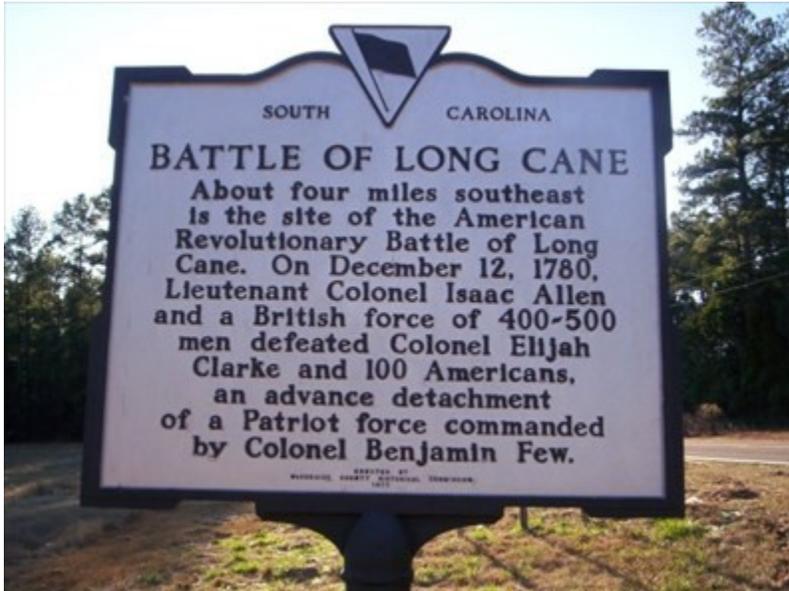


Shot, Hanged and Frozen: The Struggles of an American Pioneer

By Jeannette Holland Austin



Battle of Long Canes, South Carolina

The father of Samuel Whatley was killed by Indians at Cherokee Corner on the Clarke-Oglethorpe Counties Line when he was fourteen years old. Samuel Whatley served in Georgia under Capt. Micajah William of the Mounted Militia in the Regiment of Colonel Clarke and fought in the battle of Long Cane on December 10, 1781.

It was during the siege of Augusta when he was shot in the left arm, for which he loss the use thereof. He was betrothed to Catharine Anglin before he left on his South Carolina Campaign and returned home with his wounds to be married before old Squire Biddle in Wilkes County. Whatley was known to be a loyal Whig and before he reached majority was twice frozen, once hung and twice shot while in the defense of liberty.

In 1786 he was retired from service due to injuries sustained during the Revolutionary War. His wife, Catharine Whatley, wrote a letter to Senator R. W. Habersham of Georgia stating that at the time of the Revolutionary War her father, James Anglin, had removed from North Carolina to Georgia settling near Washington, Georgia.

He brought with him seven sons and Catharine, a "motherless" daughter about thirteen years of age. After the death of her husband, Catharine went to live on the plantation of her son, James Whatley. The affidavit of Henry Anglin Sr., attached to the application of Samuel Whatley for a pension, stated that Whatley was wounded at Long Canes, South Carolina and taken prisoner four to five months and that when he returned home the soldier had wounds all over his body.

The Battle of Long Canes was fought in McCormick County on December 12, 1780 when a force of four hundred to five hundred men defeated Colonel Elijah Clarke and 100 Americans. The Revolutionary War Pension usually provides information as to where soldier was born, resided and died as well as personal details.

Study the pension, dates of service and battles helps the genealogist to know where the soldier was during different time periods and where to search the State and County records. Most soldiers traveled extensively during the war, and did not always return to the place of birth, but moved into other States to accept land grants for the service.