

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

Pension Application of Edmund Tate R10398 Lucy Tate VA
Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 22 Oct 2014.

State of Virginia, Campbell County to witt

On this 2^d day of December 1846 before me Henry J. Brown a Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Lucy Tate Maiden name Barksdale a resident of said County, who, Aged 80 years – being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions made by the Acts of Congress passed July 7, 1838, March 3^d 1843, and 17 June 1844 granting half pay and pensions to certain widows:” That she is the widow of Col Edmund Tate dec’d of said County, who was in the Service of his Country, in the Revolutionary war, both as an officer – Captain and Lieutenant, and also as a private – was an 18 mo. man Capt. and Lieut of malitia, from said County [sic: Bedford County], and from the adjoining County of Amherst – and on one occasion, raised a company of men – perhaps Volunteers – from said county and marched to the South, North and S. Carolina – where most of his services were rendered – and also at one time, had charge of the provision train of waggons, as an officer which he succeeded in getting safe to our Army without being intercepted by the British, and Tories – which was attempted by them. That he was sick while in service, and underwent great privations, having on one occasion, to eat wheat, instead of bread – and that during one part of his services he was forced in – these statements she makes not of her own knowledge, but as information rec’d from himself, and others – nor can she say how long her husband, the said Edmund Tate served in the Revo’y War in the above capacities, but from the impression made on her mind, that it must have been at least Two years in all, if not more.

She further declares that she was married to the said Edmund Tate, in the County of Charlotte on the 2^d day of august 1792 by the Rev’d McCrawford that her husband, the aforesaid Edmund Tate died in said County on the 25 day of October 1826. That she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place prior to the 1st day of Jan’y 1794 Viz at the time above stated.

Lucy herXmark Tate

[Witnessed by David C Tate and Robert H Gray]

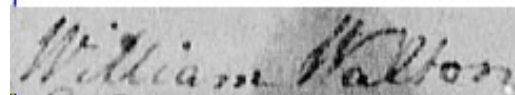
Peede River [sic: Pee Dee River] Camp August the 17th 1780

Received of Caleb Tate five Reem of Good writeing paper for the use of the army for which he is to be paid for the Same Ten thousand Dollars Givin under my hand Jeremiah Parker Qmr
The State of Virginia – to Caleb Tate

Peedee No Carolina 18th Aug’t 1780

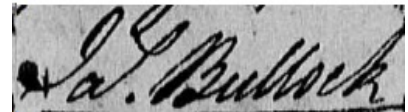
I do hereby Certifie that the Guard under my Command whilest on their March from this place toward Camden drew the due Rashings [rations] of Whiskey from a Quantity fine[?] whiskey of Caleb Tates which was order by the Commissary Given under a Guard for the use of General Stephens’s [sic: Edward Stevens’s] Militia.

William Walton Lieut/ 2^d Comp’y. Amherst Virg Militia



Dr Sir/ Shall take it very kind if you will send me 2 Quarts of Brandy for Joseph Blankenship & as soon as mine comes home you shall have it again or the price you ask for it
From your Hble Serv’t.

Edm’d Tate [James Bullock]
[illegible] October 1782



Dec'r 20th 1780 Rec'd of Jas. Bullock [James Bullock] fifteen Hundred & ten Pound in Part of My
Bounty as a Substitute for the Quakers – Jerimah Wade [Jeremiah Wade]
Test Micajah Goodwin

State of Virginia, Campbell County S.S.

On this 16th of Nov 1846, before me Rich'd Perkins a Justice of the peace in and for said County, personally appeared Newby Johnson, a respectable resident of said County, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath by affirmation say – that he is 79 years old – and was well acquainted with Edmund Tate during the Revolutionary war, and as far back as deponent can recollect at all, and also his Tates Father before him and that he the deponant can recollect distinctly, when he the said Edmund Tate went into service during the Revolutionary War, and marched to the South – he thinks towards the latter part of the war, and is under the impression that he Tate was at Gate's defeat [defeat of Gen. Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden SC, 16 Aug 1780] and that Jack Clarke [John Clarke], with whom dep. was well acquainted also went into service at the said time with said Tate and that Clarke never returned, having died in the service from wounds he received for he dep. recollects distinctly, that said Tate – who was an officer in said Service – told him after he returned, that he nursed the said Clarke after he was wounded, with his own hand, until he died. Deponant can not say whether said Tate was in the Regular State line, or malitia, or how long he served, whether 6, 12, or 18 months – but it appears to him now, to have been a good long time – and that it is his opinion he was an officer, and clarke was a private. Said Tate died in said County some 15 or 20 years ago leaving a widow whose maiden name was Barksdale, and came from Charlotte County. [signed] Newbey Johnson

State of Virginia, Campbell County to witt.

On this 16th day of November 1846, before me Rich'd Perkins a Justice of the peace, in and for said county, personally appeared Robert Johnson, a respectable resident of said County, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his affirmation say – that he is 81 years old, and was well acquainted with Edmund Tate, (the son of Henry Tate) during the Revolutionary war, and before it and knows the fact, that the said Edmund Tate raised a company round about now Lynchburg, then Lynch's Ferry – during the Revolutionary war – as captain – and marched said company to the South – how long he served, or whether his was a regular Volunteer, or malitia Company, he the deponant can not say – and at this time, can only recollect one of his company – Jack Clarke – who lived near, or on the land of his Tates Father Henry Tate; and that the said Jack Clarke was killed in the said service to the South – and as he the deponant understood – was shot, either by the British or Tories while he was washing in the River – at any rate, he never returned to Campbell. Said Tate made a proclamation to his company before he started – that all who were for their country to follow him. He can not say precisely what year of the war it was, or how long he stayed. Said Tate died in said county some 20 years ago, and left a widow, (now living) whose maiden name was Barksdale, who he married in Charlotte county after the close of the war, say about the year 1789 say a few years after the capture of Lord Cornwallis [19 Oct 1781].

[signed] Robert Johnson

P. Lockard [Philip Lockard, pension application W3836] saw Ed. Tait at at Guilford battle March 1781 [Battle of Guilford Courthouse NC, 15 Mar 1781]. Saw at Campden S.C. also at Ebenezer [sic: Ebenezer] in Georgia in 78 or 79 – thinks served at least 18 mo. in all – got acq'd. with Tait in the Service. knew him by sight before – under Gen'l. [Nathanael] Greene

[signed] Henry J. Brown JP

State of Virginia, Campbell County to witt.

On this 25th day of December 1847, before me Henry J. Brown a Justice of the peace in and for said County, personally appeared Ro H Gray, a respectable resident of said county, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath say – that he recollects distinctly that about the year 1815, 16,

or 17 he heard his Father Francis Gray [W7575] (who was a Lieut. in the Continental Service) telling an anecdote about Edmund Tate, and a private soldier, which occurred, while himself, and Tate was in service together in the South, during the Revolutionary War. It was this. That at a place where the Americans and British were both fought in perhaps at Stone ore [see endnote] an American soldier – above referred to – was much in the habit of exposing his head above the American breast-works, in trying to get a shot at the enemy. That said Tate who was an officer, as deponent understood from his deponent's father, and a man that swore! in rather authoritative language, warned the soldier, that he would “get his damned head shot off, if he did not mind” but not minding his officer, he the soldier, continued to expose himself as above – when he was struck by a ball in the head and fell dead very near to Tate; who addressed himself to the dead soldier, in this language: “There now, God-damn-you, did not I tell you so. This anecdote deponent has told often about Col Edmund Tate died before any pension law passed and is much in character with the man – and was told by deponent's Father to show that Tate possessed the same peculiarity in service, that he did in his later years. Said Tate always had the reputation of having been an officer in the Revolutionary war. Deponent recollects hearing him boasting of the success he had in eluding the British, and getting all his train of provision waggon, safe to the American camp. I understood him to say that he was a Captain at the time, and commanded the wagon guard on said occasion. Deponent was spoken to about the year 1841, or 42, to get up the evidence of said Tate's services in the Revolutionary war – and that about the day of — 1842 or 3, while at the house of Philip Lockard in Bedford he deponent made the above affixed memorandum, of what he the said Lockard was willing to qualify to, before a Justice of the peace, as to what he knew of the Revolutionary services of said Edmund Tate – commencing with “P. Lockard” – and ending with “Gen'l. Greene” and to which is subscribed the magistrate's name, that shall qualify me. Deponent should have inserted in the memorandum, that said Tate was an officer – which he is satisfied, that Lockard said he was, when he saw him in service, as referred to in the memorandum affixed.

[signed] Ro H Gray

State of Virginia

Corporation of Lynchburg To wit

On this 23rd day of August 1851, before me Henry M. Didlake a Justice of the peace in and for said Corporation, duly authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared Netherland Taite a resident of said Corporation and a person of credibility, who first being sworn according to law declares, That he is 59 years old, and a Nephew to Col Edmund Taite dec'd of Campbell County Va and is no way interested in any pension which may be allowed his widow Lucy Taite whose maiden name was Barksdale – and to whom he was married about the year 1790.

That he has frequently heard the said Edmund Taite speak of his services in the Southern Campaign during the Revolutionary War. That tho' but young at the time, yet he recollects distinctly, that his uncle Edmund would relate to him and others his encounters and skirmishes and Battles that he was engaged in with the British and also against the Tories in North and South Carolina – he being a Captain of a Volunteer Company at the time which he raised in now Campbell (and then Bedford) and the surrounding country. Said Edmund Taite as he understood as he understood [repetition in original] from him was in the service as an officer in the South during the whole of the Southern Campaign to its close, and that he has frequently seen his sword, and Cocked Hat, which he wore when in said service, and perhaps other uniform; he will not be positive. Also he was in many pitched Battles, yet he can only recollect at this time that of Eutaw Springs [in South Carolina, 8 Sep 1781], which he said he was in. Said Taite was fond of a military life brave and patriotic and was no daunts in every enterprise against the Enemy that he would be admitted in by his Superior officers. His, deponent's own Father, Caleb was as he always understood, a Commissary in the South in the Revolutionary war and furnished Whiskey to the Troops tho' this may have been as a private Contractor..

He can not say positively the precise time his uncle Edmund died – he deponent being in Tennessee at the time, and but a few years ago returned. But he must have died between the years 1825 and 1830 from what he can learn – and that his widow Lucy above is still alive in Campbell County.

Deponents Family were originally Scotch, and spelled the name Taite but the present generation spells it Tate, as frequently as frequently [sic] as Taite [signed] Netherland Taite

Deponent further states that he further recollects of having heard both his Father Caleb, and his uncle Edmund say that they had Five brothers killed at one Battle at the south in which his uncle Edmund was engaged – he is not certain which it was, Eutaw or Guilford, for he is not satisfied that he was at both of them. [signed] Netherland Taite

note the Taite Family moved from Louisa County to Bedford during the Rev’y war – and the dep’t. Netherland Taite is of the opinion that his uncle Edmund enlisted a Comp’y from that County before he moved to Bedford but would not be positive.

[The file contains a petition to the US Senate and House of Representatives by Lucy Tate through her attorney, Robert H. Gray, outlining the facts above. The petition was referred to the Senate Committee on Revolutionary Pensions on 31 March 1852. On 2 April 1852 James E. Heath, Commissioner of Pensions Office, explained to the Committee that Lucy Tate’s claim for Edmund Tate’s service was denied because it did not “adduce any reliable evidence that he rendered military service,” his name was not found on the roll of either the Continental or State lines, and “it is evident from the receipts filed with the papers, that his engagement in the Army was under civil contract.” The Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims consequently made an oral decision against granting a pension to Lucy Tate.]

Wash’n. City Feb’y. 3 1854

Sir [Hon. Solomon Foote/ Committee on Pensions]/ In the case of Lucy Tate wid of Edmund, Act July 7, 38, I enclose for your perusal 2 letters from the Pension office, and request, that you will read and compare the evidence filed in the case with the objections of the Ex’e. clerk of the date of June 6th 1848 and March 9th 1852, in order that you, as a Senator of the U. States, may Judge whether strict Justice has been done the widow of Colo. Tate, in the Ex parte character of those letters, and the lights and trifling manner in which the evidence is disposed of – as in the [Aesop’s] Fable of the Boys and Frogs, that while it was good sport for the clerks to dispose of cases in this summary way – it is almost death itself to the poor old widow, who is compelled to live upon “hope defered” so long! She is still alive!

Cap Edmund Tate, or Tait – as you will find by the evidence of Robt. and Newby Johnson (2 highly respectable Quaker citizens) of the County of Campbell) raised a volunteer Corp’s from the Counties of Amherst and Bedford – now Campbell – in the latter part of the Revo’y war, and with it marched to the South, “and was gone a long time” – they could not say how long, but while gone were at the Battles of Gate’s defeat (Camden) and Guilford, and that one of the men, who belonged to Capt. Tait’s Comp’y was named “Clarke” a relation – who was killed in S.C. by the British, while washing in the River.

Now, altho, the 2 Mr Johnsons (near neighbours of Colo Taits) would not state positively the time that Capt. Tate left Va. with his Comp’y for the South – yet we are not left to conjecture as to the as to the time; for by reference to the History of the 2 Campaigns in the South, of 80-81 the Hon W Foot will find that all the Va Md. and Delaware Troops, Regular, (Vol, and of Va.) and Md. moved towards the South in May and June 1780 and Jan’y and Feb’y 1781 – and Gen’l. [Robert] Lawson’s Brig. of Va Vols. in Nov’r. or dec’r. 1780. So by this guide you will see that Capt. Tate having been at Gates defeat in august 1780 his Comp’y must necessarily have left Va. in May or June 1780. indeed I know that in many cases in which I have obtained pensions for widows for the services of their husb’s. at Gates defeat (in part) that the Troops from Bedford all rendezvoused at New London Bed’d. Co. Va., previous to marching for the South, in May 1780 and were quarter’d a mo. at Hillsborough N.C. in June and July 1780.

The receipt given for Whiskey &c. by Lieut Walton of the Amherst Va. dated S.C. 1780 furnished by Caleb Tait the Bro. of Edmund (and found in the latters possession after his death) for the use of Gen’l. Stevens Brigade of Va. Md. shews conclusively, that he Capt. Edmund Tate was in S.C. in aug’t. 1780 and attached at that time to Steven’s Brig.! But his and Triplett’s [Francis Triplett’s] Comp’y

belonging to the volunteer Corp's. of Md. was afterwards detached, and formed a part of Col. Howards [John Eager Howard's] Cont'l. Inf'y. Troops, at the Battle of Cowpens, Jan'y. 16, 1781 [sic: 17 Jan 1781] – which Corp's contributed so materially to the success of the American arms on that occasion. See Greens life p. 195.

In the 1st letter of the Com'r. of pensions, June 6 1848, he seems to have confounded, the name of Capt. Edmund Tate, with the receipt given by Lieut Walton – (of either Tates, or Triplets Comp'y.) as a “civil contractor,” while the proceedings of the Va. Leg. of 1784-5 shews that Caleb Tate – the Bro. of Edmund, was the Contractor; or Merchant, from whom the whiskey was taken for the benefit of Gen'l. Steven's Brigade! Capt. Edmund Tait may have occasionally acted for his bro, and took receipts for whiskey & furnished the Brigade – hence the recpt's. signed by Lieut Walton being been found in his possession.

Further, Caleb Tate was a Merchant at N. London in (now) Camp'l. Co. Va. during the Revo'y. war, and either as a Contractor, or a Speculator carried several waggon loads of Goods, Whiskey &c to the South in the Summer of 1780 to furnish the Army with – his brothers Corp's forming a part of the same.

In the Affidavit I felt it my duty to give in this case owing to the want of positive testimony – it will be seen that about 1815 I heard Col Tate boasting of his exploits in the Revo'y war – in the South – and also what I heard my Father Francis Gray (a Cont'l. offr) (to the end of the war) say in regard to Colo. Edmund Tait being in service in the South – S.C. at the time he was. The Army being entrenched, or Forted – in at the time – and was after my father was wounded at Linears Ferry [sic: Leneud's Ferry on Santee River SC, 6 May 1780] – while he was a private of Cavalry and left on the field by the British Surg'n. as a dying man! he however recovered and was promoted to a Lieut. in the Inf'y.

It was after he joined the service again, that he saw said Capt Edmund Tate in the service, which must have been in 1781.

I recite this part of History to shew that Tate's was not a mere drafted Comp'y for 6 mo. service, but as stated by Philip Lockard (see memo'n. affixed to my Affidavit) served 18 mo. in the South &c. I refer the Committee to the Hon Mr Bocok, Powell and Edmund Sen of the House, and the Hon R. M. T. Hunter of the Senate, as to my character as a person of Integrity, truth, and honor and whether I would make a false statement as to what I heard Capt. Edmund Tate himself, or my father, or Philip Lockard say in regard to said Tates services.

I refer the Committee also to Jno. Thurmans Affidavit as to Tate in the year 1800 with his Revo'y. Flag, and uniform on. Also to the extracts from the proceedings of the Va. Leg. in 1784 or 85 – in regard to the Whisky furnished the Army by Caleb Tate. There are some other old papers filed, going to connect Capt. Edmund Tate with the service in the Revo'y war.

The evidence of Robt and Newby Johnson does not deserve to be searched[?] at, as it is by the Cred[?] clerk for they not only state that capt. Tate served a long time, but that he was at the Battles of Gates defeat (Camden) and guilford – and Green's life P. 195 by Caldwell – and also Geridaus[?] hist'y. of Va. Vol. 4, shews that he was at the Battle of “Cowpens” the 16th Jan'y. 1781.

Now in order to arrive at the earliest time that Tates' Comp'y. could have left the service, we will find by reference to said authority, that the Va. Md. was discharged in N.C. in ap'l. or May 1781 making at least 12 mo. service, which his widow should be placed on the pension role at; under the Act of July 7, 1838 at that rate of a Captains ½ pay pr An which I trust the Committee will report a Bill for.

Respectfully/ Rob't. H Gray

[Among the historical evidence cited in the above letter by Gray are the following three extracts:]

[From p 195 of Charles Caldwell's *Memoirs of the Life and Campaigns of the Hon. Nathaniel Greene, Major General in the Army of the United States, and Commander of the Southern Department, in the War of the Revolution* (1819).]

The main body of the Malitia composed this line with Gen'l. [Andrew] Pickens at its head. At a suitable

distance in the rear of the first line, a second was stationed, composed of the Continental Infantry, and two companies of Virginia Militia, under captains Triplett and Taite, commanded by Lt Col Howard. Washington Cavalry, reinforced with a company of Mounted Militia, armed with Sabres, was held in reserve; convenient to support the Infantry, and protect the horses of the Rifle Militia, which were tied, agreeably to usage in the rear.

[From the order of battle at Cowpens from "Geridaus Hist of Va." Vol 4, p 477]

of the 3 ^d Reg't. of dragoons.	Militia
Lt. Col. Wm. Washington	Major Triplett
Major Rich'd. Call [Richard Call]	Capt. — Taite
Capt. Bennett	Capt. [Patrick] Buchanan
Lieut [Henry] Bell	Capt. [James] Gilmore
	Ensign Combs
Light Infantry	Ensign McKorkill [McCorkle]
Lieut Barnes	Ensign Wilson
Lieut Miller	
Ensign King	

[From the Journals of the Virginia Legislature, 2^d Vol. June 4, 1783.]

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, That the petition of Caleb Tate, setting forth that in the year 1780, he had impressed from him in the state of South Carolina, a considerable quantity of Whiskey, for the use of General Steven's Brigade of Virginia Militia, which he had transported there at great expense and trouble; that the County Court of Bedford before whom he presented his claim allowed him Twelve shillings per gallon for his whiskey; and that a late law has fixed the price at four shillings per gallon, by which he will be a great lose, because of the great expense which he was at in the transportation of his Whiskey, and praying relief is reasonable; and that the Court of said County of Bedford, ought to ascertain the expense which the petitioner was at in transporting his Whiskey, from this State to the place where it was impressed, and make report thereof to the Auditors, who shall issue their warrants accordingly.

State of Virginia }
County of Campbell }

On this 10th day of March 1854, personally appeared before me a justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, William Griffin [R4318] aged 95 years, to me well known as a credible witness, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he became acquainted with Capt Edmund Tate, at Salisbery [sic: Salisbury] in the state of North Carolina, in the spring (he thinks in the latter part of April or first of May) of the year 1780. At that time Capt Edmund Tate commanded a company of volunteers from the counties of Amherst and Bedford – now Campbell, in the State of Virginia. At Salisbery Capt Tate's Company was attached to the command of a General Stevens, he thinks but of this he is not now certain. He further declares that Capt Tate marched his company thence to Clermont [the plantation of Tory Col. Henry Rugeley 12 mi N of Camden] in the state of South Carolina, and was engaged in the battle of Camden, under General Gates, in August 1780. He further declares that shortly after the battle of Camden, and he thinks at Hillsborough in the state of North Carolina, Capt Tate and his Company were attached to Col Howard's Command, and was, under Command of Col Howard, engaged in the battle of Cowpens, in the early part of the year 1781. Capt Tate marched thence into North Carolina, and was engaged in the battle of Guilford, in the Spring following the date of the battle of Cowpens. He further declares that Capt Tate marched thence under General Green, into South Carolina, again, and was engaged in the battle at the Eutaw Springs in September 1781. He further declares that Capt Tate's, Capt Lovatt Burges' [Lovet Burgess or Lovet Burgis] of the N.C volunteers & Capt [John] Smith's of the regular continental line, companies, shortly after the battle at the Eutaw Springs, marched

into the state of N.C. he thinks in Warren County, where Capt Burges' Company left for Halifax County – whence they came, when Capt Tate's and Capt Smith Companies continued their march to Planterstown, in Buckingham County Virginia Capt Tate's company marched thence towards Amherst County, and Capt Smith's Company, to which affiant belonged, marched thence via Caroline Court House to Yorktown. He further declares that for a long space of time he cleaned and blacked Capt Edmund Tate's boots, and was as familiar with him as is usually allowed between a Captain and a musician. He further declares that during the time that Capt Edmund Tate and himself were in the American Army together, during the Revolutionary War, to wit: from the Spring of the year 1780, to the latter part of September or first of October 1781, he does not believe that two successive days passed when he did not see Capt Tate. He further declares that after they separated at Planterstown, about the first of October 1781, he did not again see Capt Tate for the space of fifteen or twenty years. That he afterwards saw Capt Tate in the town of Lynchburg, in the County of Campbell and State of Virginia, when and where they renewed their old Army acquaintance, and afterwards frequently saw him up to the time of his death. He further declares that Captain Edmund Tate – late husband of Mrs Lucy Tate, did within his knowledge serve, as a Captain of a volunteer Company, in the American Army, during the Revolutionary War, at least one year and five months, counting from the time that he first became acquainted with him at Salisbury, N.C. to the time of their separation at Planterstown. He further declares that he served during the period above stated in the Regular continental line, principally under Capt Smith, and was discharged at Annapolis, in Maryland, in 1783. And He further swears that he is disinterested in making this affidavit.

William hisXmark Griffin

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To Edmund Tate, Gentleman:

KNOW you, that from the special trust and confidence reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity, and good conduct, and upon the recommendation of the court of the county of Campbell our Governor, pursuant to the act, "For regulating the militia of this Commonwealth," doth appoint you the said Edmund Tate, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the fifty third Regiment, the twelfth Brigade and first Division of the said Militia, to take rank as such, agreeably to the number hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, These our letters are sealed with the seal of the Commonwealth, and made patent.

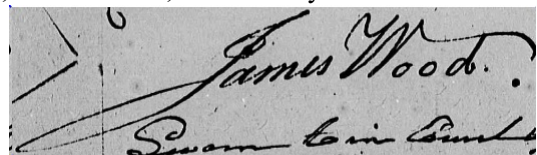
WITNESS James Wood, Esquire, our said Governor, at Richmond, this 17th day of March 1797.

(REGISTERED.)

Sam'l. Coleman.

Sworn to in Court April 6th 1797 Teste

Wm Alexander

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Wood." Below the signature, there is a faint, partially legible phrase that appears to be "Sworn to in Court".

NOTES:

Field Jarvis (pension application S5606) stated that Edmund Tate was an Ensign in the Bedford County Militia as early as Sep 1777. According to J. T. McAllister's *Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War*, Edmund Tate was recommended for a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Bedford County Militia on 26 May 1778. Patrick O'Kelley in *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter*, Vol. 3, lists Edmund Tate at the Battle of Cowpens SC on 17 Jan 1781 as Captain of a rifle company in the Virginia State Troops. Thomas McCamish (W6805) stated that Tate was a Lieutenant in Adam Clement's company of the Bedford County Militia in the siege of Ninety Six (22 May - 19 Jun 1781). A list of Clement's company (<http://revwarapps.org/b57.pdf>) dated 1 May 1781 also lists Edmund Tate as a Lieutenant in the Ninety Six campaign, although his name is lined through. Luke Valentine (S6299) stated that Tate was an Ensign at that time. Benjamin Johnson (R5674) stated that Edmund Tate was a Captain in the Bedford County Militia in Sep 1781.

In Robert H. Gray's statement of 25 Dec 1847 "Stone ore" may refer to the Battle of Stono Ferry SC, 20 Jun 1779, but at that battle only the British were within redoubts. More likely the incident occurred at the Siege of Ninety Six SC.

The file includes a copy of a bond signed in Charlotte County on 19 July 1792 by Edmund Tate and Philip Goode, Jr. for the marriage of Tate to Lucy Barksdale. At the top of the pension declaration appears the family record transcribed below.

In a letter dated 22 May 1856 Robert H. Gray suggested that the Committee on Pensions mistakenly thought that the petition for a widow's pension for Edmund Tate's service was a request by the heirs of Caleb Tate for payment for whiskey. In the same letter Gray stated that Caleb Tate was Edmund Tate's uncle, rather than his brother. The Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims ultimately concluded that: "From the numerous and confused papers referred with the petition they can glean nothing but a bare *probability* that petitioner's husband was in the service during the revolutionary war. The certificates and collateral papers are numerous, but of a fugitive, confused, and unreliable character, taken as proofs of the alleged services of Edmund Tate. None of the evidence is direct, and much of it wholly irrelevant. The committee do not think the case, as presented, such as to justify a recommendation to the favorable consideration of the Senate. They, therefore, offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner [sic] be rejected."

On 14 Aug 1856 Lucy Tate at age 82 made a successful application for bounty land witnessed by John M. Harris and Harriet C. Harris of Buckingham County VA. A letter dated 16 Nov 1858 stated that Colo. John M. Harris was the son-in-law of Lucy Tate. A letter written for John M. Harris on 16 Nov 1858 alleges that Lafayette W. Gray, son of her agent Robert H. Gray, had forged a document transferring the bounty-land warrant to someone else and then left for parts unknown.

On 2 Dec 1858 Lucy Tate appointed a new attorney to pursue her claim for a pension and bounty land.

Not all of the 94 pages in the file are transcribed here.

Edmund Tate Sr. was born on the 10th May 1754 [last digit unclear]
he departed this life the 25 Octr 1826

Edmund Tate was married to his wife Lucy on the second Day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety two.

Lucy Barksdale was born December the 6 - 17 [last digits missing]