

## Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Weaver R11239

Frances

fn35<sup>1</sup>NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

6/19/10

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State of Tennessee White County: SS

On this 10 day of October 1832, personally appeared before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, in Open Court John Weaver a resident of said County and State aged about seventy years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named Officers and served as herein stated.

He lived in what is now East Tennessee in the County of Washington. He entered the service, against the Cherokee Indians as a volunteer; to the best of his recollection it was in the month of July 1778. His Captain was Jacob Brown the name of his Lieutenant he cannot remember. He believes that James Sevier, the old Governor's son, was the Ensign. Colonel John Sevier, who subsequently became Governor of Tennessee, had the Chief Command and then held the rank of Colonel. -- This was a three months tour. They started against the Indians to a place called "the Overhill Towns." They marched through the wilderness a considerable distance, towards the head of Saluda River. They were compelled to return for the want of provisions, the calculation having been, that they could reach the Indian Towns, before their stock of provisions would give out; and that they could there supply themselves. In this calculation they failed -- and were compelled to abandon their first design of going as far as the Towns. Notwithstanding this engagement was for three months he does not believe he was out, more than six weeks, being dismissed from the Service at a place called Indian Creek near "the Bald Mountain."

His second tour was also for three months, and he served it out. He volunteered, in the Company of Spies, commanded by Captain James Moore: this Company only consisted of forty-eight men. His Lieutenant was by the name of Hubbard, who was afterwards, known in the service as Colonel Hubbard. His Ensign was Francis Bird. Their particular duty, as assigned to them, was to act as spies between the mouth Nolichucky River (which empties into French Broad [River]) and Bays Mountain. This was a distance of about forty miles, and their orders were to travel it once a week, in order to make such discoveries as we could. These orders, he states,

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<sup>1</sup> At the time this file was viewed on Footnote.com, the page numbers assigned by Footnote.com to the digital images of each of the pages in the file were nonsensical.

were literally complied with. They were not in any battle or skirmish -- they took only four prisoners. These prisoners were afterwards exchanged for four prisoners that the Indians had taken from the whites. They received no regular, or written discharge. But when the balance of the Company, was "dismissed," on Lick Creek, at a place called them, "the Seven Ponds," in what is now the County of Greene East Tennessee -- this second tour he thinks was in 1778.

His third tour, he went out as a substitute in the year 1781 for one Daniel Dulany -- this was for three months which he served out entirely, and he thinks two months over, Although he only claims for the three months. His Captain was Thomas Wood -- the name of his Lieutenant he has forgotten -- William Murphy was the Ensign = John Sevier at this time likewise, had the chief command. They marched against the Cherokees, and took the Towns called "the echotatowns." From there they continued their march to some towns on the Hiwassee River, and burned the Towns and destroyed the crops. From there they marched to some towns on Shoemake Creek, which empties into the Eastanallee [sic, ?] River. They also burnt these towns and destroyed the crops. From these last mentioned towns they proceeded to some towns on the Eastanallee River & burnt them and destroyed the crops. From there, they marched up the Hightower River to some towns which in like manner they destroyed -- and killed seven Indians. From there they returned by the way of Coosawattee [sic, ?] River and burnt and destroyed some more towns. From there they came to the three forks of Hiwassee, and held a treaty with the Indians and made peace. From there, they went to Little Tennessee, traveled down yet to its mouth, and then ascended the Big Tennessee to Echota, and there also held a treaty and made peace. They sent some spies to the Chickamauga towns, with the hope of ascertaining their willingness to treat, but ascertained that there was no hope of effecting it -- nor were they able to fight them -- the Indians there, had a large body of effective men and continued hostile. From the Town of Echota, on being "dismissed," after the treaty, this Declarant returned home -- this terminated his services, with the exception of short excursions occasionally on the frontier for which he claims nothing. He knows of no living witness near than Clay County Kentucky, by whom he can prove his services. If he was able to go to Kentucky he thinks he can make the proof by one Samuel Weaver.<sup>2</sup> But he is poor -- old -- infirm -- and afflicted and cannot obtain the testimony.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any State.

Answers to the questions prescribed by the war department and propounded severally by the court.

1<sup>st</sup> He was born the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1762 near Campden [sic, Camden] South Carolina --

2. He has no record of his age -- he had one in a Bible but thinks it was born out or lost while his youngest child had it, going to school.

3. When called into service each time, he lived in Washington County, now East Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina. Since the revolution he removed to Lawrence District South Carolina [sic, Laurens District]. From there he removed to Pendleton South Carolina. From there he removed to Buncombe County NC. From there he removed to Claiborne County East Tennessee. From there he removed to White County Tennessee where he now resides and has resided about twenty-six years.

4. His first and 2<sup>nd</sup> tours, he volunteered -- the last tour he was a substitute for Daniel Dulany.

5. As his services were exclusively against the Indians he knew no other officers, or Regiments than those he has named. "The General Circumstances" of his service, he has already given

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<sup>2</sup> Probably [Samuel Weaver S3516](#)

6. He never received a regular discharge as above stated --

7. He states the names of the following individuals to whom he is known in his present neighborhood who can testify as to his character for veracity, and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution viz. -- William Glenn, merchant, Sparta -- Jesse Lincoln, William Simpson, General John W. Simpson, Reverend Henry Burton and Reverend Andrew McBride and Abel Pearson.

S/ John Weaver Senior, X his mark

Sworn to subscribed in open court 10th October 1834

S/ Jacob A. Lane, Clerk

[Henry Burton, a clergyman, and Abel Pearson gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[fn p. 106: family record [very faint]

"December the 1 1800 A true account [sic] of the Age of John Weavers Children

Polly Weaver was Bor [sic] December the 19 year of our Lord 1783

Jessee Weaver was Born March the 7 Day in the year of our Lord 1786

Benjamin Weaver Was Born November the 5 day in the year of our Lord 1788

Sally Weaver Was Born November the 9 day in the year of our Lord 1790

John Weaver Was Born November the 18 day in the year 1792

Crecy Weaver Was Born April the 13 the of [sic] our lord 1795

Samuel Weaver Was Born [?] february 26 [could be "20"] in the year of our Lord 1798

Frances Weaver Weaver [sic] was Bor August 18 in the year of our Lord 1800"

[fn p. 151: On February 6, 1850 in White County Tennessee, Francis Weaver, aged 95, filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 act stating that she is the widow of John Weaver, a pensioner of the United States for his services in the revolution; that she married him in Penelton County [sic, Pendleton County] South Carolina on the 20th day of January 1783; that her husband died October 3, 1845 and that she remains his widow. Her claim was rejected—reason not stated that I could find.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$25 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831 for 7 months 15 days service as a private in the North Carolina militia.]