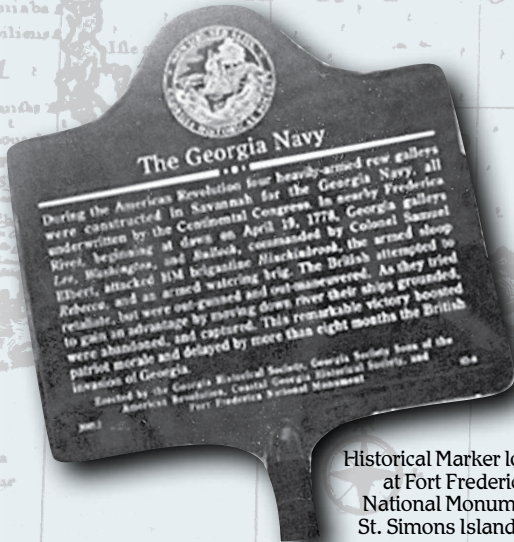


Reported by letter dated Frederica, April 19, 1778, from Colonel Samuel Elbert to Major General Robert Howe, Continental Army Commander of the Southern Department.



"...You must imagine what my feelings were, to see our three little men of war going on to the attack of these three vessels who have spread terror on our coast, and who were drawn up in order of battle; but the weight of our metal soon damped the courage of these heroes, who soon took to their boats; and, as many as could, abandoned the vessels with everything on board, of which we immediately took possession. What is extraordinary, we have not one man hurt..."



Historical Marker located at Fort Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, GA

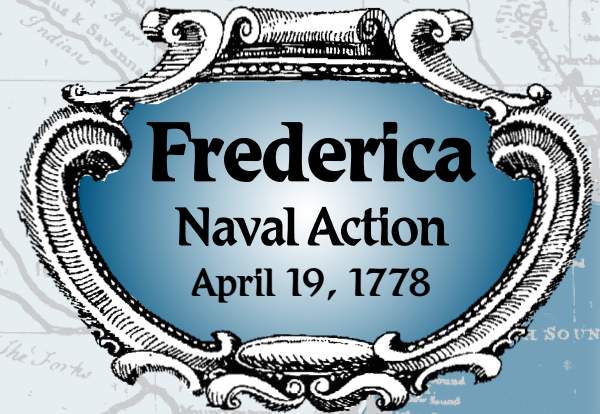
Georgia's Revolutionary War Trail



Georgia's Revolutionary War Trail



"Discovering Our Heritage and History"



American Revolution in Georgia

- 1 Elbert County — Fight at Van(n)'s Creek
GPS: N34.162 W82.744
- 2 Wilkes County — Battle of Kettle Creek
GPS: N33.691 W82.886
- 3 Lincoln County — Elijah Clarke & John Dooly: Heroes of the Hornet's Nest
GPS: N33.856 W82.410
- 4 Augusta — Sieges of Augusta and Revolutionary Capital of Georgia
GPS: N33.476 W81.964
- 5 Screven County — Battle of Brier Creek
GPS: N32.811 W81.466
- 6 Savannah — Battles of Savannah, Royal & Revolutionary Capital of Georgia
GPS: N32.076 W81.100
- 7 Liberty County — Sunbury, Fort Morris & Midway
GPS: N31.764 W81.279
- 8 St. Simons Island — Frederica Naval Action
GPS: N31.224 W81.393

"I have the happiness to inform you, that about 10 o'clock this forenoon, the Brigantine Hinchinbrooke, the Sloop Rebecca, and a Prize Brig, all struck the British Tyrant's colours, and surrendered to the American arms."
— Col. Samuel Elbert



Annual Celebration of Frederica Naval Action
"Georgia Patriots Day"
Saturday closest to April 19th
St. Simons Island, Georgia
GPS: N31.224 W81.393



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Revolutionary War Engagement
at St. Simons Island,
Georgia

An Overview of the Frederica Naval Action

Patriots in the sparsely settled Georgia territory between the Altamaha and St. Marys Rivers were frequently harassed by raiders from British East Florida, who rounded what cattle they could find, and drove them back across the St. Marys River. Others pillaged rice and timber or took slaves from the plantations. In an effort to stop the depredations, Georgia had attempted unsuccessful military expeditions into East Florida in 1776 and 1777. The Third Florida Expedition was planned in 1778, when Colonel Samuel Elbert, in command of Georgia Continental Army and Navy forces, learned that the British vessels, HM frigate *Galetea*, HM brigantine *Hinchinbrook*, sloop *Rebecca* and an armed watering brig, were sailing in St. Simons Sound.

For harbor and river defense and to transport troops and supplies. Colonel Elbert was dependent upon the Georgia Navy galleys, four of which had been underwritten by the Continental Congress: *Lee*, *Washington*, *Bulloch* and *Congress*. All were constructed, launched and fitted out in Savannah during 1776 and 1777; and were under the command of Commodore Oliver Bowen. Although no drawings or specifications of the galleys exist, they were probably like those built by other states with two masts and triangular sails, and measured approximately seventy-foot keel, thirteen-foot beam, and four-one-half-foot depth amidships.

On 15 April 1778, when Colonel Elbert learned that four British vessels were sailing in St. Simons Sound, he detailed about 360 men from the Four Georgia Continental Battalions at Fort Howe to march to Darien. There, they embarked on



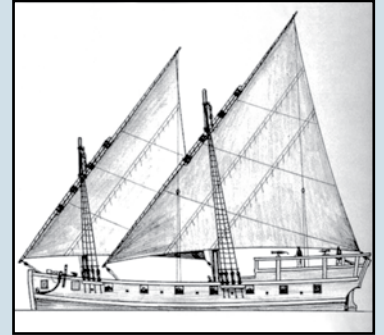
three Georgia Navy galleys: *Washington* with Captain John Hardy in command, *Lee* under Captain John Cutler Braddock and *Bulloch* under Captain Archibald Hatcher.

By mid-afternoon of 18 April, the flotilla entered the Frederica River and anchored at Pikes Bluff, about a mile and a half above Fort Frederica. First to land were the troops under the command of Colonel Robert Rae and Major Daniel Roberts. Colonel Elbert then ordered Captain George Young and the artillery detachment to land and set up the field piece. Officers were designated to command troops on board each galley: Colonel John White on *Lee*, Captain George Melvin on *Washington* and Lieutenant Barnard Patty on *Bulloch*. Colonel Elbert then directed Colonel Rae with 100 men to march to Fort Frederica where British prisoners were taken. Other men in *Hinchinbrook* scouting party escaped by boat and rowed to *Galatea* in St. Simons Sound to alert British Captain Jordan, who then sent a ship loaded with soldiers, to assist *Hinchinbrook* and *Rebecca*.

By the time the intelligence about *Hinchinbrook* and *Rebecca* got back to Colonel Elbert, he deemed it too late in the evening to initiate an attack. Early the next morning, 19 April, the galleys sailed down the river to attack the British vessels, which were drawn up in their "order of battle." As Virginia Steele Wood, Specialist in Naval and Maritime History at the Library of Congress, describes the naval action: "It was probably soon after first light, nearly 5:30am, when Colonel Samuel Elbert preempted the British and commenced his attack on HM brigantine *Hinchinbrook*, the armed sloop *Rebecca* and the watering brig. A strong ebb was running in its first quarter, and by a freak of nature the wind had died thereby favoring the Americans and making it impossible for the British to carry out their plan of sailing directly into the galleys for boarding. Initially the galleys executed a few random shots as they rowed toward the enemy, then anchored at a safe distance of half a mile and began a heavy cannonade, firing right on target for several hours.

"Since the limited range of *Hinchinbrook's* and *Rebecca's* 4-pounders were no match for the galleys' heavier ordnance, all three British vessels began dropping down river. The officers fervently hoped they could find a place to maneuver and that

Source: Jack Coggins, *Ships and Seamen of the American Revolution*, page 52.



Galleys were shallow-draft, single-decked, flat-bottomed craft, pointed at bow and stern, and propelled by oars or by sail in light winds. They were built to carry a heavy cannon in the bow, flanked by smaller cannon and swivel guns, and measured about 70 feet long. Twenty double-manned oars on each side required at least 80 seamen who stood upright to row. Troops from the Continental Line were drafted to serve as marines.

a breeze would spring up to help them, but it was not to be. Believing they were in a deep channel they resumed moving downstream with the ebb when suddenly *Rebecca* grounded in a place the British called 'Raccoon Cut.' Almost immediately *Hinchinbrook* and the watering brig suffered the same fate. Meanwhile the galleys, still firing, were closing fast, by then about 10 a.m. Being faced with imprisonment or abandoning ship the British crowded into their ships' boats leaving behind some of the *Hinchinbrook's* crew. Six to seven miles distant, HM *Galatea* was awaiting them in St. Simons Sound, and all who escaped made it safely on board."

Colonel Elbert sent Brigade Major Joseph Habersham to inform General Howe of the capture of the British ships. The Frederica Naval Action was a tremendous boost to Georgians' morale for it put out of action two ships that had been interrupting trade by capturing American merchant vessels off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. The victory helped delay for over eight months a major move by the British to capture Fort Morris and Sunbury. It was also an excellent demonstration of just how effective heavily armed galleys could be in confined waters when pitted against blue-water vessels. The tidal currents, lack of wind and underwater shoals certainly affected the outcome, but credit must be given to Colonel Samuel Elbert for his courage, his tactics, his determination, the quality of his leadership, and to each of the officers and men who served under his command.

Prepared by Bill Ramsaur, Marshes of Glynn Chapter, GASSAR.



Source: Jack Coggins, *Ships and Seamen of the American Revolution*, pages 56-57.