Inhabitants of its Vicinity". The committee brought greeting from the local population and latter that day the president was presented with an address from the Church and Society at Midway, Liberty County, Georgia.

Latter that evening the President dined with member of the Society of Cincinnati which he had taken so much interest in founding and in face of violent criticism had established upon a sound foundation. The dinner was presented at the Brown's Coffee House and was followed with toasts "under the salutes from the Artillery Company". In his diary that evening the President wrote he attended " *a dancing Assembly at which there was about 100 well dressed handsome ladies*".

Early on the 14th the President desiring to inform himself about important military operations during the Revolution, he inspected the remaining traces of the lines constructed by the British for the defense of Savannah in 1779.

That evening Washington dined with about 200 of the Citizens of Savannah in an elegant Bower erected for the occasion on the bank of the Savannah River. The event was followed by a display of fireworks.

On Saturday the 14th the President was addressed by the Council Chamber and the Alderman of Savannah who had drawn up and ratified the address. The Mayor Thomas Gibbons delivered the ad-

dress .

Washington was also recognized by his Masonic brother during the afternoon. The Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia wanted to pay tribute to their illustrious brother during his visit to Georgia so they gathered at the Brown's

Coffee House and from there proceeded in Masonic order to the house provided for the President where the following address was presented by George Houstoun, Grand master of all Masons in the State of Georgia:

SIR, and BROTHER,

The Grand Master, Officers, and Members of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival in this city.

Whilst your exalted character claims the respect and deference of all men, they, from the benevolence of masonic principles, approach you with the familiar declaration of fraternal affection.

Happy indeed that Society, renowned for its antiquity, and pervading influence over the enlightened world, which, having ranked a **FREDERIC** at its head, can now boast of a **WASHINGTON** as a Brother — a Brother who is justly hailed the Redeemer of his Country, raised it to glory, and by his conduct in public and private life has evinced to Monarchs, that true majesty consists not in splendid royalty, but in intrinsic worth.

With these sentiments they rejoice at your presence in this state, and, in common with their fellow citizens, greet you thrice welcome, flattering themselves that your stay will be made agreeable.

May the Great Architect of the Universe preserve you, whilst engaged in the work allotted you on earth, and long continue you the brightest pillar of our temple; and, when the supreme fiat shall summon you hence, they pray the Mighty I Am may take you into his holy keeping.

GEORGE HOUSTOUN, Grand Master of
All Masons in the State of Georgia.

GRAND LODGE IN SAVANNAH, 14th May, 1791.

The President neatly “covered the ground” in his very brief reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I am much obliged by your congratulations on my arrival in this city, and I am highly indebted to your favorable opinions.

Every circumstance concurs to render my stay in Savannah agreeable, and it is cause of regret to me that it must be so short.

My best wishes are offered for the welfare of the Fraternity and for your particular happiness.

G. WASHINGTON

The days events concluded with dining under an arbor constructed on the banks of the Savannah River and overlooking the City and the Harbor. The view was said to be wonderful as it presented an extensive prospect of the river and the rice lands both above and below the town. The principal advantage of the situation and structure was the opportunity which it presented to the 200 guest to have a distinct and uninterrupted view of President Washington. The evening was accompanied with displays of firing from Fort Wayne and the ship Thomas Wilson, which was moored in the harbor. The evening included a handsome exhibition of fireworks, and the festivities were concluded with a Concert.

On Sunday the 16th Washington attended morning service and received visitors. That evening he again dined with Mrs. Greene at "Mulberry Grove". After dinner he traveled another fifteen mile to overnight at the home of the "Spencer's".

The following two days were described in Washington's diary:

"Monday, 16th.

Breakfased at Russells—15 miles from Spencer's—dined at Garnets 19 further & loged at Pierces 8 miles more, in all—42 miles to day.

Tuesday. 17th.

Breakfased at Spinner's 17 miles—dined at Lamberts 13—and lodged at

Waynesborough (wch. Was coming 6 miles out of our way) 14, in all 43 miles—Waynesbotough is a small place, but the Seat of the Court of Burkes County—6 and 8 dwelling houses is all it contains; - an attempt is making (without much apparent effect) to establish an Academy at it as is the case also in all the Counties."

May 18th the President is greeted outside the city of Augusta, the capital of Georgia, by Governor Telfair and officers of the city along with numerous respected citizens. "... the President of the United States appeared in sight, when the procession halted, at which time he alighted from his coach, mounted his horse, and advances with Major Jackson and the Federal Marshal: his Excellency the Governor at the same time, attended by the Secretary of the State, moved forward, and after being announced, congratulated the President on his near approach to the residence of government; "

In his diary Washington wrote:

"Breakfasted at Tulcher's 15 miles from Waynesborough; and within 4 miles of Augusta met the Govor. (Telfair), Judge Walton, The Attorney Genl. & most of the principal Gentlemen of the place; by whom I was escorted into the Town, & recd. Under discharge of Artillery, - the distance I came to day was about 32 miles..."

President Washington arrived in Augusta about 1:00 PM accompanied by numerous dignitaries and rode down Broad Street through a line of cheering spectators. He was escorted to the house prepared for his entertainment while Captain Howell's artillery fired a salute. A feature of the parade was the Augusta Volunteer Light Horse commanded by Major Ambrose Gordon. Their uniforms were blue, faced with red and laced with silver.

The evening dinner and entertainment was presented at the "The Grove",

which is the home of Governor Telfair. The festivities began at 4:00 PM and was attended by many patriots who like the Governor had served in the Revolution. After dinner there were stories and anecdotes told about past events. Later the President drank tea with the ladies and attended the ball given by Mrs. Telfair for a short while.

On Thursday morning May 19, 1791 the president was presented with the following address:

SIR,

Your journey to the southward being extended to the frontier of the Union affords a fresh proof of your indefatigable zeal in the service of your country, and an equal attention and regard to all the people of the United States. With these impressions the citizens of Augusta present their congratulations upon your arrival here in health, with the assurance that it will be their greatest pleasure, during your stay with them, to testify the sincere affection they have for your person, their sense of obligations for your merits and services, and their entire confidence in you as the Chief Magistrate of their country. On your return, and at all times, their best wishes will accompany you, while they retain the hope that a life of virtue, benevolence, and patriotism, may be long preserved, for the benefit of the age, and example to posterity.

In the name of all the citizens,

GEORGE WALTON,

JOHN MEALS,

THOMAS CUMMING,

AUGUSTA, *May 19, 1791.*

PETER CARNES,

SEABORN JONES.¹

In the afternoon the President reviewed the parade of the Augusta Volunteer Light Horse along the banks of the Savannah River. At 4:30 PM the President attended an elegant dinner at the Court House which was attended by Governor Telfair and a large number of citizens. After dinner the usual toasts were drunk and conspicuous among which was the last toast to North Carolina and South Carolina, the hesitant sisters.

“ Prosperity to our two new admitted Sister States.”

Washington entered into his diary for this day the following:

“Viewed the Ruins, or reather small Remns. Of the Works which had been erected by the British during the War and taken by the Americans.—also the falls, which are about 2 miles above the Town; - and the Town itself.”

May 20th the President visited the State House where the following address was given by Governor Edward Telfair,

My warmest congratulations on your arrival at the residence of government in this state, are presented with a peculiar pleasure, as well as a feeling sensibility; and I am persuaded that these emotions are perfectly congenial with those of my fellow citizens.

After the gratification felt from your presence among them, they will naturally contemplate the many unavoidable inconveniences arising in so arduous and extensive a tour with the most solicitous anxiety not less impressed, my cordial wishes shall accompany you through every stage on your return to the seat of the Government of the United States.

Long may you remain to fill the exalted station of Chief Magistrate of the American republics, as the just reward of that patriotism which marked every act of your life, whilst engaged in the arduous struggles of a long and complicated war, gave tone to the liberties of your country, immortalized your name throughout the nations of the world, and created an unbounded confidence in your virtue, with the strongest attachment to your person and family, in the minds of American citizens.

EDWARD TELFAIR.

STATE-HOUSE, AUGUSTA,
May 20, 1791.

President Washington was pleased to respond in the following manner.

SIR,

Obeying the impulse of a heart felt gratitude, I express with particular pleasure my sense of the obligations which your Excellency's goodness and the kind regards of your citizens, have conferred upon me.

I shall always retain the most pleasing remembrance of the polite and hospitable attentions, which I have received in my tour through Georgia, and during my stay at the residence of your government.

The manner in which your Excellency is pleased to recognize my public services, and to regard my private felicity, excites my sensibility, and claims my grateful acknowledgment.

You will do justice to the sentiments which influence my wishes, by believing that they are sincerely preferred for your personal happiness, and the prosperity of the state in which you preside.

That afternoon the President dined with a select party and he states in his diary the following

On Saturday morning May 21, 1791 President Washington made his departure from

Dined at a private dinner with Govr. Telfair today; and gave him dispatches for the Spanish Govr. of East Florida, respecting the Countenance given by that Governmt. to the fugitive Slaves of the Union — wch. dispatches were to be forwarded to Mr. Seagrove, Collector of St. Mary's, who was requested to be the bearer of them, and instructed to make arrangements for the prevention of these evils and, if possible, for the restoration of the property — especially of those slaves wch. had gone off since the orders of the Spanish Court, to discountenance this practice of recg. them.

the city of Augusta. As he crossed the Savannah River by the bridge he received the "salute of Major Gordon's horse and Captain Howell's artillery". A writer for the Augusta Chronicle said;

Washington recorded in his diary his observations of the falls and the town itself

Much commendation is due to the officers and men of the two corps who were in service upon this occasion, for their attention and adroitness, and particularly to that of the horse which went as far as Savannah, and arrived in a short time to a perfection of discipline and order.

We are happy upon the present occasion to announce to our readers, that during his stay here, the President gave repeated demonstrations of the most entire satisfaction; and that all orders of men appeared anxious to pay respect to the person and character of this illustrious and good man.

Thus ended President Washington's Southern Tour of Georgia on May 21, 1791.

These falls (as they are called) are nothing more than rapids. — They are passable in their present state by boats with skilful hands, but may at a very small expence be improved, by removing a few rocks only, to streighten the passage. — Above them there is good boat navigation for many miles; by which the produce may be, & in some measure is, transported. — At this place, i. e. the falls, the good lands begin; & encrease in quality to the westward & No.ward. — All below them, except the Interval lands on the Rivers and Rice Swamps which extend from them, the whole Country is a Pine barren. — The town of Augusta is well laid out with wide & spacious Streets. — It stands on a large area of a perfect plain but it is not yet thickly built tho' surprizingly so for the time; for in 1783 there were not more than half a dozen dwelling houses; now there are not less than containing about Souls of which about

are blacks. — It bids fair to be a large Town being at the head of the *present* navigation, & a fine Country back of it for support, which is settling very fast by Tobacco planters. — The culture of which article is encreasing very fast, and bids fair to be the principal export from the State; from this part of it, it certainly will be so.

Augusta, though it covers more ground than Savanna, does not contain as many Inhabitants the latter having by the late census between 14 & 1500 whites and about 800 blacks.¹

KCBA Membership Renewals Due April 15

As the Association seeks membership renewals, KCBA is pleased with work completed and in progress. As we look ahead, we want your review and your suggestions.

Progress in 2103

Raised \$122,000,
Purchased 60+ core acres north of, and adjacent to, 14 preserved acres
Secured \$85,000 DOT grant for
 Hard surfacing War Hill Road,
 Improving road access to settlement hill,
 Clearing for War Hill walking trail,
 Installing foot bridge connecting War Hill and settlement hill,
 Parking lot.
Scheduled field trip for Georgia Botanical Society.
Completed Strategic Planning program using the UGA Carl Vinson Institute of Government faculty.
Established working relationship with tourism and economic development offices for Wilkes County.

Plans for 2014

Confer with Plum Creek Timberlands on cooperative projects of mutual interest.
Seek funding for additional core battlefield land purchases.
Seek funding for conceptual plans for
 Explanatory signage,
 Restrooms,
 Bike trails.
Seek funding for demonstration forest and recreational use.
Seek funding development of lesson plans for K-12 public school use,
Seek National Historic Landmark status.

Membership Renewal Policy was reaffirmed at the March Board meeting as follows:

1. The yearly renewal date is April 15 standardizes the renewal date for all members.
2. The policy provided that all members with membership dates between October 2013 and April 2014, would not have to renew their membership until April 2015. This would allow recently established memberships not be penalized for immediately having to meet the renewal guideline.

The April 15 date was also selected so that members would also be able to consider the KCBA for possible donation when members are preparing their yearly Federal income taxes. These additional donations would benefit from the Dwight Harley Matching Fund Drive.

*The KCBA is a 501(c)3 Tax Exempt Organization.
Your donation is tax deductible.*

The Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc
2014 - 2015

April Membership Renewal

Membership Levels

Patriot Membership (April 15 is Annual membership renewal Date)

- Student: \$10.00
- Adult: \$25.00
- Family: \$50.00

Life Membership

- Col. Andrew Pickens Member \$500.00
- Col. John Dooly Member \$1,000.00
- Col. Elijah Clarke Member \$2,500.00
- President George Washington \$5,000.00
- Kettle Creek Battlefield Legacy Member \$25,000.00

Donations can be made separately or along with the membership renewal

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Method of Payment

Make your check payable to Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc

Mail Payment to :
Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc.
P. O. Box 729
Washington, GA 30673

*The KCBA is a 501(c)(3) Tax Exempt Organization.
Your donation is tax deductible.*

Thank you for your support.