This page lists South Carolinians who were loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution. It was created in December 2000 by J. G. Braddock, Sr. of Charleston. On the eighth of January, 1782, the British were in firm control of Charlestown, which they had captured in May, 1780. That same day, a mere thirty miles westward, the General Assembly of South Carolina's Revolutionary government convened in their capitol, Jacksonboro, little more than a settlement on the Edisto River. The lists of names – some of them misspelled – accompanying the Acts were printed in the March 20, 1782 issue of Charlestown's Royal Gazette. The list would be revised several times by time the war was over. CHARLESTOWN, March 20. Loyalist (American Revolution). Background. Motives for Loyalism. Loyalists were American colonists who stayed loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolutionary War, often called Tories, Royalists, or King's Men at the time. They were opposed by the Patriots, who supported the revolution, and called them "persons inimical to the liberties of America". In the South Carolina back country, Loyalist recruitment outstripped that of Patriots. A brief siege at Ninety Six, South Carolina in the fall of 1775 was followed by a rapid rise in Patriot recruiting, and a Snow Campaign involving thousands of partisan militia resulted in the arrest or flight of most of the back country Loyalist leadership. South Carolina was outraged over British tax policies in the 1760s that violated what they saw as their constitutional right to "no taxation without representation". Merchants joined the boycott against buying British products. When the London government harshly punished Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party, South Carolina's leaders joined 11 other colonies (except Georgia) in forming the Continental Congress. When the British attacked Lexington and Concord in the spring of 1775 and were beaten back