



Biography of General Thomas Sumter (August 14, 1734 – June 1, 1832)

Thomas Sumter was born in colonial Virginia.

Little is known about Thomas Sumter's father. The elder Sumter may have been an indentured servant. He settled on a homestead at Preddy's Creek in Louisa County, VA, where Thomas was born.

William Martin, a childhood associate of General Sumter, would say that Thomas "seems as if he felt mortified at the idea of his low birth (his father being a miller, and his mother a mid-wife) and that he wished everything connected with his early life he forgotten." (1)

Sumter would play a role in the capture of Fort Pitt in the French and Indian War. At the conclusion of that conflict, Sumter would embark on another journey as an escort of Cherokee chiefs to London. When he returned, he found himself in some financial trouble while waiting to be paid by the Royal government. He would end up settling near the Eutaw Springs in South Carolina: (2)

He became a menthant and sought to move up in social standing in his new colony. He married Mary Cantey and increased his property. He was a planter, a trader and even a ferry operator. He made business and social connections that would turn into political collateral later. He was elected as a delegate to the first Provincial Congress in December, 1774 for the District Eastward of Waterse filter. (3)

The British burned the future General out of his home just north of Surnter, South Carolina on May 20, 1780. At the time he had resigned his commission as a Continental officer. Left homeless with his physically challenged wife and young son, he made the decision to return to the fight at the age of 46.

Sumter's men gave battle to the British at Williamson Plantation, Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Cary's Fort, Fishing Creek, Kings Mountain, Fishdam Ford, and Blackstock's. They killed, captured, or defeated British Captain Christian Huck; N.C. Loyalist Colonel Samuel Bryan, Loyalist Lt. Colonel James Cary, British Major Patrick Ferguson, British Cavalry Major James Wennyss and British Legion Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton.

General Sumter continued hit was efforts even after being wounded twice. He would help supply the was effort with intel and provisions, even when he was not in the field fighting. However, his preference of independent command often put him at odds with American General Nathaniel Greene.

After the war be served the citizens of South Carolina for five terms in the House of Representatives in Washington, DC. He also was elected to the U.S. Senate and served till 1810.

And for these and other momentous reasons, General Thomas Sumter is a proud hero of the South Carolina.

- (1) Gregorie, A (1931) Thomas Sumter, Rt. Bryan Company (pg. 4)
- (2) Jones, R (2011) Before They Were Heroes at King's Mountain. Duniel Boone Footsteps Publishing (pgs. 8-17)
- (3) Gregorie, A (1931) Thomas Suenter, Fit. Bryan Company (pg. 39)



The Shattering

Writers: Eric Barnes

Artist: Rick Emond

Color Artist: Rick Emond

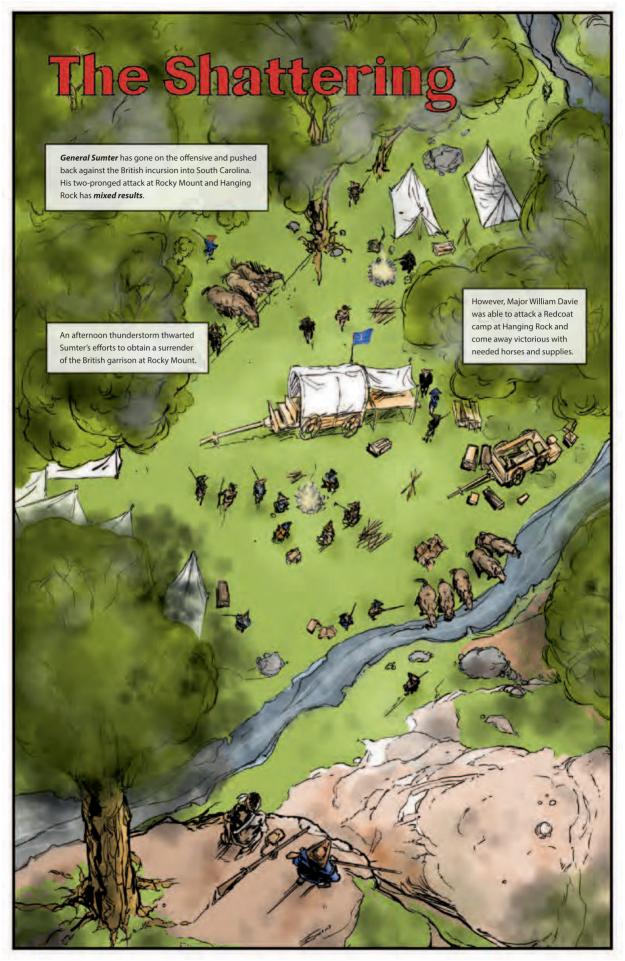
Creative Design: Rick Emond

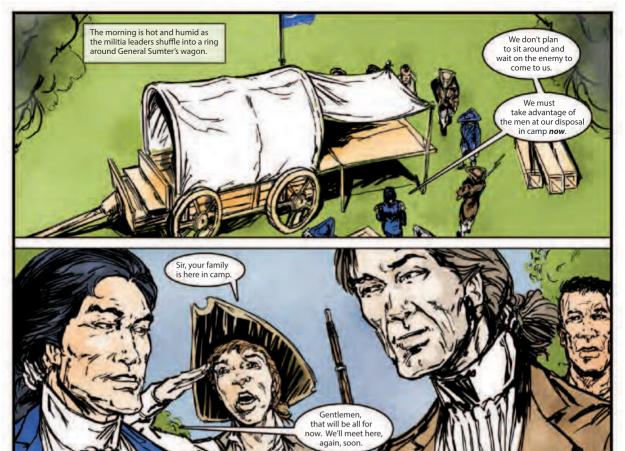
Editor: Eric Barnes

The Shattering

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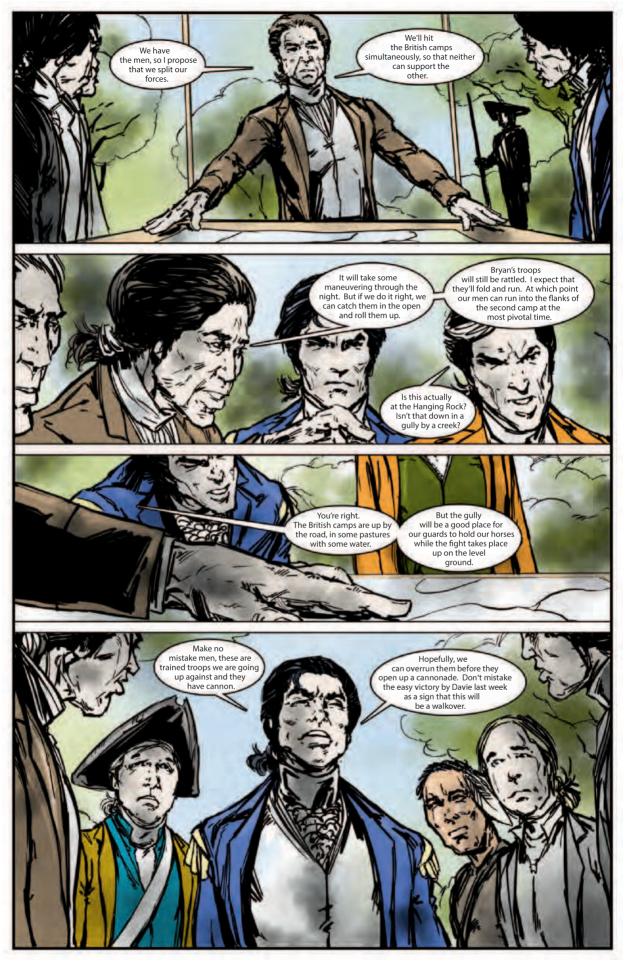
















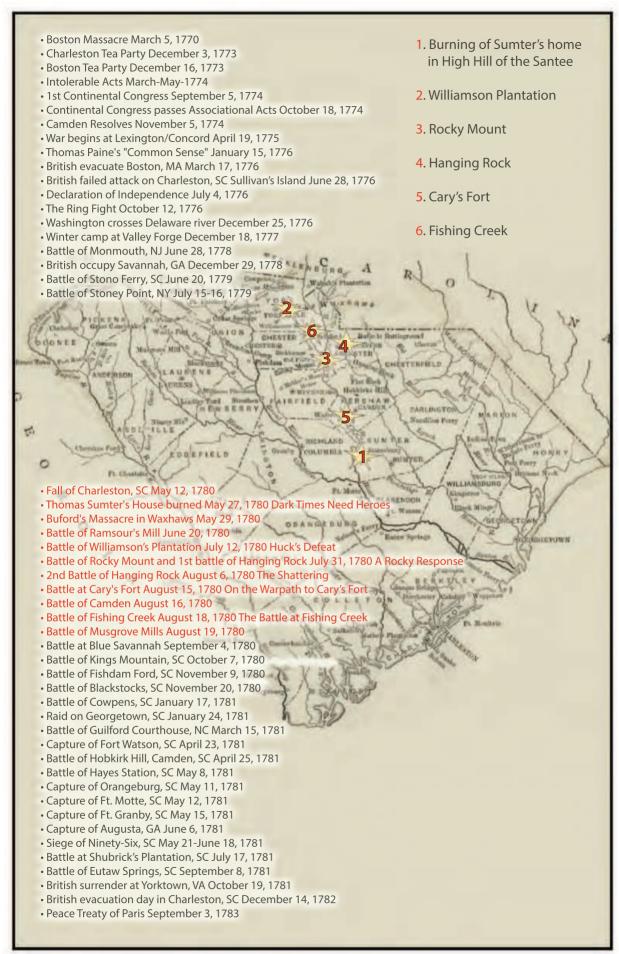


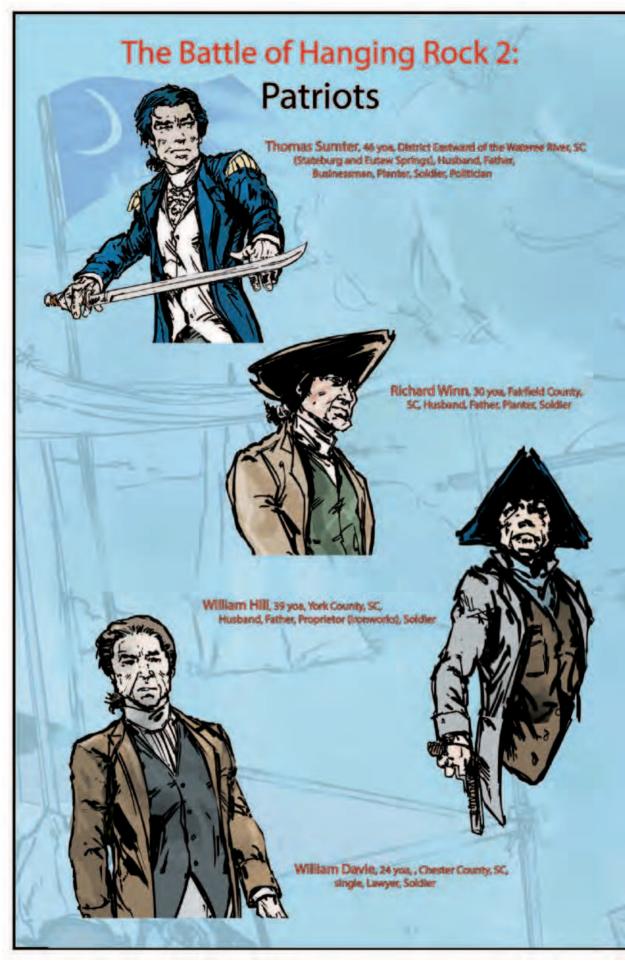












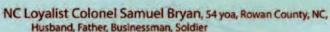
The Battle of Hanging Rock 2:

British

General Cornwallis, 41 yoa, Suffolk County, England, Widower, Father, Soldier

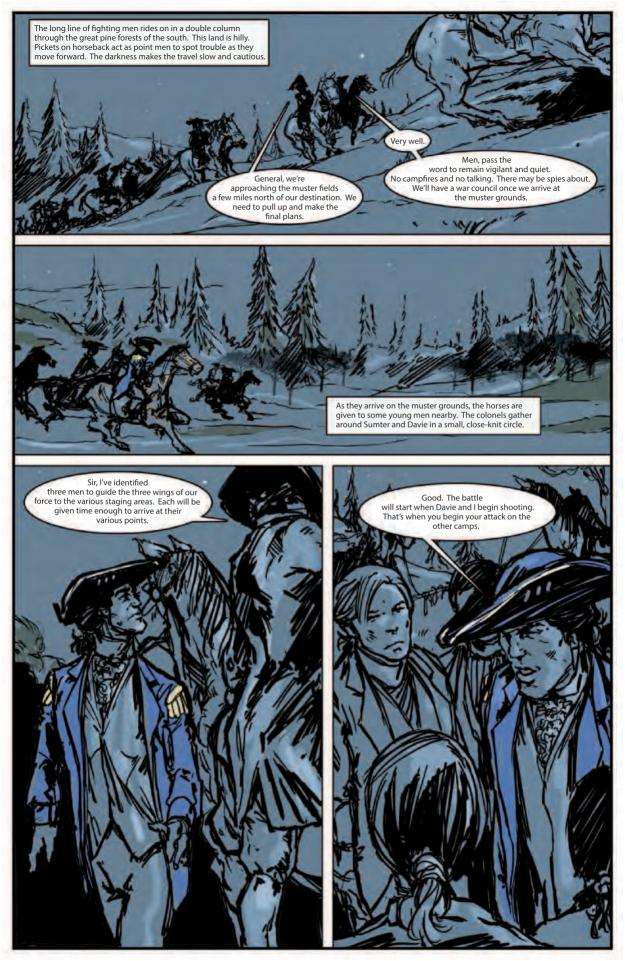


Major John Carden (Prince of Wales Regiment), 38-42 yoa, Husband, Father, Soldier





SC Loyalist Colonel Henry Rugeley, 37 yoa (?), "Clermont" above Camden, SC, Husband, Businessman, Soldier

















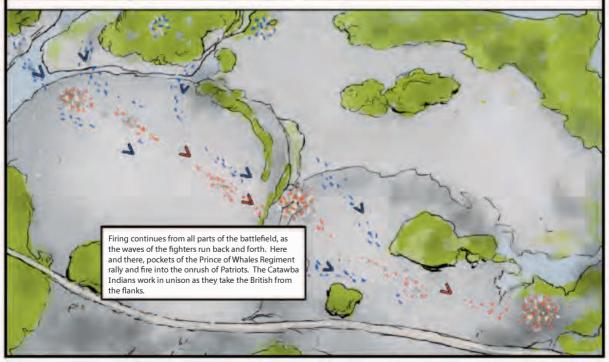
















The sun is high in the midday sky. Sumter, Winn, and Bratton look on the scene, just out of cannon range. We're low on ammunition and we've been fighting close to four hours now." We've scattered the North Carolina Loyalists under Bryan and the Prince of Wales Regiment is no more. If we try and pursue this victory further, disaster may follow. We'll be hard-pressed to continue the fight if re-enforcements arrive from Camden. Though I would love to find a way to capture those cannon, I'm afraid we must pull off and head home.











When he was eight, William Davie's Scottish family moved to the Waxhaw settlement near Lancaster, South Carolina.

After graduating from Princeton University in 1776, he joined the Patriots. He was wounded at the Battle of Stono Ferry in 1779. While healing, he studied law in Salisbury, NC. Then, he went back to the battlefield. He attracted admirers like young Andrew Jackson.

At the second battle of Hanging Rock, Major William Davie yelled to the British, "Soldiers, if you value your lives, ground your arms, and officers surrender at once!" They didn't. The redcoated Prince of Wales Regiment was defeated.

Later, in the streets of Charlotte, NC, his 150 men harassed British General Cornwallis' 2000-man army. This event gave Charlotte the nickname, "Hornet's Nest."

He helped convince the North Carolinians to ratify the U.S. Constitution. His work was a pivotal and controversial strategy that highlighted troublesome aspects of that time. However, had he not succeeded, the United States would not have included North Carolina and may have slipped back into the "Old World" views of governing.

He was a soldier and lawyer. He became the governor of North Carolina and a co-founder of UNC Chapel Hill. He lived an intrepid life of service so that we could be free. Freedom reigns!









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