

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

Pension Application of John Boyd R1088

VA

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 29 Mar 2019.

The State of Ohio } Ss.

Warren County } Court of Common Pleas July Term 1839

On this 15th day of July A.D. 1837 personally appeared in open Court John Boyd, a resident of the town of Lebanon, County of Warren and State of Ohio, aged seventy four years and upwards, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. This applicant states that according to the best information in his possession he was born on the 25th day of March in the year seventeen hundred and sixty three in the Town of Winchester and the then Colony of Virginia; in which place and its vicinity he continued to reside until the 25th day of December in the year 1779 on which day he enlisted in the Army of the United States in the said town of Winchester, under one Lieutenant Charles McLean or McLane, under the promise of receiving the appointment of orderly Sergeant, which appointment he immediately received on his enlistment. From the period of his enlistment applicant continued in the recruiting service as orderly sergeant aforesaid, in the towns of Winchester, Millerstown, (now called Woodstock) and Staunton in the now County of Augusta Virginia until about the first day of September in the year 1780 when in company with said Lieutenant McLean and about thirty two or three recruits principally enlisted by declarant under said McLean, he marched from the town of Winchester to the City of Richmond in said state, where he arrived with said recruits in some three or four weeks after leaving Winchester, and joined the Corp or Regiment of Riflemen commanded by Gen Daniel Morgan, for which Regiment said recruits had been enlisted [see endnote]; and in which regiment declarant from that period continued to serve until subsequent to the battle of Guilford [Guilford Courthouse, 15 Mar 1781] in North Carolina in the month of March 1781.

When Declarant joined said regiment William Darke was the Colonel; — Stevenson or Stinson the Major and the company to which declarant was attached was commanded by Capt John Stead [John Steed] – Charles McLean Lieutenant, & Rees Bowen Ensign. Very shortly after declarant arrival at Richmond and joining the Rifle Corps, Lieutenant McLean left Richmond and returned to Winchester for the purpose of recruiting; on his departure Rees Bowen was promoted to the Lieutenancy of the Company, and on that promotion taking place, this declarant received from Gen Morgan the appointment of Ensign of the Company commanded by Capt Stead, and within a few weeks thereafter when in the State of North Carolina received from the Continental Congress an Ensign's Commission.

From the time of receiving the appointment of Ensign which he thinks was in the latter part of the month of October 1780 he immediately commenced acting in that capacity and continued to sustain that grade until his final discharge in the month of March 1782. After Lieutenant McLean left Richmond, declarant saw him no more – it was reported that he died shortly afterwards in or near the town of Winchester. From Richmond the Rifle Regiment commanded by Gen Morgan with this declarant and his company, commenced their march for the South, as near as declarant can now recollect, sometime in the latter part of the month of October in the year 1780 accompanied by about three hundred regular or Continental infantry: Declarant received the appointment of Ensign prior to marching from Richmond, but was not commissioned, or did not receive his commission, until arriving in North Carolina. They marched through a part of Virginia to Hillsborough in North Carolina, where they rested a few days: from thence they marched to the Catawba River, where they were joined by a party of Virginia Militia commanded as deponent believes by Col Campbell [possibly Maj. David Campbell]; and also by a regiment or squadron of Horse commanded by Col Washington [Lt. Col. William Washington's 3rd Regiment of Continental Light Dragoons]. Crossing the Catawba river at a place called the "Island ford" the troops accompanied by the Militia and Squadron of Horse aforesaid, marched to the Eutaw Springs, when learning that the British Army under Lord Cornwallis, was in considerable force in the neighborhood, and fearing an attack from a

force superior to our own we marched to the “Cowpens” in South Carolina, where we arrived on the day preceding the battle at that place [17 Jan 1781]. Declarant was in the whole of that engagement, which he thinks was fought about the middle of February 1781. In that affair the American troops were successful, and succeeded in capturing upwards of five hundred prisoners from the enemy. Shortly after the battle understanding that the British Army under Cornwallis were in pursuit of the American Army, Gen Morgan commenced a retreat with the prisoners; marched through a part of North Carolina, crossed the Catawba river [at Sherrill’s Ford, 23 Jan], and the next day the river Yadkin [at Trading Ford, 4-5 Feb]. When the American troops reached the north bank of the Catawba, the British army was on the south bank of the same stream [at Beattie’s Ford 31, Jan and at Cowan’s Ford, 1 Feb]; and such was the ardor of pursuit that when we crossed to the north side of the Yadkin, the British were in full view on the south side of that stream. From the Yadkin we marched in the direction of Guilford County, and on the same day that we left that river, we were joined by Gen Green [sic: Nathanael Greene] and his suite, who had left his army to meet us – and on the next day as declarant believes, we were met by the Army commanded by Gen Green. After joining that army, Gen Morgan’s command crossed Dan River, and escorted the prisoners taken at the “Cowpens” to some point in Virginia. Returned, rested several days, and with the troops commanded by Gen Green crossed Dan River at Musgroves Mill [sic], and marched to Guilford Court House, where we were joined by a body of North Carolina Militia, and where we remained until the battle of Guilford, which was fought about the middle of March 1781, declarant was in that battle.

After the engagement, the company to which this applicant was attached accompanied their regiment to the South; and applicant being desirous of returning home for the purpose of supplying himself with clothing, was attached to, and dispatched with a company of Riflemen commanded by Capt — Cherry whose lieutenant’s name applicant thinks was John Moore and whose ensign had been killed in the battle of Guilford, to guard the prisoners taken at the “Cowpens” to Charlottesville in Albemarle County Virginia, with a furlough from Gen Morgan allowing him leave of absence for five weeks after he should arrive at Charlottesville with the prisoners. On arriving at the latter place, he left there and went to Winchester – remained there until about the time of the expiration of his furlough, and then returned to Charlottesville, where he remained attached to, and serving as ensign of Capt Cherry’s Company guarding said prisoners until the latter part of the month of October 1781, subsequent to the Capture of the British forces under Cornwallis at Yorktown in Virginia [19 Oct 1781] – when we marched with the prisoners we were guarding to Little York in the State of Pennsylvania, where we remained in winter quarters, with the American army under the command of Gen Anthony Wayne, until the 25th day of March 1782 when declarant was finally and honorably discharged from the service. Declarant enlisted “for during the War,” and served from the period of his enlistment until the time of his discharge (including five weeks on furlough) for the period of two years and three months – at least sixteen months of which period he served in the capacity of an Ensign as before stated, & the balance of the time as an orderly Sergeant.

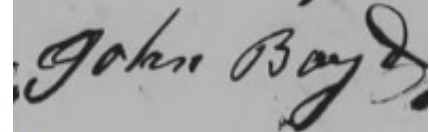
After applicant’s discharge from the service, he resided in the State of Pennsylvania until the year 1789 when he returned to Winchester Virginia – remained there until the month of October of that year, when he removed to Augusta County Virginia where he married – removed from thence to Rockingham County Virginia in 1791 where he remained until the year 1808; from thence he removed into the County of Lee in Virginia – thence to Ohio – from thence to Bourbon County Kentucky – from thence to Lee County Virginia again, thence to Christian County Kentucky – from thence in the year 1824 to Madison County Tennessee, and from thence in January 1836 to Lebanon, Warren County Ohio where he still resides.

When this applicant was discharged from the service in 1782 he with the company commanded by Captain Cherry, was attached to a regiment commanded by Col. Hartley and had been from the period of his arrival at York Pennsylvania Declarant obtained a written discharge which he thinks was signed by one Van Reddeford, the Adjutant of Col Hartley’s regiment. When declarant removed from Christian County, Kentucky to Madison County Tennessee in 1824, the said written discharge, and his Commission as Ensign, were left at the residence of his son in Christian County – that son is now deceased, the papers supposed to be lost or destroyed. When left they were not deemed to be of any value; and though then in existence, they are now lost to declarant, and beyond his power to

produce them.

While declarant was in the service, and even prior to his enlistment he was intimately acquainted with Gen Morgan; has seen Gen Green, Gen Wayne and Gen [Charles] Lee. He knows of no living officer, soldier or other witness, who served with him in the revolutionary war, and by whom he can prove his services. He hopes however, that the rolls of the Regiment to which he was attached, are preserved in the department of War, and if so, he thinks his name will be found in them. He is now upwards of 74 years of age, is poor & stands in need of the bounty of his country; he has a record of his age. Ignorance of the provisions of the pension law, and other circumstances unnecessary to detail, have prevented an earlier application for a pension. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any state.

Sworn to & subscribed in open Court the day and year aforesaid

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Boyd". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with a large initial 'J' and 'B'.

[On 26 Apr 1838 Boyd stated that he did not make earlier application for a pension because he did not know of the act of 1832 until 1835, when he lived in Madison County TN, and that he applied as soon as “pecuniary concerns” permitted.

A 2 July 1838 letter from Col. James L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, states that “no claim for service as a commissioned officer can be allowed unless there be record or documentary proof exhibited of the applicant’s having been commissioned by competent authority,” and it notes that commissioned officers were not discharged, but either “resigned their commissions, or were left out as supernumerary officers.”

A reply dated 10 July 1838 from Boyd’s attorney states that the Virginia Auditor’s office had been unable to find record evidence of Boyd’s commission, but that in the meantime the affidavits of two witnesses had been obtained. The two affidavits, dated 24 Apr 1838, were by James Hudson of Todd County TN and John Miller of Hamilton County OH. Both stated that Boyd had served precisely as he claimed, but they did not state how they knew of his service. Neither man was an applicant for a pension. The character of Hudson was certified on 27 Apr 1838 in Warren County by Nicholas Earheart and Margaret G. Boyd.]

The State of Ohio Warren County Ss. {Application of John Boyd for a pension under the
{law of 1832

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and state Isaac Miller who being affirmed before me deposes and saith that he is now in the seventy ninth year of his age and will be seventy nine years of age on the 28th day of January 1839 according to records in his custody. This deponent states that he entered the service of the United States in the fall of 1781 a short time before the capture of Lord Cornwallis and was a corporal in a company commanded by Captain Benjamin Price who afterwards fell in StClair’s defeat [defeat of Gen Arthur St. Clair by Chief Little Turtle on 4 Nov 1791]. This deponent also states that he was acquainted with John Boyd during a portion of this deponents service in the Army and that the said John was in a company commanded by Captain Cherry. This deponent states that he knew the said John Boyd at Hagerstown in the State of Maryland in the fall after the capture of Cornwallis where the company commanded by Capt Price was guarding prisoners. The company commanded by Capt Cherry was also engaged in guarding prisoners and deponent thinks that the two companies remained at Hagerstown about three or four weeks. This deponent further states that he very frequently saw the said Boyd in Capt Cherry’s Company and said Boyd acted in the capacity of ensign, though he never saw his commission. When the Company commanded by Capt Cherry left Hagerstown deponent thinks that it went to Little York in Pennsylvania and the said John Boyd was then in the company acting as ensign. After the termination of the revolutionary war this deponent again saw the said Boyd in what is commonly called the Whiskey Campaign [in PA, 1794] being both in the same regiment

commanded by General Darke – And further this deponent saith not —
Affirmed to & subscribed before me this 20th day of Augt 1838 [signed] Isaac Miller

The State of Ohio } Ss.
Warren County }

On this 22^d day of August A.D. 1838 personally appeared before the undersigned one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County and State aforesaid John Boyd a resident of the Town of Lebanon Warren County Ohio aged seventy five years and upwards, who being first duly sworn, doth on his oath make the following additional or amended declaration, to the one already made by him and pending in the War Department, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

Declarant states that shortly after the battle of Guilford in North Carolina in March 1781 he was attached to, and dispatched with a company of Riflemen commanded by Captain Cherry of the Continental Army as he believes, to guard and escort the prisoners taken at the battle of the “Cowpens” to Charlottesville in Albemarle County Virginia. The ensign of Captain Cherry’s Company had been killed in the battle of Guilford, and declarant officiated as ensign in the company commanded by Captain Cherry. We marched the prisoners to Charlottesville, from whence declarant went to Winchester, where he remained for a few weeks and then returned to Charlottesville. Declarant thinks that a Major McCartney of Virginia commanded the escort from Guilford to Charlottesville. Declarant remained on duty at Charlottesville after returning to that place from Winchester guarding the prisoners until after the Capture of Lord Cornwallis and the army commanded by him, in October 1781: he then marched with the prisoners we had been guarding to Little York in the State of Pennsylvania. In going from Charlottesville in Virginia to York in Pennsylvania, we marched through the towns of Winchester Millerstown now called Woodstock, Martinsburg, to Hagerstown in Maryland, where we met with a part of the prisoners taken at the Capture of Cornwallis, and where we remained as near as declarant can now recollect three or four weeks. From thence we marched through Frederick town and several smaller towns to York in Pennsylvania where we arrived sometime in the latter part of autumn, or in the winter; at all events it was after the commencement of cold weather. After our arrival at York the barracks being occupied, declarant with others was “billeted out” or occupied a house in possession of a citizen of the Town. It was the impression of declarant that when he arrived at York the American troops at that place were under the command of Col. Hartley of the Pennsylvania line but he has a distinct impression that Gen Anthony Wayne was at that place during a part of the time that declarant was at that post. He recollects being present and saw six men of the Pennsylvania line shot for a mutiny and an officer said to be Gen Wayne was present: twelve were said to have been convicted of the mutiny – six shot, and six pardoned.

Declarant stated in his original application that he was “discharged” on the 25^d day of March 1782. It was his decided opinion when he made that declaration that he was discharged or disbanded from the service at the time therein mentioned: But declarant is now under the impression that it must have been in the year 1783 of this however he cannot be positive: But of one thing he is positive, that he remained in the service at York until very shortly before the British prisoners at that place were marched to New York for the purpose of being exchanged or sent to England [last British troops left New York 25 Nov 1783]. If that was in the Spring of 1783 then declarant was in the service until March 1783.

At the same time that Declarant was relieved from duty at York Captain Cherry and his company was also relieved, and marched to Martinsburg in Virginia, or started for that place: Captain Hershaw and Capt. Hawkins with their companies of Virginia Militia were discharged at the same time.

Declarant in his original application stated that he was “discharged” The use of the word “discharged” may have been incorrect: he recollects perfectly that he did obtain a written paper, discharging him from further service; but it may have been and probably was coupled with the provision that he was discharged, until again called upon. He recollects of enquiring of Capt. Cherry whether he was bound to return to Gen Morgan’s Corps. then in the South, who answered in the negative: and this declarant was never again called upon to enter the service. After declarant was discharged as stated above, the Pennsylvania troops as

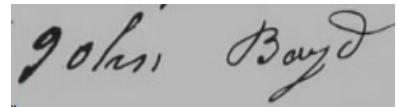
it was said was left at York, and declarant understood that Gen Wayne Commanded the escort which guarded the prisoners to New York.

Declarant understood that shortly after Capt. Steed returned from the South, he died, and to that cause is perhaps to be attributed the fact, that the name of Declarant does not appear on the rolls of the army; as said Capt. Steed must have been prevented from returning the roll of his Company

Declarant in his original Declaration, and in this additional declaration, has made a correct statement as near as his age and recollection will permit of his services in the Army of the Revolution – or at least as far as such detail can tend to exhibit the leading facts in regard to his services. In some minor particulars he may be in error, particularly in reference to the time stated in his original application when he was discharged from the service. It may have been the 25th of March 1783. Declarant has however referred which is all he can do with positive safety to the general historical fact, that it was about the time that the prisoners were marched from York in Pennsylvania to New York. And if that should be deemed unsatisfactory, he dont know that he can with safety be more specific. If it was not until the 25th of March 1783 that declarant was relieved from the service, then declarant was in the service of the United States including the time he was on furlough three years and three months.

And further deponent states that it was not until after the adjournment of the Court of Common pleas in the County that he heard read the last letter from the Commissioner of Pensions in reference to his application which is the reason this amended application was not sworn to in open Court.

And further declarant saith not.



[On 20 Dec 1838 Boyd sent a petition to Congress asking it to intercede with the Pension Office on his behalf.]

State of Kentucky }
County of Christian } S.S.

On this 28th day of October 1840 personally appeared before the Justices of the County Court of Christian County in open Court, John Boyd a resident of Christian County and State of Kentucky aged seventy seven years the 25th March 1840, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provission made by the act of Congress, passed June 7th 1832.

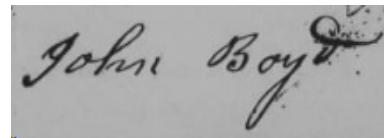
That I enlisted for and during the war of the Revolution as recruiting Sergeant in the Army of the United States at Winchester Frederick County Virginia, on the 24th or 25th day of December 1779 under Lieutenant McLean in Captain John Steeds Company and Col. Dan'l. Morgans Regement of Rifleman, That I remained at Winchester from the time of enlistment recruiting until the 5th September 1780 and then marched with Leut. McLean with thirty two recruits to Richmond Virginia where we joined Col Morgan. We remained there about weeks at which place I received a Commission as Ensign in Capt Steeds Company, and then marched to Hillsborough North Carolina, where he remained a few days and then marched on to the Catawba River, remained there a few days and then marched and joined Gen'l. Green in South Carolina [sic]. We were ordered by Gen'l. Green to a place called Ninety-Six [sic: see endnote]. finding the enemy too strong for us we retreated to the Cowpens, where Col. Tarlton [sic: Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton] overtook our Detachment in January 1781 and we defeated them, taking about five hundred and twelve prisoners & killed near three hundred. We then retreated towards Guilford Court-house with the prisoners and joined Gen'l Green after crossing the Yadkin River Cornwallis in pursuit of us. We continued on and crossed Dan River (leaving the prisoners) to Guilford, Cornwallis pursued us to Guilford where we had an engagement with him in March 81. I was then detached under the Command of Major Stevens or Stevenson and took charge of the prisoners taken at the Cowpens and marched with them to near Charlottesville Albemarl County Va. and continued there in charge of the

prisoners until Cornwallis was taken in Oct 1781 at Little York. We then marched our prisoners to Winchester Va. where we wintered within four miles of Town. having the prisoners still in charge, in the Spring of 1782 we were ordered on with the prisoners to Little York in Pennsylvania. in our march there we went through Hagarstown to Little York and fell in with Genl Wayne who took the command there. When we wintered in 1782 & 3, the Virginia Militia being discharged, we remained there in charge of the prisoners until the 25th March 1783 when I was discharged by Col. Wm Hartley of the Pennsylvania line to whose Regt I had been attached in charge of the prisoners, —

I would state positively that I was Commissioned an Ensign & served as such from September 1780 to the 25th March 1783 the close of the War, that I kept my Commission & discharge among my old papers until some time in the year 1823 when in removing from Christian County Kentucky to Madison County Tennessee, my papers with commission and discharge were left with my son in Christian who suffered them to be destroyed, and my son being dead, I am unable to say in what way the papers were destroyed I cannot recollect by whom my Commission was signed, but I received it from Col. Morgan while at Richmond Va.

In Warren County Ohio, I heretofore made my Declaration in order to obtain a Pension this act, and sent the same on to War Department and there being some defect in it, perhaps in the time of my discharge which was improperly stated in 1782 in place of 1783, the papers were then handed over to Congress with a Petition, which I understood in the Winter of 1838-9 passed favourably since which I have not been able to learn what has been done in the case, and I now present this as an additional Declaration which I hope in connection with the other one on file either in the War office or Congress, will me to a Pension without the unaccountable delay that seems to attend Petitions in Congress, —

Owing to my being detached from my Company it may be possible that my name may appear on the Company Roll or with those having charge of the Prisoners — I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declare that my name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency of this or any other of these United States
Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid, —

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Boyd". The ink is dark and the paper appears aged.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky

Christian County Sct.

John Boyd who served as private & ensign in the Army of the Revolution would in order to enable the Honorable the Secretary of War, to find his name on the army Roll, and all the papers heretofore forwarded to the War Department and to Congress would state and make this as an amendment to his form Declaration,

That in Labanon Ohio, where he resided for a short time, he made his first Declaration, and procured the testamony of James Hudson before the Mayor of Newport Ky – John Miller in Cincinnati, Isaac Miller in Labanon Ohio, by whom he proved his actual service as Ensign, that he then petitioned Congress and entrusted the same to the Hon Thos Corline[?] supported by the Certificate of the Hon Adam Huntsman, and was informed that his petition passed favourably,

That he first enlisted as orderly Sergeant un Capt Jno Steed, — McLane Leut and Rees Bowen Ensign, and shortly after his enlistment Leut McLane died, Bowen was promoted and the said Boyd Commissioned Ensign in his place, That after the Battle of Guilford, he was detached under the Command of Major Stevens in Capt Hawkins Company, together with Capts Porterfield Cressup & others to take charge of the prisoners, & continued with them until in March 1783 when he was discharged

These facts are state in order to enable the Secretary of War to find his name on some of the Army Rolls,

He cannot conceive, how it is that others with testamony much less conclusive, have Drawn their pensions, unless, it has so happened that his testamony as herein set forth never reached the Department. He hopes if this is the case that he will be informed of it, as he is advised the testamony fully supports his

case under the act which he claims. He asks a careful examination of all his papers, and has no doubt, his claim will be granted.

given under my hand this 28th day of December 1840 [signed] John Boyd

State of Kentucky }
County of Christian Sct }

After being first duly sworn the affiant John W Hays states that on or about the 26th day of October 1840, as appears from the Record and other documents, John Boyd (now deceased) made his declaration in the County Court of Christian County, Kentucky in order to obtain a pension as private or orderly Sergeant and Ensign under the Act of Congress of June the 7th 1832. that it appears that the said declaration with other testimony was forwarded to the Pension Office, City of Washington, and upon examination suspended for further proof in regard to his being a commissioned Officer. that while efforts were being made to obtain such further proof, the said John Boyd departed this life at the dwelling house of his son-in-law D S Hays in the town of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, about the 8th day of October 1844.

At his death said John Boyd left a widow, Elizabeth Boyd, who hath since died in Madison County, State of Tennessee; about the year 1852, and also left the following children –

George W Boyd who hath since departed this life in state of Arkansas leaving children as follows – Alonzo, Amanda, Oscar, Newton, Emma, Harriet, John, Lucretia, and Charles Boyd.

Sarah Summers, formerly Boyd deceased without issue.

John Boyd deceased – leaving children whose names are unknown

Peggy Boyd, & grand daughter Mary Boyd

Milton Boyd, now deceased, leaving children names unknown

Jane Hays – formerly Boyd – wife of D S Hays

James Boyd and Benjamin Boyd –

Many of said heirs are minors and all scattered in different places and States – the whereabouts of some wholly unknown and Powers of Attorney cannot possibly be obtained from them under the circumstances

Affiant has (no one dissenting) administered upon the estate of said John Boyd deceased who was his grand-father and given good and sufficient security for the proper administration of said estate See Certified Copy of letters of Administration filed herewith.

Said John Boyd had been for long time living and boarding with his Son in law D S Hays, and the same was his home.

Affiant asks a careful examination of the said Boyds original declaration, and the testimony accompanying it, believing the same is sufficient to warrant the allowance of the Pension funds, and which under the circumstances, he, as Administrator aforesaid, asks for benefits of heirs of said intestate.

[signed] John W Hays

administrator of the estate of John Boyd deceased

NOTES:

There are numerous discrepancies in Boyd's declarations. At the time Boyd claimed to have joined recruits to Daniel Morgan's Rifle Corp or Regiment, Col. Morgan was in retirement. Morgan did not return to service until he was promoted to Brigadier General on 13 Oct 1780. Maj. William Darke was wounded at the Battle of Germantown on 4 Oct 1777 and remained a prisoner until 1 Nov 1780. He was not promoted to Colonel until 12 Feb 1781, and he did not serve in the Carolinas. I could not find any record of other officers named by Boyd at the rank of Major and below, with the possible exception of Rees Bowen. A Lt. Reece Bowen was killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain on 7 Oct 1780. Island Ford was not on the Catawba River but on the Yadkin River near Salisbury NC. In late 1780 and early 1781 Washington's dragoons ranged in SC, but not as far as Eutaw Springs SC, and during this period Cornwallis was at Winnsboro SC. Greene had already joined Morgan before the crossing of the Catawba

River. Musgrove's Mill is in South Carolina, far from Dan River. Morgan had retired from active service before the Battle of Guilford Courthouse and could not have given Boyd a furlough at the time stated. All the prisoners were evacuated from the barracks at Charlottesville in Feb 1781 to prevent their recapture by the British. After the Siege of Yorktown Gen. Anthony Wayne was not in Pennsylvania but in Georgia and South Carolina. Gen. Wayne had been in the North during a mutiny by Pennsylvania troops, but that was in Jan 1781.

According to Patrick O'Kelley (*Nothing but Blood and Slaughter*, vol. 3, p. 50), before the Battle of Cowpens "Greene at first thought to attack Ninety-Six [SC], but the Virginia militiamen under General Stevens were preparing to leave for their homes when their time expired."

I thank John Misenheimer for assistance with this transcription.