

**Pension Applications in which Col. James Williams of South Carolina  
Militia (Little River Regiment) is Mentioned**

abstracted by Will Graves

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**B412**

1. Joseph Alexander: S15355: [Joseph Alexander S15355](#)

"...I next turned out as volunteer under General Sumpter at a place called Steel Creek about the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1780 in North Carolina. General Sumpter soon after left us & went to a place called Hillsboro. I was then attached to the Command under Col. Williams aforesaid. Was then marched to Kings Mountain where we had an engagement against Col. Ferguson of the British Army where said Ferguson was Defeated & killed this as near as I recollect was on 7<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1780. In Aug. of the same year we had an engagement at Musgrove's Mill in the District then called 96 in South Carolina...."

2. David Allen: S16601: [David Allen S16601](#)

"...In two or three months after all this I again volunteered under Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who was raised in North Carolina. After the forces then collected to march were ready, one Arthur Campbell,(I think his name was Arthur)—took command as well as I recollect by election—our forces were divided into three parts, one under Shelby, one under Cleveland(of whom I was one)—and one other party under Col. Williams (who was killed at King's Mountain). When thus arranged we all together marched to King's Mountain near the South Carolina line, there we had to fight, & vanquished the enemy completely killing Ferguson the British Commander. We thence marched to Moravian town in North Carolina—there we disposed of the prisoners taken on parole...."

3. Bailey Anderson: S30826: [Bailey Anderson S30826](#)

"...The next tour he went as a volunteer under General McDowell of North Carolina. He then resided in the same District as before but in a different part of it which occasioned the change of officers. The head commander was General McDowell, but there were many other officers in the command. He recollects Colonel Clarke of Georgia, Col. Shelby of Holston River, Colonel Williams of South Carolina and his captain's name was Parsons at this time. He marched from the frontier or line of North Carolina to Musgrove's Mill on what was called Enoree River in South Carolina District Ninety Six. About a mile from said Musgrove's Mill [we] fell in with a party of British and Tories and had a fight which was called the Battle of Musgrove's Mill. The Americans defeated the British. But at the finish of the action an express came with information that Generals Gates and Sumter had been defeated and the detachment to which he belonged retreated as fast as possible to the North Carolina line. This tour lasted about two months as he believes. This was same year of battle of King's Mountain...."

4. David Anderson: S6515 LRR: [David Anderson S6515](#)

"...That he entered the service as a volunteer in the year 1778 under Capt. William Mulwee (sic, Milwee) company officer and Major John (sic, James) Williams, Col. Brannon (sic, Brandon) field officers; marched to Ripley's Fort; from thence went in pursuit of one Boyd a Tory; pursued as far as Fort Independence on Savannah River where we learned Boyd had been captured by Col. Pickens at Kettle Creek. Hence went in pursuit of other Tory parties, returned home after a tour of about six weeks. He again afterwards substituted for his father, George Anderson; was marched under Major Gillam to Savannah

River & was mustered in under the command of Col. Purvis; crossed the river to Augusta; thence to Cupboard Creek, from thence returned to Augusta under the command of Lieut. Wharton & then joined Genl. Williamson & other regular troops. He recollects two regular officers, Capt. Robert Anderson & Capt. Tutt-- & was no more with the regulars. He then continued 3 months & 10 days the term of service & then returned home...."

...

"...He under the command of Col. [Joseph] Hayes who had been ordered to the upper part of the State to scour the country & keep in check the Tories, returned & with others went up into North Carolina to recruit his impaired health— Having recovered his health, he returned to So. Carolina. In the meantime Hayes had been defeated. He then volunteered, joined and served in a company of rangers, as ensign, which company was raised by orders from Col. [Levi] Casey, & was commissioned by Lewis Saxon, Capt. James Middleton, Lieut., & himself ensign. Whether Saxon had a commission or not he cannot say. Middleton & himself had none the custom being then to raise officers by camp election. At the siege of Cambridge he was employed as a sharp shooter. He was in no regular engagement but was in frequent skirmishes. He served in the whole about 4 years & six months...."

5. Gabriel Anderson SC180: [Gabriel Anderson SC180](#)

I hereby Certify that I rec'd of Gabriel Anderson for the use of a detachment of Militia under my Command By order of Colo. James Williams<sup>2</sup> on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of Octo. 1780 the following Articles Viz.

Thirty Bushels Indian Corn three hundred pound wheat flower [flour] four hundred pound fother [fodder]

6. John Anderson W9329: [John Anderson W9329](#)

"...He soon after volunteered in Wilkes County N. Carolina under the command of Capt. John Barton, Lieut. Benjamin Gess (sic, Guess) & Ensign Thomas Barton. We united with the broken troops under different Officers and pursued Col. Ferguson, commander of an army of British & Tories. We had a Severe battle on King's Mountain our chief commander was Col. William Campbell, Cols, Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland & Williams also commanded. We lost (spelled loss) Twenty-eight Men & killed upwards of 500 & took the same quantity prisoners. In this tour he also Served five Months and acted during the Whole time as fifer making in the whole ten Months he served as fifer...."

7. Nathaniel Austin SC276: [Nathaniel Austin SC276](#)

To A pay Bill for Nathaniel Asten [sic] as Quarter Master alt [sic] Capt. John Drury Chew's Station on the Line in Litel river ridgment [Little River Regiment] Commanded by Colonel Williams [James Williams] from 22 May until August 27, 1779 both Days included is 97 Days say 98 Days less 79 22/6 at 40/ [This service was certified by James Williams]

8. Elihu Ayres R335: [Elihu Ayers R335](#)

"...He served a short time under Capt. Underwood, Capts Harding, Hearndon, Lewis and others and various short tours of duty until August following when he marched towards King's [?] Mountain; was stationed a while at Creder's old fort during which time there was a false alarm; was a show fight brought on by our officers in order to try who of our men would fight—from thence he was marched to King's Mountain; there a battle ensued between the Americans commanded by Colonels Cleveland, Williams and Campbell—and Faggerson [sic, Ferguson] which terminated in the defeat of Ferguson; many killed and taken prisoners; this applicant saw Ferguson lying wounded when Colonel

- Campbell ordered him to surrender; to which he replied that he was on King's Hill and he meant to die in the King's cause. Campbell immediately hued him to pieces with his sword and left Ferguson dead on the Hill. This applicant was ordered to assist in guarding the prisoners to Beththatra [sic, Bathabara?] known by the name of the Old Moravian town in Surry County North Carolina now Stokes County...."
9. Nathaniel Ayres R336: [Nathaniel Ayers R336](#)  
"...He was very well acquainted with Colonel Williams [James Williams] killed at King's Mountain and other militia officers...."
10. Robert Baker S16628: [Robert Baker S16628](#)  
"...in the month of September as I believe 1780 the Tories were embodying marching on the waters of the Catawba<sup>River</sup> & Colonel McDowell retreated over the mountains from where he had been driven by the British & Tories under Major Ferguson who were [sic, was] on the head waters of the Catawba River. There was a call for men to go and meet the forces under Ferguson. I volunteered & entered the service under Captain James Dysart and marched early in September. [W]e marched under the command of Colonel William Campbell[.] [W]e were joined by the commands on our march of Colonels Surveyor [sic, Sevier] from Washington[,] Colonel Shelby from N. Carolina now Tennessee when we crossed the mountains we were joined by Colonel Cleaveland (sic, Cleveland) & General J. Williams. [W]e then marched to King's Mountain & I was in the Battle of King's mountain which was fought on the 7 or 8<sup>th</sup> of October. I returned home about the last of November...."
11. David Benge: S38530: [David Benge S38530](#)  
"...He again volunteered in Wilkes County, N.C. for 3 months (shortly before the battle of King's Mountain) under Captain Joseph Lewis, his Major M. Lewis aforesaid under Colonel Cleveland with whom he marched to King's Mountain and fought in the battle, in which both of the Lewis[es] aforesaid were wounded. He often saw Colonel Campbell, Sevier, Shelby and Lt. Colonel Williams who was killed. After the battle he was detained with the wounded men in Burks County, N.C. under Doctor Dobson until he had between five and six months, when he returned home without getting a discharge, there being no officer there, by permission of the Doctor...."
12. Obadiah M. Benge R743: [Obadiah M. Benge R743](#)  
"I do not know who were regular officers and who militia, I knew Colonel Shelby, Colonel Cleveland & Colonel Campbell & Colonel Williams who was killed, Joel Lewis & Micajah Lewis were both wounded, cannot say they were regular officers. I believe the whole Army was made up a drafted man & volunteers."
13. Adam Binkley: S1890: [Adam Binkley S1890](#)  
"...That he entered the service of the United States in the war of the Revolution in the year 1778 as well as he recollects in the State of North Carolina Surry County at the time there was a beat up for volunteers (state) to go against the British at King's Mountain, as a lieutenant in Capt Henry Smith's Company of volunteers which belonged to the regiment commanded by Col. Joseph Williams of which Joseph Winston was Major. One Genl. Joseph (sic, James) Williams was commander in chief and Col. Campbell, and Col. Cleveland (spelled Cleavelly) were also on the expedition. He states that on this occasion he marched from Surry County to King's Mountain and was in the battle of King's Mountain in which Col. Ferguson the commander of the British was killed. He was in the

- service some time on this occasion, the precise time he cannot presently recollect...."
14. Thomas Blackly: S21650 LRR: [Thomas Blackley \(or Blakely\) S21650](#)  
"...That he volunteered in the year 1776 in the Spring under Capt. John Rodgers, Col. James Williams, Genl. Andrew Williamson in Craven County Ninety Six District & marched to Seneca Town; remained there some time, then to Brass Town on Tugalo River & was there engaged in a Battle with the Indians & Tories; from thence to Mossy Town & was there engaged in what was called the Ring fight with the Cherokee Indians; from thence to head Quarters at Seneca; there erected a fort; then marched through the Cherokee nation & was engaged in a Battle called 'Black hole;' from thence to Valley Town on the Tennessee River; then round by High Wassy (sic, Hiwassee) & down to Head Quarters on the Seneca [River] & was there discharged by Capt. Rodgers—received no written discharge. Having performed service at least about five months—that he was drafted in the militia in the year 1779 under Capt. Mulwee (sic, Milwee) & Col Williams Genl. Williams [sic, Andrew Williamson] & Col. McCreary & marched to Savannah River opposite Augusta Georgia; remained there some time; thence Joined Genl. Lincoln; crossed over the River to Augusta; marched down to the Three Sisters; crossed back into So. Carolina & marched down to Stono & was there engaged in a Battle with the British & was there discharged by Capt. Mulwee; rec'd no written discharge—performing service at least by agreement about four months—I was born in York County Pennsylvania in the year 1755. I have no record of my age—I was living in Craven County, ninety six District now Laurens District So. Carolina when I entered the service—I have lived here ever since—I was a volunteer once & once drafted—I have stated the names of the principal officers in my declaration—I never received a commission...."
15. Samuel Blair: S3009: [Samuel Blair S3009](#)  
"...He again entered the service in Burke County N. C.—for nine months as a substitute for William Smith, & rendezvoused at Genl. Rutherford's Camp near Beatties Ford on the Catawba River, under the command of Capt. Clarke [in] the latter part of July 1780—at which place we remained until sometime in September. [We] were then ordered to join Col. Campbell's Regiment, we being under the command of Col. Williams on our march to King's Mountain. [We] marched from our rendezvous to Broad River and thence on to King's Mountain, at which place on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of ~~Oct~~—Sept or thereabout the battle was fought, Capt. Clarke's Company taking part in said battle in which he was [&] at which place a parcel of prisoners were taken. We marched from thence to Burke Courthouse crossing the Catawba River at Greene Leaf [?] ford...."
16. James Blakely: R917 LRR: [James Blakely \(or Bleakly\) R917](#)  
"...He served to the best of his recollection five months under the command of Captain John Rogers (sic, Rodgers), Col. James Williams (afterwards killed at King's Mountain) being his superior officer.  
He thinks this term of his service was during the year 1774 or 1775. He well remembers that he was engaged in several battles with the Indians, who about this time had committed many outrages and murders on the frontier settlements.  
During this expedition the company in which he served penetrated to a considerable distance into the Indian Country...."
17. James Boyd SC732: [James Boyd SC732](#)

Estate of James Boyd for the use of a Waggon team and driver in the Militia Service at Stono [Battle of Stono Ferry, June 20, 1779] under Colo. Jas. Williams [James Williams] in 1779 (100 days)

18. Christopher Brandon: S9288: [Christopher Brandon S9288](#)

"...That he entered the Service of the United States under the following named officers—and served as herein stated: Some time in the month of May or June 1780, in my sixteenth year under Captain Jolly in Col. Brandon's Regiment in now York District, the day after what was called Brandon's defeat, and thence marched into Rowan County, No. Carolina where I remained until a short time before the battle of Musgrove's on Enoree, Union District, then returned back to York District, was in the battle at Stallions in said District, after joined Col. Williams to go to Ferguson's ~~defeat~~ Kings Mountain but my horse tiring I was left behind and did not get up in time to be in the battle...."

19. Jacob Brown: W333 LRR: [Jacob Brown W333](#)

"...Then Genl. Sumpter and Col. Williams separated and this applicant then went with Col. Williams and then was attached to the company of his cousin Gabriel Brown Lieutenant Skein or Skinner and this applicant was appointed ensign of the company and he marched with Col. Williams to the Cowpens. They met the Western troops under Cols. Campbell, Shelby & Sevier at the Cowpens. The Father of this applicant Jacob Brown commanded a company from Washington County, North Carolina and which is the county this applicant now lives in, he then joined his father's company in Col. Sevier's Regiment and was in the Battle of King's Mountain in that Regiment and after the Battle returned with the troops to the county he now lives in and was then out of service a while and must have served according to the best Estimate he can make under Rutherford, Sumpter, Williams and Sevier from sometime in April 1780 until sometime in November of the same year and must on that campaign have been out seven months or more...."

...

In the month of March 1781 he returned to South Carolina and soon after his return he thinks early in April entered the service under Capt. Otterson who was under the command of Col. Casey, though he was part of the time under Capt. George Avery and he was kept in service nearly all the time from April until some time in the month of November during which time he was at the Siege of Ninety Six part of the time and there taken sick with the small pox which prevented him from being there during the whole siege. During his service from April to November 1781 he was principally employed in scouting against the Tories...."

20. Joseph Brown: W5744: [Joseph Brown W5744](#)

War Department letter dated November 23, 1937 states that he was under Williams at King's Mountain. [very doubtful]

21. Matthew Brown: W32135 LRR: [Matthew Brown S32135](#)

"...I enlisted on the 29th day of June 1776, under Captain Benjamin Kilgore, a captain of Rangers & Spies, for three months, at the time of my Enlistment I lived in the State of South Carolina. In what was then called the ninety sixth district, I served three months under Captain Kilgore. I then immediately enlisted for a term of Three months under Captain Thomas McCrary we were stationed at Ellison's Fort on Dearborn Creek. I served the full time of three months under Captain Thomas McCrary. On the Fourth day of March 1779, I again enlisted for the term of three months under Captain Benjamin Kilgore (the same Capt that I first enlisted under). We were stationed at Killet's Blockhouse on Rayburn's

Creek. I also served the full term of three months under Captain Benjamin Kilgore and was dismissed on the fifth day of June 1779.

At the time of my first Enlistment, Captain Benj. Kilgore's Company was under the Command of Colonel James Williams a Militia Col. & Major Jonathan Downs, our Company officers were Captain Kilgore and Lieutenant David McDavid. About the time or within a few days of the time that General Lee arrived at Charleston and took the Command of the troops, a British fleet crossed the Bar at Sullivan's Island. & the Indians and Tories made an attack on the frontiers of South Carolina and Killed and scalped thirty odd persons, in a few days after our Company repaired to the Place and Buried the Dead, Two or three weeks after we were about thirty miles in the Indian Country from Lindy's (sic, Lindley's) Fort, we met a Tory he informed us that the Indians and Tories about six hundred strong, were then on their way to take Lindley's Fort, we repaired immediately to the Fort as soon as possible to inform them of their danger and assist in the defense of the place. We arrived at the Fort the Same Evening, we found many of the troops intoxicated and not expecting an attack, one Lewis Dereaul (sic, Duval) attempted to shoot Lieutenant McDavid for bringing them such words. The Commandant Major Jonathan Downs ordered the rum to be stopped & for the Companies that were around the Fort to come in. At this [?] moment Colonel Beard arrived with three hundred troops on their way from a place called the Dutch Forks to join the Expedition against the Indians Commanded General Williamson. About midnight the Indians and Tories Surrounded the Fort the alarm was given by the Sentry and the men fired out of the Fort, and shot down two Tories at the Fort door. We found a plenty of blood but no Indians found. We got about ten stands of Indians Colours. Our men made a sally from the fort the Indians & Tories retreated in great haste, in the morning we pursued the Enemy. Our Lines were about half a mile wide. We took eight or ten of the Enemy prisoners they were painted like the Indians but were Tories. – We followed the trail about three miles to a small field and found about thirty Horses, Saddles, Saddlebags, and Blankets, amongst them we found Colonel Lindley's Saddle and Saddle Bags and in his Saddle Bag we found his Commission and about an acre of ground all Scattered over with Bags of parched Corn meal. [Interlined in the side margin but in the same handwriting as the rest of the document: "Colonel Lindley was soon after this taken Prisoner and Hung."] The Indians had taken a prisoner, killed him and took from him two Scalps. The next day our Company of Scouts took Eight or ten Tories at their homes, still painted like Indians. I continued as a horseman or ranger until my first three months were out and then Enlisted for three months more as above stated under Capt Thomas McCrary. We were stationed on the frontiers at Ellison's Fort, and I continued there performing the duty of a Private Soldier for the full term of three months. Nothing of consequence took place during this term of service. During my third and last three months service, our Company and Capt Kilgore's Company, were stationed at Killet's Blockhouse some twelve miles from Ellison's Fort, about the first of June 1779 a day or two before my time was out, the Indians Killed a man about two miles from the Blockhouse, scalped him & left a war tomahawk sticking in his back and a war club laying at his head. I can not recollect of any other circumstances of consequence...."

22. Thomas Bullock SC995 [John Bullock SC995](#)

Personally appeared before me John Bullock and made oath that the above 100 Bushels of Corn Colo. James Williams had of him for the yous [use] of the Garrison at Ninety Six When he was there with part of his Redgmt [regiment]

garding [guarding] of the prisoners & that he Never has Rec'd [received] any Satisfaction for the Same.

23. Laird Burns: S3091: [Laird Burns S3091](#)

"...& from thence to Fishing Creek where Col. Tarleton & his Troops defeated us. This was in August 1780. After this battle we collected together & marched on in Col. Lacey's regiment to the Cowpens where we joined Col. Williams from thence we marched to Kings Mountain. Cunningham then [was our] Capt. At this place we defeated Col. Ferguson. This was in October 1780. Applicant was sent to the hospital where he remained three or four weeks paying attention to those who were wounded...."

24. John Calhoun: W8579 LRR: [John Calhoun W8579](#)

"...That in the year 1775 he volunteered under the command of Captain Rodgers, then in Craven County now Laurens District was marched to 96 now called Cambridge in Abbeville District where he was commanded by Major Williamson; was in the battle fought there with the Tories. From thence he was marched to Duncan's Creek in Laurens District & there joined the army under command of Col. Richardson & from thence pursued the Tories up to the Cane Brake on Reedy River & there took and scattered the whole of them prisoner; then dismissed without discharges. In 1776, he joined the same Captain Rodger's (sic, Rodger's) company and was marched to & joined Colonel Williams at Lindley's fort on Raiborn's creek Laurens District where Jonathan Downs was Major. At this fort we were attacked by the Indians and Tories but succeeded in defending the fort—The army under Colonel Williams & Genl. Williamson was marched to the Indian Nation and on the Seneca River were attacked in the night by the Indians & Tories who killed and wounded a great many of our army, but we still kept the ground. After this Battle the army retreated and was joined by the reconnoitering party that had been sent off a few days before—then a part of the army, this declarant among them, was marched higher up to Brass Town. There we had a Battle with the Indians, from thence retreated to Tomassee Town at which place we had the battle afterwards celebrated as the Ring fight. In this Battle our Major Jonathan Downs was badly wounded with a musket ball in the abdomen and one of his fingers cut nearly off. Then the army marched to Seneca fort & was there again dismissed. The army remained there some time and was then marched against the Indians & had the battle in the Cherokee Nation at a place called the Black Hole—after this we were marched further on into the Nation as far on as the Chattahoochee [River], from which we returned to the Seneca Fort again where we were dismissed...."

25. James Campbell R1644: [James Campbell R1644](#)

"...She has often heard him speak of being in the services with Colonel Williams, Shelby & Adair and she is of the impression that he was under their command & of his being in the battles of Ramsour's Mill, King's Mountain, at the surrender of Cornwallis...."

26. James Campbell S30310: [James Campbell S30310](#)

"...That he volunteered under John Sevier, Colonel, Christopher Taylor, Captain; that there was no Lieutenant or Ensign; that he was among the mounted troops; that the foot men did not get up to the battle; that William Campbell was the general; that he was in the battle at King's Mountain; that Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Campbell, Williams [James Williams] & Shelby [Isaac Shelby], late Governor of Kentucky, & Sevier were the colonels; that said Campbell was commander in chief but probably not commissioned as the campaign was in great

haste; that he thinks he was in this service about two months; that Col. Williams was killed at said battle...."

27. James Cannon: S32166 LRR: [James Cannon S32166](#)

"...That he was born in ninety six district in South Carolina where he resided (except when in the service) till after the revolutionary war. In the year 1775 in December, he volunteered in the service of the United States, in said district under Captain Jared Smith, Lieut. Ball & Ensign James Lindsey, for the term of nine months. The company directly marched past Allison's fort to Nabors creek, to Smiths station (S.C.) where they remained during the nine months aforesaid. Smith's station was on the frontiers of South Carolina, about forty miles from Declarant's place of residence, and the design of the company's being stationed there was to guard the frontiers from the incursions of the Cherokee Indians, who were supposed to be urged to hostilities by the Tories. A treaty with said Indians was held at said station about the time this declarant's services there expired and soon after he was discharged, and returned to the district aforesaid. He received no written discharge, but served in said company full nine months. In May 1777, he again volunteered in the service of the United States, in said district, for three months, under Capt. James Grear (sic, Greer or Grier), Lieut. Joseph Ramage; the ensign's name not recollected. He marched in this company, together with Capt. Dugan's Company about a hundred miles to Augusta, (Ga.) near which place he joined Col. McCrary's regiment. Thence he marched in said regiment, and under said Col. for E. Florida, and crossed rivers Ogeechee, Altamaha, and St. Mary's, thro a principally wilderness country. At St. Mary's river, the regiment joined an army of regular soldiers, the number he reckons was about 1500, and commanded by a Maj. Genl. Robert Howe. The regulars had come by water up the St. Mary's. The object of this expedition was to attack a Col. Brown, a Tory, who had fortified himself at about twenty miles distance from where we joined the regulars. It was said that Brown had under his command about 500 Tories. Declarant remained encamped at St. Mary's where he had joined said regulars eight or ten days. During the stay a small party of the army was dispatched to Brown's fortification, had a skirmish with the Tories, and returned. Afterwards a strong party were sent against Brown, but, on coming to his fortification, found it evacuated. A Deserter afterwards informed our army that Brown's party had retreated to a great swamp in the neighborhood. Many of the regulars and volunteers became sick, it being a very sickly country, and the army returned, the regulars by water, and the volunteers by land. The regiment to which this declarant belonged were discharged and went immediately home; the company to which he belonged returned under Col. McCrary till they reached the Georgia Settlements, where they separated from him, and declarant went to his residence in the district aforesaid. Directly after crossing St. Mary's River, declarant was taken sick, and it was with greatly difficulty he returned. He received no written discharge, but served his three months for which he had volunteered. In December 1778 he again volunteered, in said district, in the service of the United States, under Capt. Sexton, Lieut. Young, Ensign Samuel Sexton (he thinks) for a term of three months. He was directly marked towards Augusta (Ga.) and joined Col. James Williams' regiment about ten miles from home at a place called Mudlick. Col. Williams and Maj. Gillam were the officers of the regiment. After joining this regiment, he proceeded, therein, by a forced march to Savannah river opposite Augusta, where the regiment took up quarters, and remained there nearly three months, during which time Genl Ash was defeated on Brier Creek, by Provost, about 50 miles from where declarant was stationed. The said



regiment was placed and remained opposite Augusta as aforesaid, for the purpose of guarding about 200 prisoners, Tories who had been taken, at diverse times, by scouts and placed under the care of said regiment. Declarant recollects that during this stay at this place several companies of volunteers passed their encampment, and went on to join Genl Ash. Shortly after the defeat of this General, the regiment to which this declarant was attached marched back under Col. Williams to ninety six, with the prisoners aforesaid. At the time he returned, the general court was sitting in Ninety six, and the prisoners, being Tories, were tried there before said court, for their lives. They were all acquitted except noted Tories who were condemned to be hanged and were executed accordingly at Ninety six. Declarant recollects, that among those who were hanged were Aquilla Hall, James Lindley, John Clay, and John Anderson. During the sitting of the Court at Ninety six, the time of service of the declarant expired, and shortly thereafter he was discharged and went to his place of residence in the same district of Ninety six. This declarant served in this last tour full three months, but got no written discharge. He never was in any battle except trifling skirmishes unworthy mentioning. He was in the services during several scouts beside those aforesaid, one against the noted Carson, but these excursions were short, and declarant does not therefore prefer claims for them...."

28. James Cannon: S16684 LRR: [James Cannon S16684](#) [but no reference to JW]

"...That he entered the service of the United States in the year 1778 or 1779, in the State of South Carolina, in the company commanded by Captain Matthew Gillespie as a volunteer, and went to guard a small station called Edgehill Station, and afterwards removed to Duggan's Station – After the death of Captain Gillespie, he served under a Capt. William Gray, and was engaged in scouting parties against the Tories -- that he went with several hundred men under Col. Levi Casey after a large number of Tories called Cunningham's Men, and followed these men several days, and until they were dispersed in a swamp in the lower part of S. Carolina and took from them horses, coats and, etc. He thinks he served nearly two years, principally against the Tories—and was then drafted in a company commanded by Capt. John Virgin, and crossed the Tennessee River after Indians and Tories and killed some of each. There were several hundred of our men in this expedition, all mounted and commanded by Genl Pickens, and was out this time about three months, which was in the winter season—and he volunteered under Capt. Thomas Starke, and was engaged two years and more under Said Starke in scouting parties against the Tories...."

29. Nathaniel Cannon: S31594 LRR: [Nathaniel Cannon S31594](#)

"...that he entered the service by enlisting six months under Capt. Smith, Lieutenant Lindsey commanded by Colonel Williams in General Williamson's brigade. Marched from Ninety-six District South Carolina to the Cherokee Line between Saludy River & Savannah River and there built a blockhouse. Served my time out and got a discharge but has lost or mislaid it so that I do not know what has become of it but does not know what year but March as he believes. In the month of February, substituted for one month under Capt. Reed, Colonel Williams & Lieutenant Col McCrary but served four months and four days. Marched opposite of Augusta South Carolina there joined General Lincoln. Pursued the British from Augusta Stono Fort on Ashley River there had a battle but cannot recollect the day or year but believes the battle was in the month of August...."

30. Cornelius Cargill SC1179: [Cornelius Cargill SC1179](#)

- Cornelius Cargill for 90 days Service of a Wagon Team & Driver under the command of Colonel James Williams in the Stono2 Expedition in 1779 at \$2 per day is Stg. [Sterling] £42
31. Robert Carson S3207: [Robert Carson S3207](#)  
"...about that time as he now thinks they were joined by five or six hundred men from N. C. Commanded as he thinks by a Col. Williams, they there marched into the indian settlements and were as he thinks joined by some other soldier but does not remember where they were from or who commanded them at all events there was 1500 or 2000 of them all together or something near that number,..."
32. Isaiah Case S16692: [Isaiah Case S16692](#)  
I also served under Captain Jackson as a private in the said State of North Carolina for twelve months, the whole service being performed in detached tours, and always as a private soldier and a volunteer. During said time I was at the Battle of King's Mountain under the command of Col Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] & Major Franklin [sic, then Capt. Jesse Hardin Franklin]. Colonels Williams [James Williams] and Campbell [William Campbell] were the commanding officers of the detachment.
33. John Casey SC1244: [John Casey SC1244](#)  
1779 To 4 months & 20 Days Duty on the Indian Line as a private horse man under Command of Captain Benjamin Kilgore, Colonel Williams [James Williams'] Regiment
34. Ephraim Cassel: R1792 LRR: [Ephraim Cassel R1792](#)  
"...That he volunteered for six months in the month of September or October 1779 under Captain Casel and served under the following field officers, to wit: Major Chrismall, Col. Williams, all of South Carolina. That he cannot now call to mind the name of his General. That he volunteered in Newberry District South Carolina. That he was marched from Newberry to Camden, from thence to Bacon's Bridge on Edisto River, from thence to Courbie Ferry on Broad River he thinks, from thence he was marched home to Newberry District S. C. where he was discharged by his Captain, the twelfth of March 1780. As will appear by the discharge hereto annexed—which Captain was afterwards killed at King's Mountain in an engagement with the British...."
35. Ralph Cassel R1791: [Ralph Cassel R1791](#)  
That he entered the service of the United States under the following named Officers & served as herein stated – that he entered the service in the County of Newberry in the State of North Carolina [sic, South Carolina] in the Company commanded by Captain Joseph Hayes, some time in the summer or spring the year 1776<sup>1</sup> in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Williams [James Williams], that he marched from thence to Musgrove's Mill, on Enoree River and was in an engagement there,<sup>2</sup> that he received a wound in said engagement on his shoulder that they drove the enemy across the River, that the British forces were commanded by Col. Ennis [sic, Alexander Innis], that they then returned home after being absent about two months, that he served & entered in the above services as a militia man – and then marched to King's Mountain,<sup>3</sup> and was sent out from the camp as a spy that he started out in the morning and returned the next morning a short time after an engagement had taken place in which General Ferguson [Sic, Major Patrick Ferguson] the Enemy's commander was defeated, and his Army taken prisoners and were in the custody of our forces when he returned; that Col. Williams was killed in the engagement, Generals Shelby [sic, Colonel Isaac

Shelby] & Cleveland [Colonel Benjamin Cleveland] was in the engagement – then we were marched home by our Captain Hayes was gone three or four months, -- that he then entered the company commanded by Captain De Pung<sup>4</sup> in the same County and State

[Another application]

That he entered the Service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. That he was drafted and entered the service of the United States in the month of February in the year 1780 at Newberry County in State of South Carolina under Colonel James Williams and Captain Joseph Hays [Joseph Hayes], that he marched from said Newberry County under said officers to Musgroves Mill in South Carolina at which place he was engaged in a battle with the British under the command of Colonel Crouger [sic, John Harris Cruger] – Colonel Williams commanded the Americans in that Battle – That he was wounded in the shoulder in that Engagement – The Americans were victorious – the battle of Musgroves Mill was fought in June – after he so entered the service – That he marched under Colonel Williams and Captain Hays from Musgroves Mill to the neighborhood of Kings Mountain where the detachment to which he belonged and he himself, joined a detachment under Colonel Shelby, and Colonel Cleveland and that he was in a battle at the Kings Mountain which Battle was fought about the month of October after he entered the Service of the United States – That Colonels Cleveland and Shelby commanded the Americans at the Battle of Kings Mountain and Colonel Ferguson commanded the British – Colonel James Williams (under whom he entered the service as aforesaid) was killed at said battle of Kings Mountain – and Colonel Ferguson commander of the British was also killed, That immediately after said Battle of Kings Mountain he was discharged and returned home to Newberry County South Carolina – that he did not receive a written discharge – that he served at least eight months in said tour of service...

36. George Cathey S16699: [George Cathey S16699](#)

“...and in the ensuing fall Season of the year after the Spring aforesaid, this Claimant declares that he was promoted to the Captaincy of the Company to which he belonged, the said Captain Camp having left his Company, where they immediately marched under General McDowell into South Carolina to keep back the enemy who was then in South Carolina under General Farguson [sic, Major Patrick Ferguson] and expected in the State of North Carolina; from whence they were beat back by the enemy, and retreated and crossed the Mountains, till they arrived in Tennessee on the head [waters]of Holston River, where they were informed [sic, joined?] by Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Colonel Sevier [John Sevier] with two or 300 men; they then recrossed the Mountains and marched back into North Carolina under General McDowell till they arrived at Cathey's Creek in Rutherford County, where they were reinforced by a Regiment under Col. Williams [James Williams], who there took command of the whole forces and marched them to King's Mountain where they fought a severe battle....”

37. John Drury Chews SC1335: [John Drury Chews SC1335](#)

Estate of John Drury Chews for 151 days Duty as a Captain of horse under the command of Colonel James Williams from 27 February to 27 July 1779 – both days Inclusive at 70/[70 Shillings] per day

38. William Childress: R1927 LRR: [William Childress R1927](#)

"...He then went to see his grandfather Wm. Vaughn who lived in the district of 96 in South Carolina. He there enlisted in the regular Army under Capt. John Ridgeway. He does not recollect the number of the Regiment but it was commanded by Col. Hays [sic, Hayes]. The name of his lieutenant was Waters. He enlisted for two years and believes it was in the year 1778 [sic, 1780] about the month of July. Col. Hays' Regiment joined Genl. Morgan's army in South Carolina on the Enoree [River] or its waters. After joining Genl. Morgan's army the first important service he rendered was to go with Col. Washington to a place called Hammond's old store where he was in a hard engagement with the Tories. He believes that the detachment under Col. Washington amounted to about 500 horsemen. He thinks that they killed about seventy or eighty Tories on the ground and took about as many prisoners and many of there horse and pursued them 7 or 8 miles. The next day about sixty three of this detachment went to a fort called Williams' fort which the Tories was in possession of and he, the said Childress, was one of said party. They sent a flag calling upon the Tories to surrender in five minutes. They begged for half an hour; it was granted the Tories he supposes must have thought that there was an Army in the rise for they left the fort and supposed they amounted to 2 or 300 men making their escape on the opposite side from where we were. We did not pursue them but so soon as they were gone we burnt the fort. Col. Washington's Detachment returned and again joined Genl. Morgan...."

39. John Clarke R1990: [John Clarke R1990](#)

"...entered again in 1780 – in October under Colonel A. Campbell, Captain James [illegible word] from Abingdon Virginia to Watauga [River] up Doe River over Yellow Mountain through Bright's Trail to the Catawba [River] thence to Gilberts Town Rutherford County North Carolina thence to the Cowpens South Carolina thence to Cherokee Ford on Broad River where information was received that Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] was encamped on the King's Mountain – marched immediately to King's Mountain and attacked Ferguson in the evening of Saturday (date not recollect) – William Campbell principal in command, Colonels Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Sevier [John Sevier], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Williams [James Williams] present the last of whom was wounded and died next day about 4 or 5 miles from the battle Ground – marched [remaining text torn and missing at bottom of the page] plantation in Rutherford County and State of North Carolina, thence to Burke Court House – thence to Wilkes Court House and discharged term 30 days...."

40. Coleman Clayton: W6692: [Coleman Clayton W6692](#)

"...In the year 1780 this declarant took the place of one Richard Coleman his uncle who had been drafted for a term of three months in the militia of North Carolina and marched to Caswell County where his uncle had been drafted under the following company officers: viz: John Douglass, Capt., Thomas Neeley, Lieut. & John Barnett, ensign, the regiment to which he was attached being under the command of Col. James Williams. They proceeded to Salisbury thence over the Catawba River, and thence by the Cowpens to King's Mountain where a battle was fought with the enemy after which they returned with the prisoners taken at King's Mountain to Salem in North Carolina where they remained and this declarant was discharged; at the time this declarant entered upon the term of Service just mentioned it was expressly stipulated that those of the militia who should provide themselves with a horse and gun should be discharged after serving two months but should be entitled to three months pay, and this declarant avers that he did so provide himself with horse & gun...."

41. Pharaoh Cobb: S1657: [Pharaoh Cobb S1657](#)

"...In the summer of 1780, he again served as a mounted volunteer under Col. Isaac Shelby, in another expedition into South Carolina against the British and Tories. We marched from the Watauga Settlements, and formed a junction with Col. McDowell near the Cherokee ford on Broad River. The men under Col. Shelby, Williams and Clark (sic, Clarke) were detached by Col. McDowell to act against a large body of Tories and British encamped at Musgrove's Mill on the south side of Enoree River. We accordingly marched against them and had a battle with them on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780, which resulted in the defeat of the British and Tories, a number of them were killed and wounded, and a considerable number taken prisoners. This applicant was in that battle, and in that expedition he served about one month...."

42. Benjamin Coffey S1655: [Benjamin Coffey S1655](#)

I moved from Burke County into Wilkes County in said State on what day by two not now recollect and resided in said Wilkes County until the first of April in 1780. I then entered the service again as a volunteer under the command of Captain John Barton and the Regiment being commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland I was some time employed in marching to diverse places where it was understood Tories were embodied sometimes in Wilkes County and sometimes in Burke County until I received orders to march to King's Mountain against some Tories and British collected there under the command of Major Feargason [sic, Patrick Ferguson] – we marched on through Lincoln County in said State of North Carolina under the command of Colonel Benjamin Hearn and Colonel Benjamin Cleveland until we were joined by the forces of Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Colonel Sevier [John Sevier] and Colonel Williams [James Williams]. There was an action took place and Ferguson killed and his men defeated. I was not in the battle in consequence of losing my horse the night before and having to join the footmen under Colonel Benjamin Hearn and the foot did not come up until the battle was over on the American side Colonel Williams was killed.

43. James P. Collins R2173: [James P. Collins R2173](#)

"...The next was at King's Mountain where Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] was defeated. The principal leaders there were Colonels Campbell [William Campbell], Sevier [John Sevier], Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Williams [James Williams] and Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland]. I was that day under Major Chronicle, who was killed in the action. My Captain's name was Watson, who was wounded, so that he died a few days after...."

"I remember General Sumter, and the regiments of Col. Campbell, Colonel Sevier, Colonel Shelby, Col. Williams and Colonel Cleveland, with which I served in the Battle of King's Mountain."

44. John Collins S8248: [John Collins S8248](#)

"...He was in the Battle at Musgrove's Mills, Colonel Williams [James Williams], Shelby & Clark commanded...."

45. James Conn: S15386 LRR: [James Conn S15386](#)

"...He further states that he had been at home but a few days when he again volunteered for three months under Capt. Wm. Grayham (sic, Graham) and marched on near Kings Mountain and Joined Col. Williams' Regiment under who he served until he, Col. Williams, was killed in the Battle, he then was commanded by Col. Campbell. He states that in that battle he received a severe wound in his right shoulder the ball entering the fore part of the shoulder passing obliquely through which entirely broke the shoulder Blade and shattered and

- fractured many other bones by reason of said wound he was unable to perform any other or further service until after the time for which he had so volunteered expired nor indeed was he ever able to perform service since nor is he yet but has ever since & ever will be a cripple. He states that all the aforesaid services was done and performed in a corps called into service by competent authority and he was either in the field or in garrison and for the Time during which the services was performed he was not employed in any civil pursuit and for which service he claims a pension...."
46. William Conner S30955: [William Conner S30955](#)  
"...He was in the battle of King's Mountain and was there commanded by Colonel Campbell. He thinks there were 200 British & Tories killed in the Battle and several hundred Prisoners were taken – Colonel Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] who commanded the enemy was killed – so also was Col. Williams of the patriot Army. -- several of the Tories were tried and hung and one by the name of Baldwin made his escape but was afterwards killed...."
47. Thomas Cooper S21128: [Thomas Cooper S21128](#)  
"...he entered the service under this engagement about the last of September 1780 continued to serve for about two months and was then discharged at Wilkes Courthouse in North Carolina marched from Sullivan County directly to Kings Mountain he was ordered out on a detachment to collect prisoners for the Army under Ensign Young before the Battle commenced and did not arrive at the Battleground until about 2 hours after the Battle of Kings Mountain was fought marched from thence to Wilkes Courthouse guarding the prisoners he served with Colonel John Sevier Colonel Campbell Colonel Williams [James Williams] and Colonel Cleveland Regiment there was some other colonels along...."
48. Robert Crockett: 30353: [Robert Crockett S30353](#)  
"...His next he went as a draft to King's mountain. He was in the Battle— He served 2 months.... He was acquainted with Col. Williams, Col. Campbell, Col. Cleveland...."
49. Josiah Culbertson: S16354: [Josiah Culbertson S16354](#)  
"...The Camp to which he was attached from its frequency of movement and action being known and designated as the Flying Camp—during which they had several engagements with Col. Ferguson's men the Tories & Indians. That he was out in all more than three years in service during which whole time he was engaged in the service. That he was in the battles of Cowpens, Ramsour's & King's Mountain and the various smaller engagements with the Enemy. He served with the regular troops at the time Genl. Lincoln & Morgan commanded them the names of the others regular officers who were commanders of Regiments & Companies of the Regular Troops he does not now recollect. The Captain of his Company at the battle of the Cowpens and King's Mountain was Roebuck...."
50. Robert Culbertson: S21722: [Robert Culbertson S21722](#)  
"...That he volunteered in the year 1780 under Capt. John Graves [and] Genl John Butler in Caswell Co., No. Carolina, marched to Camden, So. Carolina, was there at the time of Gates' defeat and returned home without any discharge and he volunteered again the same year under Capt. John McMullen, Col. Williams and marched to Cowpens, So. Carolina then joined Col. William Campbell & Col. Shelby and marched to King's Mountain & was in the engagement at that place,

returned from there to Moravian Town, No. Carolina and was there discharged by Col. Benjamin Cleveland, received written discharge but has lost it since...."

51. Joseph Culton S16742: [Joseph Culton S16742](#)

And soon after he returned home from the above named tour he (still being a resident of the County and State aforesaid) volunteered into the Service of the United States as a private soldier under the command of Captain William Edminson [William Edmiston, Edmundson, Edmondson] in the County of Washington in the State of Virginia aforesaid and joined a Regiment commanded by Colonel William Campbell in the town of Abingdon in said County and State aforesaid. Thence they marched across the Yellow Mountain into the State of North Carolina and joined the several regiments commanded by Colonel Isaac Shelby, Colonel John Sevier, Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Colonel Williams [James Williams] & Colonel McDowell [Joseph McDowell] at Burke Court house. Thence they marched to Kings Mountain and immediately after their arrival there, he was engaged in the memorable battle of Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780], which he believes was fought on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1780 and the next day after the said battle he assisted in taking the prisoners to the Moravian towns and soon after their arrival at said towns was discharged from Service, and returned home.

52. George Cunningham: W2071: [George Cunningham W2071](#)

"...he was also in the battle of King's Mountain, that he was under his brother Capt. John Cunningham, that he was in Mecklenburg (spelled Macklenburgh) County North Carolina with some relations when he heard that there was likely to be a battle between the Mountaineers and Ferguson, that himself and another man by the name of Robert Cunningham crossed the Country in the direction of the mountains and joined Williams' army at the Cowpens where he resumed his place in his company, that about 10 o'clock at night they left the Cowpens for the mountain, and on the next evening met with the enemy, that he fought in the right wing under Williams; that the battle lasted until Sun set or after, that Williams was killed in said battle...."

53. James Cunningham: S8273 LRR: [James Cunningham S8273](#)

"...He entered the service as a volunteer in the year 1776 under Capt. Kilgore, Major Downs, Col. James Williams & Genl. Williamson & went on an expedition against the Cherokee Indians & was absent upon duty No. 1 at least 5 months—then returned home but received no written discharge.

In 1779 he again volunteered & acted as Captain under Col. Williams & Genl. Williamson & marched to Liberty Hill near Augusta (head quarters). From that point was frequently out upon scouting parties; remained there in that kind of warfare No. 2 at least 4 months service was then discharged after coming up to Ninety Six. He again volunteered [&] joined Greene's army & was at the Siege of Ninety Six. During the Siege was under militia officers [whose names are] not recollected—When Greene retreated, he returned home...."

54. William Daugherty: W3229 LRR: [William Daugherty W3229](#)

"...That in addition to the one year and two months which he served as enlisted soldier in Capt. Wm. Rippy's Company in the years 1776 and '77 The evidence of which is on file in the war office and for which he was placed on the Pension List Roll of the Pension Agency and stricken off again because he had at the time a little too much property. And for the same a certificate of Pension has been granted under the act of congress of the 7<sup>th</sup> June 1832. He states that he entered

the service of the United States, a volunteer in Capt. Samuel Elding's Company in Col. Williams' Regiment in South Carolina in District Ninety Six June 1780; we marched out towards the Mountains to Join Col. Shelby, Col. Edmonston, and Campbell, when we joined them, soon after, he was in the Battle of King's Mountain where his Col. Williams was killed but we defeated the British; killed their commander, Ferguson, and took from 8 to 900 prisoners & about 300 killed. Col. Hayes then took command of the regiment. We returned towards Ninety Six, some time in December his Col. sent him out as a spy and was to meet him at a certain place. Shortly after he set out, the enemy came on his Col. and routed the party and instead of meeting him he fell into the hand of the Enemy being a misty morning and was made a prisoner. He hailed them, they said they were friends to Liberty, and that they were his own people until it was too late to escape. They took from him his horse, saddle & bridle, a good blanket, rifle gun & case of Pistols, all his own property. They then took him to Ninety Six Jail, where they had a Fort commanded by one Cruger, he was prisoner about three months when he made his escape from Charlestown, where he had been taken to and lay about 3 weeks. Two others with him escaped and in a short time joined General Sumter on the Congaree River...."

55. John Davis: S21725 LRR: [John Davis S21725](#)

"...That he next went into service under a draft under the command of Lieut. Jones and marched to Augusta and joined Col. James Williams' Regiment commanded by him & Lieut. Col McCray (sic, McCreary); thence commenced to march to Charleston to aid in its defense against the British forces who were besieging it, and proceeded as far as the Congaree [River], where they heard of the capture of the city: he was then discharged verbally....He cannot be certain as to the length of this last tour of duty, but he is certain that he was then in service at least one month...."

56. Nathaniel Davis S30366: [Nathaniel Davis S30366](#)

In the month of September 1780 between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, I was drafted from this County for a tour of three months under Captain George Maxfield, and I served in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Isaac Shelby (afterwards Governor of Kentucky). The object of this expedition was against a Colonel Furgerson [Patrick Ferguson] who was marching a detachment through North & South Carolina. We rendezvoused on Doe River at the foot of the Yellow mountain. He marched to the top of the mountain and their mustered and received and immediately proceeded to Kings Mountain, and there met the said Colonel Ferguson and fought a battle with him in which our troops gained a great victory. Ferguson was killed and a great number killed and wounded – I cannot state the number. A number of prisoners were taken, for the night after the battle I was placed to guard them. This battle was fought on the 7 or 8 October 1780 [October 7, 1780]. From this place, we went to the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin [River] and there the prisoners were taken from our guard and conducted on. At this place we were discharged and permitted to return home which was on the 27<sup>th</sup> or 28<sup>th</sup> of October 1780. I was not [out] the full three months for which we were drafted, but at the time, it was allowed as such. In the Battle of Kings Mountain, Col. William Campbell, Colonel John Sevier, Colonel Shelby, Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], and Colonel Williams [James Williams] commanded the American troops, the two latter from South Carolina [sic, Benjamin Cleveland was from North Carolina].



57. Henry Deshasure S16362: [Henry Deshasure S16362](#)

The said Deshasure further states that while I was in Colonel Brandon's Regiment I joined General Morgan [Daniel Morgan] and was engaged in the Battle at the Cowpens where we beat Colonel Tarleton [Banastre Tarleton]. This battle was in January, and the fall before, I was with Col. Brandon at the Battle of King's Mountain [October 7, 1781],<sup>6</sup> where Colonel Campbell [William Campbell of Virginia], Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Colonel Williams [James Williams of South Carolina] all had a Regiment and were present with us and I was also at Blackstocks Ford on Tyger River where we had a fight with Colonel Tarleton [November 20, 1781].

58. Jeremiah Dial, Jr.: W914 LRR: [Jeremiah Dial, Jr. W914](#)

"...He states that he entered the service of the United States in the Militia of South Carolina in the year 1778 or 1779. He does not recollect which, and served under Capt. Levi Kersey (sic, Casey), who belonged to Col. Williams' Regiment, as a substitute for his father, who was drafted to serve a tour of three months in Casey's Company, which was to go to Georgia to serve under the Command of General Lincoln. When they joined Genl. Lincoln, he was stationed on the Savannah River, Georgia, watching the movement of the British.

After Casey's Company remained with Lincoln a short time he sent a Detachment of this Company and probably others to the mouth of Briar Creek, on the Savannah River, some distance below Lincoln's encampment to assist Genl. Ash against the British; but when they arrived at or near the place Ash was, they found he was defeated. This applicant states that this Detachment, in which he was, then retreated back to Lincoln. They were pursued a short distance by the enemy who fired at them as they crossed Briar Creek. Capt Casey's Company was sent out by Lincoln in pursuit of Tories with whom they had a skirmish at Spirit Creek, Georgia, in which they killed a good many of them. This skirmish took place near the end of the three month which this applicant served for his father. At the expiration of which he was discharged by Captain Casey.

Shortly afterwards he was drafted for three month in the Militia of South Carolina and served in Captain Casey's Company under the Command of Col. Purvis. During the whole of this three months tour we were principally engaged in scouting and endeavoring to subdue the Tories in that part of Georgia lying between the Osesia River and Augusta. At the expiration of this tour of service this applicant was again discharged by Capt. Casey.

This applicant states that shortly after this he volunteered for nine months under Capt. Casey who was then raising a company of volunteers in Newberry Co., or District, South Carolina, to fight the British and Tories; During this tour of service Casey was frequently engaged in pursuit of the Tories and scouting in different parts of South Carolina.

They had many skirmishes with the Tories. One of which this applicant recollects was at Captain Dugan in Newberry County, within five miles of the place where his father lived. Here this applicant states "We killed a great many Tories and took about twenty of them prisoners." During this tour of service the Company to which this applicant belonged had many other little skirmishes with the Tories, at the expiration of the nine months he was verbally discharged he received a certificate of his service which he presented to the Auditor of Charleston sometime afterwards from whom he received an Indented Certificate of the pay

- due him for his services---This certificate he bartered away for little or nothing...."
59. James Dillard: S6797 LRR: [James Dillard S6797](#)  
"...During the next Spring [to wit, the Spring of 1777] this applicant volunteered his services in Capt. Josiah Greer's company of Militia, in Col. James Williams' Regiment, Robert McCrary Lieut. Col. and Received the appointment of Sergeant Major and served during this expedition to Florida under the Command of Genl. Andrew Williamson. This expedition proceeded beyond St. Mary's River and then returned to S. Carolina after a tour of better than four months where this applicant was again discharged. After his return from Florida he again volunteered under Col. McCrary and served a tour of one month in pursuit of Col. Boyd who commanded a detachment of Tories. He next volunteered as a private under Capt. Thomas McCrary and served three months on the Indian frontier as a militiaman to prevent the Tories and Indians from molesting the people of the State. After the fall of Charleston he took refuge in N. Carolina until about the first of August 1781 (sic, 1780) when he joined Col. James Williams and was elected a captain in his regiment and received a commission signed by Governor Rutledge, which has been lost or mislaid—With this Regiment he was marched to King's Mountain and with the commands of Cols. Campbell, Shelby, Sevier & Cleveland participated in the Victory gained over Col. Ferguson at that place where his Col. James Williams was killed. After this action Col. Joseph Hays (sic, Hayes) succeeded to the command of the Regiment and this applicant continued in his command of captain with the same Regiment employed in almost constant service to the close of the war. During the time Col. Hayes commanded the Regiment this applicant was engaged under the command of Col. Washington of the Continental line in a battle in which the Tories were defeated at Bush River and at the taking of Williams' Fort. He was also at the Battle of the Cowpens under the command of Genl. Morgan in which Tarleton was defeated when he received a gunshot wound—He was also in the Siege of 96 under Genl. Green (sic, Greene) and was in command of the same company. In the close of the year 1781 Col. Hayes was killed, and was succeeded by Col. Levi Casey—under him the Regiment proceeded under Genl. Andrew Pickens to Edisto River where they defeated the Tories under Col. Cunningham and this applicant was again wounded—He also received two other wounds, saber cuts, and [?] with the Indians—After he recovered of his wound he was sent by Col. Casey with a part of his company to join Genl. Pickens in an expedition to the Cherokee nation to compel them to deliver up Tories who had taken refuge there. This tour was about two months and during the time a treaty of peace was made with the Indians. This was the last service this applicant performed and was in the year 1783...."
60. John Dollarhide: R3001: [John Dollarhide R3001](#)  
"...That he entered the service of the United States in the year 1780, as a volunteer, under Captain John Douglas, for a term of six months, that he was at the battle of King's Mountain, and that his commanding officer on that occasion was Col. Cleveland [NOTE: this is an error: Capt. John Douglas is known to be one of the Caswell County militia officers recruited by Col. James Williams to raise a company of men to follow him to King's Mountain] and that there the Americans took a number of Tories, and hanged several of them, a short time after that engagement, he was discharged and returned home, where he remained but a short time when he again volunteered and went out under Capt. Benjamin Douglas, brother of his first captain, and served ...."

61. Jonathan Downs: W21000 LRR: [Jonathan Downs W21000](#)

"...That her husband the said Jonathan Downs resided in Ninety-Six District & State of South Carolina when he entered the service. That he took up arms and joined the Whigs in the month of November 1775 immediately after Patrick Cunningham and his party captured some Powder near Ninety-Six. That he was then first Lieutenant under Capt. James Williams (who was afterwards killed at King's Mountain as Col. Williams) and Major Andrew Williamson. That his company was surrounded by a party of the Tories commanded by Patrick Cunningham at Ninety-Six, when the first gun was fired by the Whigs for Liberty and Independence in Ninety-Six District. That in the month of January 1776, he served in the expedition called the Snow Camps, when the above named Patrick Cunningham made his escape, but was taken in a few days by the said Jonathan Downs, & by him carried to Charleston and delivered to the proper authority. That on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of July 1776, he commanded as Major at the Battle of Lindley's fort, against the Indians and Tories, in Ninety-Six District, So. Ca. See 1, Edition of Ramsey's History of So. Ca. Vol. 1, page 280. That in the same month of 1776 he was engaged in the Battle of Senake (sic, Seneca) old Town at Oosmore creek in the Cherokee country, now Pendleton District, commanded by Col. Williamson where Col. Williamson's horse was shot under him. That in the latter part of the same month of 1776 he commanded as Major at the Battle called the Ring Fight in the Cherokee country So. Ca. which he was wounded in the abdomen and in the hands; the ball that entered his body he carried with him to his grave. See History of So. Ca. by Robert Mills page 609. That his wound rendered him unfit for service, and he was brought home. That although he was incapacitated by his wounds from performing active services, he [?] the part of a decided Whig, & sustained the cause of Liberty by rendering such services as he was able to do, up to the close of the Revolution. That in the year of 1781, he was one of the number taken prisoner by Major William Cunningham and his party, at Hayes' defeat, a station commanded by Col. Hayes in Ninety-Six District for the particulars see Ramsey's History of So. Ca. Vol. 1, page 450. That the said Jonathan Downs from the time he volunteered in November 1775 performed a regular tour of service. That he performed service in that tour, as Major not less than six months—and as first Lieutenant three months...."

62. Edward Doyle: S32216 LRR: [Edward Doyle S32216](#)

"...That in the month of February or March in the year 1779 he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the Company of Capt. Levi Casy (sic, Casey) under the command of Col. James Williams of the South Carolina militia and at the time of his enrolment resided in ninety six District in the State of South Carolina. Robert Duging (sic, Dugan) my Lieutenant, Major Taylor was our adjutant & from our place of rendezvous at Camp Branch 14 or fifteen miles from 96 Court House we marched to Liberty Hill on the approach side of the Savannah River from Augusta and remained there about two months. Col. Pickens was likewise there with a part of his Regiment. Gen. Williamson was our Brigadier General & had the command of all the Troops—there was only one company [of] Regular Troops Stationed there. Capt. Moore of the Artillery & Lieutenant Prince Belonged to said Artillery Company. Col. Leonard Marberry of the Continental line & commander of the Light Horse was occasionally with us but mostly out with Scouting party about one half of Col. Williams' Militia were mounted & called Mounted Militia. Col. Pickens likewise commanded Mounted Militia whilst we were stationed opposite Augusta. The British commanded by Col. Campbell were in Augusta & Gen. Prevost's Army in Savannah.

From thence Capt. Levi Casey and about six of his men myself included attached ourselves to Col. Pickens' Regiment and marched under the command of Col. Pickens in pursuit of the Tories—and on this expedition there was about three hundred mounted militia & Col. Pickens attacked & defeated a party of Tories at Kettle Creek in Georgia. The Battle lasted about one hour. The said Edward Doyle was in said Battle. The Tories were [? word cut off, could be "not" or could be "de"] mounted and it was said there were about five or six hundred of them, we killed several of them and took about two hundred prisoners and marched them to our encampment opposite Augusta at Liberty Hill & from thence Col. Williams' regiment guarded them to the Jail at ninety six and the Tories remained in jail & were guarded until a court was convened & were tried for their lives. Many of them were convicted, but few of them were executed. One by the name of Aquilla Hall was executed and after the trial of the Tories, this deponent was discharged & went home & the Discharge lost or destroyed. In this tour he served three months. And the said Edward Doyle again volunteered after being at home only about two weeks. [He] enrolled himself as a volunteer in the militia of South Carolina in the company of Capt. Isaac Morgan in the Regiment of Col. Liles under Brigadier Gen. Williamson & marched from home (I think some time in April or May) to join Genl. Lincoln's Army and marched down the country towards Charlestown and joined Genl. Lincoln's Army a few miles above Bacon's Bridge and all marched from thence & encamped several days at Bacon's Bridge and whilst there the British Cavalry attacked our Picket Guard some time after Sun down but were repulsed. Our Light Horse then paraded to meet them & crossed the Bridge & pursued some distance but did not overtake the British—then marched and was engaged in the Battle at Stono Ferry under Gen. Lincoln. Some time in the Summer of 1779—in this Battle Lieutenant Prince of the Artillery this deponent was informed was mortally wounded in bringing of his artillery—another officer Col. Roberts was killed & buried with the Heroes of War about five miles from the Battleground; and remained some time after the Battle and Served on this campaign three months and discharged & went home to ninety six district; on this tour he was mounted and was about seven days with Genl. Pulaski & his cavalry on scouting parties at one time about five miles from our encampment at Bacon's Bridge—He was with County Pulaski's Cavalry--& said Edward Doyle & one Rueben Guilders. Gen. Pulaski's spies were marching on about three hundred yards in front of the Cavalry & saw about twenty five of the British Cavalry—before whom trotted a small dog—Guilders remained by secreting himself in the woods & told me to return to Gen. Pulaski. I informed him as soon as I could ride back. He in front with twelve of his Cavalry—immediately pushed on & met the Enemy—who retreated; a skirmish ensued. Our cavalry all came up. Count Pulaski gave way until our main body of cavalry joined them & then the whole of the British and Tories gave way—we killed & wounded eight or ten of the Enemy; took no prisoners—& I do not recollect that we had a single man killed or wounded.

The said Edward Doyle again enrolled himself as a volunteer in Capt. Hayes' Company of the South Carolina militia under Major Gillum (sic, Gillam) commanded by Gen. Williamson a Scotchman—in company with Col. Pickens and marched with about two hundred men against the Cherokee Indians—and destroyed about seventeen or eighteen Towns on Hetower & the Hiwassee Rivers & their tributaries. And destroyed their corn and at one Town called the Big Shoemake Town there was near two hundred acres of corn—This expedition was in the latter part of the Summer of the same year of the Stono Expedition and the

Battle at Stono Ferry—the corn was in good. Roasting years when it was destroyed at the Indian Towns—in this expedition the troops were all mounted and was out six weeks from the time we left home and returned home & discharged some time in the fall of the year.

And he was drafted as a militia man on the third day after he returned from the Indian Expedition to serve in the militia of South Carolina and was enrolled again in Capt. Levi Casey's company in Col. Williams' regiment in Genl. Williamson's Brigade and marched to Savannah and was there at the Siege in [?] in the same year & he was in the assault made upon the British at Savannah—This assault was made about Day Break & the moon gave light. He with Capt. Casey, Col. Williams' regiment & Gen. Williamson's Brigade charged on the lower side of the Town. Gen. Huger (spelled "Ugee") & Gen. Williamson commanded the South Carolina Militia—Col. Marbrey who had formerly commanded the Light Horse was in the Charge with the Militia & saw him rallying & encouraging them in the assault. In this assault Capt. McClure of Col. Williams' Regiment was mortally wounded in the shoulder. His arm was cut off & he died in a few days thereafter on this Tour the said Doyle served three months & was discharged & he again enrolled himself as a volunteer in Capt. Casey's company in 1780 in the last of May or first of June of the same year in Col. Williams' regiment under the command of Gen. Sumpter (sic, Thomas Sumter) of the South Carolina Militia. At the time of his enrolment [he] resided in ninety six District and joined Gen. Sumter at Charlotte in North Carolina and from thence went to the Battle of Rocky Mount under Gen. Sumter. On the Sabbath day some time in the summer after his enrolment but had to retreat and the next Sabbath following he was engaged in the Battle at the Hanging Rock under Gen. Sumter. Here Col. Neal of the Militia was killed—the British & Tories were here Defeated. The Tories were stationed at the Hanging Rock and when the attack was made on them the British Troops were stationed about four hundred yards from the Tories and after the Tories were defeated, the British marched to their relief and they were likewise defeated. The Tories were commanded by Col. Bryan who fled; we took about thirty prisoners—here Col. Hill, an Iron master of our party, was wounded in the Shoulder but not mortally at this Battle Major Davy (sic, Davie) commanded the Light Horse--& the said Edward Doyle. Before either of these battles with Gen. Sumter was engaged in a Battle with the Tories at Ramsour's Mills on the Waters of the Catawba in Lincoln County North Carolina. Gen. Sumter did not command in this Battle—in this Battle we Defeated the Tories in the year 1880 (sic, 1780) & took several prisoners. In this Battle he was commanded by Capt. Falls of the North Carolina Militia, but served under him about one week & returned to his captain again under Gen. Sumter & he has forgotten the commanding officers in the said last battle but the Troops were chiefly North Carolina militia—and he was in the Battle at Col. Bratton's House & defeated them & killed a British officer called Capt. Hook (sic, Huck) of the Light Horse—at this Battle Col Neal was our commander—he is the same officer that was killed afterwards at Rocky Mount in North Carolina (sic, South Carolina)—which I by mistake in this narrative said he was killed at the Hanging Rock in this action at Bratton's we took several horses, guns, swords & pistols & took thirty or forty prisoners—He was with Gen. Sumter & a number of North Carolina Militia in all amounting to five or six hundred strong & captured a British Guard with several baggage wagons five or six in number loaded with rum, provisions, store goods & camp equipment and were marching with them from South to North Carolina and at Fishing Creek

between the Creek and the Catawba River about noon day—Genl. Sumter was attacked by Tarleton's Light Horse and our Troops defeated. I think this defeat was in the month of August—at the time of the attack a great many of our troops were pulling peaches & roasting ears & many of them much fatigued & lying on the ground resting—in this defeat Col. Lindsey of South Carolina was badly wounded but not mortally and after four or five days thereafter he joined a company on their march to Musgrove's Mill in ninety six District on the Enoree River and was at Said Mill engaged in a battle against the British and Tories—Col. Enis (sic, Innis) it was said Commanded the British Troops about one hundred and two hundred Tories—they were entirely Defeated. I saw fifty two dead bodies on the field of the Enemy—and among them was a British captain—it was said Col. Innis was wounded in the neck but mad his escape. Our troops were commanded by Col. Williams, Col. Clark (sic, Elijah Clarke) and Col. Shelby in all about two hundred in this Battle. We had three men killed and but few wounded. This deponent was himself wounded slightly on the knuckle of the little finger of the left hand—we then took charge of the prisoners about twenty in number and after this Battle this deponent in company of several of his company returned to join Gen. Sumter again and was with him again in a Battle at the Fish Dam Ford on Broad River in the Latter part of the fall or early in the winter of the same year of his defeat; the British and Tories attacked our Troops in the night the Battle lasted about one hour we kept the Ground & they retreated—after this Battle, this deponent was discharged and went home. Some time in the early part of the winter of the year 1780 and from his last enrolment under Capt. Casey he was in service as well as he recollects seven months—until he returned home—and in all his tours under the foregoing named officers—he was mounted militiaman and the said Edward Doyle was during the year 1781 on many scouting parties—under Col. Lindsay and Col. Casey—late his captain—Levi Casey who was promoted to the Rank of Col. But was not during said last mentioned year regularly enrolled in any Captain's company but was engaged in many scouting parties under the last mentioned officers in the militia of South Carolina against the Tories and in Said scouting parties he was always a volunteer—and was a private soldier during his services as related in the foregoing declaration. That he has no documentary evidence of his services and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service...."

63. Lewis Duval: R3181 LRR: [Lewis Duvall R3181](#)

"...that he is the son of Lewis Duvall, Deceased who lived in Laurens district in the state of South Carolina & from there went into service during the Revolutionary was as Captain of a Company & that his said Father, died 46 years ago in the state of Illinois in the [? ?], that he left a widow Elizabeth Duvall, who remained a widow until about August last was a year ago, that affiant states that as he has learned from his father & mother that his father served through the Greater part of the Revolutionary war & may have engaged to serve that length of time & as he believes served to the end thereof but cannot be positive...there was a man by the name of Raney who was a captain from the same place and often spoke of his & Duvall's service...." [NOTE: Lewis Duval is referred to in other pension applications as being an officer in the Little River Regiment.]

64. Felix Earnest W7066 [Felix Earnest W7066](#)

...That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, to wit: that being a resident

citizen of the County of Washington, then North Carolina, now Tennessee, and now Greene County, he volunteered in the fall of the year 1780 in said County & State under Captain Williams for a tour of duty in the South against Ferguson's Army, whom it was understood intended crossing the mountain and taking possession of the lead mines in the upper Virginia. Colonels Sevier [John Sevier], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Campbell [William Campbell] were the officers in command of said expedition and marched across the mountain in to the upper part of North Carolina and in to the State of South Carolina where at King's Mountain the Army under the aforesaid officers and the North Carolina troops under Cleveland and Williams [James Williams<sup>1</sup>], united and at King's Mountain defeated Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] and his Army, killed Ferguson & many of his men and captured all most the whole residue of the Army....

65. Robert Elder S12865: [Robert Elder S12865](#)

He again volunteered in the month of October 1780 under the command of Captain James Dysart, Lieutenant Kincannon [perhaps Andrew Kincannon], William Edmonston [William Edmiston or Edmondson] was the Major & William Campbell was the Colonel. They were marched to the state of North Carolina from Washington County Virginia for the purpose of attacking Colonel Ferguson [Maj. Patrick Ferguson] and his Army. They marched through North Carolina to Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780] where they attacked the British Army under Colonel Ferguson whom they killed & also captured his Army. He was in the Battle commanded by his officers as above named. Col. Isaac Shelby from Sullivan County was present and also Col. Williams [James Williams] and Sevier [John Sevier]. He does not think there were any regular regiments or officers present. He served a tour of three months & was verbally discharged by Captain Dysart.

66. Thomas Entrekin: W3532 LRR: [Thomas Entrekin W7112](#)

"...He entered the service at the age of sixteen, in SC in May 1776 under Capt Robert Gillam as a volunteer for the term of six months though he served seven months against the Cherokees and Tories. In September 1777 he served a three months tour against the Cherokee Indians under Capt Wm Milwee and commanded by Genl Williamson. In May 1778 he joined Capt Benjamin Kilgore and under the Command of Genl Williamson & Major Genl Howe marched to East Florida on an attempt to reduce St. Augustine and continued in service until the First of September after being in four months. In October 1778 under the command of Capt Wm Milwee he performed a tour of two months service against the Creek Indians on the Chattahoochee River under the command of Genl Williamson. In 1779 under the command of Capt Charles Saxon and Genl A. Williamson he performed a three months tour first in the lower part of the state and afterward marched against the Cherokee Indians.

In the year 1780 he served a three months tour of duty in Capt Wm Milwee's Company in Col Robert McCreary's Regiment attached to Genl Williamson's command in the State of Georgia below Augusta. On the 23rd of October 1780 he joined a troop of Horsemen commanded by Col Joseph Hays who joined Col Thomas Sumter and was with him in the battle of Blackstocks. He was then

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<sup>1</sup> Col. James Williams of the Little River Regiment of SC militia had recruited at least two companies of North Carolinians to join his command along with his SC militia just prior to the battle at King's Mountain.

attached to the command of Genl Pickens. During this tour he was detached under Col Wm Washington by Morgan and was with him when he defeated a body of 500 Tories and a few British Troops & Officers on the head of Bush River at Hammonds old store. He also acted as a Pilot for Cornet Simmons and a detachment of Dragoons against the Tories commanded by Capt Robert Cunningham a few days after which this deponent was in the Battle of Cowpens and remaining with the main army to guard the Prisoners until things were considered out of danger received a furlough to visit an Uncle near Hillsboro in NC having been in active service this tour more than three months. While in NC he turned out as a substitute under Count Malmody who followed on the rear of Cornwallis near Wilmington, NC. This service was immediately after the Battle of Guilford in March 1781.

He returned to SC and Capt. Wm Milwee's Company under the command of Lt Col Wm Henderson and was marched to join Genl Green at 96 with whom they continued until detached th defend the frontier settlements from the ravages of Tories and then attached to the command of Col Joseph Hays with whom he was at the station bearing his name when they were attacked by Major Bill Cunningham of bloody memory and many of their numbers most inhumanly butchered on the spot....”

67. William Entrekin: W3532 LRR: [William Entrekin W3532](#)

"...He neglected to mention a tour of three months which he served under Genl. Williamson and Colonel Williams whilst the British were in Augusta, the Americans being stationed at Liberty Hill...."

In his amended declaration:

“The applicant again volunteered as a private in the militia of South Carolina for the term of 3 months, under the command of Captain Charles Saxon -- James Young and Samuel Saxon were subaltern officers in the company but the applicant cannot remember their graves. Captain Saxon’s company was attached to a Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams, Andrew Williamson was the General and commander in chief of the expedition. This expedition was intended to town arrived and operate against the British forces then about Augusta. They were marched from Laurens District and stationed on the bank of the Savannah River opposite Augusta called Liberty Hill. Applicant does not recollect the date of the commencement of this term of service he but knows that while stationed at Liberty Hill General Ash [sic, John Ashe] was defeated at Briar Creek in Georgia. From Liberty Hill Williams’ Regiment were marched to Ninety Six now called Cambridge, with prisoners taken on that expedition. While at Cambridge his term of service expired & he was discharged verbally and came home. This applicant can neither state the date of the commencement nor ending of this term, but knows that he served out before term of 3 months sometime in the year 1779.”

68. Andrew Evans S3341: [Andrew Evans S3341](#)

Sometime he thinks in September 1780 he entered the service of the United States in a horse company as a Substitute in the place of Joseph Evans his Brother who was drafted in Washington County Virginia; he has officers were Lieutenant Robert Campbell, Captain Andrew Colville and Lieutenant Col. William Campbell. The object of the tour was to repulse Major Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson]; rendezvoused at Abingdon; marched for North Carolina; crossed Toe and Doe rivers over the Yellow Mountain; passed the old Store in North



Carolina; crossed the Shallow Ford of Broad River and on to Kings Mountain where we came up with Ferguson and captured his whole Army [October 7, 1780]. The American troops consisted of a thousand horsemen, five hundred foot having been left behind; the thousand were commanded by Colonels Campbell [William Campbell], Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier], Williams [James Williams] & Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland]. Campbell was appointed to the principal command by the other four. Colonels Shelby, Sevier and Williams regiments were in the center; Campbell's Regiment on the right and Cleveland's on the left; all dismounted and left their horses at the foot of the mountain. The right wing of Campbell's Regiment marched along the road into the gap of the mountain and then turned to the left up the end of the mountain; his left wing in which declarant was marched accordingly up the mountain and commenced the attack before Campbell's right came up and having to support them after firing a few rounds retreated back about 150 yards; halted, turned and charged the enemy again. About this time Campbell's right came up. After fighting about two hours the enemy surrendered. Declarant recollects seeing Ferguson together with some other British officer rush upon the American line and was shot down. He also recollects seeing Campbell at the head of his right wing on foot encouraging his men and bravely contending with the enemy and also saw him receive a sword from the British officer. The next day after the battle they marched with the prisoners to Walker's old fields and there divided the split amongst the regiments and from there marched to Burke Court House where they were relieved by the North Carolina militia. Said declarant was dismissed by his Captain without any discharge after having been in service six weeks.

69. Elisha Evans: S6830: [Elisha Evans S6830](#)

"...Some time during the Summer of 1780, I substituted myself in the place of one James Sergant who I always believed was a Coward or something worse (Tory) under Captain John Graves, in the Company Commanded by Colonel Paisley - we were marched again into South Carolina, and as far as Camden, where meeting with the enemy, near Camden, we fought the memorable action commonly called Gates' Defeat. Genl. Gates being our major Genl and Commanding officer. In this action we suffered a disgraceful defeat by the mismanagement or Cowardice of General Gates. From this place in confusion we retreated and the most of us reached home not having any place appointed for rendezvous. I came home, our time not yet being out, we were transferred (I hear) to Captain John McMullen's Company of Light Horse and went under Colonel James Williams, of South Carolina. The Said Colo. Williams at that time resided at a place called Ninety Six in South Carolina. Being driven away from his home & Country by the Tories he applied to the Governor of North Carolina for assistance which was granted, and myself under Capt. John McMullen was one who went out with him. We were marched to a place called the Cowpens, where we were joined Colonels Campbell Colonel Cleveland and I think Colo. Sevier. With them we were marched to King's Mountain where we met the Tories whom we were in pursuit of. The enemy were Commanded by a Major Ferguson. At Kings Mountain we had a severe engagement and totally defeated the enemy. This Battle I think we fought in October 1780. From this place we were marched to a place called the Moravian Town in this State and were there discharged after serving (as I call it) Two Tours, amounting in all to some little upwards of four months....

And it is here proper to state that in the Tour which I (This applicant) Served when at King's Mountain - that though I served but Two months yet I was promised that if I found my own horse and gun and Serve Two months that it should be considered a tour of Three months & that I should have all the advantages of having served such Time though this matter is left for the Judgment, consideration and generosity of my Country...."

70. Ebenezer Fain: R3421: [Ebenezer Fain R3421](#)

"...In this tour he served as a mounted man and marched thence to the Cowpens in South Carolina where we met Colonel Campbell of Virginia, Colonel Shelby, Colonel Cleveland and Colonel Williams. Thence we marched in pursuit of Maj. Ferguson and overtook him at King's Mountain. This declarant was engaged in that battle and received a wound in the leg. This declarant accompanied the greater part of the Army to Rutherford, North Carolina & thence to Morganton as it is now called in Burke County, North Carolina and was in a short time thereafter discharged...."

71. Jacob Fakes SC2668: [Jacob Fakes SC2668](#)

[Note: Fakes claimed pay as Quarter Master for Col. James Williams' Regiment from January 10<sup>th</sup> to May 20<sup>th</sup> 1780.]

72. Thomas Farrow: S17946 LRR: [Thomas Farrow S17946](#)

"...I then removed to South Carolina and on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1776, I volunteered my services in an expedition against the Indians under Capt. Benjamin Kilgore of Ninety Six District So. Carolina commanded by Col. James Williams under Genl. Williamson & after said expedition under Capt. John Ford commanded by Col. John Thomas & marched to Stono in South Carolina from thence to Ninety Six in said State and there discharged in the beginning of the year 1778...."

...

[A letter from the War Department dated March 12, 1936 gives more details of Farrow's service than set forth above. This leads WTG to believe that there are other pension statements in this files in addition to that copied and digitized by HeritageQuest. The relevant portion of the 1936 letter reads:

"While a resident of Orange County, North Carolina, he enlisted January 1, 1776 and served tow months as a private in Captain James Saunder's company, Colonel James Thackston's North Carolina regiment. Soon after this, he moved to Spartanburg District, South Carolina and enlisted June 20, 1776 and served as private in Captain Benjamin Kilgore's and Thomas McCrary's companies, Colonel James Williams' South Carolina regiment, length of service six months. He was commissioned, the latter part of November 1778, 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant and served in Captain John Ford's company, Colonel John Thomas' (Sr.) South Carolina regiment, during which service he was captured at the fall of Charleston, was held three months and paroled. After this, he acted as Captain in Colonel John Thomas' (Jr.), Henry White's, Levi Casey's, Thomas Brandon's regiments and in Colonel Benjamin Roebuck's regiment of South Carolina cavalry, was in the battle of Cowpens under Colonel Morgan, in the Siege of Ninety-Six, and in an engagement April 1, 1782 with the Tories on Tyger River, where he was wounded in his hip, which wound incapacitated him for three months. He returned to service, was 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant in Captain John Ford's company, Colonel Henry White's regiment for three months, during which period he was in pursuit of the Indians; on December 1, 1782, he was in an engagement, at the Edisto Swamp, under Colonel Pickens, and served until February 12, 1783. During these periods of service, he was in many skirmishes with the Indians and was wounded three times...."]

73. Uz Fenly: R3557 LRR: [Uz Fenly R3557](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer under Col. James Williams in ninety six district in the State of South Carolina and was marched by Col. Williams from that district to Orangeburg district in the same State who had charge of a band of Tories who had been confined in the Jail of ninety six district and who conducted them to said Orangeburg Jail and delivered them to the continental troops who were there stationed that he was twenty days on duty in this service and was discharged and returned home; that he did not receive a regular discharge from Col. Williams but received pay for his service and was discharged....That shortly after he volunteered under Capt. Wallace who was commanded by Col. Williams and left in their service for six months; that during that time the principal duty which devolved upon them was to scour the country in the vicinity of ninety six and suppress the Tories. Whilst in this service he received a wound in the ankle which he showed to the court in which the senuues that connect with the heel were cut in two with the ball and after he received the wound he remained in the Army six months longer being unable to return home on account of his wound; that he was called into service by competent authority; he received a discharge from Col. Williams for his six months service but he states that he never received a written discharge...."

74. John Fields: S8471: [John Fields S8471](#)

"...The next tour of duty this affiant performed was in the year 1780. He volunteered under Captain John Smith in the County of Surry [North Carolina]. Marched under him to join a regiment under Colonel Williams destined against the British and Tories in the South they proceeded to a place called the Cowpens (spelled, "cowpings") near which place they joined Colonel Williams' regiment who had previously joined Cols. Campbell (spelled, "Cambell"), Cleveland (spelled, "Cleavland") and others and was in hot pursuit of the British under the command of Ferguson (spelled, "Firrgeron"). They pursued him to King's Mountain on the top of which place we battled and the combined forces of Williams, Cleveland and Campbell attacked him on the Mountain. A dreadful Battle ensued in which the combined forces of Williams, &c. proved successful in this battle. Col. Williams was killed and also the British commander in the battle. Your affiant received three wounds from the bayonet of the enemy, one in the thigh, in the hip and one in the left breast but not so as to disable him. This affiant was retained a few days after the battle to aid guarding prisoners. Two or three months having expired, he was discharged and returned home...."

75. Paul Findley: W9440 LRR: [Paul Findley W9440](#)

"...This applicant subsequently entered the service of his country or of the United States as a drafted militia man for the term of three months under one Capt. William Richey who was attached to the Regiment commanded by Col. Williams in Genl. Williamson's Brigade in the month of February Seventeen hundred & seventy nine, drafted in Craven County, Ninety Six District now Laurens District. The applicant was then marched in this company to Savannah River with other troops opposite to Augusta on the Carolina bank, where the said troops remained vigilantly guarding & protecting their post from the advances of the British who were posted in Augusta & who evacuated Augusta in about a month after the arrival of the American troops on the bank of Savannah River as aforesaid. The applicant says that while he was stationed on the River with the American troops aforesaid, a number of Tory prisoners was brought in by Genl. Pickens & others to the number of about one hundred & fifty & were placed under the guard of Col. Williams' troops. From thence the applicant with the

American Troops were marched guarding the said prisoners to the town of Cambridge or Ninety Six where the prisoners were lodged in Jail and the Jail guarded for the remaining & full term of three months when the applicant was verbally discharged.

The applicant again entered the service either in the month of March or April seventeen hundred & eighty as a drafted militia man for the term of three months under Captain William Richey and a Lieut. John Carter who commanded the company in the absence of Capt. Richey who was not with the company in this tour of duty which Company with others were placed under the command of a Col. McCrary & marched from Craven County or Ninety six District now Laurens District where the applicant was drafted to a place called Cupboard Creek in Georgia within a few miles of Augusta. From thence he was marched across Savannah River into Carolina and from the course towards Granby where the news of a large & superior force of British being near, which as this applicant believes induced the officers of the weak American force to dismiss them to effect escape from any enemy able for their destruction. The applicant says he was out in this tour of duty at least two months when he was verbally dismissed or discharged as aforesaid.

The applicant then says that he entered the service again in June seventeen hundred & eighty one as a volunteer under the command of a Capt. William Harris in Ninety Six District now Laurens under whom the applicant marched to the Cherokee nation by order from Col. Kilgore who commanded & conducted the expedition, in which the Indian's towns were burned, their corn destroyed, & several of them killed after which the army returned to the settlements after an absence of about thirty days. The applicant still continued in this company performing active & constant duty against an outlying handful of Tory robbers on the borders of South Carolina until the full of the year 1782 month of September when peace was measurably restored to the Whigs & friends of Liberty in South Carolina. This ends the entire service of the applicant in the defense of his country the United States of America...."

76. John Forbis W25591: [John Forbis \(Forbes\) W25591](#)

“And he will further state in addition the following service, which was left out of his original Declaration by the neglect of the draftsman (to wit) That just before the battle of King’s Mountain, he volunteered in the County of Burke State of North Carolina, out of Captain Holmes Company of Militia and joined Colonel McDowell and marched into South Carolina, and joined General Rutherford at a place called Quinby Moore’s Cross roads; and from thence to King's Mountain<sup>2</sup> and was in the Battle Rutherford was not there. Colonel Campbell [William Campbell] and Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Colonel Williams [James Williams] were there & Williams was killed, and after that they marched to Burke Court House there they hung up prisoners. He was then discharged by his Colonel and returned home....”

77. [Abraham Forney W3976](#)

At this place Colonel Graham & Lt. Col. Hambright took the command of us. From thence we marched to Lincoln old Court House, to old Moses Moore's, the father of Colonel John Moore the Tory and marched and counter marched

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<sup>2</sup> October 7, 1780. <http://gaz.jrshelby.com/kingsmtn.htm>

through all that section of Country & hearing that Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] was coming on in considerable force, it was concluded to retreat across the Catawba River at the Tuckaseegee Ford and arriving at that point we then met with some South Carolina troops retreating before Cornwallis, whom they informed us was then in Charlotte, we united with these forces under the command of a Colonel Williams [James Williams] and marched up the West side of the Catawba River and then towards South Carolina in the rear of Ferguson and fell in with the over mountain troops under the command of Campbell [William Campbell], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Sevier [John Sevier] at the Cowpens, from thence we united in the pursuit of Ferguson and came up with him at King's Mountain on the 7 day of October 1780.

78. Marshall Franks: S10703 LRR: [Marshall Franks S10703](#)

"...The first of his service commenced in the Fall of 1775. He was then living in the State of South Carolina in a district then known by the appellation of Ninety Six district, but now called Lawrence [sic, Laurens] district in said State. He was then about twenty three years old. About this time troubles commenced with the Tories & partisans of that part of the country. The particular circumstances which gave rise to this tour of service was this: The Governor (he presumes) had sent up to Cambridge Courthouse a large quantity of powder & etc; And the Tories had determined to take possession of it; a company of volunteers was raised in order to save the ammunition from being plundered; I was one who volunteered in this expedition. There was no definite or fixed time for the service to continue. Their object was as above stated, & to disperse & subdue the Tories who stimulated & encouraged by one Robert Cunningham of Tory renown was keeping the people in continual alarm & terror. This expedition was conducted by Capt Jas Williams (afterwards Col.) 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Jas. Pollard 2d Lieut. Jonathan Downes. This company marched to Cambridge & there joined several other companies. The whole force embodied at the above mentioned place was commanded by Genl Andrew Williamson, of whom it was afterwards said that he proved traitor to his country & afterwards joined the enemies army. Col Robert McCrary was also with them and in command. They succeeded in securing the powder as they desired, & subduing the Tories, who all remained neutral until the British invaded the Country which cheered their hopes & brightened their prospects. They had quite severe skirmishes with the Tories at Cambridge, which continued three days & nights. They finally surrendered on terms viz that there should be no hostilities for twenty days. They were verbally discharged after having rendered service for the term of at least one month.

The applicant is not certain whether it was or not, but believes from the best of his recollection that it was in the year 1779 while he continued to live at the same place first mentioned, he was drafted into the service under Col. Williams who was mentioned as his first Captain under which he served, & who had now been promoted to Col. The Captain under whose command he was, was called Charles Sexton [sic, Saxon], the Lieut. not recollected. This draft was for three months. The forces were marched to Liberty Hill opposite Augusta in Georgia; the British then had possession of Augusta. They did not remain long after the arrival of the Whigs but marched off for Savannah & on their way thither encountered & routed Col Ashe's forces of N. Carolina Troops. In meantime Genl Williamson, who had taken command of the forces, remained at Liberty Hill, but frequently sent scouting parties across the River to reconnoiter the country. In one of these

parties the applicant happened to be when they had a skirmish with the Tories on Briar Creek in Georgia. This applicant states that Col. Hayes (who was then a Captain) commanded him, and he thinks that Col. Leroy Hammond commanded. Col Thomas Brannon [sic, Thomas Brandon] was also in command. There was some four or five hundred of the enemy, consisting of British & Tory. The Whigs numbered to four hundred. They immediately on sight of the enemy charged on them, who fled in confusion, & our forces followed. This applicant in the charge was cut off from the main body of his company, & in winding his way down the creek to rejoin his friends he encountered & took prisoner a Tory of fame & renown & for whom Col Williams had offered a reward of five hundred dollars, his name was Aquillah Hall. Aquillah had been cut off from his friends & mistook the applicant for one of his friends until he was ordered to surrender, which he was compelled to do. Before he rejoined his friends he encountered & took another prisoner called Hector McNeal, who was also known as a Tory of considerable influence in his country. This applicant found it somewhat difficult in getting along with his two prisoners who seemed very sullen, but fortunately he met with one of his friends by the name of Wm Smith who joined him in guarding the prisoners into his friends. It [would] not be amiss, however, to state how he took "Hector" inasmuch as he already had one in his custody—his plan was this Hector was with another dragoon who immediately on sight of this applicant & his prisoner put spurs to his horse & cleared himself. He [Franks] had given "Aquillah" his orders, to join him in his threats against Hector who was now left alone, or his life should pay the forfeit which "Aquillah" done manfully. Hector thinking himself outnumbered gave up without any resistance. The party returned to Liberty Hill. From Liberty Hill they marched to Cambridge having taken in this tour a number of Tories amounting in all (together with those which had been sent to them at Liberty Hill by Col Pickens) to three or four hundred. They remained at Cambridge some time until one Judge Pendleton from Charleston arrived who tried the prisoners for their lives, five of whom was hung, the famous Aquillah Hall already mentioned being one of the number. They were then verbally discharged & this applicant returned home having served in this tour at least three months.

The third tour the applicant was drafted, under Col McCrary & Capt Charles Sexton. The latter commanded the applicant's company. This force marched over into Georgia on Cupboard Creek, in order to prevent the British from retaking Augusta; after remaining in Georgia a short time, they pushed for Charleston in order to save that point but they received information by one Patrick Calhoun (a true Whig) that the town of Charleston had surrendered before they got to Orangeburg District. The army was then remarched back near to Camden when they were verbally disbanded in great confusion, dismay & despondency, was discovered in every countenance, and the command of Col. Pickens to us, was "that we would have to shift for ourselves." I now will recollect his looks, when he spoke these words the tear was clearly perceived by me to glisten in his eyes; this applicant then returned to his home, having served his country at least three months in this campaign.

The fourth tour this applicant served under Col. Levi Casey, under the immediate command of Capt. Lewis Duval. This applicant states that from the time they received the information of the fall of Charleston & from the time they were discharged in the confused manner already mentioned by Col. Pickens, they were not permitted to remain at home. The country was invaded by the enemy. The Tories were in arms & committing the most outrageous deeds of massacre &

bloodshed and he thought the most certain safety was in camp, nor after the above mentioned discharge was there ever a draft in the company to which he belonged. The officer who commanded indicated to them the places of meeting & they obliged, for they were generally if not in camps outlying, & not ventured to sleep under their own roof & so it continued until near the close of the war. The officers marched to Ninety Six; it was the Spring of 1781 to the best of his knowledge. They attempted to besiege this place. It continued for near a month during which time Robert Pickens, a brother to Col. Pickens (afterwards General) was killed. Finally Rawdon was ascertained to be on his march up to the aid of the enemy, and Genl Green [sic, Greene](who commanded him) left & made his way to the Eutaw Springs. The officers that commanded this applicant turned up towards N. Carolina & continued to reconnoiter the country, taking the advantage of the enemy whenever their numbers & position would justify it. This applicant states that he can not positively say whether he during his service above mentioned was a Militia Man, or belonged to the State Troops; he however well knows that he served fully three months.

This applicant states that in the fall of 1781 he went on a tour into the Cherokee Nation under the command of Cols Anderson, Pickens and Clark & Major Wm Mulwee. In this tour this applicant served as a Second Lieut. in his company which appointment he yet had in his possession purporting to be from Governor Rutledge & signed by Col. Jos. Hayes dated September 24th 1781. The object of this tour was to dislodge a large squad of thieving, murdering Tories that had taken refuge among the Indians, & frequently made sallies into the white settlements for the purpose of plundering & committing depredations. They had some skirmishes—took many prisoners & returned home having been in this tour (altogether) in actual service two months...."

79. Lafford French W7329: [Lafford French W7329](#)

This was in the fall of 1779 or 1778 but he thinks the former and staid out as he thinks three months or over—his next service was under Col. Thomas, a son of the first mentioned Colonel Thomas—we marched from King's Creek to York District South Carolina to Musgrove's Mills on Enoree and were joined on the way by Col. Clarke [Elijah Clarke] and he thinks Col. Shelby [Isaac Shelby] at the Mills we had a skirmish with a body of Tories whom we defeated [Battle of Musgrove Mill, August 19, 1780] killing a number and taking a number of prisoners how many he does not now recollect nor can he recollect the day or month but it was not long after his first service. He was not, he thinks, more than ten days in this service—after which a party of men among whom I was one rendezvoused at Mountain Creek in Rutherford County waiting the return of Col. Clarke from Salisbury where he had gone with the prisoners taken at Musgrove's Mills as soon as he arrived and other men had joined us he marched us to Augusta and laid siege to it but was not able to take it. I here was with the troops on the [this portion of the document is obliterated and illegible] a Col. Williamson [sic, Col. James Williams of South Carolina was the other commanding officer at the battle of Musgrove mill] and other officers that I cannot recollect after the siege was raised he and fifteen other soldiers came back together with leave of our officers.

80. James Fugate S15846: [James Fugate S15846](#)

And shortly after I arrived in Washington County, there was a call for volunteers to march to King's Mountain, and this declarant with about 100 others volunteered under the command of Captain Snoddy<sup>1</sup>, I think his name

was, John. This company were all horsemen well mounted and formed. The Regiment commanded by Colonel Cloyed [sic, Joseph Cloyd] and on our march to King's Mountain at the Shallow Ford<sup>2</sup> of the Yadkin River in North Carolina we had a small Battle with about 400 loyalist or Tories and we killed about 80 of them and took the balance prisoners of war and shortly after this Col. Cloyd's Regiment joined Col. Campbell's [William Campbell's] Regiment. We then marched in company with Colonel Campbell to meet Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] at King's Mountain and there we found him ready for the attack and there several Regiments of the American troops joined Col. Campbell at King's Mountain, but the names of all the officers, I do not at this time recollect, but will state all I can: Col. Lacey [Edward Lacey] & Colonel Williams [James Williams] and others were commanders in the action at King's Mountain, Ferguson was the chief British commander in the action and was killed. A considerable number of the British were killed and the balance I think 800 taken prisoners – at the close of this battle, Col. Campbell's Regiment with the Dragoons then [illegible word] to Winchester Virginia, but met with a defeat at Ramsour's Mill in consequence of which we retreated to Moravian Town and remained there some days.

81. [James Furgason \(Ferguson\) S1816](#)

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1780, volunteered for three months in a horse Company in Lincoln County North Carolina under Captain Isaac White and Colonel William Grayham [sic, William Graham]: marched to Gilbert town in Rutherford County; there joined the troop from the other side of the mountain and was put under the command of Colonel Williams [James Williams] and marched to King's Mountain where we overtook Major Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] and captured his whole Army. The American troops were commanded by Colonel Williams, Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] and Campbell [William Campbell]. The battle lasted about two hours and then the enemy surrendered. Colonel Williams was mortally wounded. From there he returned home and was dismissed by his officer without a discharge after having served his time of service.

82. John Gamble SC783: [John Gamble SC783](#)

That your petitioner Emigrated from Pennsylvania some years before the commencement of the Revolutionary war into this State in which he has resided ever since except a few months he went a Refugee from the British into North Carolina; – that in the year 1776 he served three months against the Cherokee Indians in Captain Josiah Greer's Company of Militia Little River Regiment under Colonel James Williams in General Williamson's [Andrew Williamson's] Brigade in which he was in six Actions against the Indians; – and in the winter of said year he served a month in Garrison at Seneca Fort; that in the year 1778 he served three months in Greer's company aforesaid & said Brigade to East Florida: – and in the beginning of the year 1779 he served three months under Captain Joseph Rammage who succeeded Greer in the command of said company; – under Colonel James Williams & General Williamson opposite Augusta against the British; – that in September & October of same year viz. 1779 he served a tour under Captain George Davis (who succeeded Captain Rammage) under Colonel James Williams aforesaid in what was called the Siege of Savannah under Generals Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln, Williamson & Count



D'Estaing [Charles Hector Theodat, Comte d'Estaing] he was himself in the Assault on the same; his Captain Davis was mortally wounded in the same & died a few hours after;

83. Edward Garrett: R21702 LRR: [Edward Garrett R21702](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer rifleman in the year 1776. Day and month not recollected. Capt. Charles King of the South Carolina Militia had the command of the company but never entered the service or appeared on duty. The company was commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Starks in the Regiment commanded by Col. James Williams of the South Carolina Militia of Ninety Six now Cambridge District South Carolina, Andrew Williamson of South Carolina and Thomas Sumter Generals. His first duty after entrance into service was in obedience to an order to march against the Cherokee Indians and protect the frontier of South Carolina. In this expedition he was engaged between eight and nine months in which time he was engaged in a battle with the Indians at a place called Keowee Old Town on Tugaloo River and in the battle at the Narrows near the Valley Towns in the Cherokee Nation under the command of the above named officers. After the performance of this service he received a discharge signed by Generals Sumter and Williamson, Col. James Williams and Lt. Thomas Starks. About two months after receiving the above mentioned discharge, he was again ordered on duty under the command of General Andrew Williamson, Col. Hayes (who commanded the Regiment after the death of Col. James Williams) in the company commanded by Capt. Samuel Farr of enrolled volunteers. They marched from Ninety Six to Augusta at which place he was enrolled as a mounted Rifleman under the command of Col. Hammond, Samuel Farr Capt. who was ordered to protect the frontier of Georgia from the invasions of the Indians in which service he was engaged about two years and during that time Capt. Farr's company was so reduced in numbers that it was attached to the company commanded by Capt. Blasingame...."

84. Joseph Gaston W23089: [Joseph Gaston W23089](#)

I had not the opportunity of being much acquainted with the regular officers, not being much with the Regular Army – but I well remember seeing General Smallwood at Charlotte after Gates defeat [Battle of Camden, August 15-16, 1780], & perhaps others, I knew General Sumter very well, Colonels Hill [William Hill] and Winn [Richard or John Winn] who was both wounded with me at the Hanging Rock, Colonel Williams [James Williams] who fell at King's Mountain, Col. Lacey [Edward Lacey], Hawthorn [James Hawthorn], Bratton [William Bratton] and Major John Adair, late Governor of Kentucky, and for the circumstances of my services I refer to my previous declarations.

85. James Gill: R4023: [James Gill R4023A](#)

"...The names of rest of the officers the recollects besides what are above stated and written whom he was engaged \_\_\_ service Capt. [?]Mills, Lieutenant Miller & Gill General Pickens Capts Barnett & Culpepper &

- Ross were in the state troop with him—Cols. Williams, Brandon, Farrow, Hammonds, Henry Hampton and a Major Otterson...."
86. Robert Gilliam: W8848 LRR: [Robert Gilliam \(Gillam, Gilam\) W8848](#)  
 This is a widow's pension application in which she states that she cannot recall the specifics of her husband's services but knows he fought in the Cherokee campaign, Battle of Stono, Battle of Musgrove's Mill, Battle of Blackstocks, Battle of Cowpens.  
 She names Col. [Andrew] Williamson and Col. [Andrew] Pickens. From other pension applications, it is known that Gillam was an officer in the Little River Regiment under Col. James Williams.
87. William Goodlett: W8857: [William Goodlett W8857](#)  
 "...That he entered into the Service as a volunteer in Spartanburg District in the State of South Carolina which was then his place of residence in the year 1776 in which service be continued til the year 1780, commanded during this period by different officers, Viz: Capt. John McElhekany (sic, McElhaney), Capt. William Moore, Capt. John Collins and Col. John Thomas Senior of Spartanburg. That during the whole of this period he was actively engaged against the Indians and Tories who were ranging the State with a relentless hand, and was in some engagements with the British the first at Musgrove's Mills on Spartanburg District in this State where he was commanded by Capt. John Collins and Col. Williamson from Georgia and others which occurred in 1780 that he was in the battle at Kings Mountain in this State on the 6<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1780 commanded by the said Capt. Collins, and by one Col. Williams of Laurens District in this State, that he was at Dunlap's Defeat, the battle of Blackstocks and Cowpens and at the Siege of Augusta and in many other skirmishes and foraging engagements; that he received from His Excellency Benjamin Guerard Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina a commission as first lieutenant of the Sixth Company of Spartanburg militia commanded by Col. Benj. Roebuck dated the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1783 but to take rank from the 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1781 which commission accompanies this declaration....  
 ...  
 "The officers in command at Kings Mountain were Cols Shelby, Campbell, Sevier, Williams & Cleveland; at Dunlap's Defeat, Col. Williams of Georgia; at the battle of the Cowpens, Genl. Morgan, Cols. Howard & Roebuck; and at the Siege of Augusta he was commanded by Capt. Boykin...."
88. James Goodman SC3210: [James Goodman SC3210](#)  
 [Note: Col. James Williams certified on November 26, 1779, that James Goodman acted as his Quarter Master on an expedition to Savannah from September 17 to October 28<sup>th</sup> 1779.]
89. Joseph Goodman SC317: [Joseph Goodman SC3217](#)  
 The Petition of Joseph Goodman humbly sheweth That your petitioner served as a quartermaster in the militia of this State under Colonel Brandon [Thomas Brandon] Colonel James Williams & Colonel Casey [Levi Casey] and your petitioner did render in his account to the auditor of this State within the time limited by [law] but for want of sufficient vouchers his account did not pass.
90. Benjamin Gordon S32274: [Benjamin Gordon S32274](#)  
 "... he was acquainted with Generals Morgan, Greene, Sumter, Clarke & Casey also with Colonels Glen, Williams & Summers....  
 "...I do not know the names of any regular officers I think there were none in the Corps in which I served I was acquainted with Lises

Regiment Colonel Glen's Regiment Colonel Williams and Colonel Adam Summers' Regiments all militia or regiments of rangers I belonged entirely to the ranging service....”

91. William Gray: R4232 LRR: [William Gray R4232](#)

"...That he volunteered under Captain William Mulwee (sic, Milwee), James Mulwee (sic, Milwee) first Lieutenant and Thomas Entrekin second Lieutenant, Colonel Anderson and General Andrew Pickens were his field officers. He does not recollect the day nor month, but that he volunteered in the Spring of the year of seventeen hundred and seventy eight, and that he continued in the service for about 18 months, that he was a resident of the County of Lawrence (sic, Laurens) in the State of South Carolina, at the time of his joining the Service, and was marched into the State of Georgia and after some short time was stationed on Spirit Creek below Augusta, where he remained about seven months as well as he recollects, when his company was marched back into Lawrence County and disbanded, that about one month. Afterwards he again volunteered under Captain Lopp, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Shelvy, Second Lieutenant Campbell—Colonel Cleveland and Colonel Campbell were two of his field officers, that he was marched from Lawrence County into the State of North Carolina, and was engaged in the battle of King's Mountain, and remained in the Service sometime after the battle, but was in no other regular engagement, he was on several scouting expeditions and in several skirmishes with small parties of the British and Tories, and was engaged, as well as he recollects, in a skirmish against a party of Tories on Eddystone (sic, Edisto) River in South Carolina about thirty miles from the city of Charleston, in the year following the battle of Kingston, soon after which time his Company returned home, where he was discharged...."

[WTG note: officers first named by Gray were known to be officers in the Little River Regiment under James Williams, not under Col. Anderson or Col. Pickens. None of the junior grade officers under whom Gray says he served at King's Mountain are listed in Moss' roster of KM patriots—is this declaration made up?]

92. McKean Greene W7561: [McKean Greene \(Green\) W7561](#)

...after the fall of Charleston, myself & Captain Inman and a few others, fled to North Carolina, we marched through Charlotte in Mecklenburg County through Salisbury to Rowan County and stopped about 15 miles above Salisbury at a Mr. Samuel Merrill's and rested a few days then joined General Sumpter's [Thomas Sumter's] Army at the [paper damaged and word rendered illegible] old fields, where we remained some time when we heard of Colonel Elijah Clarke a refugee from Georgia with a Colonel Williams [James Williams] & others of South Carolina not far from Kings Mountain we left Sumter and Joined Colonel Clarke, with whom I remained until after the Battle at Musgrove's Mills<sup>3</sup> on Enoree River, at this battle Colonels Clarke, Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Posey, Williams, Brandon [Thomas Brandon] and others commanded the American forces and the British forces were commanded by Colonel Ines [Alexander Innis], after this Battle my Brother, John Greene, myself and 2 or 3 others returned to our places below Augusta [several indecipherably faint words], we fell in with Captain McCoy [James McCoy], who commanded a small party and doing what could to save himself and annoying the Enemy as much as he could, we attached ourselves to his command....

93. William Griffin: S13205 LRR: [William Griffin S13205](#)

"...That he is of eighty three years of age & is a resident of Edgefield District, state aforesaid. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers & served as herein stated. That he resided in Newberry District South Carolina at the time he entered the service. That he was drafted as a private some time in the year 1777 or 1778 and was attached to a Battalion commanded by Major Robert Gillam, his Captain was Henry Person [?]& the only other officer that he now recollects was Lucky [?] Leonard who was adjutant. He joined his company in Newberry & marched to the Chalk Hills in Edgefield District opposite Augusta Ga. & was encamped there for two or three weeks from thence he was marched under the command of Maj. Gillam to Cupboard Creek in Georgia below Augusta; from this place his company Capt. Person was sent forward down the Savannah as picket guard where he remained until the time for which he was drafted expired which was three months. The first tour then that he served was three months. How long he staid at home before he again entered the service he does not presently recollect but immediately after the siege of Ninety Six was raised by Gen. Greene he was appointed a recruiting sergeant by Col. Jos. Hayes & Col. Jas. Williams for twelve months during which time he served in that capacity in the Dist. of Newberry. After the expiration of the twelve months which he served as recruiting sergeant, he immediately volunteered to join Gen. Greene's army at Bacon's Bridge on the Ashley River...."

94. Benjamin Guess S32283: [Benjamin Guess S32283](#)

I did not stay at home more than 10 days before I went and volunteered again under Captain Moses Guess (my brother) who was commanded by Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] and was marched from thence to near the fork of Broad River where we joined Colonel Campbell [William Campbell] and Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and from thence we were marched to the Cowpens and were joined by Colonel Williamson [sic, James Williams] and from thence we were marched to Kings Mountain where we had a Battle [Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780] with the British and Tories and I was in said battle.

95. Moses Guest W11072: [Moses Guest W11072](#)

Does not recollect the names of Continental officers other than those mentioned above & Colonels Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier], Campbell [William Campbell], Williams [James Williams] & Cleveland at King's Mountain.

96. William Guest W21239: [William Guest W21239](#)

We were never under the Regular officers at least none was with the Troops where I served, we were under Colonel Cleveland, Colonel Lewis, Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Colonel Williams [James Williams] and Lacy [sic, Edmund Lacey] joined us at the Cowpens and was with us at Kings Mountain.

97. [Charles Hamilton R4512](#)

the declarant recollects perfectly well of her husband the aforesaid Hamilton being under Captain Malcolm Henry & Colonel John Barbour at the Battle of King's Mountain...he served under Captain John Barber in the Regiment was commanded by Colonel Williams and afterwards by Colonel Brandon, he was in the battle of Sullivan's Island, Kings Mountain, Eutaw Springs

98. Samuel Hammond: S21807: [Samuel Hammond S21807](#)

In the month of April 1780, [he] was marched into Georgia under the order of Genl. Williamson & was encamped with a detachment of Carolina & Georgia militia on Cupboard Creek a few miles below Augusta on the Savannah roads on the 16<sup>th</sup> of May on

which day Genl. Williamson notified the commanding officer there that he had received official information of the surrender of Genl. Lincoln & Garrison at Charlestown to the British Commander Sir H. Clinton. Called upon the officers to attend a council at McLean's above Augusta, attending there Gov. Howley of Georgia, his counsel and officers of State with many others attending nothing conclusive adopted for defenses. Governor H. retired with counsel & State officers. Williamson discharged Militia & called a council of Officers to attend at White Hall, his residence near Ninety Six; Counsel attended [page 7]. Advised by a majority to send a Flag & purpose to surrender on terms such as was granted to the militia in Service at Charlestown, Applicant protested against that course, withdrew from there & with a few real Patriots retired to North Carolina. On his way he had one or two skirmishes with the Tories always successful. Passed to the North & on his entering into North Carolina fell in with & joined Col. E. Clark of Georgia with his little band of Patriots & in a few days was joined by Col. Edward Hampton, Col. James Williams & Col. Thomas Brennon in July date not at present known was with Col. Elijah Clark in a Battle at a place called the Green Springs near Burwick's Iron Works in Western part of So. Carolina. In August 18 or 19 was with Col. Williams of Carolina, Clark of Georgia & Col. Shelby from over the mountains in the Battle of Musgrove's Mills on Enoree River 96 District. The Enemy were defeated, Col. Innis commanding officer of British wounded, Major Fraser 2<sup>nd</sup> in command killed, a number of prisoners taken who were committed to Applicant's Care & Safety. Conveyed to Hillsborough N. Carolina. While at that place received the appointment of Major with a Brevet commission as such from Gov. Rutledge with orders to command the militia from Col. L. Roy Hammond's Regiment of 96. Had conference with Board of War & obtained from Mr. Pen an order on the commissaries & Quartermasters for the So. Western frontiers of North Carolina, for Rations of provisions & forage, for the S. Carolina & Georgia militia, who might assemble for active service. Applicant on his return [page 8] into Roan (sic, Rowan) County established a camp as a rallying rendezvous for the Carolina & Georgia Refugees as they were then called & advertised at public places invitations to join him there. A copy of which being preserved will be found hereunto annexed and marked A. The number assembled there upon that appeal by the last week in September was considerable & made the largest proportion of Col. Williams' command in the Battle of Kings Mountain 7<sup>th</sup> of October following. Immediately after the Battle of that day, Applicant was joined by a number of men from the Regiment to which he had been appointed Major, who had joined Col. Clark in his previous attack upon Huger Sta. & came away with him, with this addition to his command he marched to Mecklenburg & joined Genl. Davidson & served some time with Col. Davy upon the Enemy lines then on retreat, soon after the Applicant joined Genl. Sumter & was with him in the Battle of Blackstocks after which in consequence of wounds received by the General in that affair the State was deprived of his usefulness at the time & Applicant joined his command to Cols. Twiggs, Clark & Fiew[s] [could be a reference to Benjamin Few?] was with them in several small engagements which continued until Clark's affair on Long Creek near 96 was not in that engagement being out on command at the time was left behind on their retreat, followed made good his retreat & on his way fell in with & joined Col. William Washington & Col. McCall to whose command he was attached & joined Genl. Morgan [Daniel Morgan] next day. Was in several light skirmishes with the Enemy previous to the Battle of Cowpens & was with the General there [page 9]. Commanded on the left of the front line as Major of McCall's Regiment. It is here necessary to observe that Col. McCall had been promoted to the command of a Regiment of Cavalry authorized to be enrolled for six months & Applicant appointed to the Majority neither had yet been commissioned & only few armed with swords & pistols. The Refugee militia attached to their respective commands

enrolled in the regiment and were promised by the Governor to be provided with clothing & arms as soon as they could be procured --- not a day was lost in recruiting nor was the full number made up before the Battle. The few 25 to 30 that were equipped as Horsemen were placed under Col. McCall and attached to Col. Washington's command. Those who were not so equipped were armed with Rifles & placed under the Applicant. After the action, the Service was so pressing & the movements of the Army so rapid that no recruiting could be attended to out of Camp & the Applicant was kept constantly on Detachments upon the Enemy Lines, so that he could not recruit in the Army as he had previously done. The evening of the day of the Battle of the 17<sup>th</sup> he was detached by order of Genl. Morgan to look into Cornwallis' Camp north of the Broad River & to update his movements & communicate with Genl. Pickens and himself daily until further orders. This service was performed regularly until the British took up Camp at Ramsour's Mills. Thence proceeded on & joined Genl. Greene & reported to him north of Catawba River. Was with the Genl. on his retreat through North Carolina constantly employed in [page 10] command of small detachments until they arrived at Moore's Plantation on the Guilford road, there Genl. Pickens was ordered to pass round the British, fall in their rear & watch their movements & to communicate them to the Genl. Applicant was kept in advance in rear of the British, took many prisoners on the way to the borders of Virginia. Continuing upon their rear on their retrograde march, until their arrival at Hillsborough. In conjunction with Col. McCall, took a picket guard at Hart's Mills in full view of the Enemy Camp consisting of one Commissioned officer, two non-commissioned Os [Officers] & 23 privates with some scattering Grenadiers, on plundering expedition. Prisoners committed to the charge of Applicant, was taken to Genl. Greene & by him ordered to Halifax old Court House Virginia. This duty, irksome as it was, was performed, returned & joined the army in Guilford County prior to the Battle of the 17<sup>th</sup> of March as memory now serves him ---continued with the Army until the pursuit of Cornwallis was given over. He was there ordered to join Genl. Pickens previously detached to the Western part of North Carolina, to rally the friends of South Carolina & Georgia with those of North Carolina with the view of recovering all the South from the Enemy. Applicant halted on the South fork of Catawba river, several of his men taken with the Small Pox, he had the whole of command inoculated upwards of 100, which detained him sometime, after which, he joined Genl. Pickens & was immediately ordered [page 11] to prepare for the command of a detachment intended to pass into the District of 96 to cause the people friendly to the cause to join & give them aid to expel the Enemy from Carolina and Georgia -- selected for such service & with the assistance of support in Company with Major Jackson of Georgia, an Officer of much popularity & superior military understanding, left Genl. Pickens, date not remembered & not material, passed through District of 96 with one hundred Citizen Soldiers & arrived safe on the margin of the Savannah river near Paces Ferry. Joined there by Capt. Thomas Kee of Col. L. Hammonds' Regiment & Capt. Henry Graybill of the same with a considerable number of Volunteers, detached Capt. Kee to attack a British post on Horn's Creek commanded by a Capt. Clark. The British party were defeated, the Captain killed & the Company taken & paroled. Major Jackson passed over to Georgia, joined Cols. Baker, Stark & Williamson, who had collected a considerable force of the Georgia militia & were near Augusta, the British outposts were driven in on both sides of the Savannah River & a Siege commenced. The Georgians under Col. Jackson raided a Battery near Fort Greysonson [sic, Fort Grierson] & the Applicant simultaneously erected a Battery opposite Fort Cornwallis on the North side of Savannah River, & held the Enemy within, cut off from all communication with the Country [page 12] until the arrival of Genl. Pickens, Col. Clark & Col. Lee.

"...That Col. Brandon hearing of the British and Tories in the upper parts of South Carolina marched in pursuit of them and met with them upon the Enoree River, where he attacked and defeated them. They were said to be Cruger's men. Col. Brandon then marched his little Band in to N. Carolina and in a short time Col. Brandon joined Col. Williams, Shelby and others who was then on their way to King's Mountain for the purpose of attacking a large party of the British and Tories commanded by Col. Ferguson. We went on and met the enemy at King's Mountain who were drawn up upon an immanence ready for battle—our army attacked them in every direction except towards the East, after a considerable battle the enemy surrendered. In a few months while Col. Brandon was hovering about the enemy with his little band, at a place called Fair Forest, Col. Tarleton with a large body of the enemy came up the Country in pursuit of Col. Morgan & Col. Washington, who was then encamped within 1 mile of Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River—Col. Brandon dispatched this applicant with an express to Genl. Morgan informing him of the approach of the Enemy. He set out about dark for Morgan's Camp some 15 or 20 miles off when he came to Pacolet River he found it swimming—balged in and swam across—and got to Morgan's Camp before sun up and delivered his express—Col. Brandon came immediately and found Morgan who marched to the Cowpens and in a few days was attacked by Tarleton who was defeated. Says he lived in Union District South Carolina when he entered the service, was always a volunteer except the third tour when he entered the service as substitute for three months in the place of \_\_\_ [blank in original] Young in Captain Young's Company; served at King's Mountain with Cols. Williams, Shelby, Campbell and Cleveland; at the Cowpens with Morgan & Col. Washington...."

100. Samuel Handly S1911: [Samuel Handly S1911](#)

(October in the year 1780 he went under the command of Col John Sevier – in company with Col William Campbell and Col Isaac Shelby crossing over the [indecipherable word, looks like “bauld” could be “bald”] mountain into Burke County North Carolina and there joined Col Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Col Williams [James Williams] and Col Joseph McDowell in the whole six regiments under the immediate command of Col William Campbell, thence on through Rutherford County by the way of Gilbert town and so on into South Carolina – at which time the battle was fought on Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780]

101. Francis Haney S32292: [Francis Haney S32292](#)

In September following we were ordered to North Carolina – the troops rendezvoused at the Yellow Mountains – North Carolina – I served then under Captain Caldwell – in all there mustered 1000 men [f p 8, but is this the real next page or is there a page missing?] The General officers of this Regiment were Colonel William Campbell – Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] – Colonel Severe [John Sevier] – Colonel Williams [James Williams] Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] – from this place we marched to Kings Mountain there defeated a force of about 500 Tories and English under command of one called Furguson [Patrick Ferguson] – we then returned which was in November to McBroom's Fort.

102. Joel Harvey: R4709 LRR: [Joel Harvey R4709](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer from the district of Ninety Six in the State of South Carolina under the command of Captain William Harris & Col. Joseph Hays in October of the year 1779 and

- continued in said service for the space of two years and six months without intermission during which time he was in the following engagements with the enemy, to wit: at Blackstocks on Tiger River in South Carolina under Genl. Sumter; at the Cowpens at the defeat of Genl. Tarlton [sic, Tarleton] under Genl. Morgan; at the siege of ninety six under Genl. Greene and also in various other skirmishes of less note. And further that he also marched to Virginia under Genl. Morgan with the prisoners taken at Cowpens. That at the end of his term of service, which was near the close of the war, he received a written discharge from his former Capt. Wm Harris who about that time was promoted to the rank of Major; that said discharge was long time ago burnt with the burning of the affiant's house and that he knows of no other person whose testimony he can procure to testify to his services...."
103. Andrew Harwell: S31104: [Andrew Harwell \(Harvey\) S31104](#)  
"...I was in no more battles during the Revolution until the Battle of Kings Mountain—I was under Capt. John Douglas of Caswell County North Carolina—our Col was Colonel Williams, who was killed at the battle, just before it closed, but few guns were fired after his fall. We defeated the British and Tories at King's Mountain, Col Ferguson, Col Martin & Col Husbands of the British Army were killed--We camped on the battle ground all night and took our prisoners to Salem or the Moravian town—there I was discharged with many others—Before we reached Salem—there were nine Tories hung near to Catawba river on one night and one next morning—among them was Col. Mills--Thirty six had been condemned to be hung but twenty Six of them were pardoned—Col Wm. Campbell was one of the Cols at King's Mountain...."
104. Robert Hawthorn W23326 [Robert Hawthorn W23326](#)  
That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer in the militia about the first of November 1776 under Colonel Richardson [Richard Richardson], Captain Robert Hancock 1st Lieutenant Eleazen Maubly 2nd Lieutenant Manns Lyles does not recollect other officers. That he resided in the County of Graindwell [Greenville or Barnwell?] in the State of South Carolina & on Broad River. That he marched first to Ninety Six where some Tories were collected at which place there was a battle and the Tories defeated.<sup>2</sup> That a Major Williamson [Andrew Williamson] commanded them at that engagement but thinks he did not belong to the Regiment (that Williamson it was soon after elected a Colonel subsequently General and before the close of the War took the oath of Allegiance to the enemy). That Ninety Six was about 60 miles from his place of residence no regulars at the battle. That after that battle he was in constant service during the ensuing winter and spring to keep in check the Tories & Indians, and in an engagement at Linley's [sic, Lindley's] Fort in which they were defeated.<sup>3</sup> That Colonel Baird was commander in chief, Colonel Lyles & Colonel Williams [sic, then Captain James Williams] were also in command of regiments.
105. John Henderson: R4869: [John Henderson R4869](#)  
"...below Camden south of Congaree [River] we heard of Gates' defeat—we retreated up the Country crossed Fishing Creek and halted to refresh, having Capt. Thompson at the ford—he left his post, and Sumpter was defeated, by the enemy coming suddenly upon him—this applicant joined Genl. Morgan the evening before and was in the battle of King's Mountain—The So. Carolinians were commanded by Col. Williams, who was wounded and died—he was with



Sumpter at Buckhead, at Wrights Bluff and at Lynch's Creek near Camden—he was at Blackstock, where Sumpter commanded. I saw Col. Clarke when a British officer cut off the run of his [? looks like "hot"]—and through his epaulette. At this place Genl. Sumpter was wounded in the shoulder—and applicant assisted in carrying him the whole night...."

106. Robert Henderson: S31738: [Robert Henderson S31738](#)

"...In the month of May or June 1780, Col. Thomas was ordered to join Col. Branham [sic, Thomas Brandon] of what is now called Union County. I joined Capt. John Gowen's Company again & started to join Col. Branham after two or three days march we was informed that Col. Branham had been defeated by the British & Tories under the command of a man by the name of Cunningham. We were discharged by our officers and instructed to shift for ourselves until reinforcements could be obtained.

I then went into Rutherford County State of North Carolina & joined a company of cavalry as a private under the command of Capt. Adam Hampton and was attached to Col. Andrew Hampton's Regiment and remained in active service two months, during which time I was in an engagement on Pacolet River. Genl. Charles McDowell commanded the American forces, a Capt. Dunlap commanded the forces of the British & Tories. The next engagement took place between a party of our regiment & the British & Tories at Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River. I was not in this engagement being out with another party scouting. In this engagement we took about thirty prisoners. I was then sent as one of the guard to take the prisoners to Salisbury North Carolina. Col. Williams of Laurens District South Carolina was the officer in charge of the prisoners.

I then went to where Genl. Sumpter lay on the East side of the Catawba River near Bigger's Ferry where I found Col. John Thomas from my native county and enrolled myself into Capt. Benjamin Roebuck's company of militia as a private soldier. I remained here about three weeks. Col. Thomas was then ordered to join Col. Williams in Lincoln County North Carolina near a place called the Flint Hills. In a few days, we joined Genl. Campbell from Virginia (I think). We then marched and attacked Genl. Ferguson on King's Mountain and defeated him taking a great number of prisoners. Col. Williams and Genl. Ferguson were both killed in this engagement. I remained here ten or fifteen days attending on the wounded...."

107. Malcolm Henry: S16866: [Malcolm Henry S16866](#)

"...On the same evening Col. Graham marched to that place with his command and met the troops commanded by Col. Shelby, Col. Campbell, Col. Sevier, Col. Cleveland, Col. Williams and other officers not recollected...."

108. Daniel Higdon: W25769: [Daniel Higdon W25769](#)

"...Declarant states that shortly after [battle at Lindley's Mill in Orange Co., NC—date not given] he volunteered under one Maj. or Col. Williams[,] [H]e does not recollect for what length of time nor does he believe that he belonged to any captain's corp. but simply belonged as it was called Maj. Williams' Company & that during that service he was personally engaged in a battle against the British at King's Mountain in which the British were defeated & Col. Williams was killed after which declarant declares he joined the army under General Green at Ninety Six in the State of South Carolina...."

109. James Hignight S16153: [James Hignight S16153](#)

In the fall of 1781 [sic: 1780] the declarant turned out a volunteer on the expedition to King's Mountain and joined the regiment of North Carolina Malitia commanded by Col Benjamin Cleveland and marched with him to intercept Major or Col. Ferguson [Maj.

Patrick Ferguson] in the company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Hearn [sic: Benjamin Herndon]. The declarant belonged to the foot troops and was left behind by the mounted men under the care of Capt. Richard Allen & Col. [Elijah] Isaacs; the declarant's Capt. having a horse went forward with the mounted troops. The declarant was of course not in the battle [Kings Mountain, 7 Oct 1780], which was fought by the mounted men before the foot troops could get up, who did not arrive at the Battle ground until the morning after the Battle. Col. Cleveland was the oldest officer in command on the expedition, but relinquished his right to Col. Wm. Campbell [William Campbell] of the Virginia troops, because he had the largest number of men, and as they were fighting furthest from home, it would encourage them to place their officer in chief command. The other officers commanding regiments were Col. [Isaac] Shelby, Col. [John] Sevier, and Col. Williams or Williamson [James Williams], the last of whom was from South Carolina, and who was wounded in the battle and died the 2 or 3 day thereof with his wounds. a Capt. Bell from Georgia was also wounded and died on the same night of the Col. at Pendletons old fields on broad river, and they were both buried in one grave. The declarant with the other foot troops arrived at the Battle ground but a short time before the mounted troops were ready to leave it with the prisoners, and the declarant continued with the army, and helped guard the prisoners to the Moravian Towns [Salem and others] in North Carolina where the declarant remained a short time and then returned home.

110. George Hillen: S7006: [George Hillen S7006](#)

"...At the expiration of his tour under Ryan he went up into Rutherford County N. C. on Green River, where he volunteered into Capt. Wm Revil's company, James Miller, Col. Col. Miller's brigade not going to King's Mountain, he again volunteered in Capt. Abraham DeMoss' Company of Col. Cleveland's brigade—the forces under Cleveland, Shelby, Campbell & Sevier met at Hay's on Green River and marched thence in Company to King's Mountain—He was in the battle at that place—Col. Williams was wounded & subsequently died and was buried at the same place where we hung a Tory named Mills & eight of his men taken prisoners at the Mountain; thence we marched with the prisoners to the Moravian towns crossing the Yadkin [River] at the Shallow ford—however, Shelby & Sevier did not go to the Moravian towns...."

111. David Hogan R5101: [David Hogan R5101](#)

That he was in the battle of King's Mountain in the way to which his Regiment was joined by Colonel Shelby's [Isaac Shelby's] Regiment and Colonel Sevier's [John Sevier's] Regiment afterwards by Colonel Williams [James Williams'] Regiment and Colonel Campbell's [William Campbell's] Regiment, near the Catawba River. That he thinks said battle took place on the 7<sup>th</sup> of October A. D. 1780. That the English prisoners taken in said battle were given in charge of Colonels Campbell and Shelby, and marched North, the Tories being given in charge of Colonel Cleveland and marched into the interior of North Carolina, near to Camden and discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. He thinks Colonel Williams was killed in the battle.

112. William Hollems: W27864: [William Hollems \(Hollins\) W27864](#)

"...That he entered in the Army of the United States on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July in the year, he thinks, 1777 with Lieutenant Farrow and served in the Regiment of the South Carolina line under the following named officers to wit: Capt. Benjamin Tutt, Richard Tutt, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Thomas Farrow, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. James Huggins Ensign, he thinks, Major Dickens—Col. Williams & Genl. Williamson were the field officers but they were but seldom at the Fort. He enlisted at Earle's Fort in Spartanburg District So. Carolina and marched thence through the upper part of

the state to Seneca Fort on Seneca River in Pendleton District of the Said State last aforesaid on a campaign against the Cherokee Indians; that he remained stationed at that place until the 4<sup>th</sup> of July of the same year that Charleston was taken which was three years after he was enlisted, when he was regularly discharged. Shortly after the Fort was taken by the British Army which was done without any resistance put up by the forces of the United States. He was in no regular battle, but was occasionally out with scouting parties a few miles from the Fort. He gave his discharge to a friend for safe keeping & he told this deponent that it was burnt with his house, which he believes is true...."

113. John Houston: W3817 LRR: [John Houston W3817](#)

In the month of January in the year 1779 he removed from Orangeburg to Ninety Six district South Carolina and settled in Colonel James Williams's Regiment -- about the first of March of the year 1779. He entered the service as a volunteer under Captain Thomas Dugan. Rendezvoused 2 miles above the Tubling Shoals [sic, Tumbling Shoals or Tumblin Shoals] on Reedy River. Then on the Indian line -- at which Station he remained in actual service till sometime in the month of July when he was discharged --

114. Samuel Houston: W7810: [Samuel Houston W7810](#)

"...and on that day [one] week from the Battle of Rocky Mount had another Battle at a place Called Hanging Rock, where Capt. McLure fell morally wounded, & his brother firs Lieutenant Hugh McLure having been disabled by wounds in our first skirmish at Mobley's Meeting House, the Command of the Company devolved upon Lieutenant John Steele, the army again crossed the River, but he remained to take care of his brother William Houston who was wounded at the Battle of hanging rock, and attempted to Convey him on a Bier to the Hospital at Charlotte in the state of No. Carolina, before he arrived however his brother died of his wounds, and before he could meet the army again Genl. Gates & Genl. Sumpter were both defeated, & being informed that Genl. Sumpter retreated toward Charlotte in No. Carolina, after interring the Corpse of his brother he joined Genl. Sumpter and the remains of his defeated army near Charlotte—thence he was detached in Captain John Cunningham's Company of mounted men under the Command of Col. Edward Lacey & Col. Williams in pursuit of Colonel Ferguson who was on the other side of Broad River, & having been joined by Colonel Graham with his Regiment form Lincoln County No. Carolina, under the temporary Command in Chief of Col. Campbell and the subordinate Command of Colonels Sevier, Cleveland & Shelby, we attacked Col. Ferguson's army on Kings Mountain & defeated him, Col. Ferguson was killed, and we lost Col. Williams who shared in the Command on that day. On the day after the Battle of Kings Mountain, he left the army having taken his discharge for the purpose of returning home...."

115. Ambrose Hudgens: S18888 LRR: [Ambrose Hudgens \(Hudgins\) S18888](#)

"...The humble petition of Capt. Ambrose Hudgens shews unto the Honorable the members of the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, That he was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and performed many tours of duty (to wit) One under Col. William Thompson for six months within this State & Georgia; one other under Col. Williams for many months; one other of three months under Col. Purvis and your petitioner on oath saith he was a faithful soldier and is now about sixty eight years of age, old & infirm and his wife is about the same age and of a good Whig family and from their advanced age infirmity & poverty your petitioner feels full confidence in the Justice & magnanimity of the Legislature of this State toward al old war worn soldiers who

served many tours of duty than aforementioned but now unable to prove them. Your petitioner is now worth about 150 acres of Land very poor and much worn out but does for a home for himself & aged companion, 10 head cattle & 1 head hogs and one horse worth fifty Dollars one bed & furniture of little value and your petitioner in duty bound will ever pray...."

116. Joseph Hughes: S31764: [Joseph Hughes S31764](#)

"...But by the time Brandon's regiment reached Congaree River news came that Charleston was Defeated. This was in May 1780 about this time he received a commission from Governor J. Rutledge of first lieutenant in Capt. Benjamin Jolly's Company & in Brandon's Regiment, Spartan Reg., 2<sup>nd</sup> division which commission he lost by gelling his house burned some time in 1788 or /79 after the war & with it lost many valuable papers for at that time he was a sheriff for Union District So. Carolina this applicant here states that Capt. Joseph Jolly died some time previous to the fall of Charleston & Palmer succeeded him & as he now recollects some time in January or February 1780 Palmer resigned & Benj. Jolly was commissioned captain & this applicant Lieutenant rendered him about the middle of February 1780. Then after the news of the fall of Charleston reached Col. Brandon. He marched to Camden for the purpose of securing ammunition & soon after was defeated by the Tories commanded by Bill Cunningham & one Nealy Tory Colonels. He was in the Battle & escaped the Tories with his Captain, Colonel & many of the soldiers—who immediately flew to North Carolina for refuge with all the Georgia & So. Carolina Troops who refused protection under the British & met on the Catawba River near Tuckasegee ford & elected Thomas Sumter our General from thence we marched to Ramsour's (a Tory) for the purpose of Taking some Tories but before our arrival the Rowan militia of N. Carolina had defeated the Tories. He then continued under the command of Sumter & was in the engagement at Rocky Mount & at the hanging rock. In the engagement at Rocky Mount Col. Andrew Neille was killed. He commanded on that day the same regiment form York district that had previously been commanded by his father also Capt. Burris fell of a regiment as well as he recollects called Hayes' regiment & at the hanging Rock Capt. McClure was killed & Major Richard Winn was wounded for this applicant & Capt. John McCool bore him from the field. Captain Otterson & Davidson both of Brandon's regiment were wounded of which Davidson Died. He was then soon after in the Battle at Musgrove's Mill & King's Mountain. Col. Clarke of Georgia commanded at Musgrove's & Capt. Shad Inman was killed. He received 7 shots from the Tories at King's Mountain. General Williams of S. Carolina was killed after the British raised their flag to surrender by a fire from some Tories. Col. Campbell then ordered a fire on the Tories & we killed near a hundred of them after the surrender of the British & could hardly be restrained from killing the whole of them. The next Battle he was in was at Hammond's Old Store. Defeated the Tories & took 50 odd prisoner besides a good many killed & wounded...."

117. William Hughs: S21311 LRR: [William Hughs S21311](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States in April 1774 as well as he recollects as he was then only 16 years of age, at Newberry District or then County S.C. as a volunteer in Capt. Thomas Duggan's Company one of the Lieutenants was named Casey—Lieut. Handy McCreary, Col. Williams—General Williamson on what was called the Florida Expedition, marched by Augusta Ga., Midway, Sunbury, Cherokee Hill, St. Tilley, St. Mary's, into Florida, only remained there a few days perhaps 5 or 6 and returned towards

home. He was in no battle. He turned out for three months but was nearly four months before he was dismissed. He is positive he was not less than three and a half months in service at this time in 1774 or 1775. In 1776 or '77 he volunteered under Capt. Duggan and was marched to Brown's Station on Reedy River near the Tumbling Shoals and was stationed there to guard the then Frontier against Tories and Indians; [he] was in no battle with them but continued in the service at the least four months and was then dismissed. He again in the Spring of the year 1779 as well as he recollects he volunteered again under Capt. Casey, John Bergin was a lieutenant under Col. Hays and joined Col. Pickens in the Mobley's Settlement in Fairfield County, went on with Pickens to 96; was sent out frequently on scouts; they were too weak to attack the Fort and after remaining in camp & service at least three months, he was dismissed and he went home again. He again the same year as well as he recollects volunteered with Capt. McCracken under Col. Smith; went against the British; was marched to Orangeburg S. C., Ashpoo, and Bacon's Bridge where they joined Genl. Greene's Army and remained there to the end of his engagement and after it & was dismissed. He is positive he was out this time not less than three and a half months. About the time he got home the British evacuated Charleston a circumstance he well recollects—soon after he got home and soon after the British left Charleston, he volunteered again under Capt. Stark and Col. Casey for six months to go against the Tories who were committing all sorts of depredations—They went down on Bush River & then towards Augusta—Up and down Saluda River was most of the time on Bush River as the most of the Tories were in that quarter. He served out his term of six months and was dismissed. He was out this tour not less than six months, during all his services he found his own horse and cloths—and he saith he was out often for short periods, in fact, he was generally out for he could not stay at home. But during the Tours herein stated he is very sure he did not serve less than twenty months. He was in no Battle. He does not know of one living witness who can prove his services except Benj. Neighbors who was with him in the Florida Expedition...."

118. William Humphreys: W4000: [William Humphreys W4000](#)

Widow's statement that her husband, a quarter master under Thomas Sumter, was at King's Mountain under Williams.

119. Churchill Jackson S4432: [Churchwell Jackson S4432](#)

This applicant states that the Regiment to which he belonged served mostly as a guard to the frontiers, until early in the month of September 1780, at which time they were marched to King's Mountain in the State of South Carolina, with a view to assist in dislodging the enemy there stationed under the Command of Colonel Ferguson [sic, Major Patrick Ferguson], but, who did not arrive there until the day after the Battle had been fought. That they then joined the American Army commanded by Colonels Campbell [William Campbell], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier], Clark [sic, Elijah Clarke] and Williams [James Williams], the only officers except those of his own Regiment that this applicant has any recollection of. That this applicant, with a part of Colonel McDowell's Regiment was then detached to guard the captured enemy, whom they guarded to the Moravian Town in the State of North Carolina and from there this applicant returned home to Burke County N. C. where he was discharged – that he was not in any Battle during said service.

120. Mark Jackson S1675: [Mark Jackson S1675](#)

“...In a short time after I returned home, I was compelled to flee on account of the Tories, to the State of North Carolina where I stayed 8 or 10

days, after which I returned and joined General Sumpter's [sic, Thomas Sumter's] Brigade at lands Ford on the Catawba River. He marched up above the mouth of Fishing Creek and was there defeated by a party of British and Tories. Previous to which, having staid with him only 5 or 6 days I do joined General John Williams'<sup>3</sup> Brigade, who marched through the settlement where I live. I went to see my family under the expectation of spending one night with them, but the Tories that night surrounded my house & took me prisoner and afterward dismissed me on \_\_ ....."

121. Joseph Jones S2652: [Joseph Jones S2652](#)

In my first tour there was no regular Troops, there was Col McDowell, Col Campbell, Col Sevier [John Sevier], & Col Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Col Williams [James Williams] who was killed at Kings Mountain

122. Robert Kell: S32355: [Robert Kell S32355](#)

"...In the same year [sic, 1781] as well as he now recollects he volunteered under Capt. McMullen of Col. Williams' Regt. stated to S. Carolina got to the Quaker Meadows on the Catawba River there they met the Troops from over the mountains, Col. Campbell & Genl. Stephens & joined them & went to King's Mountain & was with them in that Battle. Col. Williams was killed there & Col. Campbell then commanded the company he was in & ordered them back to guard the prisoners to the Moravian Town—from there he was marched to Hillsboro—in this tour he served out Fully Three Months...."

123. Peter Kelly 32352 LRR: [Peter Kelly S32352](#)

"The Applicant further states that after he returned home from Eutaw Springs, he remained about months when he was drafted in the Militia under Lieutenant Colonel McCrary [Robert McCrary], & Colonel Williams [James Williams], (who was afterwards killed at the battle of Kings Mountain) -- also under Captain James Dillard & Lieutenant McCrary, and that he was engaged against the Indians, upon the frontier, -- That he was with General Williamson [Andrew Williamson], and under his command in an excursion after the Cherokees, in which they burned several of the Indian Towns, that in this excursion he was in the Service about 6 weeks. -- That he was afterwards frequently called into the service, for short periods a part of the time he was under Colonel Pickens [Andrew Pickens] afterwards General Pickens that his latter services were performed entirely in protecting the Country against the depredations of the Tories."

124. Christopher Kerby (or Kirby): S32356: [Christopher Kerby \(or Kirby\) S32356](#)

"...In early August 1780 the regiment went up the Catawba River and joined the regiments under Colonels Isaac Shelby, John Sevier, and William Campbell. They then advanced to the Cowpens, SC, where they were joined by a small force of South Carolina volunteers under Col. James Williams. From the Cowpens the combined forces proceeded to Kings Mountain where they engaged and defeated the British and Tories under command of Major Ferguson. From Kings Mountain after the battle, the American troops proceeded on their return as far as the head of Kings Creek in Wilkes County, where Kerby was detached

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<sup>3</sup> This is probably a reference to then Col. James Williams who split with Sumter's forces some time after the Battle of Hanging Rock on August 7, 1780 and before Sumter's defeat at Fishing Creek on August 18, 1780. James Williams was said to have been promoted to the rank of General after the Battle of Musgrove Mill on August 19, 1780 and before his death on October 8, 1780 from wounds sustained at the Battle of King's Mountain.

with a small party of men to disperse, take, or kill a party of Tories near Fishers Gap in Surry County commanded by one Goins...."

125. David Kerr R5890 [David Kerr R5890](#)

The Petition of David Kerr of Abbeville County Showing that he is denied the Common Rights of his Country men and praying from you Redress in as much as he did on the Seventh day of October 1780 then in the Actual Service of his country receive a ball passing through his Left arm and into his Body while Under the Immediate Command of Colonel Williams [James Williams of the Little River Militia Regiment] at Kings Mountain, which wounds has rendered him incapable of Laboring to Support himself & Family in consequence of which he hopes you will Consider his Case and Grant him such Redress as Others in Similar Circumstances do get and your petitioner as in duty bound will Ever pray & October 1796

126. Joseph Kerr: S4469: [Joseph Kerr S4469](#)

"...That he entered the Service of the United States and served as herein stated. In the year of 1778 or 1779, e cannot remember which, he lived in Mecklenburg County North Carolina. The British and Tories were very troublesome in that part of the Country and at that time. This Declarant has been a cripple from his infancy, properly termed an invalid and not subject to military duty—at the pressing solicitation of his suffering neighbors who were exposed to the ravages of the enemy, this Declarant went to Genl. McDowell in Rowan County (as he now thinks) and offered his services to him as a "Spy"—The offer was thankfully received and this Declarant entered the service in that character. He was sent by Genl. McDowell from Rowan North Carolina to Tiger River in South Carolina, near Blackstocks ford, to watch the operations of the British and Tories. He found some British and Tories to the number of about fifteen hundred, as well as he now recollects, quartered on Tiger River, on the South side about half a mile below the above mentioned ford. He then returned to Rowan County, N.C. and apprised Genl. McDowell and Col. Steen of the discoveries he had made. From Tiger River to Genl. McDowell's station in Rowan County, he believes was about ninety miles—he was well mounted, and traveled night and day until he reached Genl. McDowell—On receiving this information Genl. McDowell, Col. Steen and the troops with them, marched to Smith's ford on Broad River, South Carolina. Here Genl. McDowell remained with a part of the troops, and detached Col. Steen, with about six hundred men, as well as Declarant now recollects to go against the British and Tories at Blackstocks ford on Tiger River, where their situation had been particularly spied out by this Declarant. Col. Steen with his troops came upon them rather by surprise, routed and defeated them. Col. Steen in this engagement lost four men Killed and had seven wounded. He took no prisoners, but Killed, as Declarant thinks, from fifty to a hundred of the British and Tories. Declarant then returned to North Carolina and Joined Col. Williams as a spy—he thinks it was Rowan County. By this time, the above named Col. Steen, who commanded the South Carolina "Refugees" had joined Col. Williams—from there, they marched near to the Cowpens, in order to Join what were called the "Overmountain troops" under the command of Cols Sevier, Cleveland and Shelby—Col. Steen informed the other officers that this Declarant was known to him as a faithful and efficient spy, as a true friend to his Country, and one in whom the utmost confidence Could safely be reposed—Cols. Sevier, Cleveland, Shelby and Steen then held a counsel in presence of this Declarant. They knew that Ferguson with his British and Tories was then stationed about

twenty miles from them, at Peter Quin's old place, about six or seven miles from King's Mountain and between said mountain and where our troops then were. The result of this counsel held by the officers was that this Declarant should go, and reconnoiter Ferguson's position which he did—He found the British and Tories encamped about one hundred yards a part and their arms stacked up, and no sentinels. This Declarant gained easy access to them by passing himself for a Tory—as Tories were then numerous in that part of the Country—He believes, but in this he may be mistaken, that Ferguson's strength including British and Tories, was not exceeding fifteen hundred—He ascertained from the Tories that they intended, on the evening of that day to go from Quin's old place to the top of King's mountain and to remain there a few days, in order to give protection to all the "rebels" who would Join Ferguson's standard—After obtaining this information and making these discoveries, this Declarant returned the next day to Cols Sevier, Shelby, Cleveland and Steen, having staid all night at the house of a Tory who lived about ten miles from Quin's old field—He reached our encampment about sunset—The officers immediately collected round this Declarant in order to ascertain what his discoveries had been—He gave a brief, but circumstantial account of them to the said Sevier, Shelby, Cleveland, Steen and Williams, whose name has been unintentionally omitted, in his last references to the officers—Williams was present at each counsel that was held—The conclusion was that they would march that very night—in the direction of King's mountain—a distance, he believes, of about twenty seven miles or perhaps only twenty six—Sevier, Cleveland, Shelby, Steen & Williams with their troops, reached Kings mountain the next day (having marched all night) about 10 o'clock—and completely surprised Ferguson and his troops by surrounding them—Sevier occupying one position, Cleveland another, Williams another, Shelby another, and Steen another. The engagement he thinks lasted about an hour, but in this he may be mistaken—the defeat of Ferguson was complete—about two hundred and fifty were killed on the ground, about Seven hundred and fifty taken prisoners—the balance escaped. They were principally Tories—We lost about twenty five killed on the ground—many wounded—of which number was Col. Williams, who was wounded in several places. A mortal wound in the groin as this Declarant believes, terminated his life on the next day after the battle before 12 o'clock—this Declarant well remembers conversing with him after the battle—He knew he must die, and did so, cheerfully resigned to his fate. From the time this Declarant first entered the Service as a spy, until the battle of King's Mountain, was some thing like one year and some few months, but how many he doe not know...."

127. James Lafoy W10971: [James Lafoy \(Lafay\) S10971](#)

He then with his company joined a Regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland & was at the Battle of King's Mountain [October 7, 1780], and was with Colonel Cleveland who commanded the left column, Col. Shelby [Isaac Shelby] commanded the middle and Col. Williams [James Williams], the right. Col. Campbell [William Campbell] was the commander in Chief. This applicant after the Battle of King's Mountain joined a company commanded by Captain Hill [Robert Hill] and again served as trumpeter it being a volunteer company of Cavalry,....

128. Robert Laird: S32369 LRR: [Robert Laird S32369](#)

"...That he entered the service of his country as a private in the year 1775 with Capt. Nance and served in the militia under the following officers, Capt. Peter



Nance, Col. Michael Dickson in the State of South Carolina. The name of the district is not recollected. I served at that time eight weeks. The expedition was against the Tories.

I again entered into service in 1778 as 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant of a company of Militia commanded by Capt. Benjamin Kilgore in Ninety Six District South Carolina and served three months and lost a very valuable mare. Col. Andrew Pickens was commander of the Regiment to which I belonged. The expedition was against the Indians.

In 1779 I was elected Captain of a militia company in Col. James Williams' Regiment and stationed on the line of the state of Georgia to prevent the incursions of the Indians and remained at that Station six months. We had no engagement.

During the time Genl. Greene was at Ninety Six I think in 1780 I was Capt. of a company of Militia in that District and was engaged during his (Genl. Greene's stay) in receiving the subscriptions of the Tories and conveying them to Genl. Greene. Col. James Williams was still Commander of the Regiment. We had no engagement during that time but after Genl. Greene left Ninety Six I was sent as commander of a company of mounted infantry to the line of the State and continued there until the end of the war about the end of 1781.

I was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the year 1742. I have no record of my age but know it by information from my parents and relatives. I lived in South Carolina when I entered the service and continued there until the end of the War. I removed from thence to Clark County and have lived here ever since.

I never was drafted but always served voluntarily.

I never received any discharge as the Col. of my Regiment was also killed at King's Mountain and his successor was also killed by the Tories in Ninety Six Dist.

I received a commission through Col. Williams. I think from Gov. Rutledge but it has been long lost...."

129. Thomas Laughlin: W9112: [Thomas Laughlin W9112](#)

"...He again volunteered in the same county and state under Capt. John Pemberton commanded by Col. Isaac Shelby who joined the troops commanded by Col. Cleveland, Col. Brandon (spelled Brannon), Col. Williams, Col. Sevier (spelled Severe) and marched to King's Mountain under the commander in chief Col. William Campbell. In this expedition he served two months and was discharged...."

130. Isaac Lawrence: S32373: [Isaac Lawrence \(or Larence\) S32373](#)

"...That he volunteered on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of August 1779 under Captain Goodwin of the regulars of South Carolina and resided at the time in Camden district in South Carolina. In ten days was detached to Colonel Williams of the Militia of North Carolina under the appointment of Lieutenant by Colonel Williams and then he traveled to Broad River above Camden to General Smallwood's Brigade and from thence was sent to guard the prisoners to Albemarle in Virginia under Colonel Miller...in a short time after I volunteered I was in a two days scrimmage or battle at Musgrove's Mill in South Carolina under Col. Williams and was in no battle afterwards during my service but previous to the date stated in the foregoing Declaration I was fourteen years Old in frequent scrimmages with the Tories....I never Received my commission. Colonel Williams after the Battle at Musgrove's Mill gave me the appointment of Lieutenant and sent on for my commission but I was sent away & never received it...."

131. William Lenoir S7137: [William Lenoir S7137](#)

"...They then pursued their march until they advanced considerably further into the County of Burke where they joined a Regiment from Virginia under Colonel Campbell and some militia from the North Western side of the Blue Ridge under the command of Cols Sevier and Shelby, together with the militia of the County of Burke under the command of Col Charles McDowell. With these reinforcements they all continued their line of march southwardly, and when they had proceeded into Rutherford County, they received information of the progress and advance of a large body of British and Tories under the command of Col Ferguson. Upon receiving this information, orders were immediately given for every man that had, or could procure, a suitable horse to be ready to march at sunrise the next morning to oppose Col Ferguson. There being no regular officer, or even soldier except two, belonging to the troops (and they having joined as militia men) nor no militia officer above the grade of Colonel, it was agreed that Col Campbell of Virginia should command the whole detachment. They accordingly took up the line of march at the appointed time (leaving behind all those who had been unable to procure horses) and on the way were joined by some militia from South Carolina under the command of Col. Williams, which augmented their number to about 700 according to the best calculation which this declarant can make (the footmen who were left behind amounting to about 1500); they continued their march all that day and all night, it being very dark and rainy and on the next day (being the 7<sup>th</sup> of October 1780) attacked Col Ferguson on King's Mountain near the line between North & South Carolina, and after a hot engagement which lasted about three quarters of an hour, resulted in the total defeat of Col Ferguson and his whole Army, every man of which who was in camp at the commencement of the action being either killed or taken; the killed on the side of the enemy being estimated at two hundred & fifty, and on the side of the Whigs at Thirty two. The remainder of the Army amounting to nine hundred & thirty seven according to the best estimate which could be made from the papers of the commander were detained as prisoners of war. In this action this declarant received two wounds from bullets, one in his side, and the other in his arm, and a third bullet passed through his hair above where it was tied. The next day the American army set out upon their return with the prisoners (seven hundred twenty-five of which as counted by this declarant, being able bodied men, exclusive of Officers, wounded, sick &c, were compelled to carry the guns which had been taken, many of them taking two guns each) and proceeded on until they met with the foot men which they had left behind as before mentioned, who were turned about and after a few days march, the Army halted in Rutherford County where a Court martial composed of field officers selected about 32 of the most abusive of the Tories who had been taken, and ordered them to be hung. The execution of this order was proceeded in by hanging three at a time until nine were executed when the remainder were impaled [? impaled]. The Army then proceeded on their march with the prisoners as far as the Moravian Towns in the County of Stokes, where they were stationed for a considerable time guarding the prisoners and until they were relieved by the substitution of other troops when this declarant with his company returned home. This tour of duty was generally estimated at three months but according to the best recollection of this declarant he was in actual service but 85 days...."

132. Samuel Lindsey SC9: [See Thomas McCracken (139 below) and John Speake (212 below)]

133. William Logan S32385: [William Logan S32385](#)

"...That he volunteered as a private soldier in the South Carolina militia under Captain Lard and Lieutenant Gilbert McNairy and Colonel Williams [James Williams] Regiment Captain Kilgore [Benjamin Kilgore] was the Captain of the Company when he entered, but his place was very soon taken by Captain Laird. That he entered the above company in June 1780 and served three months in guarding the frontier against the Indians and Tories, and served the whole time in guarding the frontier of Ninety Six District – Catleles [sic, Cathie's ?] Station was our head quarters for the ranging companies -- we were in no battles during this tour of service all the service here was on horseback...."

134. Robert Long: S7157 LRR: [Robert Long S7157](#)

"...That the first duty he did was in the year 1778 he volunteered in the militia Little River Regiment of South Carolina on horseback; has no record of his service through the whole war—he entered for three months but believes he was four months after before he got home. Commenced about the middle of April & ended in August. The object of the campaign was to take St. Augustine; he served under Capt. Josiah Greer, Lieut. Col. Robert McCrery, and Brigadier General Andrew Williamson. In 1779 in January a certain Boyd dignified with the title of Col. collected about 500 Tories to join the British at Savannah; against these he volunteered on horseback under the same Captain & Col. viz Josiah Greer & Robert McCrery was out about a month or six weeks. The third tour he did was on foot against the British to Stono, Summer of 1779 viz June & July under Capt. Joseph Greer, he succeeded his brother Josiah in command of the aforesaid company, and Major Robert Gillam of same Regiment. The fourth tour of two months against the Creek Indians on horseback under the same captain and Maj. Gillam & Brigadier Gen. Andrew Williamson same year. The fifth tour was about three months under same captain Joseph Greer & Lieut. Col. Robert McCrery beyond Augusta, Georgia in March, April & May 1780 time of the siege of Charleston; then they marched to the siege under Col. Andrew Pickens but before they got there it had surrendered, they then marched to Camden to see Governor John Rutledge who sent them home, this on foot. The sixth he escaped a refugee from the British and Tories first of November in the year 1780 and served on horseback under Col. Joseph Hayes of the Little River Regiment of South Carolina Militia & Capt. Samuel Ewing was in two or three flurries with Tories, and under Genl. Andrew Pickens & Genl. Daniel Morgan at Tarleton's defeat 17<sup>th</sup> Jany. 1781 two or three days after he was detached to go with Genl. Morgan to drive cattle under Capt. Neel of Georgia. After crossing the Catawba the battle being disposed of, he joined Capt. Samuel Ewing again and with him continued with General Morgan till about the time he crossed the Dan after which he took the small pox & then the ague; after which he returned to South Carolina & served under Capt. James Dillard of same Regiment & Col. Levi Casey whenever needed till the end of the war. Not expecting any advantage, but liberty; for the above service has kept no memorandum of it save his memory, he has only to boast he never was drafted through the whole war. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the Agency of any State...."

135. William Lowe S13795: [William Lowe S13795](#)

He again volunteered from the same County & State under the command of Captain Minor Smith-- his lieutenant was named Varnil [sic, Richard Vernon] – Major Winston [Joseph Winston] & Colonel Benjamin Cleveland. There was a

Captain Guess [Moses Guess or Guest] along. The forces rendezvoused at Bethany or Bethlehem, a Moravian town in Surry County – and marched towards the Cowpens and on our route joined the Virginia militia under Colonel Campbell [William Campbell] at the Cowpens we joined Colonel Williams' [James Williams'] Regiment from South Carolina. He started from the Cowpens under the command of Campbell, about sunset marched the whole night and crossed Broad River at the Cherokee Ford about day light – thence on to King's Mountain. Surrounded Colonel Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] & killed & took his whole Army. In this engagement Captain Smith was shot through the head but recovered. His Lieutenant Varnil was wounded & died of his wound a day or two afterwards. He spent a day or two here – and then marched back towards the Moravian towns with the prisoners.

136. Silas McBee: S7202: [Silas McBee S7202](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer Soldier during the Month of July 1781 [sic, 1780] near Tate's Ferry in the State of South Carolina under the Command of Col. Thomas Brandon and in the Company of Captain John Thompson and Lieutenant Josiah Tanner and moved South with said Regiment and Company to a Fort Called Fort Anderson and from Fort Anderson the said Regiment & Company marched to the Catawby (sic, Catawba) River where said Regiment and Company united with General Thomas Sumpter's (sic, Sumter) army and in Short time after the Regiment to which I belonged arrived at Catawby River it was attached to Genl. Williams' Brigade or Devision (sic, Division) and from thence I marched with Genl. Williams' force towards Kings Mountain and perhaps two days before the army reached King's Mountain an union of Genl. Williams, Col. Campbell and Col. Isaac Shelby forces took place and the army then moved on to Kings Mountain where the army reached on the 17<sup>th</sup> (sic, 7<sup>th</sup>) of October 1781 (sic, 1780) and the Battle of Kings Mountain was Fought during the Battle I Fought under Genl. Williams and in the Company which I first attached myself when I volunteered. In a short time after the Battle of Kings Mountain I was discharged...."

137. David McCance: S16464: [David McCance S16464](#)

"...After the fall of Charleston, Deponent volunteered to serve during the War under Capt. John McClure & Lieutenant James Johnston. He marched to Catawba River and joined the army under Sumter at Rocky Mount—here a Battle took place between Sumter's army and the British and Tories who took shelter in a large wooden house—Sumter being without cannons, left them and marched up the river and from thence to a place called the Hanging Rock where another skirmish took place. Sumter was compelled to retreat—Deponent's Capt. John McClure was wounded and died in a week in the hospital where deponent attended a wounded brother, William McCane—Col. Hill of the American army was wounded—Sumter then retreated through York, Chester & Spartanburg—here Sumter was reinforced by Col. Williams of Georgia—during Sumter's march through Chester County, he was attacked by the British in the fork made by Fishing Creek & the Catawba, the rear guard was ordered to remain one mile behind—it was taken and the British came up on our forces, some asleep, some eating & others scattered in confusion in different directions, some were bathing in the river, a number of our forces were killed, many wounded and taken prisoners—Sumter made his escape from his tent half dressed—by running & jumping twenty feet down the Bank into Fishing Creek—a few regulars, northern men were cut down on the road up the river—our forces were then scattered for about two or three weeks—and reassembled upon Broad River under Cols.

- Lacey, Brandon and Col. Williams. They took the road after Col. Ferguson commander of the British forces—crossed Broad River at the Island Ford. Ferguson had left his camp at that place and marched to a spur of King's Mountain at which place we overtook him—and had an engagement—Ferguson was killed and the whole of his army were killed, wounded and taken; about 120 were killed, 109 wounded and nine hundred taken prisoners—the fight lasted 33 minutes deponent knows. The prisoners were taken [?] [?] but knows no more of them...."
138. John McCool W9546: [John McCool W9546](#)  
 1779  
 Feby 6 to  
 April 5 57 days in Genrl. Williamson's [Andrew Williamson's]  
 Brigade at 20/ day £57.00.00  
 Mounted on Horseback  
 1779  
 June & July 43 Days in Williamson' Brigade Mounted on Do 43.00.00  
 £100.00.00...  
 Appeared Captain John McCool & Made Oath that the Above Services in  
 General Williamson's Brigade & Colonel Williams' [James Williams']  
 Regiment of Militia & that the State is Justly Indue [sic, indebted to] him the  
 Same
139. Thomas McCracken (in affidavit in support of claim of [Samuel Lindsey SC9](#))  
 Personally appeared before me Thomas McCracken of the district aforesaid and  
 being duly sworn saith that he was acquainted with Capn Samuel Lindsey of the  
 District and state aforesaid during the Revolutionary War; that he was in actual  
 service against the Cherokee Nation of Indians, under the command of General  
 Andrew Williamson, and served as a private in said Expedition in the year 1775.  
 This deponent sayeth that said Lindsay served in the militia during the said  
 Revolutionary War, and of course was in all the engagements in that time, and  
 against the Indians. Our officers were Col. James Williams, Major Downs, Capn  
 Samuel Murray, Lieutenant Gerard Smith and Thomas Dugan.
140. John McCroskey S2781 [John McCroskey \(McCrosky\) S2781](#)  
 John McCroskey further states that on the 23rd of September in the last  
 mentioned year to wit 1780 in the County of Washington and State of Virginia he  
 volunteered to perform a Tour of duty for the protection of the Carolinas against  
 the British and Tories and joined a company commanded by Captain William  
 Edmondson and marched from Abingdon in the County of Washington State of  
 Virginia to the Sycamore Shoals on Watauga River the place of rendezvous  
 where we were joined by Colonels Sevier [John Sevier] and Shelby [Isaac  
 Shelby] with about four hundred & forty men Colonel William Campbell had  
 about 400 men the officers held a counsel and the command was given to  
 Colonel Campbell we then crossed the Yellow Mountain into North Carolina and  
 crossed Tow [?] River and through the old settlements of the Catawba Indians  
 and across Catawba and Broad Rivers after crossing the mountains we were  
 joined by Colonels Williams [James Williams] Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland]  
 and Blandon [sic, Thomas Brandon] with about 300 men affiant was a mounted  
 gun man this campaign and the Mounted men rode all night the night before the  
 action at Kings Mountain leaving the foot behind and got up with the enemy  
 about two o'clock in the evening having captured their picket before we got up  
 with the Main Army affiant was in the Battle
141. Samuel McElhaney W12455: [Samuel McElhaney W12455](#)

I next volunteered under Capt. John Mills & Col. Lacey & Genl. Thos. Sumter & marched to Headquarters at Clem's Branch in the vicinity of Charlotte North Carolina. Thence to King's Mountain & fought in the famous Battle which took place there with the British under Genl. Fergusson [sic, Patrick Ferguson] under the command of Col. Williams. Thence to Col Walker's up the Broad River guarding & nursing those who were wounded in the fight & thence we returned home

142. Stephen McElhenney: S21368: [Stephen McElhenney S21368](#)

"I next volunteered under Capt. John Mills, Col. Lacey & General Sumter, & marched to headquarters at Clams [sic, Clem's] Branch near Charlotte North Carolina. I thence marched to the Cowpens where we met the Division of the American Army under Col. Cleveland & Col. Shelby -- thence to King's mountain & fought in that famous Battle, which took place there, with the British, under Ferguson & the Americans under Williams [James Williams] & thence to Col. Walker's up the Broad River guarding those who were wounded in the fight & thence I returned home after which I returned home"

... [second application]

"...then he was at the Battle of King's Mountain he thinks under Nixon Capt., Col. Lacey, Col. Williams, Col. Hill, Col. Campbell, Col. Farr, Col. Shelby & Col. Cleveland was there...."

143. William McFerren (McFarren, McFerrin): S2791: [William McFerren \(McFerrin\) S2791](#)

"In the month of February seventeen eighty – I married – and some time in September following I was called out again commanded by Captain Colvin (other company officers not recollected) Col Cambell [William Campbell] commanded our Regiment we joined Col Shelby & Col Sevier at the foot of the mountain near the head of Wattugo [Watauga River] – then we joined the Carolina troops near the Cowpens – then cross Broad river to Kings Mountain where we had a serius[sic] engagement – where Col. Williams [James Williams] Capt Edmonson Capt Boone[?]and a number of my other acquaintances fell where we took nine Tories who were out on parole of honor – who were hung at Col Walkers in the preasants [presence] of their friends and one of them after hanging untill nearly ded fell on consequence of the breaking of the [?] or roehide – upon which Col Cambell ordered him to step up and try it again – after this I returned home – after a three months touer during which time I served as a private. "

144. Joseph McJunkin: S18118: [Joseph McJunkin S18118](#)

"...I then fell under the Command of Col. Williams & hearing at Smith's ford that the British & Tories were encamped at Musgrove's Mill on Enoree River marched 40 miles that night & attacked the Tories as day broke and defeated them on 20<sup>th</sup> August 1780, and at the Close of this action we received Word that both Sumpter & Gates were defeated, which Caused us to abandon the Idea of Crossing the River to attack the British; having passed Ferguson's on our right we retreated towards the mountains...."

145. William McKnight S32407: [William McKnight S32407](#)

"...That he was engaged in the battles of Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain with several other skirmishes of new note or importance. That he did not serve under Captain Parsons all the time, but occasionally under several other officers whose names he does not now recollect nor does he recollect who commanded at

- Musgrove's mill. That at the battle of King's Mountain he was commanded by Colonel Williams who was wounded there and after died...."
146. William McMaster: R21675: [William McMaster R21675](#)  
"...That he [claimant's father, William McMaster] served as a volunteer to nearly the close of the war—was in eleven General engagements besides skirmishes she cannot at this late period state the several battles, or the order in which they occurred, or who commanded at each but agreeable to her recollection a portion of which was forcibly impressed upon her mind by the relation of her Father and seems now at times to be fresh upon her memory. She states that he was in the following engagements—the Battle of King's Mountain and under the command of Col. Williamson [sic, James Williams]—some of the other officers were Cleveland, Sevier & Shelby—a British officer Ferguson was killed at this engagement...."
147. William McMennamy: S9013: [William McMennamy S9013](#)  
"...Some time in the month of August 1780 he entered the service as a volunteer while he was living in the County of Caswell and State of North Carolina under Capt. John McMullen, Lieut. David Mitchell and Robert Culbertson Ensign and rendezvoused at Henry Williams' in said County where Col. James Williams took command and marched from there to Salisbury and Stayed there some time. From there we marched to the Catawba River. From there we marched to Broad River and maneuvered about there until we met with Col. Clarke and then marched immediately to King's Mountain and was in the battle at that place and from there we marched to Salem in said State Col. Clarke having left us. We lay at Salem several weeks and guarded our prisoners until our four months tour was expired. When we were disbanded after having served four months, this declarant then returned home and remained there until some time in January 1781...."
148. John McMullin: W4287: [John McMullin W4287](#)  
"...After returning from Gates' Defeat, he received a Captain's commission from Col. James Williams to raise a company of mounted volunteers and marched up in the mountains after the Tories and British under the Command of Col. Ferguson on or among the mountains. He met with Col. Col. Cleveland, Col. Campbell, Col. Shelby and Col. Sevier with the men under their command. They all joined and after getting on the trail of Ferguson pursued him to King's Mountain at which place there was an engagement, which resulted in the death of Ferguson & many others, both of the British & Tories, and we took near seven hundred prisoners who were guarded by Cleveland's Company and mine from said King's Mountain to the Moravian Town, at which place we guarded them six weeks, when they were paroled by Col. Cleveland. He does not recollect the month in which his brevet commission was given very distinctly, but thinks it bore date September 1780. He then left the service again having served in this expedition four months...."
149. James McNeese: R6802 LRR: [James McNeese R6802](#)  
"...That he entered the Service of the United States under the Following named officers and Served as herein stated. That he volunteered in Lawrence County South Carolina under Capt John Rogers (sic, Rodgers) as a first Lieutenant under the Command of Col. James Williams, & Genl. Andrew Pickens against the Tories and Indians year not recollected but continued in that Service until the treaty was concluded with the Indians. He was [at the] battle of chewee Tomassee & the Ring fight and at the battle where Salvador was killed & after that treaty Joined Capt. Josiah Greer's company Again as Lieut. Served under Col. Hayes and Genl. Pickens and Sumpter was at the Siege of ninety Six under

Genl. Green Piloted Green's wagons to the fish dam ford in the Night was in the battle of Blackstocks, Musgrove's mills on Enoree in the battle of Guilford Court House under Genl. Green as Substitute and many other engagements owing To the infirm State of both body and mind it is impossible To Get anything like a connected Statement of circumstances As they occurred he knows he was two years in the Service but How much more he does not Recollect but thinks In all was five or six years he Served as a Mounted Militiaman Furnished his own horse and arms was often engaged. He was engaged in carrying expresses and other dangerous Services...."

150. Robert McNeese: S7192 LRR: [Robert McNeese S7192](#)

"...that the year following he was stationed at Lindley's Fort under the command of Major Downs & there had an engagement with the Indians & Tories. He marched from that place to Ninety Six and thence to the Indian Nation and was in a battle with the Tories & Indians at a town called Seneca—He then marched up Tugalo River to Brass town and was in an engagement with the Indians and then returned to an Indian town called Tomassee and was in the battle with the Indians called the ring fight. He then returned to head quarters at Seneca and from thence marched through the Cherokee Nation under the command of Genl. Williamson and was in a battle with the Indians at a place called the black hole. He served two months in the last mentioned tour. He was appointed lieutenant and served under Capt. Charles Saxon & Col. Williams for two months, then was marched to head quarters near Augusta under the command of Genl. Williamson where they waited for the arrival of the army under the command of Genl. Lincoln. They were then marched through a part of Georgia & back into So. Carolina where he was in a battle with the British at a place called Stono. He was at the siege of Ninety Six under Genl. Greene after which he was in scouting parties until the close of the war. He served in whole at least two years and has no documentary evidence in his possession to testify to his services but David Anderson, Ambrose Hudgens & others bearing witness can testify to services...."

151. John Mangum: S16939 LRR: [John Mangum S16939](#)

"...1st About December 1778 or January 1779, I volunteered in Captain Joseph Hayes' Company, Lieutenant James Waldrop, Ensign Gillespie, in the Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams—that I served three months—that at the time of me entering the service I resided in Newberry District in South Carolina when I entered the service—that I marched from this place to opposite Augusta, Georgia—I served with a company of Independent Regulars commanded by Captain Moore, Lieutenant Thomas Prince—no other regulars with said regiment—I know Moore and Prince—The British left Augusta in the night—General Ash of North Carolina pursued and had a fight—while we were at opposite Augusta, the Tories rose and many were taken prisoners by Major Andrew Pickens and brought to us where they stayed while we guarded them and later took them to court—at court the prisoners were tried—five Tories were hanged and the others discharged.—After which I was discharged in March 1779 after having served three months. I did not receive a written discharge.

2nd Early in 1780 I again volunteered and marched from Newberry District in South Carolina to Augusta, Georgia; thence three or four miles to Cup Board Creek—camped there two months under Colonel Robert McCrary in the company commanded by Captain John Griffin—While we lay at the Cup Board Creek we received news that the British had taken Charlestown—When I got home, the British were spread over the country. After having served in this tour two months I was discharged...."



4th I volunteered about the first of July, 1781 and continued until the first or middle of November, 1781 at least four months in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Hayes (who was my Captain in the first mentioned tour), in the company commanded by Captain Laughlin Leonard and Lieutenant Isaac Tinsley—was at the Battle at a place called Edgehill's old field where and when Colonel Hayes and Captain Leonard were killed. I was taken prisoner and received a wound on my head from William Cunningham, one of the Tories.

5th In December 1781 I enlisted for six months in the company commanded by Captain Joseph Towles, Lieutenant John Satterwhite, Ensign James Carson at Saluda River in Newberry District in South Carolina in the South Carolina line—the colonel not known to me went and built a blackhouse at Anderson's mile in Edgefield District South Carolina—scouted when necessary—stayed six months I was discharged on the 1st of June 1782, by Captain Joseph Towles, but my discharge has been lost or destroyed...."

152. John Martin: S15935 LRR: [John Martin S15935](#)

"...that he enlisted as a substitute for his father (who was drafted at about forty five years of age) in a company commanded by Capt. Charles Sexton in the Regiment commanded by Col. James Williams in the militia of South Carolina and was marched by Capt Sexton to the Savannah River opposite to Augusta in Georgia, where the British troops were stationed and was placed in the Regt. commanded by Lieut. Col Hayes, General Williamson being the chief-in-command; after remaining sometime on the Savannah, we were reinforced by the command of Genl. Ash of the North Carolina troops with nine month men, who crossed the river in pursuit of the British when they left Augusta, and overtaking them at Brier Creek they gave him a signal defeat according to the recollection of this applicant this battle was fought on the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> of March 1779 and a few days after this battle this applicant with his regiment left Savannah for the post of 96 as a guard over about 342 prisoners, British, Hessians and Tories, arriving with them at the post of 96 about the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1779 where they were guarded until this applicant left the service about the first of April following being discharged before the end of his enlistment (which was for six months) on account of having the ague and fever. The applicant's service commenced on this expedition about the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1779 and he was discharged after having served about three months or a little upwards. That in the month of June 1779 this applicant again enlisted for a term of three months as a substitute for one Tom Ratliff in a company commanded by Capt. Greer in the same South Carolina Regt of militia commanded by Col. James Williams and was marched by Capt. Greer from 96 District where the applicant resided passing by the Eutaw Springs to Bull Swamp near Orangeburg where we were stationed about two weeks on our way but hearing at Butt Swamp that the British had retired from Stono to Sullivan's Island, we were again marched home from Bull Swamp and discharged after a service of about six weeks and held as minute men to serve out the term of our enlistment when ever called upon. That in the month of August following the applicant with his company who had been discharged with him as minute men were called upon to go on an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, Capt. Greer still in command of the company. This expedition was commanded by Genl. Williamson and was composed of not more probably than five or six hundred men among whom were a company of regulars commanded by Capt. Tutt. We marched over the mountains to the Indian towns called the Overhill towns which we destroyed and after destroying also their corn and provisions again marched home without encountering any of the Indians in battle.

On this expedition this applicant served out the balance of his three months tour of enlistment and received a regular discharge therefore. That in the month of October in the year 1779 as well as this applicant now recollects, he entered the service as a volunteer to go against the British at the siege of Savannah. On this service the applicant started from his residence in the District of 96 in a company commanded by Capt. Davis who marched us to Savannah passing by the post of 96, through the Cherokee ponds and crossing the Savannah River passed through Augusta and by Brier Creek where Genl. Ash had been defeated on the Savannah. When we arrived at Savannah, we joined the main army under the command of Genl. Lincoln and on the day of the battle was put under the immediate command of Genl. Francis Marion. The other principal Officers of the American Army at this place were Col. Parker commanding a regiment of regulars from Va. Count Pulaski, a Poland who was wounded in the battle and died four days afterwards and the French Commander of the fleet, The Count D'Estague. In the battle this applicant's Capt. Davis was wounded and died of his wounds in three days after the battle. Sergeant Jasper of Marion's Corps was also killed in the action, very much regretted by the whole corps. The assault issued in a severe defeat to the Americans who had raised the siege leaving Savannah in possession of the British; Provost as well as the applicant recollects being their commander. The applicant was marched home from Savannah by the Lieut. Commanding the company whose name he does not now remember, and was discharged after having served on this expedition a little over two months. That in the month of May or June in the year 1781 this applicant again enlisted as a volunteer in a company of volunteers commanded by Capt. William Harris, Lewis Sexton being one of the subordinate officers of the company and marched to the aid of Genl. Greene at the Siege of 96. The applicant remained in Genl. Greene's army during the Siege and the Battle of 96 and until the Siege was raised after the defeat of Genl. Greene. In this service the applicant was in the regiment commanded by Col. Hayes of the South Carolina Militia and served about six weeks when he was discharged. In the Siege of 96, Genl. Greene was aided by Cols. Lee and Washington of the light horse. For this last service the applicant does not remember that he ever obtained a discharge in writing. For the other services enumerated he had written discharges which being then but a boy, he deposited with his father and knows not what has become of them since, as he left the neighborhood of his father shortly after the close of the war, and settled in distant part of the country living first about four years in the County of Hawkins in now State of Tennessee, and since about forty two years at his present residence in this County...."

153. John Martin: S16459 LRR: [John Martin S16459](#)

"...He entered in the militia of South Carolina in the summer (month, or day not remembered) in the year (say) 1778, as well as he can recollect, and was drafted from Newberry County in (say) Ninety Six District, and went on to Stono Point to fight the British under Major Gillam, had a few fires with the Tories on his march, served then about 3 months—Col. James Williams having the command, a militia Colonel—served his time, & was dismissed, continued at home 6 or 8 months—was drafted again & marched with 600 militia men over Ogeechee & Oconee Rivers against the Creek Indians—2 of whom were killed by the scouts, served in that tour about 6 weeks under Genl. Williamson, a reputed Scotchmen—was dismissed with the whole 600 & came home...."

154. Michael Massengill: S1687: [Michael Massengill S1687](#)

"...In the month of July 1780, we marched under Captain Bean in the regiment commanded by Cols Clark (sic, Clarke), Shelby and Williams against a large party of Tories and British encamped at Musgrove's Mills, on the south side of Enoree River, where we had a battle with them on 19<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780, which resulted in the defeat of the British and Tories, a number of them were killed and wounded and a considerable number were taken prisoners. This applicant was in that battle and in that expedition he served about three months. That after the battle of Enoree River he returned home...."

156. Samuel Mayes: W2140: [Samuel Mayes W2140](#)

"...while making preparations to do this [to wit: return to his unit commanded by Col. Thomas Brandon] he was taken prisoner again by a detachment of Light Horse of Major Ferguson; he was taken to his camp, & then kept about four weeks, when he effected his escape with two British Sergeants to the camp of Genl. Sumpter. He afterwards attached himself to the same Col. [to wit, Thomas Brandon], who had united his regiment with that of a Col. Williams of Ninety Six, South Carolina, while under their command he was in the battle at Musgrove's Mills, on Enoree River in the same District; the enemy being composed of British & Tories, commanded principally by one Col. Enos (sic, Innis), A British officer—In the fall of 1780, the regiment of Col. Williams & Brandon united was joined by the mounted men under Cols. Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland & he believes others; he with them went in pursuit of Major Ferguson a British officer, who was then lying at the Cherokee Ford on Broad River, and overtook him at the King's Mountain at which place was fought the battle of the "King's Mountain" in which he was engaged; this was in the month of October, in which engagement Col. Williams was killed...."

157. John Mills: S9024: [John Mills S9024](#)

"...while making preparations to do this [to wit: return to his unit commanded by Col. Thomas Brandon] he was taken prisoner again by a detachment of Light Horse of Major Ferguson; he was taken to his camp, & then kept about four weeks, when he effected his escape with two British Sergeants to the camp of Genl. Sumpter. He afterwards attached himself to the same Col. [to wit, Thomas Brandon], who had united his regiment with that of a Col. Williams of Ninety Six, South Carolina, while under their command he was in the battle at Musgrove's Mills, on Enoree River in the same District; the enemy being composed of British & Tories, commanded principally by one Col. Enos (sic, Innis), A British officer—In the fall of 1780, the regiment of Col. Williams & Brandon united was joined by the mounted men under Cols. Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland & he believes others; he with them went in pursuit of Major Ferguson a British officer, who was then lying at the Cherokee Ford on Broad River, and overtook him at the King's Mountain at which place was fought the battle of the "King's Mountain" in which he was engaged; this was in the month of October, in which engagement Col. Williams was killed...."

158. William Milwee: W9200 LRR: [William Milwee W9200](#)

"...That he resided in that part of South Carolina now known as Laurens District during the war of the Revolution that he entered the service as a private in the Militia on a tour of six months in November 1775 under Captain James Williams and was as he believes at the firing the first Gun in the south in that struggle.

In 1776 under General Williamson and Colonel Williams he commanded a company of militia on a tour of two months on the Indian Line from which time until he was promoted to a major command he continued to be a captain and in one capacity or other rendered the remaining services which is set forth below.

In 1779 under General Williamson marched on a five months tour to Augusta; joined General Lincoln and commanded his company in the battle of Stono.

Served a tour of fifty days under Williamson; marched out into Georgia nearly as far as the Standing Peach tree.

Under the same commander, served a tour of three months in the neighborhood of Augusta on Cupboard Creek keeping also a guard on Spirit Creek.

In 1780 he was taken a prisoner by the Tories, being at home and just recovering from a severe attack of sickness and was set at liberty on parole and so remained until General Greene came into the Country...."

159. David Mitchell: W7460: [David Mitchell W7460](#)

Deposition by William Mitchell, David Mitchell's brother, regarding David's services given in support of David's widow's application for a pension:

"...The next campaign in which said David Mitchell served he acted as Lieutenant, and McMullen was his Captain; deponent was a private in the company. This tour of service lasted eight weeks, and during its continuance said David was at Ferguson's defeat at King's Mountain, and was in the battle...."

160. William Mitchell: S4221: [William Mitchell S4221](#)

"...In a day or two after he joined the main army the whole army moved on towards Rugeley's Mills at which place the army lay several days and at dark on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780 struck our tents and took up our line of march for Camden district 13 miles where the main British army lay and when the advance of our army had marched about half way they met the British army in the dead of night and a severe and sore conflict ensued and being overpowered in numbers were compelled to retreat back to the main army where we lay upon our arms until day light. The British army had done the same, and about sun rise on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780 the two armies met in strife of arms and the issue is but too well known to the history of our country. Gates was defeated the army broken up, routed and dispersed over the country and the militia with heavy hearts and cast down spirits made their way to their respective homes as fast as they could. This declarant stood at home about 8 or 10 days when Col. Williams of South Carolina who had been drove from home by the Tories raised a Regiment in Caswell County North Carolina of the North Carolinians and the refugees from Georgia and South Carolina then this declarant and his brother David joined said Regiment (which was of mounted gun men) in Capt. John McMullen's company of which said David Mitchell was Lieut. and Robert Culbertson ensign. This regiment was raised to go on an expedition against the Tories in South Carolina in Col. Williams' immediate neighborhood—On our march we crossed the Yadkin [River] near Salisbury and passed through Salisbury to Shelly's ford on the Catawba River then up through the opposite part of the State of North Carolina (an entire long region almost) and we passed along a small distance from the fort of the Blue Ridge towards South Carolina and while on that march we heard that Major Ferguson had embodied about two thousand Tories. We also heard that Cols Campbell & Shelby with their regiments were coming across the mountain to join Col. Cleveland to attach Ferguson. Col. Williams' Regiment also marched forward to unite with them and in Oct. 1780 we all united near Gilbertown an abrasive village near the South Carolina line. We then made a forced march to overtake Ferguson at a place called the Fish dam ford where we understood he was encamped but when we

arrived there we learned he had moved his camp for Kings Mountain. We then doubled our diligence because we learned he was aiming to join the main army at Charlotte. We arrived at the foot of Kings Mountain in sight of the enemy about two hours [?] sun in the morning and immediately ascended the mountain and the battle commenced & in which our Col. James Williams fell. The result of the battle is known to the country by history and need not be here stated. The next day we took up our retreat in consequence of having learned that Tarleton was on his way to attack us. We made a powerful march in consequence of which we lost many of the prisoners. We then turned our course along the foot of the range of the Blue Ridge and recrossed the Yadkin [River] at the Shallow ford and took our prisoners to the Moravian Town where they were guarded for a long time & in consequence of Col. Campbell's, Shelby's & Sevier's Regiments had left us we were detained several weeks after the expiration of this tour designed for the expedition at first. This declarant will here state that by law of North Carolina a service of six weeks in the horse when the soldier would furnish his own horse should entitle him to a credit for three months service in the foot and that this declarant served on that expedition ten or eleven weeks—This declarant will here state that two or three days after Ferguson's defeat a general Court martial was held of the principal officers of which Col. Campbell was the President for the trial of the most wicked Tories such as had murdered and burned down houses; and ten of them were convicted and nine executed, one of them made his escape by getting his raw hide thongs off of his arms and legs and crawling between the feet of the great crowd that came to see them executed—he then rose up and ran and the guard durst not fire upon him for fear of killing some of their own people; none of the names of those executed are now recollected but that of Col. Mills who had been a very bad man. At the Moravian town the troops were kept as a guard over the Tory prisoners until the most malignant were sent to jail and the least guilty paroled. We were then discharged and went home...."

161. Samuel Morrow W21825: [Samuel Morrow W21825](#)

"...the next battle was Kings Mountain, and when the Brigades parted I came with Williamson's [James Williams'] (he was killed at King's Mountain) in Roebuck's Company Thomas's Regiment."

162. Charles Moore: W24005: [Charles Moore W24005](#)

"...and in July 1780 said Charles Moore was drafted in the Service again [for] [an]other Three Months. Capt. Benj. Smith Mathey Brandon Colonel. That they marched to the Southward and fell in with Genl. Morgan [sic—wrong—Morgan not on the scene in July 1780] on the Catawba River near the Old Nation Ford. In a few days after we were Marched to Kings Mountain where we fought with and defeated Col. Ferguson. Principal Commander at this Battle was Campbell Colonel, Shelby Col. Williams &c the Latter of which fell in this action...."

163. John Moore: W9206 [widow's statement]: [John Moore W9206](#)

"...That she is the widow of John Moore, who was a Major, in a Regiment commanded by James Williams, of the North Carolina Militia, during the Revolutionary War, That the said Major Moore, as she verily am confidently believes, from all she heard after her marriage, served from the commencement to the close of the War. That he marched from Hillsboro NC to South Carolina in Summer of 1780, was engaged in the Battle of King's Mountain SC when Major Ferguson was defeated....

[the following from the Indent records of SC was submitted in proof of her claim:

The State of South Carolina  
1780

Sept. Captain John Moore to pay as Brigade Major under the command of Colonel James Williams from this date, with a detachment of North Carolinians from Hillsboro on the expedition when Colonel Ferguson was defeated at King's Mountain to the first of January 1781 he is 133 days both days inclusive 90/ Cur<sup>y</sup> per day £598.10  
This is to certify that Major John Moore was under the Command of Colonel Williams and acted as Brigade Major from first September 1780 till first of January 1781

Certified 10<sup>th</sup> June 1785  
S/ Willm Hill, Colonel

164. David Morton: S21380: [David Morton S21380](#)

"...That he was at the Battle of Blackstock's; was then in the company commanded by Captain James Smith and attached to the Army of Genl Sumter [Thomas Sumter]; was also at the battle of King's Mountain where Col. Campbell [William Campbell] commanded assisted by Col Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Col Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Col. Williams [James Williams] which later was there killed as was also the British Colonel Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson]; was also under General Morgan [Daniel Morgan], commander of the regulars, & Col Andrew Pickens who commanded the militia at the Battle of Cowpens, at which place Colonel Tarleton [Banastre Tarleton] the British commander was defeated...."

165. Levi Mote: S7245: [Levi Mote S7245](#)

"...I then joined Capt. Daniel's Company under Col. Dunn who were returning to Georgia. After a march of several days, we met and joined Cols. Sevier and Shelby who were on their march to oppose Col. Ferguson during this march I got so near my Father's that I went home after clothes of which I was almost entirely destitute during this furlough for a few days Cols. Campbell and Williams joined Sevier & Shelby and marched towards Kings Mountain to oppose Col. Ferguson and during my furlough engaged him in battle on said mountain...."

166. William Murdock: S31873 LRR: [William Murdock S31873](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States in the Militia of South Carolina in the fall of the year 1776 or 1777 at 96 District (now Newberry) as a substitute for his father Hamilton Murdock, who was drafted for a three month's service. He was placed under Capt. Robt. Gillam in Col. James Williams Regiment; [he] was a horseman. From Newberry was marched to Kellott's Station on Reedy River & remained there to keep off the Indians until his tour was out & was discharged by Lieutenant Samuel Saxon, returned home. And was drafted at Newberry aforesaid about the month of June 1780 [sic, 1779] under Capt. Gillam aforesaid, in Col. Williams' Regiment, marched to Stono to relieve the other men there but met them returning home, they having been defeated & we returned back with them to Newberry & he was discharged by Capt. Gillam for a three month's tour.

"His father moved higher up in the district of 96 (now Laurens) and about six weeks after his discharge as aforesaid, he volunteered under Capt. Henderson as a horseman in Col. Williams' Regiment, & was marched to White Hall in Abbeville, and from thence against the Indians in Georgia, was kept marching about without any regular Battle until he was discharged by Capt.

Henderson for three month's service. Henderson was not out with them, but was under Lieut. Christopher Hardy. Served Nine months altogether the three first and the three last as a Horseman finding his own horse. Does not know any person now living by whom he could prove his service...."

167. John Murphey W1460: [John Murphey W1460](#)

In a few days after he was discharged as aforesaid, he again, being a resident of said County of Caswell, entered the service as a volunteer (this was about the first of September 1780) under the following Company Officers, to wit, David Mitchell Capt., the name of his Lieut. he cannot recollect, there was no Ensign to said Company, Col. Williams was the only field Officer that he can recollect. He states that this service was for 2 months and a half, was designed against the British and Tories under the Command of Ferguson at King's Mountain and was marched direct from Caswell County to that battle though this declarant was not in that battle, as he was at the time of the battle and for some time before and after the same sick, this declarant continued in this service for 2 months and a half after the battle of Kings Mountain, he was engaged in guarding the prisoners taken at the battle until the expiration of his term of service, when he was honorably discharged by Capt. David Mitchell, which discharge he has lost. He states that he performed this tour in the horse service, and he also is herewith the deposition of Harman Hopper<sup>4</sup> in proof of said service -- he states that he left the service, in the latter part of the month of November 1780, the day of the month he cannot recollect.

168. James Murray S1922: [James Murray S1922](#)

"...from which place we retreated and this affiant with the balance of the Company commanded by said Captain Herd marched to Ninety Six, at which place I remained with my family, where I was suffered to remain by my Captain subject to be called into Service at any minute, during my stay at home I was taken a prisoner by the Tories, securely tied and marched to the plantation of Colonel James Williams<sup>5</sup> where I was placed under a strong guard of Tories about 2 days when I was suffered to return home under parole:...."

169. Jacob Neely: S7264: [Jacob Neely S7264](#)

"...That he was born and raised in Caswell County in North Carolina until he entered the service of the United States as a substitute militia man for one Phillip Prior some time in the Spring prior to the battle of Kings Mountain and the battle of the Cow Pens but the particular year and date he can not now recollect; that he at this time served as a substitute three months and was all the time at the County cite of the county of Caswell in the capacity of aid to his brother, Thomas Neely, who was acting as commissary at the place under Col. Moore who was then Col. of the County; and one Douglass who was Capt. of the Company to which he belonged; that at the end of his three months service he received a written discharge from the said Col. Moore which he has long since lost or left with his brother in Georgia. That shortly after said discharge he enlisted again as a volunteer militia man under the same Capt Douglass and his said brother as

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<sup>4</sup> FPA W252

<sup>5</sup> The plantation of Col. James Williams, a Whig militia colonel, was occupied on at least three separate occasions following the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. Williams' plantation, known as Mount Pleasant, was occupied first by a Tory force under Thomas Brown, then by forces under the command of Major Patrick Ferguson and finally by Robert Cunningham in late 1780.

Lieutenant and in a few days set off under the command of one Col. Williams for South Carolina and was in the battle of Kings Mountain in which the said Col. was killed and soon after said battle he returned home again in company with and in aid of some of his wounded fellow soldiers and soon after his arrival received a written discharge from the said Capt. Douglass who arrived at home soon after having served two months which discharge is also lost or left with his brother in Ga. and probably lost...."

170. John Neely: S11140 LRR: [John Neely S11140](#)

"...While applicant was in the service, he was commanded first by Col. Hayes [spelled "Haze"] who succeeded Col. Williams, who fell at King's Mountain. Applicant does not wish to be misunderstood; he was in the service long before the Battle of King's Mountain but Col. Williams was absent until the above stated time after which Col. Hayes took the command and continued to command until his death as already stated. Capt. Kilgore was sometimes with us...."

171. Joseph Neely S31879: [Joseph Neely S31879](#)

"...This Declarant, Substituted his services in (as he believes)in the Spring of 1780 for three months Tour in the name and stead of Samuel Neeley and the same Captain Douglass as 1<sup>st</sup> mentioned, commanded by Colonel Williams of S. Carolina, then marched through by Guilford Court house from thence to Salisbury form thence across Catawba River from thence near the head of Broad River, there fell in with the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers commanded by Colonel Campbell and Col. Shelby and Col. Severe (sic, Sevier) from Tennessee and heard of Ferguson and Troop aiming to cross Broad River at the fish dam ford N. C. where we made a forced march to meet him there next morning to do which we marched all night but when we reached that place he had passed, we still pursued and on Kings Mountain we overtook him. Ferguson when a Bloody Battle ensued It was stated that 997 were killed, wounded and taken prisoner by us. Ferguson was killed. Colonel Williams Rec'd a mortal wound and died [the] next morning. This declarant Rec'd a wound and was conveyed home with another wounded from the same County, with two attendants, and after the three months had expired Capt. Douglass gave this declarant a discharge...."

172. Benjamin Neighbors (Nabors) S19000 LRR: [Benjamin Neighbors S19000](#)

"...That when he was turned of Fifteen years old, he thinks in the year 1777, as well as he can recollect, he lived in Newberry District in this State, and entered the service of his country for six months as a ranger on the Indian Line in Laurens Newberry Districts, under Capt. Jared Smith, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Richard Bale, 2 Lieut. Thomas Lindsey under Col. Pickens and General Williamson, did not during that tour leave the bounds of those & the neighboring Districts. Served out his six months, and was regularly discharge by Capt. Smith in writing, but it has been so long that he has lost his discharge.

Second tour, In about three months afterwards he again volunteered for three months under Capt. Thomas Dugan, Lieut. Levi Casey, Lt. Col. Robert McCrary and marched to St. Augustine Florida against the British & Tories, marched over the St. Mary's River, there an attempt was made by Genl. Howe to get the militia with whom this declarant was, under Col. Williamson, to join the regulars under his command, but they refused to do so, and although their time was out, they agreed to do so under their own officers, but would not go under the Regular Officers, and was therefore marched back into Georgia and dismissed without



any written discharge, and before he got home it was near four months he thinks, but he put it down at three months service.

Third tour: He was drafted for 30 days under Capt. Isaac Grier, Lieut. Verdin, Major Gillam, marched down the country intending to go to Stono, but did not reach there in time for the Battle and was dismissed, making by the time of his return thirty days, or little over.

Fourth tour: He entered as a volunteer for 30 days under Capt. John Verdin, Lieut. James Dugan & E. Verdin, Col. Robert McCrary, marched to the new purchase in Georgia against the Indians served thirty days, and was dismissed.

Fifth tour: He entered as a regular at Hamilton's Ford on Tyger, under Capt. William Truitt, Lieut. Absalom Thompson for Ten Months was promised a negro to do so, but has never heard of the negro since; was in this tour under Col. John Thomas and Genl. Thos. Sumter, and was in the Battles of Cowpens, Blackstocks, King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs; was twice wounded, both at King's Mountain, Col. Williams was killed at King's Mountain also. There were Six Regiments together, commanded by Cols. Thomas, Hill, Polk, Middleton, Hampton (Wade) & Henry Hampton and all under the command of Genl. Sumter. They were reduced by death, slaughter &c to three regiments and he fell under the command of Col. Wade Hampton at the close, and was regularly discharged at Orangeburg, written by Capt. Smith & signed by Genl. Sumter, for Ten months service as above...."

173. Benjamin Newton: S16493: [Benjamin Newton S16493](#)

"...in the month of August 1780 I volunteered in Capt. John Douglas's company of Col. Williams' regiment of North Carolina regiment and we marched to the Cowpens where we met the militia under Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby and others and from thence we marched to King's Mountain where Col. Campbell was selected as commander and I was engaged in the Battle of King's Mountain where we captured the British and beat Ferguson—after the battle we marched the prisoners to the Moravian town in North Carolina where we were stationed until my time expired which was three months and a few weeks when I was honorably discharged...."

174. Joshua Nichols S32414: [Joshua Nichols S32414](#)

That applicant took up the line of march as leader of said volunteers in the said County of Rowan and marched in direction to Kings Mountain near which he met General Campbell [sic, Colonel William Campbell of the Virginia militia] at the Head of a division and attached himself to his command. That being kindly received and well treated by General Campbell who was one of the most zealous patriots and enterprising officers of those times, applicant marched with the said General Campbell to Kings Mountain where a severe and Bloody Battle ensued between General Campbell, Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Col. Williams [James Williams] & Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] on the part of the Americans and Colonel Ferguson [sic, Major Patrick Ferguson] on the part of the British troops in which engagement the enemy was defeated and Ferguson slain. Applicant states that in this last mentioned battle he received by means of a musket shot from the enemy a slight wound in the right shoulder which said wound is now here shown to the Court and that after the Battle of Kings Mountain and the company of volunteers to which he belonged received from General Campbell a verbal discharge

- from further service and without any written discharge whatsoever (no application being made for any) having been in the service of the United States during this Tour of duty the term of one month.
175. John North R7707: [John North R7707](#)  
"...at Louisville about the year A.D. 1774, 5, 6 or 7 where he then was, he again volunteered in the Rangers Service under Capt. Alexander Irwin, in the Militia service under the command of General Twiggs, and under said Officers served for 2 years protecting the frontier as it was then called in Georgia, and they ranged through what was then called the Rocky Comfort and Ogeechee River countries, and during the said Service, the company killed 2 Indians at one time about the time Col. Williams was killed at King's Mountain,...." [this man is only using the reference to James Williams as a reference to time—he did not serve under him.]
176. Richard Owings: S9449 LRR: [Richard Owings S9449](#)  
"He volunteered under Capt. John Rodgers in what year he does not recollect and marched to the Indian line on Reedy River where he was stationed six months guarding the frontier settlements; was engaged during the term in scouting the country. Having served 6 months, he returned home.  
He again afterwards volunteered under Capt. Chew 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Mitcherson [?] & 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Drury Johnson; marched to Guilder's Creek where we built a block house on the Indian line—at this place was stationed six months employed in scouting parties & guarding against Indian depredations—at the end of the six months was permitted to return home. The detachment in which he served was under the command of Col. Williams—never received a written discharge & has no documentary evidence—knows of no person whose testimony he can procure to prove his services...."
177. Elisha Parker S11354: [Elisha Parker S11354](#)  
That in the year 1777 in the month of January he again enlisted under Captain Trowbridge for & during the War in the Regiment commanded by Col Huntington, but he cannot recollect the no. of the Regiment, that he continued to serve in said Company & Regiment until he was wounded & taken prisoner at Danbury Connecticut in March 1777 that he was put in a prison ship & conveyed round to Charleston South Carolina that he made his escape from imprisonment in June 1780 after having remained a prisoner for more than two years, that he made his way into the upper Country towards his native State, but was destitute of every means of traveling & almost entirely naked, that when he reached the Old Catawba Ford in North Carolina Col Thomas Brannon [sic Thomas Brandon] was lying there with a Company of men preparing to march to Kings Mountain against the Tories, that he joined Brandon's Regiment & marched the next day to near Kings Mountain & joined Col Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] Col Shelby [Isaac Shelby] Col Campbell [William Campbell] & **General Williams [James Williams]** & with them we fought the battle of Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780], that after the battle having served about fifteen days as he belonged to no company & turned out for no time he left the service by the consent of Col Brandon who gave me no discharge but thanked me for volunteering to fight the battle of Kings Mountain
178. James Patterson: W10861: [James Patterson W10861](#)  
"...That from this time until sometime in September 1780 he was at home as a minute man and in scouting parties—that in the latter part of September 1780 he again volunteered for three months as a militia man under Captain Williams [sic,

Col. James Williams], Lieut. Wood; [&] Ensign John Singleton—he volunteered in Rutherford County [NC] at their muster place—he with his company a few days after joined the regiment under Cols Campbell and Cleveland on King's Creek about twelve miles from King's Mountain—this was some time in October, he thinks in the first part of October—that immediately on joining the regiment they marched to King's Mountain against the British and Tories under Major Ferguson—and was in that battle where the British was defeated and Ferguson was killed. [H]is own captain Williams was slain—being shot—he was near him at the time and caught him as he fell—From King's Mountain they marched by Rutherford Court house and the Flint Hills where a number [of] Tories were hung—one Col. Chitwood among the number—thence to Salem where he remained there and in that vicinity during his term on duty and then again obtained his regular discharge from his captain which has been destroyed by fire and returned home...."

179. Abel Pearson S3661 [Abel Pearson S3661](#)

This applicant again entered the service of his country as a Volunteer under Captain Jacob Brown, he thinks in September in the year 1780, and marched to the Greasy Cove on Chucky River where Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Sevier & Shelby [Isaac Shelby] met, they marched across the Allegheny Mountain, fell in with Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] on the way and overtook the British and Tories on Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780],<sup>4</sup> and on the seventh day of October in that year it is believed, the enemy were defeated, with a loss it is believed of about 400 killed on the ground, the loss so far as he knows on part of the Americans was not near to a great – Col Williams [James Williams] received a wound of which he afterwards died. Captain Robert Sevier shared the same fate. About six or 700 Prisoners were taken & applicant guarded the prisoners to Salisbury and was marched to Turkey Cove on Catawba River, and there mustered out of the service, without a written discharge, by Colonels Campbell, Sevier, Shelby & Robertson [Lt. Col. Charles Robertson a/k/a Charles Robeson]. He then returned home having served something like four months this tour. Applicant could prove this tour by Abraham Sevier & Samuel Hand, if he could procure them, but he is not able to procure their attendance they not living residents of this County.

180. Henry Pettit: W5528: [Henry Pettit W5528](#)

"...My next service was when Ferguson & Dunlap marched their Army through South Carolina into North Carolina on their passage they was met by the Americans at Brown Oats fields there was several killed. I was sent from that place with are express to Col. McDowell to reinforce us. We pursued them after being reinforced to Musgrove's Mills on the Inoree (sic, Enoree) River where we overtook them and defeated them. In this service I was under Capt. James Smith, Col. John Thomas commanded...."

181. Henry Pitts S7316: [Henry Pitts S7316](#)

"...During the whole period of his service he was under the command of colonels Hayes & Williams the latter of whom fell at King's mountain.

The greater portion of the time he was under the command of Colonel Hayes, but when not so, under Colonel Williams, Colonel Hayes being sometimes absent to Virginia...."

182. John Pool: S32450 LRR: [John Pool S32450](#)

"...The name of the Colonel under whom he served was James Williams, the name of the Major was Robert Gillam, and his Captain's name was Isaac

Mitchell. This first term of service which was under the said officers commenced in the Fall of the year 1777 and continued three months during which time he was employed principally in guarding a place called Princes' fort in Laurens District South Carolina in which there was a large quantity of provisions. At the time he entered the service he resided in Newberry District South Carolina. He again entered the service in the Spring of 1778 under John Wallace as Captain, William Robertson as Major, and the before mentioned James Williams as Colonel, during this term of service he was employed in guarding a number of prisoners called at that time the Snow Camp Tories at Ninety Six on the line between Abbeville and Edgefield districts South Carolina. From Ninety Six he went to Orangeburg to which place the prisoners were removed and where he was discharged after having continued in the service a little more than three months. When he entered the service this second term he resided at the same place where he entered the service the first time at which place he continued to reside until the close of the Revolution. He was afterwards several times out for short periods on scouts &c against the Tories, but was not out for any considerable length of time at any one period. During the time he was in the service for the two terms first above mentioned, he was a volunteer militia man. He afterwards during the whole period of the war belonged to what were called the minute men who were liable to be called on at any time to go into service, and on the scouting and other expeditions in which he served, he was sometimes drafted but sometimes volunteered and at others he was hired as a substitute. He was engaged in Several skirmishes with the Tories, but in no battle of any considerable consequence whether with them [the Tories] or with the regular British troops. He has no documentary evidence and as he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service...."

183. William Price: W1072: [William Price W1072](#)

About this time, his father's company was attached to Col John Sevier's Regiment in what is now Carter County, East Tennessee. There were then these as officers, Sevier, Williams [James Williams] or Williamson, McDowell [Charles McDowell], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Campbell [William Campbell]. Col Charles Robinson also was along. The troops then marched against Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] at King's Mountain. This he thinks was in the Fall season of the year 1780. This Declarant was in the memorable battle of King's Mountain. He could here give a circumstantial account of the Battle but deems it unnecessary as it is part of the history of the country. He recollects of seeing Col Williamson, or Williams, carried off in a horse litter, wounded. He heard afterwards of his death.

184. Primes: R8486: [Primes R8486](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States as a volunteer and acted in the capacity of waiter to Col. Thomas Carson from Rowan County N. C. in the year 1777; marched to Charleston S. C. where he was taken prisoner, taken to Camden and was paroled together with Col. Carson and others; when affiant and the balance of them violated their parole; Joined the American army again at Salisbury; was retaken by the British at the Gum Swamp in S. C.; was released by Gen. Marion at Pee Dee Marsh; from there to the head of Catawba; Joined the American Army under Genl. Gates; was in the Battle of Camden, which was in August 1780 where affiant was wounded on the head; [he] thinks he was attached to Capt. Garter's company; then was marched to N.C.; was attached to Col. Williams' Regiment; was in the Battle of King's Mountain on \_\_ [blank in the original] day of 1780; in this [service] your [deponent] got acquainted with Capts

Abbott, LeRoy & Lock, the latter of whom was killed at the widow Torren's by the British and Tories. [He] knew Col. Cleveland well. [A]fter the Battle of King's Mountain [he] went back to the Interior...."

185. William Proffit R8499: [William Proffit R8499](#)

She further testifies that the said William Proffit was a wagoner and was engaged in hauling provisions when the battle of Kings Mountain which was fought in October 1780 [October 7, 1780] by the American Colonels Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier], Williams [James Williams] and Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], and Colonel Cleveland Belonging to this latter Colonel's Regiment was the William Proffit who was also a wagoner and he and his team were employed by Colonel Cleveland for the term of months.

186. Matthew Pryor: S3747: [Matthew Pryor S3747](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated: that is to say, as a volunteer under the immediate command of Captain John Douglas, Lieut. Thomas Neeley and Ensign Barnett who belonged to Col. James Williams Regiment who as this applicant understood got a permit from the Governor of North Carolina to raise two companies of volunteers in Caswell County N. C. This applicant was immediately after entering the service marched under the before named officers to King's Mountain and was in the battle called King's Mountain battle where Col. James Williams was mortally wounded of which wound he died the succeeding day. This applicant was then marched to Moravian Town Stokes County N. C. as one of the guards that had charge of the prisoners taken at the above mentioned battle from whence he returned home and was regularly discharged by Capt. John Douglas under whom this applicant served the whole tour, which discharge is herewith exhibited to accompany this declaration. This was a three months' tour...."

187. Samuel Quinton: S32461: [Samuel Quinton S32461](#)

"...That he the said Samuel Quinton, Senior, resided I what is now "Union District" South Carolina, at the time of the War of the Revolution, and entered the service of the United States as a private under the command of Captain John Mapp of Colonel Fair's Regiment of South Carolina Militia and served about eighteen months at the close of the ward, and was at the battle on the Enoree, near Musgrove's Mills, and was then joined to Colonel Williams' regiment form Hillsborough, North Carolina, and was at the Battle of King's Mountain, and that he is now very poor, and feeble form age, and solely dependent upon his own labor for the support of himself and an aged wife, which has induced him to apply to Congress for such relief as is provided by law for persons who have rendered like services...."

188. Joseph Ratchford W3866: [Joseph Ratchford W3866](#)

Personally came Samuel M.C.Elhany [Samuel McElhany]<sup>5</sup> , before me the Subscribing Magistrate who being duly sworn saith that he knew Joseph Ratchford that he was a soldier of the American Revolution, that he Ratchford and deponent were in the battles of Rocky Mount [July 30, 1780] under General Sumpter [Thomas Sumter] and King's Mountain under the command of Colonels Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] and Williams [James Williams] says that Ratchford was to the best of his Knowledge in Colonel Bratton's Regiment does not know what Captain he was under.

189. William Rawls S47905: [William Rawls S47905](#)

...until Charleston fell into the possession of the British he then moved into North Carolina and joined General Sumpter's [sic, Thomas Sumter's] Army in

the year 1780 he joined Captain Fennel's [sic?] Company and remained in General Sumter's Army up to the time of his defeat on the Catawba River that after Sumter's defeat he was not again in service until he joined Captain Fennel's company before the battle of King's Mountain and that he was in Captain Fennel's company at the battle of King's Mountain at which battle Colonel Williams [James Williams] and Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Colonel Campbell [William Campbell] were the principle officers that he was not again in service until the siege of Augusta when he was under the command of Captain McCoy and Colonel Hammond [either Samuel or LeRoy Hammond] and that after the Americans took possession of Augusta he was not again in service...

190. James Renick: S14262: [James Renick S14262](#)

"...I was at the Eutaw Spring under Genl Greene, at the Battle of King's Mountain under Col. Williams, at the Cowpens under Morgan, at the Battle of Blackstock's where Sumter was wounded and at several other engagements...."

191. John Ridgeway: S21947 LRR: [John Ridgeway S21947](#)

"...That he volunteered in the militia of South Carolina in the Fall of 1777 under Capt. John Rodgers and served a tour of three months during which tour he assisted in building a blockhouse on the Indian line to protect the white citizens of So. Carolina from the Indians. In January 1778 he again volunteered and served a tour of three months under Capt. James Mulwee (sic, Milwee) in Col. Hayes' Regiment of So. Carolina militia. William Mulwee (Milwee) was his Major during this tour he was stationed at a Block House on the Indian Line. In the fall of 1779 he was drafted for a tour of three months and served under Capt. John Stephens about two months of the time when Stephens was relieved for improper conduct and the company in consequence of the approach of the Tories under Col. Boyd dispersed. In March 1780, he was drafted for three months under Capt. John Ritcher in the Regiment of So. Ca. militia commanded by Col. Robert McCrary. We were marched to Covert Hill near Augusta Georgia. From that place we started to Charleston and on our way heard of the fall of that place. We were marched across [the] Santee River for safety and came up on the opposite side. We were marched to Granby and there discharged a few days before the expiration of our tour of service. Genl. Williamson and Genl. Pickens were our commanders during this expedition....."

192. Samuel Ridgeway: S4119 LRR: [Samuel Ridgeway S4119](#)

"...this declarant volunteered in a place then as near as he can remember called Craven County District Ninety Six in the State of South Carolina in a company commanded by Captain James Harvey Lieutenant William Rogers Ensign John McCain on the first of July 1778 for five months and served out his time and was honorably discharged by Capt. Harvey. [He] had a written discharge which is lost by time and accident. During the aforesaid five months the was in the first place marched to a place called Seneca in the Cherokee Nation and this declarant and the company were engaged in a battle with the Indians & Tories. After the battle the company was marched to Tugalo River so called about four miles above the Indian Towns and at that place the company had another engagement with the Indians & Tories. Our Lieutenant was killed and one John Willard a private badly wounded. The company was after that marched to the Indian boundary line and were discharged about the first of December as aforesaid at a place called Killet's Station in South Carolina by Captain Harvey as aforesaid. The Battalion to which the company was attached was commanded by Major Jonathan Downs and the

Regiment was commanded by Colonel James Williams and the Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Andrew Williamson.

On the first of April 1779 this declarant again volunteered for six months into a company commanded by Captain Henry Pauling Lieutenant Carter the name of the ensign is not remembered. The company was raised in District Ninety Six where this declarant then lived the company was attached to a Battalion under the command of Major William Mulwee (sic, Milwee) and the Battalion was attached to a Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams. The army then marched in pursuit of the Indians and Tories to Tugalo or Savany (sic, Savannah) River then returned to a place called Musgrove's Mills on Enoree River in South Carolina. After a short stay, the army marched to Broad River in South Carolina from thence it was marched to Tiger River where Colonel Washington with two hundred men under his command joined the army . We then marched to a place called Williams' Fort where the British had a small force stationed and took the Fort with the loss of eight or nine men. The Army then marched to a place called Fair Forest in South Carolina. The army then marched to Bush River where there was a battle with the British & Indians where was killed about thirty five or forty and a few in the American army. The army then marched to Morgan's encampment on Pacolet River where we were stationed about two weeks after which the army was marched to a place called the Cowpens in North Carolina (sic) where was a severe battle between the Americans & British and a large number killed on both sides. This declarant was retained until the seventeenth day of January 1780 and was out from the time he entered the service to the time he was discharged nine months and a half. This declarant was discharged at the Cowpens by his captain which discharge is lost by time and accident.

This declarant was again called out in a company commanded by Captain John Ridgeway, the Father of this declarant from District 96 in South Carolina about the first of April 1780 for four months. The company was first marched to a place called Indian Creek in South Carolina where the company destroyed a large amount of Property belonging to the Tories. After serving out said four months this declarant together with the company were discharged by Colonel Hase (sic, Joseph Hayes) at Indian Creek and this declarant had a written discharge which is lost by time and accident...."

193. William Robertson S4790 [William Robertson S4790](#)

The next tour of duty performed by affiant was against the British and Tories. It was a tour of three months -- said William Robertson was along and both were in the company commanded by Capt. Robert Sevier. Affiant and Robertson were during this tour in the battle at Kings Mountain. The commanding Officers were Campbell, Sevier, Tipton, Walton, Shelby, Williamson [sic, James Williams], Robertson and Cleveland. Capt. Robert Sevier was wounded in said Battle and short time thereafter died of the wound. Capt. Sevier was the Brother-in-law of said William Robertson & affiant's recollection is that he Robertson stayed with and attended on said Sevier until his death.

194. John Robuck (Roebuck) R8917: [John Robuck \(Roebuck\) R8917](#)

"...he was in different parts of the State of South Carolina and was in several Skirmishes against the Tories one of which was on Bush River the Company to which he belonged was attached to a Regiment or Battalion which was Commanded by Colonel James Williams who was afterwards Killed at the battle of Kings Mountain and the same Company was also

during part of the time attached to a Battalion or Regiment which was Commanded by Colonel Benjamin Robuck who was a brother to this declarant but the company acted most of the time as a detachment against the Tories as above Stated....”

195. John Rogers SC2116: [John Rodgers SC2116](#)

The Memorial of John Rogers respectfully Sheweth, that your memorialist was appointed a Captain in a Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams and was employed in several expeditions against the Cherokee Indians in the year 1776 & 1779, for which he then received his full pay that shortly after this, he was applied to by General Williamson [Andrew Williamson] who then commanded a brigade of militia in the service of the State,...

196. William T. Rodgers W11186 LRR: [William T. Rodgers W11186](#)

Widow's states that her husband served under Capt. Lewis Duval, Col. Joseph Hayes and Col. Levi Casey from April 1781 to February 1783.

197. Ezekiel Rogers R8941: [Ezekiel Rogers R8941](#)

He swears that he was at the battle of the Cowpens and fought there under his own officer, Captain Richard Mason and General Daniel Morgan -- that he fought at the battle at King's Mountain under Captain Richard Mason where his hat was cut cockeyed & all by a musket ball -- and the skirt of his coat cut by another ball -- where Colonel \_\_ Williams [James Williams] was killed & 800 Tories won called Hubbard were taken prisoners

198. Benjamin Rowe: W57 LRR: [Benjamin Rowe W57](#)

"...He was born in Halifax County, State of Virginia on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of April 1758 and that he has a record of his age taken from his father's family Bible and that it is at his house. He was drafted in September 1778. This applicant cannot now recollect the day of the Month he entered the Service at that time he was living in Lawrence [sic, Laurens] district State of South Carolina. James Pollard was his Captain his lieutenant's name he has forgotten, Robert Finney was his Ensign, James Williams was his Colonel and Robert McCrary, Lieutenant Colonel for the term of three months. They marched through Abbeville district and crossed the Savannah River and went into the State of Georgia; went on into the Cherokee nation and there attacked a small party of the Indians and defeated them. The place where the battle took place was on the head waters of the Okmulgee River. They after the battle returned again to the State of Georgia and from thence home to Lawrence district in South Carolina where they were dismissed some time in December of the same year. He further states that he never received any written discharge for this term of service.

This applicant volunteered in 1779 in Lawrence district South Carolina where he was living when called into service about the first of the month of March under lieutenant Dial who commanded the company; James Williams was Colonel commandant of the regiment; Frank Taylor was adjutant of the Regiment; William Mulwee [sic, Milwee] and James Henderson were Captains in the same Regiment; they marched on and joined General Williamson who was at that time encamped near Augusta; crossed the River Savannah at Augusta and pursued the British forces towards the town of Savannah Town in the State of Georgia; then recrossed the river and joined General Lincoln who was encamped near the same river. General Lincoln then proceeded with his forces to Dorchester South Carolina and stayed there some days and then marched near Stono fort in the same State and on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1779 attempted to storm the fort but failed in doing so and about the 10<sup>th</sup> of July of the same year the



Campaign broke up and the troops were dismissed and sent home. This applicant states that in this tour he served four months and ten or twelve days and also that he never received any written discharge for said term of service. A man by the name of Mason was Colonel of one of the regiments in General Lincoln's continental Brigade and Captain Doggal commanded a company in Colonel Mason's regiment and was killed at the Battle of Stono fort and Lieutenant Dial was killed also in the same battle. This applicant volunteered again in the month of March 1780 in Lawrence District South Carolina where he was living when called into service and went out under Lieutenant Watts who had command of a company under Colonel Williams. They marched into the State of Georgia near Augusta and joined General Clark [sic, Clarke] near Augusta; stayed there some time; Crossed the river again into South Carolina under the command of Colonel Pickens afterwards General Pickens; marched thence to Camden South Carolina at which place they heard of the surrender of Charlestown; after hearing of which they marched into Newberry District South Carolina and were discharged until further orders which was about the 20<sup>th</sup> of May 1780. We took home with us our arms.

In April we received orders to meet again to enter the service under Col. Hays [sic, Hayes] who succeeded Col. Williams who got killed in the [?] at King's Mountain, i.e., Ferguson's Defeat. This was in the year of 1781 and Daniel Williams was my captain who succeeded Capt. James Pollard who was taken by a party of Tories and carried to Charlestown South Carolina and there died with the small pox and Lieutenant Watts moved to the State of Virginia during the time of the discharge, and the orders to meet again. We joined General Greene at Peach Hill about ten miles from ninety six. Marched to ninety six and layed siege to the place about 30 days. The siege remained by the British getting a reinforcement from Charlestown under the command of Rodden [sic, Rawdon]; his rank he cannot now recollect. We then marched to a place called the Cross Roads in South Carolina in Chester District where Chester Court house now stands; stayed there some days; moved down to the Congaree River after some days. General Greene sent Col. Hayes with his regiment near ninety six to watch the maneuvers of the British; when we got there we found the British were moving position; we followed them some distance towards Charlestown; we then returned home to Lawrence District South Carolina and found the Tories in a scattered [?] and Col. Hayes thought it expedient to raise a company of Rangers of which Company the applicant was one under the command of Captain Oliver Tolls [sic, Towels] who had been a continental Captain. [This service] lasted until the last of October or the first of November 1781 about which time Captain Tolls was killed at his station while a part of the Rangers were out scouting and the company's was dissolved at the different periods of service mentioned. Your applicant [?] in Lawrence District South Carolina. He never received any written discharge for any term of service. He lived in the District and State aforesaid at all the times when he was called into Service. After [the] war, this applicant lived in Lawrence District South Carolina until 1816; then he moved to Lincoln County Tennessee where he now lives in all the services he has used or mentioned in this declaration he has served sixteen months. He has no documentary evidence and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services. He hereby relinquishes etc.

That he was at the Battle of King's Mountain under the Command of McDowell where Williamson [sic, James Williams] was the **General**, who was killed.

200. John Sarrett W312: [John Sarrett W312](#)

That he entered the service of the United States, as a volunteer, from Caswell County North Carolina, not long before the battle of Kings Mountain in the fall of the year 1780 as well as he recollects under the command of the following named officers, to wit -- his Captain's name was James Faulker [sic, Faulkner?], Major Dempsey Moore and Colonel William Moore, all of the North Carolina Militia of which company declarant was made Sergeant when he first entered the service -- these troops were called together for the purpose of arresting the progress of Major Ferguson, who was defeated and slain at Kings Mountain; he had at first joined the brave Colonel Williams [James Williams] who so gloriously fell in that action but was afterwards prevailed upon to go with his immediate neighbors under the command of Colonel Moore; by which means he was prevented from sharing the dangers and perhaps the glory of that memorable battle, Colonel Moore having joined General Butler who did not arrive at Kings Mountain, having heard of the battle at that place, while lying at the Island Ford on the Yadkin River

201. Lewis Saxon: W21791 LRR: [Lewis Saxon W21791](#)

Widow states that her husband served in 1778 under Col. James Williams and Col. Robert McCrary and again in 1779 under these same officers. Her husband volunteered under Col. Joseph Hayes in December 1780 and was appointed as a captain. He fought at the Battles of Cowpens and Eutaw Springs.

202. Samuel Saxon: R9400 LRR: [Samuel Saxon \(Sexton\) R9400](#)

"...He was born at what is now Chatham court house in North Carolina in the year 1762 and has a record of his age showing this fact in the family bible. I was living in what I understood to be Lawrence (sic, Laurens) district in the state of South Carolina when [I] entered into the service of the United States; whence I moved from after the revolutionary war into Kentucky from thence into Indiana, and thence to Illinois where I now live. I was seized while yet a boy by a party of Tories, and so severely beaten that my life was despaired of, when Major Jonathan Downs, who lived in the same neighborhood found me and took me to his house, procured a surgeon, and rendered me every assistance at his own expense. After remaining at his house about nine weeks and after I had partially recovered, at band of Tories came to the house and again seized me, stupefied me and again beat me. At the suggestion of Major Downs, I made my escape and joined the American army at the Cowpens, the day before the battle of the 17<sup>th</sup> of January 1780 or 1781 was fought at that place. On my route to the Cowpens I succeeded in inducing twenty five men to join me, and was chosen their captain. We heard of a contemplated attack from the Tories, and lay in ambush until they came up and defeated them. We proceeded and offered our services to the army at the Cowpens, were received and I and my company were put under the command of Captain Hays (sic, Joseph Hayes), who was under General Pickens and Colonel Morgan of the regular or Continental army. I was in the battle of Cowpens at the head of and in command of my company, under Col. Hayes. I remember Colonel Washington, who commanded a body of horse, and a captain Lee, of his command. These are all the officers except Colonel Morgan belonging to the regular army who I now recollect nor do I remember particularly any of the militia except Col. Hayes' regiment. After the battle I was ordered, together with three or four other companies of Colonel Hayes' command, to

Hillsborough in North Carolina in charge of the prisoners taken at the battle of the Cowpens. At Hillsborough we remained about two weeks where the prisoners were delivered over to the jailors, and we marched down to Catawba River where we met Colonel Williams, who conducted us to the station of General Sumpter (sic, Thomas Sumter) on the same river in North Carolina. Col. Williams was then placed in command of us, under General Sumter, and we were taken to the Hanging rock in North Carolina, in order to surprise a body of Tories stationed there. The night before we arrived, a body of British had taken up a position near that of the Tories separated from them by a marsh (not sure of this word). Neither the Tories or we were apprised of the British having taken this position, nor were the British aware of the position of the Tories. We attacked the latter as they were preparing breakfast, and defeated them. They fell back upon the British who taking them for us fired upon and destroyed a number of them. In the pursuit my company got separated from the main body of our troops and we were intercepted by a line of the British formed between me and Col. Williams. We, however, rushed upon the line and broke our way losing in killed and missing 15 men out of 30, to which latter number my company had by this time augmented. After passing through the line, we joined Col. Williams, turned about, and took part in the battle which ensued, and which resulted in the defeat of the British.

From the Hanging Rock we were led off about twenty miles, where we were dismissed by Colonel Williams, and did not receive any written discharge. During the period of service, which I have described, and which lasted one month and a half, I never received any commission as captain but was so chosen by my company, was as received into the service, and was engaged in the battles of the Cowpens and the Hanging Rock at the head of my company, and was by all the officers recognized as captain. There was no regular troops with us during our expedition to the Hanging Rock and the only militia regiment was Col. Williams...."

203. James Scarborough: S7467: [James Scarborough \(Scarborough\) S7467](#)

"His third tour of service he volunteered as a Captain Commissioned by Gov Caswell in July 1780 as appears from the commission. Field Officers Gen. Allen Jones, Col Henry Hart, Lieutenant Col Branch. He marched through different parts of this State and to a place on the border of South Carolina called New Providence where he joined the Continental Army under the Command of Brig Gen. Smallwood [William Smallwood]. He was then sent by Gen. Smallwood to King's Mountain in South Carolina under Col William Richardson Davie to the assistance of Gen. Williams [James Williams] at the time of Ferguson's [Patrick Ferguson's] defeat at that place...."

204. John Scott: 32508: [John Scott S32508](#)

"...After that battle [declarant has described his participation at Eutaw Springs under Genl Greene against the British commanded by Stewart] part of our officers went on to Georgetown. This applicant, under command of Col. Joh [document torn and part missing] Williams to King's Mountain. Col. ~~Lacey~~ William Campbell commanded the Americans—forgot the day but recollects that Col. Williams was killed & Col. Ferguson...." [WTG note: the declarant was clearly confused as to the sequence of the battles since Eutaw Springs occurred in late summer of 1781 and King's Mountain was in early October 1780.]

205. Benjamin Sharp: S17086: [Benjamin Sharp S17086](#)

"...In the year 1780 as I believe, Col. McDowell of North Carolina fled over the mountain from the head waters of the Catawba River, being driven from thence by a large body of British and Tories under the command of Major Ferguson, a

British Officer. I then volunteered I think early in September under Captain Robert Craig, Lieut. William Blackburn and Ensign Nathaniel Dryden, and we marched for the Carolinas under the command of Col. William Campbell. On our way we were joined by the Cols. Shelby, Sevier, Cleveland & Genl. Williams, and their regiments. We overtook the British and Tories in South Carolina on Kings Mountain where Ferguson was killed and his whole army killed or taken. I was in the battle. Col. Campbell was appointed to Command & Genl. Williams and my commanding Lieut. and Ensign were killed in the action. The battle was fought I believe on the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> of October and I think I returned home about the last of November. I left Col. Campbell by his permission, after the Company I served in had left him, he was then about two days march below Wilkes Courthouse on the Yadkin River in North Carolina. On this expedition we suffered greatly through hard duty and want of provision...."

206. William Shaw R9446: [William Shaw R9446](#)

I was also in the hard fought & bloody battle at King's Mountain in this District, under the command of Captain Moffett [John Moffett] – where the American force commanded by Colonels Williams [James Williams], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & others defeated with great loss, the enemy were commanded by Col. Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson]. History informs us that this battle was fought 7<sup>th</sup> October 1780.

207. James Sherer: W4512 LRR: [James Sherer W4512](#)

"...[That he entered the service] As a volunteer under Samuel Marrow [looks like "Muner": could it be Moore] Capt., James Duggins, Lieut.: he messed with his Capt & Lieut.—Thomas & William Starks; does not recollect the others of the same Horse company. This company was raised in what was then 96 District now called Newberry District where Deponent lived. This company (in part) marched to the Frontiers of S. Ca. where [sic, on] Reedy River after joining the army at Snow Camps. This deponent was one of a Guard & at the head of it to take care of two or three prisoners, one of the name of William Willis [the name is written over, could be "Williams" or "Wallace"], a Tory—the principal officers at the Snow Camps on Duncan Creek were Genl. Richardson, Col. Williams, Col. Lindsey & Major Smith—there was no regularity in officers at that day which would have impressed the different grades upon Deponent's recollection. Deponent cannot recollect the date of his entering the service, but knows or within reason it was two weeks before the falling of the deep snow which gave the place the name of the Snow Camps. He thinks this was in 1774 [sic, 1776] in January or December [1775]. He continued in active service: was sent off home with the prisoners (suspected only of disloyalty) to do with them as his discretion should direct. About this time, it was surmised that the Indians & Tories were rising against us. He was next called to Lindley's Fort to defend the Frontier—continued there a considerable time; cannot recollect how long—but from a short time after the Snow Camps until August or September. The only reason though for firing upon [sic, during] these months is that new Peach Brandy was ready for market & some of his comrades drank too freely—during his stay in the Fort, he was under Thomas Lindsey & Lewis Hogg, Lieut. afterwards Major. There were three or four other companies; Captains not recollected. Col. Williams commanded, was afterwards killed at 96 [sic, King's Mountain]. During the stay at the Fort, Indians & white men attacked the Fort in the night, but were defeated by our forces which marched out of the Fort [it] being badly constructed and dispersed the enemy & took the painted white men prisoners—among them

Zachariah Sparks—These forces returned homeward—remained a few days and on being called again, assembled at an old Blockhouse on the waters of Reedy River; remained there at least four months performing no other active services but scouting...."

208. Richard Shipp: R9515: [Richard Shipp R9515](#)

"...That he was a first lieutenant under Capt. Joseph Cloud (sic, Cloyd) of Stokes County, North Carolina, and was in active service as such during the revolutionary war on the side of Independence. That he was commissioned as such lieutenant by the Governor of the state, whose name he cannot recollect, that he was in the battle of King's Mountain, with Captain Cloyd, where were the following officers, as well as he recollects, Campbell, Cleveland (commonly called Old Ben), Sevier and Williams, which last was the Col. of Stokes County Militia and under whom Capt. Cloyd and himself as lieutenant acted—That he was also at the battle of Guilford Court house where Morgan commanded—Lee as well as he recollects, also, Cleveland & Williams and Cloyd were in the action, and that he was discharged four or five days after the battle of Guilford Court house. Upon our retreat after the Battle of King's Mountain, we crossed the Yadkin River, at the Shallow Ford, during the fall of Rain, Cornwallis reached the river at night, and before day it was so swollen as to prevent his pursuing us further. We went onto Guilford Court house, where we were reinforced by Ferguson's force, and the militia...."

[WTG note: is this a different "Col. Williams?" Moss does not list any officer named Williams from Stokes County NC as being at KM. JW is known to have recruited in Stokes as well as Caswell County following MM.]

209. Enoch Smith: S31975 [probably not a reference to James Williams]: [Enoch Smith S31975](#)

"...he entered the service in the month of September or October but cannot say on which day of the month or in which of said months in the year Seventeen hundred and Seventy Six and left the Service in the year Seventeen hundred and Eighty One; that he resided in Surry County North Carolina when he entered the Service and was drafted into the same & was commanded by Capt. Richard Goode, Major Joseph [name illegible] & Col. James Williams [sic, probably Joseph Williams]; deponent says that he was not in any formal engagement during the time of Service that he marched across the Blue Ridge at the flowing gap and joined the Virginia troops under the command of Col. Christy [?] at a place called the long Island of Holston River in the State of Tennessee; that he assisted in driving the Cherokee Indians from several Towns to Wit, Big Island Town, Chilhowie Town and some other towns the names of which he cannot recollect; then returned home after a tour of Six months; removed to the State of South Carolina, Newberry District; was called into Service again..."

210. Nathan Smith R9816: [Nathan Smith R9816](#)

After that he had served his full term of three years as aforesaid that he received a regular discharge in writing which has since been lost but where or how he cannot now well recollect he took no care of it not thinking that it would ever be of any material benefit to him. That he (declarant) recollects that he was under different captains and other officers many of them whose names he cannot now recollect in consequence of his memory and mind failing much during several years past. That he (declarant) also recollects Col Williams [James Williams] of the American Army at Kings Mountain and Captain or Colonel Herring [?][ this may be a reference to Capt. Benjamin Heardon of Frederick County Virginia who is believed to have been at Kings Mountain]. That he (declarant) suffered

much at the Battles of Kings Mountain and Guilford at both of which there was hard fighting and suffered very much by hard marches night and day by heat, wet and cold through all the different seasons --

211. William Smith W22272: [William Smith W22272](#)

"... The NC & Ky troop, left them at Broad River: Sumter remained there some time sending out scouting parties this deponent was out in several skirmishes during the time he was in the battle at the hanging rock Sumter was there this deponent was in Colonel Thomas' Regiment: he was also in the battle at Musgroves Mills on Enoree [River] Sumter was not there Colonels Clark, Williams commanded...."

212. John Speake (in affidavit in support of claim of [Samuel Lindsey SC9](#))

In the year following this deponent served in the same campaign with said Lindsey – against the Cherokee Nation of Indians under the command of General Andrew Williamson the Regiment to which we both belonged to was that of Col. James Williams of the South Carolina Militia – the company commanded by Capt Samuel Morrow, Lieutenant Gerrard Smith & Thomas Dugan – cannot say the length of said campaign but thinks about four months – we were engaged in a Battle for the first – during that campaign at Lindley Fort – the second engagement was on the Toogaloe [Tugaloo] River at a place called Brasstown [Brass Town] being the Indian name thereof – the third engagement was at a place called Tomasse [Tamasee or Tomassee] – better known by the ring fight – the next place this deponent was actively engaged with said Lindsey.

213. Henry Story: S32537: [Henry Story S32537](#)

"...about the first of May 1780 he volunteered as a private soldier in Capt. Matthew Patton's company under the command of Col. Thomas Brandon & served from that time until the conclusion of the war as sergeant. He states that the battles or engagements of any consequence that he was in during the time of his service were the following: The Battle with the British & Tories at Musgrove's Mill in South Carolina on the River called Enoree (spelled Inoree) under Colonels Shelby and Clarke; at Ferguson's defeat at King's Mountain under the command of Colonels Campbell, Williams and Brandon; Also at Blackstocks on Tiger River under the command of Genl. Sumter (where the General received a wound in his shoulder); and at Col. Tarleton's defeat at the Cowpens under the command of General Morgan...."

214. John Story: W1507: [John Story W1507](#)

"...That he did again enter the service of the United States in the month of July 1780 as well as he now remembers as a volunteer and private soldier in the Company of Capt. White upon a tour of three months that said company rendezvoused in said county of Guilford and very soon marched into South Carolina to a place called Log Town situated not far from Camden, or they started to march to Log Town, but if this declarant's memory serves his correctly, before reaching Log Town, they were informed that Genl. Gates had been defeated by the retreating soldiers whom they met. That we were then ordered to march back to Hillsborough North Carolina and there to wait further orders—and that they were there stationed a short time; that the company to which this declarant belonged then came under the command of Col. Williams—That they were ordered to march to the Cowpens where they met Col. Campbell, Major Shelby, Major Sevier—Cleveland &c and as well as he now recollects they were immediately marched across Broad River a short distance from the Cowpens; that the same or the next day was fought the battle of King's Mountain in which

we were successful—that from there we marched to the neighborhood of a place called Ninety Six—and after having been stationed there and at other points we were marched to Guilford county North Carolina and discharged—after having served out his term of service faithfully...."

215. James Swann SC2113: [James Swann SC2113](#)

Before me John Willson one of the Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid Personally Came James Swan[sic] and being Duly Sworn and on oath saith that he was wounded in his shoulder in or about the month of August in the year 1780 in the service of said State under the Command of Col. James Williams and by Reason of said Wound he is not able to Labour for the suport of himself and family as formerly and that he owns but two hundred acres of poore Lands and one small Negroe and that he was at that time a Citizen of said State and hath Continued so since to this time and that he was still a friend to this Country.

216. Josiah Tanner: W9503: [Josiah Tanner W9503](#)

The widow states that her husband joined the army sometime in May 1780 in SC; fought under Col. Williams at King's Mountain; was wounded in the arm at that battle; returned home to recover from his wounds; then volunteered again under Colonel Morgan and fought at Cowpens.

217. Isaac Taylor W6235: [Isaac Taylor W6235](#)

"...They then returned & Joined McDowell again, who Marched to Pacolet against the British then lying at a place called Fare Forest [sic,Fairforest] that a portion of the Army under Colonels Shelby, Clark [sic, Elijah Clarke] & Williams [James Williams] met the enemy at an old iron works & fought them Shelby obtaining the victory with the loss of Fifteen Men, & Colonel Williams, a Georgian. The enemy's loss was about 30 killed & 15 prisoners. This applicant was not in the engagement having been selected as a spy from thence they returned home, being discharged, verbally, near Broad River, the time of service being out with the exception of a few days to get home in...."

218. William Teague: W208 LRR: [William Teague W208](#)

"...That he entered the United States services under the following named Officers and served as herein stated to wit: Under Capt. William Mulwee's he first entered the services of the United States in the Militia of South Carolina for Laurens County - he does not recollect the date with any kind of certainty but believes that it was in the summer of the year 1780, he however recollects well that he was first called into the service some three or four months previous to the defeat of Major Ferguson of the British Army. After he had been in the service three weeks at a station on the Enoree River, he had a severe attack of fever and his Captain permitted him to return home, finding a favorable opportunity to get a horse to ride; during his sickness he heard of the defeat of Ferguson, and the death of Col. Williams who was killed in the action. He knew Col. Branan (sic, Thomas Brandon) of the South Carolina Troops. Some time after, perhaps the next year, he was again called upon as a militia man to serve a tour under the same Captain above mentioned, was mustered into service at Hammond's old store on Bush River in the County of Laurens - and he had been there two weeks, his father hired a man as a substitute and he returned home - does not recall the name of he substitute...."

219. Robert Templeton S32550: [Robert Templeton S32550](#)

"5. I knew Colonel James Williams, General Williamson [Andrew Williamson] and General Greene and they commanded in that quarter -- that I served 4 tours."

220. Burwell Thompson: S3801: [Burwell Thompson S3801](#)

"...He again volunteered in 1780 and marched under he thinks Capt. Roebuck in the Regiment commanded by Col. Williams. He was in the battle of Kings Mountain, in the 14<sup>th</sup> of October 1780--& afterwards in the battles of Cowpens & Guilford. Previous to the battle of Cowpens, he united himself to the light Horse commanded by Col. Washington. At Guilford he was in the Brigade commanded by Genl. Pickens—he does not recollect the other officers. Col. Williams was killed at the battle of Kings Mountain...."

221. Stephen Thompson: S1595: [Stephen Thompson S1595](#)

"...That in the month of June 1780 he again volunteered to perform a nine months term of duty under Captain Culbertson, Lieut. Smith (the Ensign's name [? several illegible words] officers in the Regiment commanded by Col. Williams and Major Thomas, that he was marched under said officers from Spartanburg (where he lived) across Broad River and to near Camden S.C. where they joined the American Army commanded by Genl. Gates; that they were then shortly marched to Camden S. C. where (in the month of August 1780) they fought the British commanded by Lord Cornwallis, in which Battle this applicant fought; that shortly after the Battle had been fought at Camden, this applicant was marched with Col. Williams' Regiment through Chester and Union Counties S.C. to King's Mountain, in the state of South Carolina, at which place they arrived the day before the Battle was then fought by the Americans under the command of Cols. Campbell, Cleveland, Sevier, Shelby, Clarke and others, with the British and Tories under the command of Col. Ferguson in the month of September (sic, October) 1780 in which Battle this applicant fought; that shortly after this Battle, he was marched from King's Mountain under Capt. Culbertson to Jamison's Fort near the head of Pacolet, where he was stationed as a guard under Capt. Jamison, where he remained until in the month of March 1781 when he was discharged, during which service he was occasionally called out on scouting expeditions, but was in no general battles...."

222. James Thurston SC3377: [James Thurston SC3377](#)

The Petition of James Thurston Humbly Sheweth –

That your petitioner in the Course of the last war with Great Britain served his country in the character of a private Soldier in a Regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams, with unblemished reputation.

223. Golding Tinsley: S18246 LRR: [Golding Tinsley S18246](#)

"...I first entered the service as a volunteer under Captain Hays (sic, Joseph Hayes), Col. James Williams and Genl. Williamson having the chief command sometime in April 1778 to Augusta, Georgia, where I served a two months Campaign. I then volunteered my services to Stono, 19<sup>th</sup> of June, 1778, where I fought under the command of Capt. Leonard, Major Pickens, Col. Williams and Genl. Lincoln. I again volunteered my services to Savannah, Georgia 9<sup>th</sup> of October 1779, where I fought under the command of Capt. J. Hayes, Col. James Williams and Genl. Lincoln in a tour of two months. In my return from Savannah, I volunteered my services under Capt. Richie, with whom I served until the fall of Charleston, a space of time near six months. I then fill in with the refugees with whom I fought under the command of Capt. D. Williams & Col. James Williams and fought at the battle of King's Mountain where Col. Williams was killed. From thence I continued with the refugees under the command of Capt. John Jones and Col. Hayes & under whom I fought in the battle at Blackstocks on the twentieth of November 1780 from thence I continued under



the same officers with whom I fought at the Battle at the Cowpens which took place in 1781. I then continued with the refugees until about a week before the battle at Guilford Court House in North Carolina when my horse was taken from me in my attempt to cross Adkin (sic, Yadkin) River, on which account I was compelled to leave my company. I then went forthwith to Culpepper County in Virginia where being entirely moneyless was forced to take another man's place to get another horse, in substitution for whom I served six months, during which time I was present in the conflict which proved the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Little York in Virginia. In the spring of 1782, I returned home to Newberry District South Carolina. Soon after which time I went on a tour to Bacon's Bridge on Ashley River So. Ca. under Captain Irby and Genl. Pickens. I then returned and served out the end of the war under my Brother Capt. James Tinsley, and Col. Levi Casey...."

"In the month of April 1778 I first entered into the Service of the United States in Newberry District South Carolina as a volunteer under the command of Captain Hayes, Colonel Williams and General Williamson and marched to the city of Augusta Georgia. I served a tour of 2 months and was discharged verbally. I then in a very short time volunteered under Captain Leonard and marched to Stono where we fought the battle of Stono under the command of Captain Leonard, Major Pickens, Colonel Williams & General Lincoln. I served in this tour 3 months. We then marched through the State across the River which was then called Cumbee [Combahee?] to the coast in sight of an Island the name of which I have forgotten where we saw the forces of the enemy from thence we marched back to Newberry & was again verbally discharged after serving a tour of 3 months. In the year 1779 -- I again volunteered under Captain Hayes and marched to Savannah, Georgia and was in the battle at that place under the command of Captain Hayes, Colonel Williams and General Lincoln after we were driven back from that place we marched back to Newberry & was verbally discharged after serving a tour of 2 months. I then again volunteered my services in a horse company under Captain Richie a company got up by the order of Colonel Williams to search out and arrest the deserters, robbers, & Tories in Newberry & Laurens Districts which were at that time much infested with such persons. Among whom was the famous Captain Cunningham of bloody memory. We served that way in those 2 districts for near 6 months I am sure as long as 5 months & a half. Sometime about the fall of Charleston, I joined a company of refugees under the command of Captain Daniel Williams in the neighborhood of Kings Mountain and was engaged in the battle at that place under the command of Captain Williams, Colonel Williams & General Shelby on which occasion Colonel Williams was killed. I continued with the Refugees commanded by Captain Jones & Colonel Hayes (who had been promoted to that station) & marched through the upper part of North Carolina & South Carolina & fought the battles at lack stocks Ford on Tiger River and Cowpens after the last mentioned battle we marched into North Carolina and in attempting to cross the Yadkin River my horse was taken from the and was therefore compelled to leave my company -- after serving a tour of 5 months and a half I have then went to Culpeper County Virginia, and took the place of another man as a Substitute under Captain Borten [?] & Colonel Mathis as well as I recollect -- we marched from Culpepper to Petersburg & from thence to Lytle York where we fought the battle which terminated in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. I was then verbally discharged after serving a tour of 6 months. After that I returned to Newberry District South Carolina and in 1782 I volunteered under Captain Irby & General

Pickens & marched to Bacon's Bridge on Ashley River & back home after a tour of 2 months, & was verbally discharged and soon afterwards volunteered under Captain James Tinsley & General Casey & served 3 months scouting in Newberry district it being the end of the war I was then verbally discharged.

224. James Tinsley: S31426 LRR: [James Tinsley S21426](#)

"...I entered the service as a substitute for James Smith under Capt. J. Hayes, Col. James Williams, and General Williamson having the chief command to Augusta Georgia in April 1778 but cannot recollect what day when I served a two month's campaign. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1778, I again substituted for Philip Tinsley, to Stono, where I served two months under Capt Leonard, Major Pickens, Col. J. Williams & Gen. Lincoln. I again substituted for John Sims to Savannah, Georgia Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> 1779 where I served two months and was in the battle under Capt. J. Hayes, Col. James Williams, Gen. Lincoln. I then became a volunteer in the siege of 96 So. Caro. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of May 1780 and continued on as a volunteer in the service until the battle at Blackstocks where I fought under the command of Capt. Daniel Williams, Col. Hays & General Sumpter (sic), the 20<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1780. I then continued on as a volunteer until and was present at the murder of Capt D. Williams, Col. Hays and others by William Cunningham at the place (spelled 'palce') formerly known by the name of Egehill (sic, Edgehill) Station where I was taken prisoner in November 1781. On the night after the same day on which I was taken prisoner, I made my escape and then entered on the expedition against the Cherokee Indians with the command of First Lieutenant under Major Jolly & General Pickens which took place sometime in 1782. Shortly after our return from the Cherokee expedition My brother Capt. Isaac Tinsley & myself with several others got into a conflict with a band of Tories where my brother was killed & myself was wounded in the right shoulder. I was then promoted to the office of Captain by seniority which office I maintained until the end of the war. Col. Levy Casey having chief command, being in active service of the United States for about two years & six months as Capt...."

225. Abraham Toney R10642A: [Abraham Toney R10642](#)

"...during the above mentioned time he was in the battle at Musgrove Mills under Captain Smith: the American forces were commanded by Colonel Clarke: the battle at the Cowpens as volunteer under Colonel Washington of the horse; Captain Clarke to whose company he is deponent belonged was not there: he was also at the battle at Kings Mountain & was in a company commanded he thinks by Lieutenant Roebuck in Colonel Williams command; Colonels Campbell & McDowell of North Carolina were there & this deponent thinks Campbell acted as the commander of the American forces: Colonel Williams received a mortal wound: the enemy were commanded by Ferguson who was killed in the battle..."

226. Thomas Townsend S31428: [Thomas Townsend S31428](#)

In the summer of the year 1780, he volunteered his services again. He was under Captain Wm Dougherty, Lieutenant Trimble and Ensign Armstrong. He was marched to Holston River, and down that, and cross the country to King's Mountain, and was in the battle fought at that place. General Campbell [sic, then Col. William Campbell], Colonels Dougherty and Williams [James Williams] and Majors Isaac and Evan Shelby [sic, then Col. Isaac Shelby] were in command. Colonel Williams was shot by a boy after the battle was nearly over.

227. Jacob Vanhook: S9509: [Jacob Vanhook S9509](#)

"...That in the year 1780 at the time Ferguson was raising troops from Tories on King's Mountain that Col. James Williams received orders from the Governor to raise companies to go against the British and Tories stationed on said Mountain and the orders from the Governor was that every person who would furnish their on horse and a gun and serve two months should have a credit and discharge for a tour of three months service and that he received a discharge for tow tours of three months each. That he volunteered and went under Capt. John Douglas, Lieutenant Thomas Neeley & Ensign John Barnett and marched from Caswell Courthouse N. C. to Salisbury crossing the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers at the Island ford, from thence crossing the three forks of Broad River to Cowpens in South Carolina and from thence re-crossing at Old Nation Ford to King's Mountain and was in the battle at that place when Col. Ferguson the British Commander was killed—and was sent on to Salem with the prisoners and was discharged at that place...."

228. Isaac Walker S3446 [Isaac Walker S3446](#)

There were no regular officers among the troops with whom I served unless it be the services [illegible word] William Lewis who said he was a Captain in the regular Service Josh Lewis he said he was an officer in the regular Army Micajah Lewis but what was his rank I do not remember they were all three with us in the battle of King's Mountain. I think Micajah was wounded at the battle of Guilford. The regiments of militia with whom I served were commanded by Col Benjamin Cleveland, Col Martin, Col. Williams [sic, James Williams] of South Carolina & Col Campbell.

229. James Wallace: S19145: [James Wallace S19145](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States in the 1776 as a private soldier under the command of Col. William Bratton and his brother Capt. Hugh Bratton, who are both dead; and served during the whole war, though occasionally at home with his family—was, at different times, under the command of Generals Ashe, Albot, Williams, Sumter and Greene—was two months a Sergeant under Capt. Bratton—was eight or ten months a lieutenant (First) under the same officer, as evidence of which, the order of W. Bratton who was Colonel, is annexed. This was during the years 1780 and 1781...."

[WTG Note: this applicant's reference to "General Williams" may be in error and the officer under which he claims service was General Andrew Williamson, not James William]

230. John Wallace: S32572: [John Wallace S32572](#)

"...That he volunteered in Captain Roger Tipp's Company who under the direction of Genl. Charles McDowell performed the duties of Rangers on the frontiers of the then states of North and South Carolina until about the first of July 1780 when the company returned to head quarters and was by an arrangement of officers transferred to Col. Isaac Shelby's forces or Shelby's care, who, in company with Col. John Sevier, was dispatched to reduce a British & Tory fort called Thicketty Creek Fort near the line between the States of North & South Carolina. The fort surrendered. In the month of October 1780 applicant was marched to King's Mountain commanded by Col. Isaac Shelby where he as a soldier did his duty and now bears the scars of two wounds that he rec'd in that memorable action. The officers present at King's Mountain were Col. William Campbell, Col. Cleveland, Col. [?] and Col. Brannon [sic, Thomas Brandon]. Genl. Williams of South Carolina (not in command) fell in that action. Applicant

states that he entered the service in the month of January 1779 and was discharged 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1781 about six days after Tarleton's defeat in which engagement applicant also took part. The field officers recollected by applicant to have been present on this occasion were Genl Morgan, Col. Washington with his Dragoons & Joseph McDowell who acted as Major. Applicant resided at the time he entered the Service in Sullivan County then North Carolina now Tennessee...."

231. George Watts: W1009 LRR: [George Watts W1009](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States in that part of the District of Ninety six State of South Carolina which is now Laurens district where he then resided sometime in the month of September 1779, the day of the month not recollected being drafted for three months, under command of Lieutenant Robert Finney and marched under his command to Savannah river at the town of Augusta in the State of Georgia, thence down said river to the town of Savannah in said State where he was attached to Captain William Davis's company and to Colonel Williams' regiment of South Carolina militia and joined the army commanded by General Lincoln. The British were in possession of Savannah at the time, and on the ninth day of October 1779 the American troops commanded by General Lincoln and the French troops commanded by Count D'Estaing attempted to storm the British works and after severe and obstinate contest in which a great many brae men fell, the combined American and French army retreated. Among the killed was the gallant and generous Pole, Count Pulaski. Count D'Estaing was wounded. Applicant was in the whole of the action and Captain Davis whilst standing by his side was mortally wounded by a grape shot and fell against him. Colonel Laurens a regular officer who commanded the infantry from Charleston, Col. Richard Parker a regular officer from Virginia who commanded a regiment of eighteen months men from that State, were in the action. Colonel Thompson's regiment from Charleston was also in the action. Applicant then marched under command of said Colonel Williams to Augusta in said State of Georgia and sometime in the month of December 1779 applicant's term of service having expired he was verbally discharged at said town of Augusta by Colonel Williams but received no written discharge. The day of the month on which applicant was discharged is not recollected but he served out his full term of three months. At the time applicant joined the army at Savannah which was ten days after he was drafted, he was appointed first sergeant by Captain Davis upon the recommendation of his Colonel Williams and applicant served as first sergeant until he was discharged at Augusta as aforesaid which was three months lacking ten days.

Applicant again entered the service of the United States in that part of the District of Ninety six State of South Carolina now called Laurens district where he then resided sometime in the month of May 1781 the day of the month not recollected as a volunteer for six months under Captain Simmons and joined the army commanded by General Green the same day about five miles from the town of Ninety six in the State of South Carolina, which town was then in possession of the British and besieged by the American army commanded by General Green. The siege of Ninety six was raised about the 18<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1781 as well as applicant recollects, and applicant with the army under General Green retreated from Ninety six pursued by the British under Lord Rawdon, along the road leading to Virginia, crossed Broad river at Island ford then changed course down Broad river on the East side of said river to near Congaree sometimes called Granby. At or near Congaree applicant's term of service having expired he was

verbally discharged by Lieutenant Hutcheson (who belonged to the same company with himself) sometime in the month of November 1781 the day of the month not recollected. Applicant served out his full term of six months, no written discharge was given. During the last mentioned term of service applicant was not attached to any regiment, but was mostly engaged under Lieutenant Hutcheson who belonged to the same company with himself, in foraging and scouting parties. He acted as pilot to Hutcheson and they were engaged in foraging through the country for provisions with sometimes twenty and sometimes thirty men, whilst thus engaged they had frequent skirmishes with the British and Tories in which but few were killed. Hutcheson was sometimes called forage master. Among the killed at the siege of Ninety six were Captain Armstrong a regular officer noted for bravery and Captain Joseph Pickens and many gallant soldiers. The names of the regular officers with whom applicant recollects he served during the last mentioned term of service were Colonel Wm Henderson, Colonel Lee, Colonel Kirkwood from Maryland Edmund Pendleton aid de camp to Genl. Green, Colonel Washington and Colonel Lee all the regular officers he recollects to have served with during said term of service.

Applicant again entered the service of the United States in that part of the District of Ninety six State of South Carolina now called Laurens District where he then resided between the tenth and twentieth day of November 1781, the precise day not recollected as a volunteer for the term of twelve months under command of Captain Samuel Moore and Lieutenant Joseph Reed, no Ensign (as is believed). The volunteer company was raised by order of General Pickens for said term to guard the frontiers of South Carolina. Applicant under the command of said Captain Moore marched through the District of Ninety six and on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December of the same year arrived within about twelve miles of the house of Edgel a Tory colonel, on Simmons Creek, where Colonel Hays and his party were defeated by the Tories under William Cunningham, where applicant & the rest of the company waited for General Pickens who came up that night and was joined by applicant under command of said Captain Moore. Next morning applicant marched under General Pickens, who attempted to cut off Cunningham's retreat, but failed to do so. Applicant then marched with the company under said Captain Moore to Michael Blain's the place of rendezvous about a mile and a half from Swanzy's ferry on Saluda river, where they halted to recruit (sic) themselves and horses. Applicant and company under said Captain continued guarding the frontiers for about four months when they were attached by Cunningham and his party of Tories near the house of said Michael Blain where Captain Moore and John Calhoun were killed and applicant and the rest of the company escaped by swimming Saluda River. Applicant continued under command of Lieutenant Reed during the balance of his term of services guarding the frontiers of South Carolina when about the twentieth day of November 1782 his term of service having expired he was verbally discharged by said Lieutenant Reed no written discharge was given. Applicant served out his full term of twelve months during the last engagement. During this last term of service applicant was not attached to any regiment but Moore's volunteer company was still subject to Genl. Pickens' orders, tho not always with him...."

232. Henry Weaver S39120: [Henry Weaver S39120](#)

Know ye that Henry Weaver age Citizen resident in said District and State aforesaid laborer did this day appeared before me and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that he enlisted in the Army of the United [States] in the revolutionary War in the year 1777 under Captain William McClintock of the

Infantry in the 6th Regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Sumter that he fought in the Battle at Stono -- and that he served faithfully for about 4 years and was discharged by Colonel James Williams -- which discharge was lost by the burning of his house.

233. Samuel Weaver S3516: [Samuel Weaver S3516](#)

His fourth tour was under Captain Jacob Brown against the British – this was for three months – he volunteered – this was in the year 1780. He was in the Battle at Kings Mountain and well acquainted with Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Williams [James Williams], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] and Sevier [John Sevier] – Campbell was from Virginia – Williams and Cleveland from South Carolina [sic, Benjamin Cleveland was from North Carolina]. He received a discharge from Captain Jacob Brown. This terminated his services to his Country.

234. John Whelchel: W6498: [John Whelchel W6498](#)

"...deponent was then marched to Stono in South Carolina under Genl. Lincoln & Capt. Terrell; after the battle at Stono, marched to Jacksonborough in South Carolina thence marched up the Country between Edisto and Savannah in South Carolina under Lieut. John Floyd belonged to Col. Brannon's [sic, Brandon's] regiment from thence marched to the battle at Rocky Mount near the Eutaw Springs under the command of Genl. Sumpter [sic, Sumter], Col. Andrew Neal being killed in this battle; was then marched to a place called the hanging Rock but was no in the engagement being in the main or principal guard; from thence was marched to King's Mountain; was at Ferguson's defeat at that place; Cols. Williams & Campbell being there death; other officers whose names deponent does not recall; deponent was marched from there to the Cowpens and was in the engagement at that place under Capt. John Thompson, Col. Thomas Brannon [sic, Brandon] & Genl Morgan having the command; deponent received several wounds in this engagement; from there marched to the Eutaw Springs and was in the engagement under Capt. Montgomery & Genl. Greene & Major Jolly; quit the service in '81; was in active service four years; he has no documentary evidence...."

235. George Wigginton S32600: [George Wigginton \(Wigginton\) S32600](#)

"That in the early part of the year 1778 he removed to Laurens district in the State of South Carolina, and in the autumn of the same year again entered the service of the United States as a volunteer, under Captain John Burns who commanded a company ordered out by legal authority, from a Regiment in said district commanded by Colonel James Williams, & at that time under the command of General Andrew Williamson when he was considered to be a true Whig. That the object of raising the company was to defend & protect the country against the ravages & destructive assaults of the Tories & Cherokee Indians -- That the said company was called a scouting party, continued a greater part of the time within the said Laurens district & part of the time stationary, there were no regular troops with them -- That he was 2 months in this service, being the term for which he volunteered, & was regularly discharged by parole, written discharges were not given..."

236. John Wilfong S7951: [John Wilfong S7951](#)

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated: the last of August or the first of September 1780, he entered the service as a volunteer under Colonel Charles McDowell, Captain Sigman, Lt. Van Horn; marched to Morganton North Carolina; from thence to Cain

Creek [sic, Cane Creek] in Burke County North Carolina where they had a slight skirmish; from thence to Watauga; they then returned[on] the same route; joined by Colonels Sevier [John Sevier], Shelby[Isaac Shelby]and Campbell[William Campbell];to Cane Creek, Burke County North Carolina; from thence to Gilbert town in Rutherford County North Carolina; from thence to the Cowpens where they were joined by Colonels Cleveland[Benjamin Cleveland]and Williams[James Williams]and some Lincoln troops; from thence they marched across Broad River and fought the battle of King's Mountain the same day. Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] was killed and the whole Army taken prisoner; in which battle he was wounded in the left arm by a ball in consequence of which he returned home on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 1780.

237. John Williams: R11588: [John Williams R11588](#)

"...The year of Gates Defeat I went a 3 months tour as a substitute for a drafted Militia man by the name of Benjamin Richard and marched under Captain William Harden from Caswell & joined Gates army near Camden. Whilst I was stationed there General Sumpter made a requisition for four hundred men to guard his prisoners & plunder consisting of two Brass Cannons & eighty waggons which he had taken from the British on the South side of Wateree near Camden. I was one of this detachment & were guarding the prisoners & heard the cannon during Gates Defeat. We pushed on to a point a little above the Mouth of Fishing Creek on the south side of Wateree where we halted about one o'clock the 16<sup>th</sup> day of August with our prisoners. I & my comrade John Dobbins halted to get some peaches when four British Cavalry passed us & directly Tarleton's troops followed on to attack Sumpter's Guard & cut them all to pieces whilst they were killing beeves & preparing to eat. Their arms [were] all out of their hands except those guarding the prisoners. I & my comrade dodged out of the way & crossed the Wateree & came up into Mecklenburg County, North Carolina near Charlotte & kept on home. I was called out in draft 3 weeks & was stationed 10 miles from Charlotte & was discharged by Gen. Davidson who was killed at the Catawba by Cornwallis men. Col. Williams came in to Caswell and I again enlisted for John Holliway[sic, Holloway] & marched & before we reached King's Mountain Ferguson was defeated & we were permitted to go home...."

238. Calvin Williamson: S7949 LRR: [Calvin Williamson S7949](#)

"...That he entered the service of the United States in the County of Ninety Six So. Ca. (now Laurens District) as a drafted militia man under Capt. John Rogers in the Regiment of Col. Williams for three months served along the then Indian frontier near Saluda River & was discharged at the end of three months, some time in the Spring of 1778 as well as he recollects. That he entered the service again in the summer of the same year under Capt. John Stephens [or Stephenson] as a drafted soldier for three months & served along the Indian line near Reedy River & was again discharged after having served three months...."

239. Elijah Williamson W6518: [Elijah Williamson W6518](#)

That he entered the service of the United States in the County of Ninety Six So. Ca. (now Laurens District) as a drafted militia man under Capt. John Rogers in the Regiment of Col. Williams [James Williams] for three months served along the then Indian frontier near Saluda River & was discharged at the end of three months

240. Nathan Williford: S32066: [Nathan Williford S32066](#)

"...he was then in several scouting parties but no battle of importance until the battle at Musgrove's Mill on the Enoree River under General Elijah Clarke. He

- was also in the battle at Blackstock's on Tiger River in the Regiment of Col. Benjamin Roebuck commanded by Genl. Sumter. He was also was at the battle of King's Mountain under the command of Col. Williams who lost his life at this place. He was also at the battle of the Cowpens under the command of Genl. Pickens—Genl. Morgan commander...."
241. William Wosson (Wasson): S18670: [William Wosson \(Wasson\) S18670](#)  
"...At or near the Fort of King's Mountain, his Regiment joined the army consisting of four regiments in all, to wit: from Virginia, Colonel Campbell and Colonel Shelby; Colonel Cleveland from North Carolina and the Georgia [sic, South Carolina] Regiment he thinks under Colonel Williams. The army was divided into four divisions in order that they might commence attack on all sides at once, and cut off entirely every chance of escape. The enemy consisted of a detachment of British regulars, and a body of Tories all under the command of Col Ferguson or Foggerson. Col Campbell's Regiment charged the enemy in front where the contest was very severe. That the British were finally defeated, their commander, Col Ferguson and three hundred of the regulars having been slain, in addition to a large number of their friends the Tories. That the three Edminston's, who were brothers, were slain and the Colonel of the Georgia [sic, South Carolina] Regiment, he believes, was also killed...."
242. John Young: W9042: [John Young W9042](#)  
"...At King's Mountain, there were several officers besides Col. Shelby. Col William Campbell of Virginia, Col John Sevier from Nolichucky & Col Williams. Col Campbell commanded the whole in the battle...."
243. Samuel Young: S32621: [Samuel Young S32621](#)  
"...He rendezvoused at Fort Chisel he was engaged as a guard at said Fort and in scouting after the Indians and Tories until the battle at King's Mountain in which he was engaged in where they defeated Ferguson killing a great many and took a great many prisoners. We joined Cols Cleveland, Williams, Shelby and others of the American forces. Col Campbell having heard that the British and Tories were gathering at this place, marched immediately to attack them, arriving at the mountain and marching up it they met them on the top and commenced the Battle, and fought them to the foot of the mountain, and finally gained the victory. They then marched on lower to the Moravian Towns with the prisoners...."
244. Thomas Young: S10309: [Thomas Young S10309](#)  
"...That he volunteered in the service of the State of South Carolina under Captain Benjamin Jolly of Col. Thomas Brandon's regiment about the last of May or the first of June in the year 1780. At the time of his volunteering he was a resident of Ninety Six District which place of residence is in that subdivision now know by the name of Union District. He marched thence to North Carolina in Rowan County & returned in the latter part of the Summer to York District, or the territory now known by that name, & was engaged in a skirmish with a party of Tories at Stallions house. He thence returned to North Carolina & met Col. Williams above Charlotte & was united to his Corps & after uniting with other troops proceeded to King's Mountain & was actively engaged during that remarkable conflict. After this engagement, the Corps to which he was attached



returned to their homes or to the neighborhood of their former residences but still remaining on duty subject to the command of their officers. His next adventure was that of uniting under the same officers with General Morgan at Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River & marching thence to the Cowpens where he was engaged in that engagement against Col. Tarleton on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 1781. In this engagement he received many severe wounds & was made a prisoner & carried near the camp of Lord Cornwallis. Whence he made his escape, he was then disabled by his wounds for near one month. He then volunteered under Captain Joseph Hughes & marched to Buck Head & attended the siege of that fort. But before that fort was taken, went off with a detachment against Orangeburg & took that fort under the command of Genl. Sumter. He was thence under the command of Sumter marched to Granby on Congaree River where he was dismissed from service. He then proceeded voluntarily to Ninety Six & joined his old company under Captain Jolly, who was under the command of Col. Brandon of Pickens' Brigade. He continued in the siege laid to this fort until the siege was raised. He was then detached with the Corps to which he belonged to scour the up country & prevent the mischief & depredations of the Tories, where he continued in service to the end of the War...."