

[Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters](#)

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT THE BATTLE OF WAXHAWS SC, 29 MAY 1780
by C. Leon Harris. Revised 11 August 2021.

INTRODUCTION

On 29 May 1780 one of the most notorious events of the Revolutionary War occurred near the settlement of Waxhaws in South Carolina just below the North Carolina border. The Third Virginia Detachment under Col. Abraham Buford was overtaken by the legion of Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton, who demanded Buford's surrender. Buford rejected Tarleton's demand, then bungled the defense. What happened next is succinctly described by Tarleton, himself: "Slaughter was commenced before Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton could remount another horse, the one with which he led his dragoons being overturned by the volley.... The loss of officers and men was great on the part of the Americans, owing to the dragoons so effectually breaking the infantry, and to a report amongst the cavalry, that they had lost their commanding officer, which stimulated the soldiers to a vindictive asperity not easily restrained." Word quickly spread among patriot forces that Tarleton's Legion (consisting mainly of Loyalist Americans) had massacred Buford's men while they were surrendering. "Buford's play" became a battle cry of revenge at the battles of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and other engagements, including the massacre of Dr. John Pyle's Loyalists on 24 Feb 1781.¹ The Battle of Waxhaws is still a subject of intense interest and debate. It is not even certain what officers were present at the battle. For that reason it is considered justified to depart from the usual practice of posting only transcriptions of original documents at this site.

Buford's 3rd Virginia Continental Detachment should not be confused with the Virginia 3rd Continental Regiment, the remnants of which were consolidated with the 2nd and 4th VA Regiments and renamed the 2nd VA Regiment before being sent to Charleston SC, where it was captured. The 3rd Virginia Detachment comprised officers and men from various regiments. Buford, himself, is often said to have been in the 11th VA Regiment, but in his pension application (S46372) he stated that not even he knew what regiment he was in. The 3rd Virginia Detachment, together with the 1st and 2nd, originated in the spring of 1779, after the war had stalemated in the North and while the British were subduing Georgia as part of their Southern Strategy. Col. Gustavus Brown Wallace described the formation of the Virginia detachments in a letter to Lt. Col. John Cropper on 12 May 1779: "there are a Brigade of officers to go to Georgia, one of whom is your friend, and there is ten to one against my returning, as the Country is so sickly: but it was my choice—the Brigade to be comm'd by Brig'dr Genl. Scott—3 Batt'ns officer'd in the field way as follows—1st Parker, Hopkins, Anderson—2nd Heth, who has lost his Wife, Wallace who never had one, Lucas—3^d Buford, Ballard, Ridley—a fine Choir."

The 1st and 2nd Detachments were completed by late 1779 after Georgia had been subjugated and Charleston had become the focus of the Southern Strategy. Col. Richard Parker had replaced Gen. Charles Scott as commander of the three detachments, and Col. Samuel Hopkins replaced Parker as commander of the 1st Detachment, with Richard Clough Anderson as Major. The 2nd Detachment was commanded by Col. William Heth and Lt. Col. Gustavus Brown Wallace. Maj. James Lucas had retired. These first two detachments arrived in Charleston during the siege and were surrendered on 12 May 1780.

Col. Abraham Buford remained with the 3rd Detachment, but Lt. Col. Robert Ballard had resigned on 4 July 1779. It is not definitely known who replaced Ballard, but it is likely to have been Lt. Col. Samuel Hawes. Several pension applications state that Hawes was with Buford days before the Battle of Waxhaws, and several survivors of the battle stated that they were afterwards commanded by Hawes.

¹ For "Buford's play" being shouted at the Battle of Kings Mountain see the statement by John Long quoted on page 678 of Lyman C. Draper's *King's Mountain and Its Heroes*. For the Battle of Cowpens see [Lawrence Everhart S25068](#). For Pyle's Massacre by troops under Lt. Col. Henry Lee see [Samuel Eakin S3317](#).

(See John Gore W160, Austin Smith S21986, and Daniel Porter R8339.) Maj. Thomas Ridley is usually said to have gone with Buford to the South, but William “Woody” Childs has kindly brought to my attention a letter by Col. William Davies indicating otherwise. Davies’s letter states, “Col. Buford sets off today or tomorrow for the southward, and Ridley will then have the command...,” apparently meaning the command of Buford’s Regiment at Petersburg. Numerous pension applications state that at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse on 15 March 1781 Maj. Thomas Ridley commanded Buford’s regiment of soldiers who had been drafted or recruited for 18 months. It appears, therefore, that Maj. Ridley remained in Virginia recruiting at the time of the Battle of Waxhaws.

The 3rd Virginia Detachment with some 350 men marched out of Petersburg on March 29, and on May 6 they had arrived at Leneud’s Ferry on Santee River, about 50 miles from Charleston. There they had a preview of Tarleton’s prowess, watching helplessly as his Legion routed the cavalry of Col. Anthony Walton White on the opposite shore. Charleston surrendered on May 12, and Buford was retracing his steps back to Virginia when Tarleton caught up with him at Waxhaws on May 29. Out of the approximately 350 American soldiers, 113 were killed outright, a little over 200 were wounded and captured, and the remainder, including Buford, escaped.

Of the soldiers (or their widows) who survived the massacre at Waxhaws, 135 filed applications for pensions or bounty land. These applications provide details of the battle that are not otherwise available, including the names of officers. Because no formal roster of the 3rd Virginia Detachment survives, I searched for officers’ names in the transcribed pension and bounty-land applications at revwarapps.org. I identified applicants who were at the battle by performing two searches, first for the term “Waxhaws” and then for “Buford” and not “Waxhaws.” From the more than 800 citations I found the names of 178 soldiers said to have been at the battle. The compilations below consist first of a list of officers named in the pension and bounty-land applications, and second a list of American soldiers said to have been participants, together with selected comments they made about the battle.

Davies, William letter to Lt. Col. Robert H. Harrison, Petersburg VA, 20 March 1780. George Washington Papers, Series 4, General Correspondence. Library of Congress.

Harris, C. Leon. *Massacre at Waxhaws: The Evidence from Wounds*. Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution. 16 May 2016.

<http://www.southerncampaign.org/2016/05/16/massacre-at-waxhaws-the-evidence-from-wounds/>

Piecuch, J. *The Blood be Upon Your Head: Tarleton and the Myth of Buford’s Massacre*. Lugoff SC: SCAR Press, 2010.

Tarleton, B. *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*.

Wallace, Col. Gustavus Brown letter to Lt. Col. John Cropper, Philadelphia 12 May 1779. In Palmer, William Pitt. *Calendar of Virginia State Papers and Other Manuscripts*. 1875. Vol 1, p 319.

<https://archive.org/details/calendarvirgini12palmgoog>

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS UNDER THEM NAMED IN PENSION AND BOUNTY-LAND
APPLICATIONS AS BEING AT THE BATTLE OF WAXHAW

3rd VIRGINIA CONTINENTAL DETACHMENT

Col. Abraham Buford S46372

Lt. Col. Samuel Hawes BLWt1066-450

Lt-Adjutant Henry Bowyer W5859

Capt John Champe Carter BLWt468-300 (Artillery)

Fifer Uriah Brock S34670

Capt-Lt Thomas Catlett

James Chambers R1836

Abraham Davis W538

Capt-Lt Richard Coleman VAS370

Capt Thomas Hord BLWt1073-300 & VAS1608

Lt Thomas Pearson S5910

Sgt Martin Murphey (Murphy) VAS399

Sgt John Thompson S41254

Corp James Soyars W6140

Drummer William Smith S40463

Jonathan Burnside S42112

John Dale (Deel) W725

George Dixon S38662

William Griffin W24313

Clement Hill W10106

Judas Levi W8037

Benjamin Mahorney S32393

Robert Miller VAS682

Laban Hawkins W7659

William McClanahan S5742

Frederick Pagett (Padget) S8930

Wilson Roberts S6027

William Stoker S37472

William Whaley S37532

Capt Claiborne Whitehead Lawson BLWt460-300

William Ely S39493

Benjamin Shenault W6867

Capt Isaiah Marks R16055

Thomas Davis W8651

Aaron Ruse S4162

Capt John Stokes BLWt526-300

Adam Deets W598

William Simmons S7514

Timothy McNamara (McLamara, McLemara) VAS397

Capt Adam Wallace BLWt542-300

Sgt John Ballard S37721

Sgt. Samuel Burk (Burks) VAS2789

John Akin VAS1055

Isaac Archer S19151

Michael Booth VAS2556

Anderson Brightwell W18643

Isham Burks W9758

Richard Cains S35822

William Champ S42120

James Herndon S1669

John Kippers S15914

Ephraim Lands W4066

George Lemon S38137

Thomas Masters W13688

George Nipper (Nippers) S38265

Robert Owls (Owl) S36713

John Reardon S38330

Nicholas Reeder (Redder) W3458

Jacob Richards S40334

Charles Smith W4071

Robert Williams S41355

Thomas Yorkshire S41394

Capt Hughes Woodson R19215

Shelton Eidson S32231

Charles Harman (Harmon) W7645

Israel McBee (MacBee) S2784

James Murphey (Murphy) S25317

Thomas Pearson S32440

[Patrick O'Kelley in *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*, Vol 2, and E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra in *A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution* list this officer as Robert Woodson (BLWt2426-300), but the first three pension applicants give the name as Hughes Woodson. None gives the name Robert Woodson.]

Unknown Captain

Lt Rhodam Moxley BLWt597-200

Ensign Joseph Vanmeter S16010

Sgt Daniel Hatcher

E. M. Sanchez-Saavedra *A Guide to Virginia Military Organization in the American Revolution* lists the following as having been in the 3rd Virginia Detachment according to "Captain Robert Gamble's Memorandum Book" in the State Library of Virginia, but I found no record of their having been at the battle of Waxhaws.

Surgeon Mace Clements BLWt464-400

Lt William Epes BLWt360-200
Lt George Holland VAS1571
Lt Tarpley White R18959
Lt Morton
Lt William Porter
Francis Minnis (Minnes) BLWt1525-300
Lt Robert DeWit
Lt Bowen
Lt Miller
Lt Jouett
Lt Jones
Ensign Willis Wilson
Ensign Charles Erskine

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA

[Patrick O'Kelley in *Nothing But Blood and Slaughter*, Vol 2 (2004) states that 180 South Carolina militiamen were at the battle, but he gives no source.

Robert Ashley R282 stated that he was in the 5th South Carolina Regiment under **Col. John Stewart** and **Capt William Nettles** at the battle. I could find no other reference to a Col. John Stewart. There was a Capt. William Nettles of the South Carolina Militia, but in his pension application R7599 he does not mention being at the Battle of Waxhaws.

William Nelson R7595 stated that he served under **Capt Hugh Knox** in the South Carolina regiment of either **Col. Roebuck** or **Col. Kimble**. Capt. Hugh Knox served under Col. Edward Lacey and did not mention serving with Buford in his pension application W10180. J. D. Lewis (http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_patriot_troops_sc.html) lists a Col. Benjamin Roebuck as commander of a Spartan Regiment and a Lt. Col. Frederick Kimball of the Kershaw Regiment, but there is no indication that they were at Waxhaws.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA?

Walter Billingsly R840 stated that he was at the battle after he “enlisted in the army of the United States in the year 1780, with a Sergeant Armstrong, he believes his name was Thomas, who said he was recruiting for Captain John Williams Company, to be attached to the 17th Virginia Regiment, but was never attached to any regiment. After his enlistment, he remained at Salisbury North Carolina, where he was enlisted, and was engaged in making cartridges &c &c.” There was no 17th Virginia Regiment, and no **Sgt Thomas Armstrong** of North Carolina is listed by J. D. Lewis. (http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/nc_patriot_military_serjeants.html)]

SOLDIERS NAMED IN PENSION AND BOUNTY-LAND APPLICATIONS AS BEING AT THE
BATTLE OF WAXHAW

[The text following each name is quoted directly from the application except for bracketed material from other reliable sources.]

Richard Addison S37651

John Akin VAS1055: a very large open ulcer on the right leg with a considera[ble] part of the Tibia caries & that he has received a number of wounds particularly about the Head, one of which has seperated a considerable part of the skull

Leonard Anderson W8329: taken prisoner having received in the fight a wound in the arm and one on the thumb from a Sword, the Scars of which are now to be Seen – but he escaped the night after he was taken prisoner

Isaac Archer S39151

Sgt James Armstrong VAS1181: killed at s'd. Buford's defeat

Robert Ashley R282: taken Prisoner by the British and remained about three weeks when he was Parolled

Sgt Richard Bailey R387: the regiment was cut off only seventy two of the whole number remaining.

[Richard Bailey stated that Maj. Thomas Ridley (BLWt1850-400) was one of the officers under whom he marched to the Battle of Waxhaws, but as explained above, it does not appear that Ridley was at the battle.]

John Ballard S37721: the British Cavalry & infantry mounted behind the Cavalry overtook the American troops & immediately attacked them The Cavalry with their sabres & the infantry with bayonets. In the conflict he the said Ballard was hewn down by a horseman receiving three cuts (one very deep) in the head & having one of his middle fingers nearly cut off. Afterward one of the infantry pierced his side with the bayonet in consequence of which he was left for dead on the ground, but having recovered he was next day permitted to depart on his parole

Charles Barker S45234

John Barmer S8042: himself and six others made the best of their way to Petersburg. The Defeat of Bluford was in the fall of the year as I recollect Some of the British were digging Sweet Potatoes

Richard Bennett S36412: was in Bufords defeat, where I was taken a prisoner; that I ran away from the English

Walter Billingsly R840: after receiving information that Buford had crossed the Yadkin, and followed him, and overtook him at the Waxhaw Meeting House, where he was encamped. Sergeant Armstrong and his small party of recruits arrived about dusk at Buford's encampment, and the next morning between day break and sun rise, Buford was attacked by the British forces under Tarleton, and entirely defeated, and nearly all was killed. Declarant made his escape into the woods, and on that day after sundown he fell in with a regular soldier by the name of Whitlock, a Virginian, who had also escaped from the defeat of Buford. [See comments above under Sgt. Thomas Armstrong.]

Michael Booth VAS2556: very severely wounded and taken prisoner by the British, and afterwards parolled by them

Joseph Bouney S35782: he was in the rearguard when Col. Tarlton Defeated Col Buford and then & there got wounded on the head by a sword & fell & while lying in his gore the horsemen rode over him trod on his right ancle and mashed it to pieces so that he has never recovered the right use of it. after the discomfiture of Col Buford he this petitioner got off on a horse to the Bank of broad River and staid there till his wounds healed up

Lt-Adjutant Henry Bowyer W5859: [In Alexander Garden's *Anecdotes of the American Revolution* Bowyer is quoted as saying that he was ordered by Buford to carry the flag of surrender to the British.]

Daniel Boyd S41454

Sgt William Bradley X88: on His Head Several Cuts two of which appear to have injured the Skull in

some degree & it is not improbable may at particular times affect the Brain, which he says is the case; a number of wounds on the left Hand which with the loss of a finger & a severe cut on the wrist have rendered that Hand considerably imperfect; added to these, a fracture of a Rib on the right side

Thomas Bridgeman VAS22: Taken prisoner by Colo. Tarlton

James Bridget S39208

Anderson Brightwell W18643

Obed Britt S1499: was overtaken that day sometime before night near the waxsaw meeting house by Col Tarlton who sent out a flag to Col Bluford asking him to surrender. But Bluford refusing sent for this declarant (who still and had all the time since they left Petersburg continued to act as waggon master) and directed him to keep the waggons as near together as he could with a view of protecting his men from the fire of the Enemy — he done so and in a few minutes the Enemy commenced firing upon us. The Battle lasted But a few minutes before the American Army was put to route leaving their waggons and every thing else to the mercy of the enemy – each man making the best escape he could – many of whom was killed many wounded and some taken prisoner such as were wounded and such as was taken prisoner were parolled by Col Tarlton — And such as were able marched to Salisbury to which place all who escaped had gone and where this declarant upon his arrival found Col Bluford, who directed him to procure some place for the wounded that reached there and to procure a physician to attend them

Uriah Brock S34670

Edward Brus (Banks) S39172: was surprised by Tarlton, and almost cut off, that he this deponant, was wounded then in Bufords defeat and stripped and left on the ground for dead, that the defeat of Buford was about twelve months after his enlistment, and that he was enlisted in Bufords Regiment, but at this late day & from his frail memory he cannot recollect the number of said Regiment. He further states that after the defeat of Buford, he was when discovered to be alive taken by the British, and being so far spent with his wounds was set loose on parol of honor

Col Abraham Buford S46372: [Buford made supporting statements in the pension applications of many of his soldiers in which he referred to the battle as “my defeat.”]

Samuel Burk (Burks) VAS2789

William Burke S37802

Isham Burks W9758

Jonathan Burnside S42112: taken at Lynch’s Creek South Carolina by Col. Tarlton, where he was wounded in the left arm and was stabled in the right side and cut in the face by a sword. was wounded at the battle of Bufords defeat at Waxhaws in South Carolina on the Santee [sic], where he was stripped of his clothes and left for dead upon the field of battle but was taken to a house in the neighborhood the next day by a man who found him still possessing life

Richard Cains S35822: was taken prisoner and received fore wounds one by a Bayonet through his arm one in his head and right reast [sic: wrist] boath by a sword, in a few days was peroled signed by Colo. Benjamin Tarlton

Capt John Champe Carter BLWt468-300 (Artillery). [In addition to Uriah Brock S34670, Dr. Robert Brownfield in William Dobein James’s *Sketch of the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion* also stated that a Captain Carter was in command of the artillery at the Battle of Waxhaws. F. B. Heitman’s *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution* states that Carter was captured at the surrender of Charleston on 12 May 1780 and remained a prisoner until the end of the war, but Carter’s name is not on a list of prisoners. John Dandridge W6993, another Virginia artillery Captain, was said by Charles Barker S45234 and William King S38121 to have been at the battle of Waxhaws, but Dandridge had been captured at Charleston and was not exchanged until 14 June 1781, according to a list in the papers of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln (*Original Papers Relating to the Siege of Charleston, 1780*, p 80 <https://archive.org/details/cu31924032752515>).]

Capt-Lt Thomas Catlett [Killed at the battle.]

James Chambers R1836: attached to Colo. Abraham Buford’s Regiment, to guard some artillery under Capt Thomas Catlett of Caroline County which he was to carry to Charleston South... the British pursued

overtook and cut them off at a place called hanging rock, where this deponent was wounded and taken prisoner Every Officer belonging to the company to which he was attached killed putting it entirely out of his power to obtain a certificate of the facts relative thereto. that he remained a prisoner at Waxsaw meeting house from May until September before he was able even to walk to the spring for water. did receive from the enemy several very severe and remarkable wounds losing his right arm by being cut off. One of the main leaders of the neck cut in two One of the fingers of the left hand cut off & several other wounds of less importance.

William Champ S42120: was arranged to Capt. Wallaces Company Lieutenant Col Bufords regiment and marched in said Regiment to the south and remained with it until its defeat at Waxsaw's or as it was commonly called the Hanging Rock on the latter part 1780 in South Carolina from which place he escaped from the enemy

Josiah Cheatham W18889

William Clark W1694

Capt Richard Coleman VAS370: Capt. Richard Coleman late of the fifth Virginia Continental Regiment was a Lieutenant in the said Reg't. in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, and served in that capacity 'till the nineteenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and eighty when he was entitled a Captaincy, and died the day following [sic] of the wounds he received in Colo. Bufords defeat

John Consolver X165 (Va9): lost both his arms, and was otherwise severely wounded

James Cooper S39362

Garland Cosby S30334

Jedediah Cottle BLWt500-100: joined my detached Regiment to the south and served with me until the 29 of May 1780 when he was killed at my defeat at Waxsaws Given Under my hand this 3 day of April 1803 A Buford

William Crayton (Craton, Craten) VAS1744: escaped until the merciless Massacre of Colo. Buford's Regiment wherein he received seven wounds: one of which cut the leaders of his left Arm. in recognition of the many wounds your Petitioner received in that [indecipherably faint word] massacre your Hon. house made him a small compensation in paper money for his present use & your petitioner then flattered himself he should recover from his said wounds. But to his great mortification he is constrained to inform your Honors that from a wound received in his left arm the main leader [?] above his elbow was cut, & his arm thereby rendered of little use to him

Asher Crockett alias James Anderson W2533

Lt John L. Crute S24980: He received wounds as follows Viz. Three on the head apparently with a Sword which made it necessary for him to be trepanned and caused the loss of the sight of his right eye, he has been [illegible word] in the left eye and may lose the sight of it in toto 2nd A Sword wound on his right shoulder which nearly cut it off, which prevents his raising his right arm higher than a level with his shoulder and also prevents the motion of the arm backwards, it also prevents the rotatory motion of the said arm on the shoulder thereby, A bayonet wound under his right arm which transfixes his breast. [This may be the "Ensign John Cruitt" said to have been sent by Buford during the battle with a flag of truce. See Dr. Robert Brownfield's letter to William Dobein James, published in James's *A Sketch in the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion* (<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/923/923-h/923-h.htm>)]

John Dale (Deel) W725

Abraham Davis W538: was severely wounded and taken prisoner, that he was then paroled. two wounds on the left arm near the elbow both of which have injured the Bone & prevent the free use of his Arm

Thomas Davis W8651: under Capt H. Marks & was taken prisoner at Bufords defeat in the Waxaw Settlement, Carolina – He then escaped from the British

Adam Deets W598: wounded and taken prisoner

Sgt Tscharner (Ischamer) DeGraffenreidt (Degraffenredd) VAS389: was badly & dangerously wounded but cannot recollect at this time the particular wounds he rec'd. only his head & hands being Cut most shockingly & a Bayonet wound in his Side. most dangerously wounded in seventeen parts of his [part missing] with Sword Ball & Bayonet

George Dixon S38662

Reuben Earthen VAS1168: several severe wounds on the Head by a Sword, two of which wounds have separated the Tables of the Skull.... complains of an Injury in the Chest from having been rode over by a Dragoon

Shelton Eidson S32231

William Ely S39493: severely wounded by a sabre, on the head and shoulder, the scars of which wounds now remain.... and was then taken prisoner by the enemy – that he did not recover from his wounds until after the term of his service had expired and was permitted by the enemy to go home, on his parole.... was wounded with a sword on the Head & Shoulder, and taken prisoner by the British. That being badly wounded, he was in a few days parolled by the British Commander

Isaac Fancher S42719

Jacob Fear (named by Charles Harman W7645)

John Felkins S39517: wounded in nine different places. wounded and taken prisoner.

Stephen Ferryman S39515

Henry F. Floyd S39528: was taken prisoner at Beauford's defeat that he escaped from the British

William Folk R3626

Joel Foster VAS1402: wounded in the action call'd. Bufords Defeat

Samuel Gilmore (Gilmore, Gilmer) VAS391: fifteen bad wounds four of which was in his head out of which came five Bones. twenty-two wounds from the enemy, most of which were with the broad sword, several of them so split and fractured my head that there was five pieces of my skull bone taken out before I was Cured and my Right hand severely cut off where the fingers joined to the hand, so that they are naturally useless but my two four fingers [forefingers] have grown into the hollow of my hand, so that they greatly hinder me in getting my living by labor being the only way I have to support myself and family, – after I was no longer able to stand and defend myself and Country, laying wilting in my blood I received three stabs with a bayonet in the joint of my hip, the effects of which I now begin very sensibly to feel; I was taken and kept as a prisoner at the place where the battle was fought for three weeks without ever having a Surgent [surgeon] to dress my Wounds or any other person but by Five of my fellow Sufferers who was nearly in the same Condition, at which time they moved off leaving myself with several others to Shift as we could our not being able to go with them, in this situation. I made towards home traveling a few miles a day begging my way [See Thomas Pearson S32440]

Thomas Glaze W5283

William Griffin W24313: wounded in the shoulder and in the left hip in said service one of the wounds received from a musket ball the other from the thrust of a bayonet

Anthony Haley S41624

John Halfpenny (Halpain, Halpane) VAS1360: received a number of wounds. disabled by a small sword having passed through his right wrist. so severely wounded that he had to be fed by hand for twenty years and upwards

Charles Harman (Harmon) W7645: they were defeated but made there escape from the enemy and were not take prisoners this Battle was with the British Tatten was the British commander as he understood at that place of there lite horse a great many of the men lost there fire arms in that Battle or in making there escape from the battle there commander Broke from them the first or second fire as he understood and the balance of us soon found that we were overpowered with the enemy and we fled [two illegible words] man according to his own nature and he did not see his officer that is his captain any more for a long time

Mills Harp VAS1400: Killed

Andrew Harwell (Harvey) S31104: surprised by the enemy, who attacked us doubly mounted—each Light Horseman having an Infantry man behind him—our guns were empty and we were cut up and dispersed

Sgt Daniel Hatcher W7675 (see VAS392 for service): acted In the Capassity [capacity] of a quarter Master Seargent

Laban Hawkins W7659: was taken prisoner

Shadrock Henson VAS392

James Herndon S1669: was that day placed to guard the ammunition wagons and narrowly made his escape

James Herndon named in W11275: was with his brother Reuben, taken prisoner there, and confined as a prisoner of war at Lunenburg Courthouse, until released by Colonel Carrington an American officer

Reuben Hernden (Herndon) W11275: was with his brother James, taken prisoner there, and confined as a prisoner of war at Lunenburg Courthouse, until released by Colonel Carrington an American officer

Clement Hill W10106: he was not in the action I was on the forward guard commanded by Lieut. John Bowen – who had the charge of about 24 prisoners the most or all of whom were Tories, Bowen ordered the prisoners set at liberty & the guard to form a line of Battle by the side of the road – the next order was to run that Buford was defeated.

William Hogan VAS27: received a number of wounds most of which appear to have been dangerous – that he has lost the left arm from a little below the Shoulder

Capt Thomas Hord BLWt1073-300 & VAS1608: His nose was cut entirely off & hung down by a small piece of skin – it was sewed on again & became reunited [?] – I was on the ground the day after Bluford's defeat & saw said Hord

Peter Howard X893: Wounded in several places

George Howell VAS414: [Killed]

Samuel Hunt S25168: received about ten Wounds in his head, shoulder and hands, the scars of which are yet plainly seen; he has lost three of his fingers off the right hand; and the other fingers and thumb of that hand are disabled; his right wrist is disabled; he has lost two fingers off his left hand and an other finger of that hand is disabled

Leonard Hutts W550: received a wound

Reuben Jackson S38074

John Jamieson VAS395: number of wounds by the broad Sword & Bayonet – two wounds on the left side of the Head & two on the back of the Head which he says at times affect him greatly & I believe he says truly – another wound in the Belly which has occasioned a partial rupture, he complains much of & I think with the reason – three fingers on the right hand are much injured & disabled; & a wound here the Humerus of the right arm, has done considerable injury – several slighter wounds he has also received

William Jenkins VAS1178: Killed

William Jewell (Jewel) W11946: his Thumb was shot off, a Bayonet ran in his breast, and his arm and head severely wounded by the sword, he was then taken with the wounded prisoners by the enemy to Charleston South Carolina, and kept as such about 18 months when myself and another prisoner while fishing (which they had been allowed to do for the preceding 6 months) stole a Boat and made our escape to the River Pedee

Jacob Johnson X393: Wounded in the head

James Jones VAS1308: was killed or died of his wounds at Buford's defeat

Lewellen Jones W7906

James Keep S39804: was taken prisoner he was while a prisoner stockaded in the Barrack yard [Charleston] and afterwards removed to the prison Ship after remaining a prisoner fourteen months

John King R5957: went with Colonel Bluford to the edge of North Carolina with my wagon & horse to those military stores and was in Bluford's defeat near the Waxhaw settlement -- there lost my wagon and horse -- I was then sent by order of the Surgeon Dr. Thomas Charlton to Camden for instruments to attend the wounded lying at Waxhaw Meeting House

John King VAS396: lost both his Arms

William King S38121: was taken prisoner at the hanging rock by the enemy (Tarleton's Legion) made his escape. at the massacre at the hanging rock

John Kippers S15914: wounded by three Sabre cuts in the head and two thrust of the bayonet the one in the left shoulder and the other in the right hip – And that he the said John was there taken prisoner and paroled by the said Colonel Tarleton

Ephraim Lands W4066

Claiborne Whitehead Lawson BLWt1460-300: fought bravely & received a mortal wound of which he died in the year 1780

George Lemon S38137: wounded and made a prisoner

Judas Levi W8037: his left eye being cut out as he says and we believe by a cutlass — his nose & face scarrified — his scull fractured with the same weapon and a wound in his thigh by a bayonet. desperately wounded & taken prisoner & that he was in the British Hospital for about thirteen months when he was discharged on his parole

John Loggins R6414: received two wounds the scars of which I yet carry, one in the hand the other in the leg one inflicted with a sword the other with a bayonett

Benjamin Mahorney S32393: declarant with about sixty other of the troops on the American side made their escape and were not made prisoners

Capt Isaiah Marks R16055: made prisner stripped of his cloths papers and money and left on parole

George Martin W4543: severely wounded in the head and side

Thomas Masters W13688: taken prisoner at Bluefort's Defeat and escaped from the Enemy at Charleston... wounded in the arm

Israel McBee (MacBee) S2784: taken prisoner by the British and at the battle of the Hanging Rock in South Carolina in the Battle known as Bluford's defeat and was shortly paroled by Colonel Tarlton. [Was a wagoner under Obed Britt S1499 and] was taken prisoner wagon and all... Captain Woodson was then my Captain and made prisoner also.

Daniel McCarty W8275: badly wounded, taken prisoner and paroled

Campbell McCauley W8444: received twenty two wounds. cut very bad so much so that he never was much account. the worst mangled man he ever saw to recover – he was a criple all of his days

William McClanahan S5742: thirteen wounds, that the most serious were in his head and right arm

George McCoy VAS416: [wounded at Buford's Defeat]

Timothy McNamara (McLamara, McLemara) VAS397: several Wounds [at] the Waxaws, where he rec'd four in his shoulder and one in his leg

John McQuinn S40141

Robert Miller VAS682: severely wounded in that engagement and taken a prisoner by the British... examined by the surgeon of the British Army and pronounced by him to be unfit for Service, in the consequence of the wounds received both of us were paroled

Joseph Monk S38237

John Morgan VAS398: received the wounds shown several of which on the Head, appear to have been extremely dangerous as considerable pieces of skull have been removed... his Right hand, except the Thumb & forefinger, is quite disabled

Leonard Moseley (Mosely) S36173: Sword cut through the right ear & on the right side of the head above the same, the first finger of his right hand cut off: a ball through his left shoulder near the neck, also one near his right knee – his left wrist cut by a sword, passing through the sinews & muscles on the upper side, & disabling his thumb, & a ball still remaining lodged in the calf of his right leg./ A Scar on the right side of his head extending to the ear Several inches long with depression of the skull produced by the broad Sword – A musket Shot passing immediately under his left collar bone and out through the shoulder blade – The forefinger off from his right hand by the broad Sword, a sword wound on his left wrist, which disables his thumb of the same hand, a musket Shot in his left leg, a musket ball in the left knee just above the knee pan

Lt Rhodam Moxley BLWt597-200: dead on the ground

James Mozley (Mosely) W25721

George Murfree (Murphrey) S38252

James Murphey (Murphy) S25317: disabled

Sgt Martin Murphey (Murphy) VAS399: wounds that now appear extensive of a number on the body & arm some of which have done considerable Injury he has received four wounds on the Head, three of them

either totally or very nearly quite through the skull

Richard Murray VAS99: severely cut on the left wrist & Hand so as totally to render it unfit for use – he has also other wound on the Body

Sgt Frederick Nance (Fredrick Nantz) W186

William Nelson R7595

George Nevils R7606

George Nipper (Nippers) S38265: taken prisoner. has wounds the result of the day

Daniel O'Hara VAS1746: killed

1st son of Daniel O'Hara VAS1746: killed

2nd son of Daniel O'Hara VAS1746: killed

William Orr VAS342: [died in captivity]

Charles Owens W10847

Robert Owls (Owl) S36713: Slight wound in his head

Frederick Pagett (Padget) S8930: the said regiment was with the exception of two men all killed or wounded in the battle. wounded. parole of Frederick Pagett enclosed was wrote in his presence by Col. Tarlton in an old Barn which served as an hospital for the wounded men. severely wounded in the shoulder the arms and the legs. the scars still remain upon him. the prisoners were all put into a barn that night which was strictly guarded. the next morning all such of them as were able to walk were marched off by the British forces under guard whilst those who were unable to walk were left upon the ground. among this latter number was the applicant. all of these there left were placed by Tarlton the British commander on their parole. On the 30th day of May 1780 he thinks he was wounded, being sent into a church as a hospital near the battle field.

William Pagett in S8930: Frederick Pagett and this deponent were among the wounded and being unable to travel with the British troops were paroled by Colonel Tarlton on the 30th day of May 1780. deponent further saith that the parole of Frederick Pagett enclosed was wrote in his presence by Col. Tarlton in an old Barn which served as an hospital for the wounded men.

John Payne W5495: was one that escaped

Thomas Pearson Va6: sundry wounds in his head and arms

Lt Thomas Pearson S5910: number of wounds by which he has, ever since been greatly disabled

Thomas Pearson S32440: Shortly after the battle I was sent by Colonel Bluford home with a young man by the name of Samuel Gillmore [VAS391]

William Penticost S7310: one of his arms was off at or near the shoulder joint

Newton Philips S39008

John Poe S40287

John Porter S39021

George Pritchard VAS4150: rec'd two wounds in the Battle of Colonel Bufords defeat of which wounds he never recovered

Francis Quarles S4655

William Radford VAS400: was wounded and died

David Ragland VAS1899: killed

John Reardon S38330: five wounds by a sword and one wounded by a Bayonet. paroled by Colonel Tarlton

Nicholas Reeder (Redder) W3458: was cut down fighting by the side of his unfortunate Capt. [Adam] Wallace when he attempted to safe[?], and was left on the ground under thirteen wounds received in different parts of his body, among which one in his right arm from a broadsword and one through his body from the thrust of a bayonet. [File contains the original parole signed by Tarleton.]

Jacob Richards S40334

Ezra (Isrey) Roberts R8874: was cut over the eye bayoneted in the shoulder and lay on it or in his blood for some time at last he the said Irsey Roberts struggled out of his blood and also bayoneted in the body and wore a tent1 in his body about six months it was considered by all the physicians that tended on him

the wound in the body was the cause of the said Isrey Roberts' death. wound over the eye and on the arm with a sword, and was bayoneted in the body and near the shoulder blade, which wound last mentioned Nether finally healed up to the day of his death. And that the doctors who attended on him said that the bayonet stab which he received in his body was the cause of his death. That he the said Isra Roberts wore a tent in his body for a great while after he returned home from the Army.

Wilson Roberts S6027: there were two field Peices wanting at Charleston, South Carolina, and a company volunteer'd out of the Regiment to guard them of which company s'd. Roberts was one. There were nearly Five hundred in the Regiment he thinks. He is not positive of the exact number that escaped but it was a general chat among the remnant of them that there was not more than twenty five that got entirely clear

Aaron Ruse S4162

Jesse Salmon (Salman) VAS402: by many wounds he received in the battle of Waxsaws has in a great manner lost the use of both his hands

John Seamster S25429: severely wounded by cuts of the Sword on the head, a Bayonett was run through my right arm. after the battle was over I was carried to an Hospital where I was confined for about eight months during which time my wright arm was cut off by Doctor Clemmonds [Mace Clements BLWt464-400].

Henry Shaw S36756: taken prisoner by Tarlton & put on parol. badly wounded

Benjamin Shenault W6867: was taken prisoner on the last occasion, and was permitted by Colonel Tarlton, who commanded the British troops that defeated Beauford, to remain with the wounded Americans for the purpose of attending on them untill their recovery: This duty he performed with five other soldiers, all of whom as well as himself were left on parole by the British officer above named

William Simmons S7514: disabled in the Service of the United States by a wound to one of his arms

Charles Smith W4071

Godfrey Smith S37426

William Smith S40463: served the whole of his time as a Musician say a drummer

Corp James Soyars W6140: two of these wounds were on the head, one on the left arm above the elbow, and one on the right instep. The wounds on the left arm and on the instep he believes to have been very severe, and remembers to have heard from the attending Surgion, that the wound on the instep had cut the leader or sinew of the foot in two. The said Soyers was taken prisoner by the enemy. a cut across the instep of the right foot, which divided the tendons, and that the said tendons have never united. Another across the joint of the left elbow, which has occasioned the left arm to be smaller than the others, and two wounds in the head

Thomas Splane S35081: received a severe wound on the left part of his forehead which is still plainly visible and a deep gash which nearly severed his left shoulder blade which is also now plainly visible in a personal rencontre with one of Tarleton's light Dragoons, while he deponent in lieu of killing his adversary having killed his horse

William Stoker S37472: remained a Prisoner until the end of the War, upon parole, after recovering from his wounds received in Buford's defeat, consisting of four wounds in the head, a bayonet through the right hand, two ribs in the right side cut in two with a sword of Tarlton's core of horse

Capt John Stokes BLWt526-300: his right hand was amputated, and the use of his left arm considerably Impaired, by a stroke of a Broad sword on his elbow, & the loss of the forefinger of his left hand. Besides these wounds, Captain John Stokes received several Dangerous Cuts of a Sword on his head. [Another account says he was also bayoneted.]

James Tasker R10396: wounded and taken prisoner

Archibald Taylor W10319

Sgt John Thompson S41254: several dreadful & horrible wounds in his head, face & body. sundry bad wounds so that he was obliged to be removed off the ground in a waggon. sundry wounds in said action, which said Thompson was Carryed in a waggon to waxsaw Meeting house and Put under a Surgeon. very much hacked and pounded by the broudsoard. severely. fell and became a prisoner with a great many

others with five severe & dangerous wounds. One across his head, one across his face cutting his nose in two about the middle, with three bayonet wounds in the body, the wounds in your petitioners' head & face so affected his eyes that, that he has lost the sight of one and the other nearly so

William Tinch (Tench) S39521: badly wounded in two places in the head and fell into the hands of Colonel Tarlton, the commander of the British forces who kept him a prisoner until the expiration of about eight months from the time of his enlistment [Fall 1779], when he released him, having given him a passport to protect him from the Tories

Martin True S39867

William Turvey VAS403: captured

Joseph Vanmeter S16010

Richard Vass [in Vincent Vass W6337]: killed at Blufords defeat Cut to Pieces by the British light Horse

Capt Adam Wallace BLWt542-300: killed.[Note: Capt. Adam Wallace's brother, Capt Andrew Wallace (BLWt543-300) is often said to have been at the Battle of Waxhaws, but statements in his bounty-land application do not say he was, nor does any pension application. In the pension application of William Champ (S42120) Buford stated that he was "induced to believe and [did] really think that he served as a private soldier in Capt Andrew Wallace's Company... and remained with the regiment until its defeat at Waxsaws in South Carolina on the 29th of May 1780." In contrast, Joseph Wilson (S38475) stated that he enlisted in Andrew Wallace's company in Rockingham County VA in June 1780, which would be unlikely if Wallace had been at the battle of Waxhaws.]

William Whaley S37532: received 13 wounds in Buford's defeat & was paroled by the British after he was taken prisoner.

James Wiers (Wears) S41358: received seven wounds. taken prisoner and paroled by said Col. Tarlton; after which he was no more in said service, being disabled by the said wounds.

William Wilborne (Wilbourne) VAS404: lost one of his hands & the other much disabled

Robert Williams S41355: his skull appears to have been fractured in places the use of his right hand is greatly impaired by a Cut with a broadsword, his -t arm has been fractured and he has ? Roan a little below his breast. fell into the hands of the Enemy at the Waxaw in South Carolina at the Defeat of Colonel Blewford, but was permitted to perrowl [parole]. having been cut down from wounds in the head and in the body by the sword & bayonet, in this state of dreadful suffering became a prisoner to the enemy.

Henry Wilson (Willson) S41356: received seven wounds... at which time he was made prisoner and paroled

Willis Wilson VAS406: [8 wounds in his right arm and hand and several others on his head and body... That he was deprived of the use of his right arm and hand and had a bayonet thrust through his abdomen to his spine.]

Capt Hughes Woodson R19215[F. B. Heitman's *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution* states that Hughes Woodson resigned on 1 March 1780, but his pension file and service record (<https://www.fold3.com/image/22841988>) indicate that he actually resigned in October 1780. The 1 March 1780 date apparently resulted from confusion with the date of Tarleton Woodson's resignation.]

Thomas Yorkshire S41394: they were overtaken by Tarltons Corps of Cavalry with infantry mounted behind the cavalry who immediately commenced an attack on the American troops. the cavalry with their sabers & the infantry charged with their bayonets. In the conflict the said Yorkshire was wounded in the wrist & shoulder with a sword & captured by the enemy and next day permitted to depart on parole. severely wounded. he received a wound in the hip with a sword, and a wound in the wrist with the same instrument.