

# The 71st Fraser's Highlanders

*Encamped in Cheraw, South Carolina  
in the summer of 1780 during  
The American Revolutionary War*

*King George commands...and they obey...  
From the Highlands of Scotland  
...Through the Lowlands of South Carolina  
to Cheraw Hills...and on to Yorktown...*



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*Don't know  
what to do?*

At the start of the American Revolutionary War, the 71st Regiment of (Highland) Foot, commonly referred to as the

## *"Fraser's Highlanders,"*

was raised in Scotland in late 1775 early 1776 by Major General Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, to serve in the army of King George III. The Regiment arrived in North America during June and July 1776, joining Lord Howe's British Army in August, fighting in the Northern Campaign in the battles of New York, Brandywine and Wilmington. In December 1778, with their Officer Commanding, **Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell**, the Fraser's Highlanders sailed south to Georgia, where they captured Savannah, followed by Augusta; and fighting at Briar Creek. In March 1779 their Lt. Col. Campbell returned to Britain (*see footnote*).

They then served under **Lt. Col. John Maitland** and later, Lt. Col. Alex McDonald. After more Skirmishes, the Regiment fought at Stono Creek in South Carolina, then going to Charleston where the British Army, under the command of Lord Clinton and his deputy Lord Cornwallis, laid siege for a second time to the city, until it finally surrendered on 12 May 1780.

With America almost three thousand miles away, ships took six weeks or more on the journey from Great Britain, the army's home base and its main source of supply.

Even from within America, replacements of rations, clothing and armaments, by mid 1780, were intermittent at best. Cornwallis wrote *"notwithstanding our utmost exertions a great part of the rum, salt, clothing, necessaries and ammunition are not very far advanced on their way to Camden"*.



King George III

In the main, even after four years in America, these soldiers retained a fierce loyalty to their King and trusted their Officers. But according to contemporary writers they had a growing antagonism for those who were rebelling against the King. Originally trained to fight formal battles on open ground, the British troops were having to adapt to the less regulated, more informal guerilla style warfare of *"hit and run out of the swamps"* tactics, which the rebellious commanders of the

local Patriots planned to great effect. In their red coats, the British were an easier target for the rebels who, being often dressed in brown buckskin and forest green, were better adapted to the local landscape. By mid 1780, every British soldier lost, was essentially irreplaceable, due to the pure logistics and the cost of Britain having to defend its Empire, engaged in several conflicts widely spread around the world.

By then, relying on the minimum daily rations of 4 oz. of dried beef, 4 oz. of flour and salt, the soldiers began, of necessity, to commandeer whatever else they could to supplement their rations; and to requisition horses from local owners. Under Standing Orders, the officers were to sign a receipt to ensure owners were compensated eventually, through a commissary, but often, this was not followed through for months, if at all.

Their drinking water was described

**Volunteers Wanted,**  
For General FRASER'S Highland Regiment, to consist of two Battalions, the greatest part of which are already raised.  
This is to give notice to all gentlemen Volunteers, who are able and willing to serve his Majesty King George, in the said Regiment, that Thomas Hamilton, (at Mrs Carmichael's), Perth, Dundee, these Volunteers will be invited to this country, as soon as they are ordered to.

as being *"frequently as thick as puddle"*, affecting the British troops more than the local people, who had developed better immunity to it. The soldiers laced it with alum or vinegar to make it safer to drink. Rum was regarded by the troops as the very least of necessities; to keep spirits up and fever at bay, in the unhealthy, debilitating climate of the Carolinas.

The regiment was now spread thin across the south, having posts in Savannah, Augusta, Beaufort and Georgetown, with the main body of the 71st Fraser's still being at Charleston and Camden. Other outposts were at Ninety Six, Hanging Rock, Rocky Mount and Fair Forest in the north.



In June 1780, Lord Cornwallis ordered detachments from the two battalions of the 71st Fraser's Highlanders to set up another outpost at the Cheraw Hills to further strengthen the British strategic line of defense. Leaving some of the 71st Regiment in Camden, Major Archibald McArthur, accompanied by their Surgeon Robert Jackson, led a detachment of the 1st Bn. from Camden, with the detachment of the 2nd Bn. arriving later, in early July.

**WHO WAS THEIR MAJOR?** Major Archibald McArthur, a Scot, now fifty, a "soldier's soldier", respected by his men and superior officers alike for his leadership, joined the army at the age of seventeen. He transferred on promotion to Major in 1777, to the 2nd Bn. of the Fraser's Highlanders, with his commanders Cornwallis, Rawdon, Tarleton, even the American leader Henry Lee, writing of him, with respect and praise for his mastery of military skills, it even being said by an adversary *"that he had no act of inhumanity or oppression ever attached to his name"*. He served with

the Fraser's for four years, before transfer on permanent promotion as Lieutenant Colonel to the 60th Regiment of Foot, before Yorktown. (*see footnote*).

**WHO WAS THE SURGEON?** who accompanied them. Another Scot, **Robert Jackson** had studied medicine in Edinburgh, honed his skills on a Greenland whaler, learning Latin and Greek at night by candlelight; then practiced his early medical skills in Jamaica. He joined the 1st Bn. of the 71st Regt. in Kingsbridge N.Y. in 1778, where Lt. Col Campbell, then Commanding Officer of the Fraser's, accepted him immediately as a surgeon's mate, to assist the regimental Surgeon Stewart. (*see footnote*)

**WHO WERE THESE SOLDIERS?** who came to Cheraw. Men of the 71st Fraser's Highlanders who took *"The King's Shilling"*, swearing an Oath of Allegiance, they felt honor bound to do battle with those rebellious to His Majesty King George III. By 1780, these troops were hardened by the battles already fought in the north and now the south of the Colonies following their officers loyally, for four years already. Many spoke no English, only Gaelic. Even those speaking English, found their broad Scots accent was almost unintelligible to the Americans.

They hailed from the heather covered moorlands and bogs, or the misty bracken covered mountains of Scotland. Some were originally simple peat gatherers, crofters or subsistence farmers; others were from the stews of Glasgow and Edinburgh. No doubt some of these rough men were no



saints. Some were mere boys of seventeen, perhaps imbued with a sense of adventure, thrown in with ruffians escaping the law or penury. Few of them had ever been to sea before they took the

unusually stormy passage to America in 1776; improving on their military drill, discipline in the field, and practising their marksmanship during the voyage.

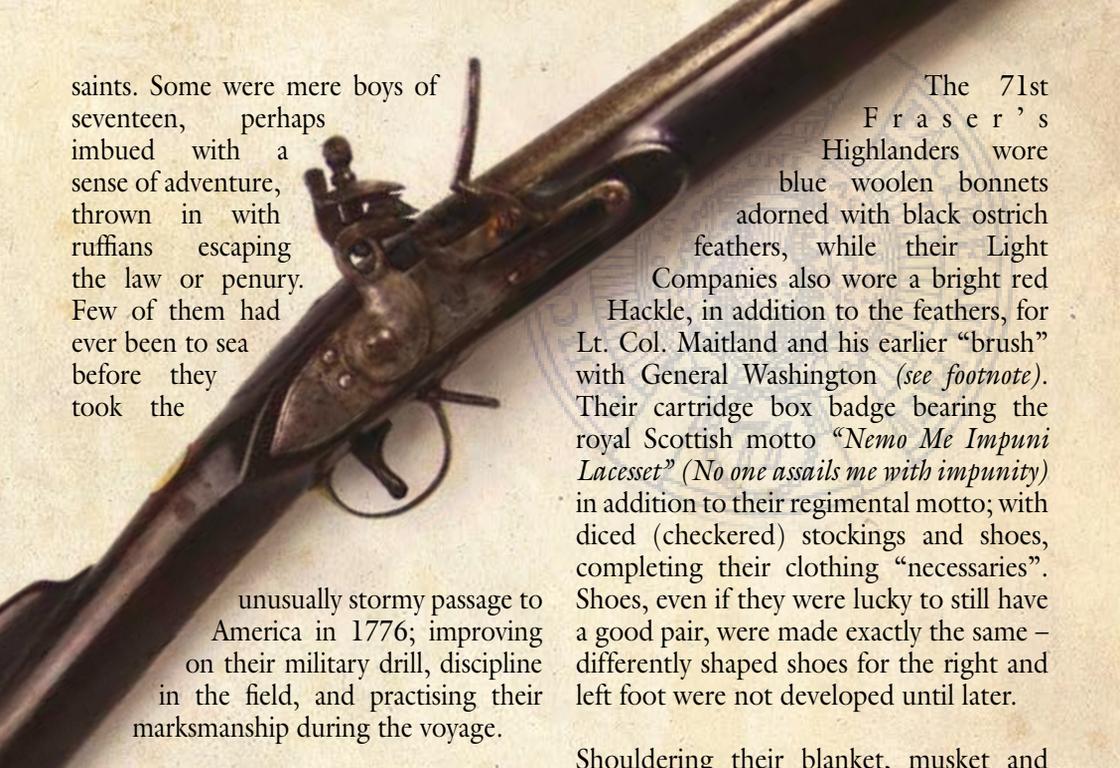
They wore heavy coats of brick red wool broadcloth, the pewter buttons stamped with "71". By the time they came south, trousers were their field uniform. The kilt in the "Government Sett" (now commonly known as the Black Watch Tartan) was the regulation order of dress at first, but field experience in America proved it to be impractical, as trousers gave the men better protection from the tick and chigger infested undergrowth and from the mosquitoes thriving in the swamps of the Low Country. In 1778 Lt. Col. Campbell issued detailed Standing Orders to resolve the dress code. He confirmed that trousers made of the same "Government Sett", were to be worn in the field and on Guard or Picket Duty; but the kilt was still to be worn in Garrison. These rules applied throughout the rest of the war, though often white or even occasionally brown trousers were worn.

The 71st Fraser's Highlanders wore blue woolen bonnets adorned with black ostrich feathers, while their Light Companies also wore a bright red Hackle, in addition to the feathers, for Lt. Col. Maitland and his earlier "brush" with General Washington (*see footnote*). Their cartridge box badge bearing the royal Scottish motto "*Nemo Me Impuni Lacesset*" (*No one assails me with impunity*) in addition to their regimental motto; with diced (checkered) stockings and shoes, completing their clothing "necessaries". Shoes, even if they were lucky to still have a good pair, were made exactly the same – differently shaped shoes for the right and left foot were not developed until later.

Shouldering their blanket, musket and a 50 lbs. knapsack, containing their ammunition, rations, kettle and spoon, and with a sheathed bayonet, the Fraser's Highlanders marched northward up the Catawba Trail towards Cheraw Hills.

Foot Regiments were expected to march at least 15 miles a day. Not excessive on a modern tarmac road, but in the 18th Century in south eastern America, passage was made on a hard beaten dirt track at best, sometimes through forests covered in tangled underbrush; with swamps to be avoided, and rivers to be forded.

The officers, if they still had horses, rode to keep pace with their troops, with a few dragoons scouting ahead for dangers. Heavy items, such as tents, food and ammunition required for an army on the march, were carried on accompanying wagons, which, while they lasted, brought up the rear of the column.



In the of summer of 1780, the **Reverend Evan Pugh**, living close to Cheraw, wrote in his journal, of Cheraw 's weather being "unusually wet" and Lord Cornwallis described it as "excessively hot" that year. This high humidity no doubt made for uncomfortable marching, as the detachments headed for Cheraw.

With his senior officer Lt. Col Alex McDonald remaining in Camden, Major McArthur was in sole command of the men, thus writing directly to Lord Cornwallis, his Commander in Chief, still in Charleston. In his letter written on 13th June, McArthur confirmed that the first detachment of troops under his personal command arrived in Cheraw Hills on the 9th June 1780, on that day "*we marched twenty seven miles, without leaving a man behind*". An impressive pace for hungry, badly shod men. He continued, "*I have encamped the Battalion in an airy situation and covered their hats with plank*" (felt), making rough shelters of available brush and saplings for shade, over the tents. Officers slept in smaller bell tents, separate from the Other Ranks.

Surgeon Jackson also described the journey of the 71st Fraser's as they marched to Cheraw. "*The first battalion came to Cheraw seventy five miles from Camden — such a spirit and activity of the men that they performed the march in three days and without fatigue or inconvenience.*"

He later wrote, "*In June 1780 the first battalion of the 71st Regiment was detached to the Cheraus where it encamped on open ground, within five hundred paces of the River Pee*

*Dee. The people of the country taught by experiance suggested the propriety of drawing back the encampment into what is called the Pin-barren, assigning as the cause of their advice that the distance, as well as the cover of the wood, might be a security against the dampsof the river, which was observed to be extremely noxious in that climate. A position in wood, accessible on all sides, would not perhaps have been military; so that no alteration was made".*

Later he recalled, "*An open field between four or five hundred paces from the river bank was chosen for the encampment of the battalion, while a situation perfectly dry and cleared of wood, but nearer to the bank, was reserved for the second battalion which was not expected to arrive till after the time.*"

In his letters to Lord Cornwallis and others during their stay in Cheraw Hills, McArthur made no reference to using the nearby St. David's Church, or any other building as a barracks. However, the church was little used in those violent days when the war came to Cheraw, with no further Vestry Meeting recorded after the one held on 4th March 1780 until their next meeting dated 2nd April 1782.

The Major went several times to **Long Bluff Court House**, where in 1774, a Petit Jury Presentment of grievances against the British Crown was one of the earliest Declaration of Rights in the thirteen royal colonies. It continued to be the seat of justice and commerce throughout the tragic days of the



American Revolution, which was very much a bitter civil war, setting neighbors against each other; and even sons against their fathers.

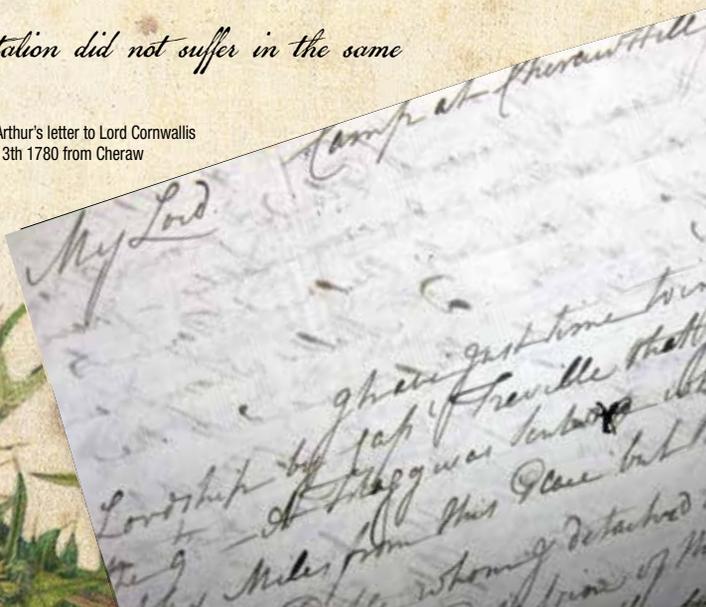
On the 15th June, at Long Bluff (*now Society Hill*) McArthur administered the Oath of Allegiance to the King to one hundred and fifty local men. Amongst them, he took the Oath from local Loyalist William Mills, appointing him to be Lt. Colonel of the newly raised **Cheraw Militia**, with Mills swearing to fight alongside the British and ensure the preservation of order and the security of property. McArthur wrote several letters to Cornwallis describing his activities, during their stay in Cheraw. One described how three Loyalist Militia dragoons attached to the Highlanders, deserted with their horses, requiring his young Lt. Hamilton to commandeer eight horses later from Philip Pledger; of another man being captured while away from camp foraging for food; and of his concerns regarding the activities of the rebels in the area.

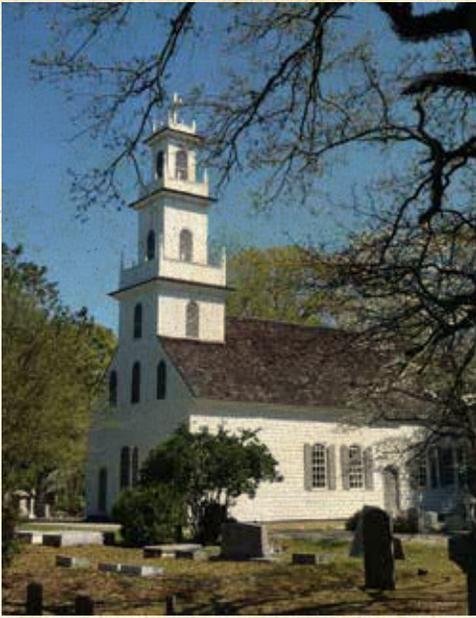
McArthur advised his Commanders by letter, of enemy movements in the area. He liaised with Loyalist Colonel Bryan who arrived, telling of disturbing atrocities done by the rebels against the Loyalists, but Bryan and his ill equipped and notably undisciplined local militia soon moved on, seeking forage for their horses. As food became less available to his troops, McArthur began to commandeer food from local known Patriot rebels. He traveled to **Anson County Court House** taking more Oaths of Allegiance, also chasing a local rebel family Wade, who had stolen supplies and hidden them in a nearby swamp. Soon after, McArthur fell sick of the fever sometime in late June.

Surgeon Jackson wrote after the War, *"The other battalion of the Regiment joined in July. It arrived in perfect health and encamped still nearer the river. In a fortnight the intermitting fever began to make its appearance; and in less than three weeks, more than two thirds of the men were ill; whilst scarcely one of the officers had escaped. The officers, it must be remarked, encamped in the rear of the men and immediately on the banks of the river. The fever spread so rapidly, particularly in the second battalion that before the end of July, few were left who had not felt its influence, bilious vomitings, purgings and gangrenous spots, were excessive"*.

He continued, *"The first battalion did not suffer in the same*

Major McArthur's letter to Lord Cornwallis  
on June 13th 1780 from Cheraw





Old St. David's Church, Cheraw, SC

*proportion. The ground of encampment was not only at a greater distance from the river, but being also nearer to a wood, many of those who were not confined by their duty to a particular spot, found a convenient shelter in its shade, from the powerful heat of the sun. These ...were the least sickly of the whole encampment".*

Historians describe how the sick were taken into Old St. David's Church very near to their camp, to find refuge from the worst of the sun and rains; and that some died. Prudently, Major McArthur never wrote of the debilitating sickness or death of several of his men to his Commanders at the time. Such a letter, confirming the detachment's weakness, would have been useful to the enemy, if his letter had fallen into their hands. Unfortunately, even writing later, in his several books about

his experiences and recommendations after the war, Surgeon Jackson, though fully describing the devastating effects of the disease in full, never recorded the number of deaths either.

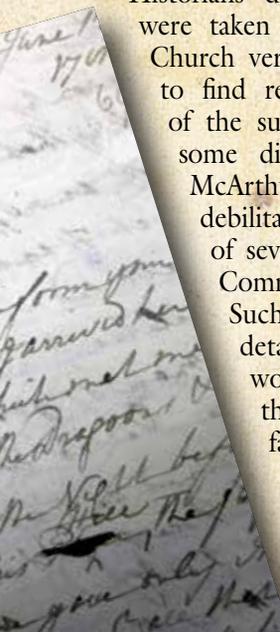
When soldiers died, the custom of those days was to dig separate graves for Officers usually, with other ranks mostly being buried together, sometimes with a treasured pipe, or another precious keepsake from home. With their own uniforms in tatters by then, any wearable clothing would be stripped from their dead comrades by the other men, before burial in a simple winding



Burial at Old St. David's Church, Cheraw, SC - Summer of 1780  
Painting by Alan Kemp, Newcastle upon Tyne, England 2011

sheet, if even that was available. An officer would say a prayer. In his book on such matters, Captain Thomas Simes (Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot) wrote in his "Military Medley" of the etiquette and customs to be followed in burying senior Officers, but never with regard to that for other ranks.

On the 12th July, the deputy Commander in Chief, Lord Rawdon, based in Camden, wrote to McArthur ordering him to withdraw if he was in danger from approaching Patriot troops, who were believed to be closing in fast on Cheraw. With them drawing nearer, it was essential for the Highlanders to withdraw back beyond Lynches Creek and nearer to the British forces at Camden. It is not confirmed when and if McArthur received this order, and why he did not act upon it earlier; although he was at the height of his own fever at that time.



Surgeon Jackson wrote, *"The approach of the enemy made it necessary that the post should be withdrawn but with much difficulty in accomplishing it. Two thirds of both the officers and men were unable to march and it was not possible in the situation in which we were placed, to find waggons sufficient to carry them together with necessary provisions and baggage; so that no other resource was left than to convey some part of them to Georgetown"*. He continued



Laney's (Kershaw's) Landing

*"While two hundred men were in this situation .....an order arrived to abandon post, about forty of those who were least likely to be soon fit for service were sent down river in boats"*.

Major McArthur arranged for them to be sent down river on flatboats to Georgetown, under the command of their **Lieutenant John Nairne** of the 71st Regiment; and under the protection of Lt. Col. William Mills, the Loyalist Militia leader.

On Sunday 23rd July 1780, the remaining and relatively fitter men of the two Battalions marched back to Camden, with Major McArthur and their Surgeon, who later wrote

*"that as the march progressed, the men's wellbeing improved"*. They had constant rain, the weather cooled, and the men's health benefitted from the exercise during the march. They left the sick under the care of the Loyalist Militia for the one day.



It is likely that these sick Highlanders awaiting transportation down river were attended by a number of Negroes, previously captured, who had elected to stay with the army, rather than return to their local owners. They embarked the next day, 24th July from the present Laney's Landing (*previously Kershaw's Landing*) to be escorted to Georgetown.

The soldiers were captured by Capt. Tristram Thomas and his Patriot Militia on Tuesday 25th July at Hunts Bluff, near to the present day town of Blenheim; and taken prisoner into North Carolina, together with their

Negro attendants and those of their escort, who had remained loyal to the Scottish troops. Lt. Col. Mills, perhaps in collusion, by some means escaped and reported the capture of the Highlanders to Major Wemyss of the 63rd Regt. on his arrival at Georgetown on Friday 28th July.

In a letter dated 29th July, written when back with his troops in Camden and still sick, McArthur wrote to Cornwallis begging him for supplies. He had heard the soldiers understandably by now muttering amongst themselves about their officers' lack of care, being without new clothing and other necessities since October 1778.

By then, General Horatio Gates was gathering with the American forces and Lord Cornwallis, still in Charleston, came post haste with his own British troops towards Camden to engage General Gates.

The regiment of 71st Fraser's Highlanders, with some now arrived from Charleston and Cheraw, (though some still posted elsewhere,) said to be a total of near 274 fitter men, fought at the **Battle of Camden** on the 16th August 1780, on the right flank of the British forces. Major McArthur, however, was ordered to the rear of the army, to protect the town and magazine, the British troops, still too sick with fever to fight, and the baggage. Stedman, a Loyalist Commissary, wrote that the total British troops who were sick at Camden amounted to 859 and confirmed that some of the 71st Regiment's men had indeed died while posted at Cheraw.

After the Battle of Camden was won, Cornwallis temporarily promoted McArthur to Lt. Colonel of the 71st Fraser's Highlanders, following the departure of their Lt. Col. Alex McDonald. Cornwallis wrote to Lord Clinton on 6 August 1780, saying *"I did not see any inconvenience in the command devolving to Mr Arthur, who is an excellent officer"*.

In early 1781 the 71st Fraser's suffered a bitter defeat under Tarleton's command at Cowpens, with their officers petitioning their Commander in Chief that they should never fight under Tarleton again. Later, they fought at Blackstock's and Wetzell's Mill. In their Pyrrhic victory at **Guildford Court House**, in March 1781, the wounded and dying lay on wagons in the constant pouring rain for forty hours. More skirmishes followed as they marched north through Virginia, before the final surrender of the British at Yorktown, with their Surgeon Jackson still attending the soldiers of the 71st. (*see footnote*)

Those who were taken prisoner at Yorktown were repatriated to Scotland between 1783 and 1784. Other men of the 71st Fraser's, having remained in Charleston S.C. and several other southern outposts including St. Augustine, throughout 1780 thus not being captured at Yorktown, were repatriated separately, from New York during 1782; with others remaining in Newfoundland and some going to Jamaica.

It is chronicled that a 3rd Battalion of the Fraser's Highlanders was raised (though the given dates vary) earlier during the Northern Campaign, although there is little of substance recorded of their activities. In his letter dated 18 April 1780 Lord Clinton granted Major Patrick Ferguson, late of the British 70th (Royal Surreys) Regiment, *nominally* to a Majority in the 71st Fraser's Highlanders, backdated to October 1779, though in fact Ferguson never served with the Fraser's Highlanders. By the summer of 1780, the 3rd Battalion 71st Fraser's Highlanders, only served as an impractical means of receiving their pay and rations, for a previous Unit of Loyalist Volunteers, re-created by Lord Clinton. On 22 May 1780 Clinton gave Major Ferguson the rank of Inspector General of Militia, to command the Ferguson's Corps (American Volunteers), re-created as a Militia Unit comprised of local Loyalists, who acted

entirely separately as a mounted “guerilla” group, under his command. They spent much of their time in the saddle, harrying groups of Patriots, until Ferguson, the only Englishman on the field, died together with the majority of his American troops, in a grim defeat at King’s Mountain on 7th October 1780, given no quarter by their rebellious neighbors.

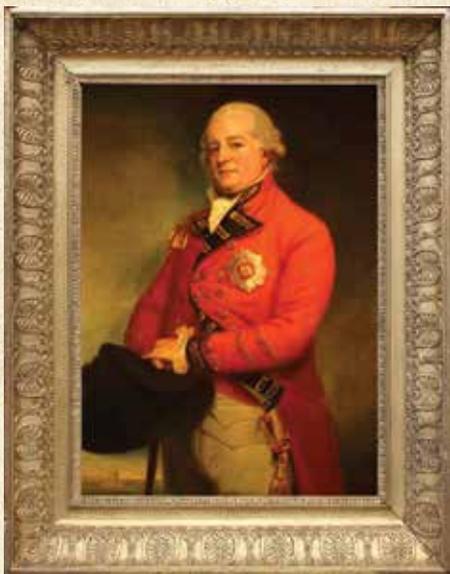
Historians accept that the Muster Rolls for the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 71st Fraser’s Highlanders are amongst the least complete, especially for the period 1780 to 1783. The difficulty during the Revolutionary War in America, was in maintaining satisfactory Muster Rolls, initially at company level, but then requiring to be sent to the Officer Commanding, when major campaigns were regularly spread over hundreds of miles, with no central Regimental depot. Frequently, soldiers, even officers, would be detached temporarily, or occasionally even permanently, to other regiments to make up the numbers of the fallen. Or, similarly, those taken prisoner in skirmishes could be missing and unaccounted for months.

A Scottish military historian **Major General David Stewart** later writing of this Regiment, summed up the American Revolutionary War and the 71st Fraser’s Highlanders this way. *“Thus ended the military service of this army, which had marched and counter marched nearly two thousand miles in less than twelve months, during which they had no regular supply of provisions or of necessaries; who had forded many large and rapid rivers, some of them in the face of the enemy; had fought numerous skirmishes and two pitched battles, and yet, such was the unfortunatè issue of all their exertions, that no success, however gallantly achieved, led to the usual consequences of victory. On all occasions when Lord Cornwallis met*

*General Greene, the former gained the day, but afterwards retired and left the country open, surrendering the advantages usually resulting from a victory to the enemy he had beaten.”*

#### FOOTNOTES:

**Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell** was captured at sea with part of the 71st Fraser’s Highlanders prior to their arrival in Boston in 1776. Suffering ill health from this imprisonment, he was exchanged for Ethan Allan in 1778, and took full command of the

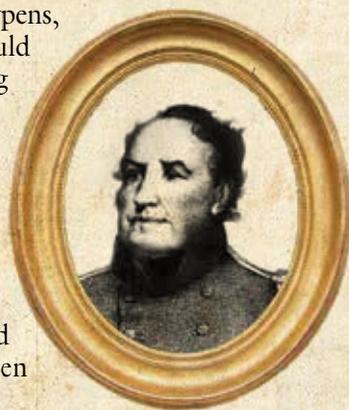


Maj. Gen. Archibald Campbell

71st Fraser’s Highlanders, bringing them south to Georgia. He left Savannah, due to continuing ill health, with his command passing to Lt. . Col. John Maitland. Campbell returned to Britain on 12 March 1779, he married and served for a time as a Member of the British Parliament. Knighted for his successes in America, Campbell then had a distinguished career as Governor in Jamaica and later, in Madras, India. He later raised a further Regiment, the 74th, retiring from the army, as a Major General. He died on 31 March 1791 and was buried in **Westminster Abbey** in London, England.

**Major Archibald McArthur** transferred in April 1781 as a full Lt. Col. to the 3rd Btn. 60th (Royal Americans) Regt. of Foot, remaining with them until the end of the American Revolutionary War. He was later promoted to Brigadier General by Lord Clinton and further served in Canada, the Caribbean and Europe. Marrying in Germany, he retired from the army at age sixty in late 1790, dying in Bayreuth, Germany on 11th July 1805.

**Surgeon Robert Jackson.** Later in the War at Cowpens, Surgeon Jackson surrendered to the Patriots, so that he could tend the sick of both the British and the Americans, tearing up his own shirt as bandage for some. He was sent to treat Col. William Washington, who was there and also wounded, who in return, allowed him freedom to return to the British Lines. After his actions in an advanced redoubt later at Yorktown, he was again recognized and allowed parole, rather than being taken prisoner at the surrender. Dr. Jackson then walked to New York to find the remainder of the British troops there. He returned to England in 1782 by way of Greenock in Scotland, then walking to London to seek out his mentor Dr. Stewart from the 71st Fraser's. In 1783 he walked through parts of Europe to study further at several universities, finally receiving his degree in medicine from Leyden University in the Netherlands.



*Yours most sincerely*  
*Robert Jackson*

In one of his many books, Surgeon Jackson wrote of the philosophy of military activity, how to build the best encampments on healthy ground, and how to run, clothe and train a fighting army, to get best results. In another he wrote of the characteristics of many armies, ancient and modern. Of the Macedonians, the Athenians and latterly, his experience with the Scots, the English and the Americans, even down to the nature of their Generals and Senior Officers serving in the American War of Independence. Much later in his career, Jackson became the Inspector General of British Military Hospitals. He had also learned to read Persian and Chinese by then, while continuing his penchant for walking very long distances.

**Lt. Colonel John Maitland**, originally of the Marines, helped save Savannah from enemy attack on 9th October, but died of fever, aged forty seven, a few days later on 22 Oct. 1779, and was buried there in Savannah. His remains were finally returned to England for reburial at St. Mary's Church Haddington East Lothian in Scotland in 1981.

It is reported that after the Battle of Brandywine, the Light Companies of the 71st Fraser's, amongst some other British Light Companies, began to wear a red hackle in their bonnets, after General George Washington had written to his old acquaintance, Lt. Col. Maitland, on the British side, complimenting him on the conduct of the 71st Highlanders. In his reply, Maitland jocularly advised General Washington that his Light Company Battalion would now wear a red hackle in their bonnets to ensure that the General did not overlook "*doing justice to their exploits, in annoying his posts, and obstructing his convoys and detachments*", as the General "was too liberal not to acknowledge merit, even in an enemy".

**The Soldiers of the 71st Fraser's Highlanders.** Major General David Stewart of Garth said the following regarding these soldiers. *"A Highland lad will enlist to serve for life, along with a friend, for a trifling or nominal bounty; but if an attempt be made to bargain with the same lad, no sum, perhaps, will tempt him to enlist; or if he do listen to proposals, he will demand a sum out of all reason. I have seen Highland soldiers spring forward to cover their officers from the shot of the enemy; I have seen them endeavouring to restrain their officers, and to keep them under cover, while they fully exposed themselves, in the expectation of diverting the attention of the enemy from their commanders; I have seen the same soldiers disputing a penny in their accounts with the same officers, and, this perhaps, only a few days after this voluntary hazard of their lives to shelter them."*

Surgeon Jackson wrote of them: *"Towards the conclusion of the campaign, Major McArthur was appointed to the command of the regiment. No officer, in America, was more a master of mechanical formations and military manoeuvres. The effect was visible in the exterior of the 71st. Their conduct was good after they were drilled. It was equally good, perhaps more animated and heroic, before they received this military polish. In their uncultivated state they were acknowledged to be one of the most hardy serviceable corps ever raised in the Highlands, and they contributed to demonstrate how little preparation is necessary for the execution of every military duty, when men possess the proper elements of the soldier" ...*



In the land of the Clan Fraser Chief

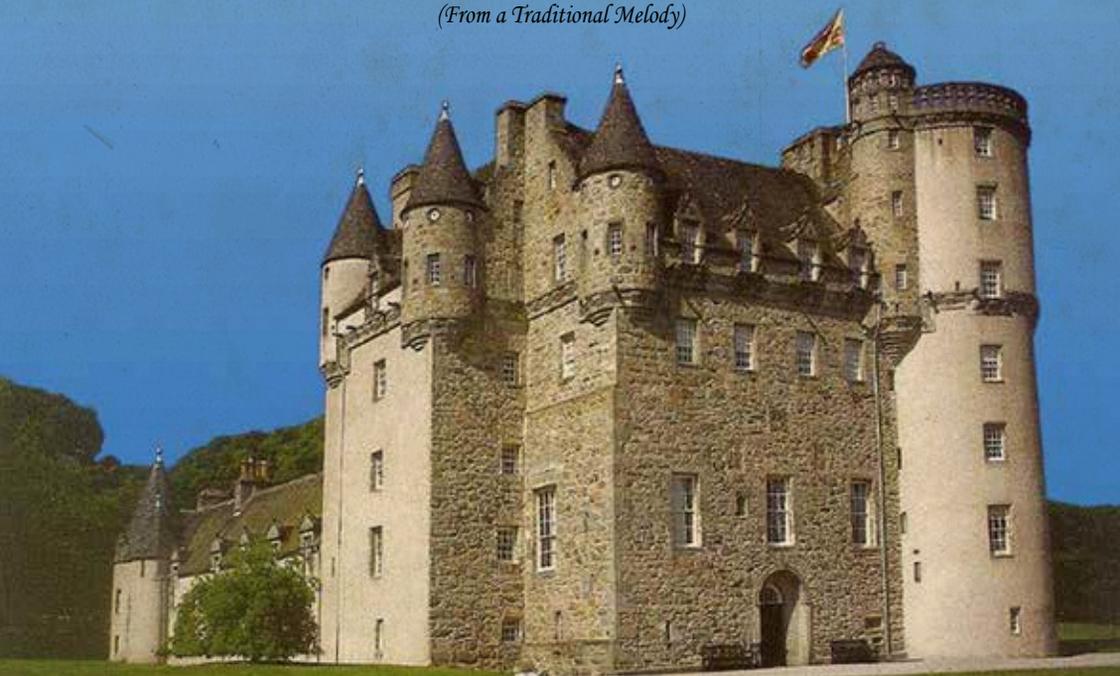
*"Without baggage, necessaries, or provisions of any sort, for officer or soldier, in the most barren, inhospitable, unhealthy part of North America, with zeal and bayonets only, it was resolved to follow Greene's army, to the end of the world..."*

Charles O' Hara, Brigadier General, British Army

*"When duty calls me, I must go, to stand and face another foe,  
But part of me will always stay, o'er the hills and far away. . .*

*If I should fall to rise no more,  
as many comrades did before,  
Ask the pipes and drums to play, o'er the hills and far away."*

*(From a Traditional Melody)*



Castle Fraser

The large Bronze black Marker situated to the left just inside the main church gate and fence of Old St David's, and the granite Headstone and smaller Markers at the three graves, are the only known Memorials to the 71st Fraser's Highlanders, in North America. The large Bronze marker, telling their story can also be viewed on the Historical Marker Data Base at [www.HMdb.org/marker.asp?marker=54803](http://www.HMdb.org/marker.asp?marker=54803)

*This Brochure has been written to validate the activities of this Regiment during their time in Cheraw S.C., with my deep appreciation of those mentors, now become friends, who generously shared their wealth of research and knowledge with me. My gratitude to Don Troiani for allowing me to use his powerful interpretation of a soldier of the 71st Fraser's Highlanders on the Front Cover, to Al Saguto for the Image on Page 3; and to "TrueBlue Advertising" of Cheraw, the designer of this Brochure. Stephanie J. Briggs Copyright 2014*