

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Clark (Clarke) R1968

Elender Clark

f58NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

11/18/10 rev'd 3/3/15

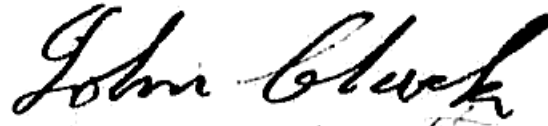
[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have been inserted within brackets or footnotes. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. A bracketed question mark indicates that the word or words preceding it represent(s) a guess by me. The word 'illegible' or 'indecipherable' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. Only materials pertinent to the military service of the veteran and to contemporary events have been transcribed. Affidavits that provide additional information on these events are included and genealogical information is abstracted, while standard, 'boilerplate' affidavits and attestations related solely to the application, and later nineteenth and twentieth century research requests for information have been omitted. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading skills fail to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

Declaration of John Clark

In order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June seventh 1832
State of North Carolina Randolph County: SS: May Term 1845

On this [illegible, could be either 7th or 9th] day of May 1845 Personally appeared before the worshipful County Court now sitting Mr. John Clark a resident of the County and State aforesaid aged forty-seven years June next and after 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 is the son of William Clark, who was a Captain in the North Carolina line in the war of the Revolution for particulars of service he refers the Department to the testimony hereunto annexed, he further declares that his father the aforesaid William Clark died on the 21st day of July 1836, declarant often urged his father the aforesaid William Clark to apply for a pension when alive but owing to his having attached himself to the persuasion of friends he refused. His father the aforesaid William Clark died as above stated viz. on the 21st day of July 1836 leaving a widow Elender Clark who departed this life on the 5th day of June 1839. This declaration is made to obtain the pension due the father at the time of his death under the act of Congress of June 7th 1832. He further declares that his mother the aforesaid Elender Clark died as above stated leaving the following named Children only a heirs at law viz. Dugan Clark, Alexander Clark, Thomas Clark, Mary Clark now Mary Jones, Margaret Clark now Margaret Henley, Haner Clark now Hanor Davis for proof of heirship declarant refers the Department to the testimony hereunto annexed.

S/ John Clark



[p 5: Bible Record]

Births

Names of William & Ellonder Clarkes Children first
Jane Clarke was born the 9 of the 9 mongth [sic] [Sept.] 1781
Dougan Clark was born 5th [?] of 10th mongth [Oct.] 1783
Alexander Clarke was born 21st of 11th mongth [Nov.] 1785
Thomas Clarke was born the 7th of 1st mongth [January] 1787
Mary Clark was born [illegible] of 1st mongth 1792
Margret Clarke was born 7th of the 2nd [Feb] mongth 1794

Hannah Clark was born 13th of 2nd month 1796

[Grandchildren (children of Dougan)]

William Clark was born 22nd of the 10 month 1808

Urban Cooper Clarke was born the 16 of the 12 Month 1810

Alexander Clarke was born 6th of the sixt Mongth

Joseph Clark was born 20th of the twelfth Mongth 1816

Edmond Clarke was 4th day of the 6 Mongth 1819

Family Record.

BIRTHS.

James of William
Duglondor Clarke

Children first
year Clarke was born
the 9 of the 9 month 1797

Dougan Clark was
born 3rd of the 10 month 1798

Alexander Clarke
was born 21 of 11 month
1795

Thomas Clarke was
born 7 of 7 month
1797

Henry Clarke was born
11 of 7 month 1798

Margaret Clarke was
born 4 of 7 month
1794

Hannah Clarke was
born 13 of 2 month
1796

BIRTHS.

William Clarke
was born 22 of the
10 Month 1808

Urban Cooper Clarke
was born the 16 of the 12 Month
1810

Alexander Clarke
was born 6th of the
sixt Month 1813

Joseph Clarke was
born 20 of the twelfth
Month 1816

Edmond Clarke
was born 4 day of the
6 Month 1819

[p 6]

John Clark was Born 10th of 7th month [July] 1799

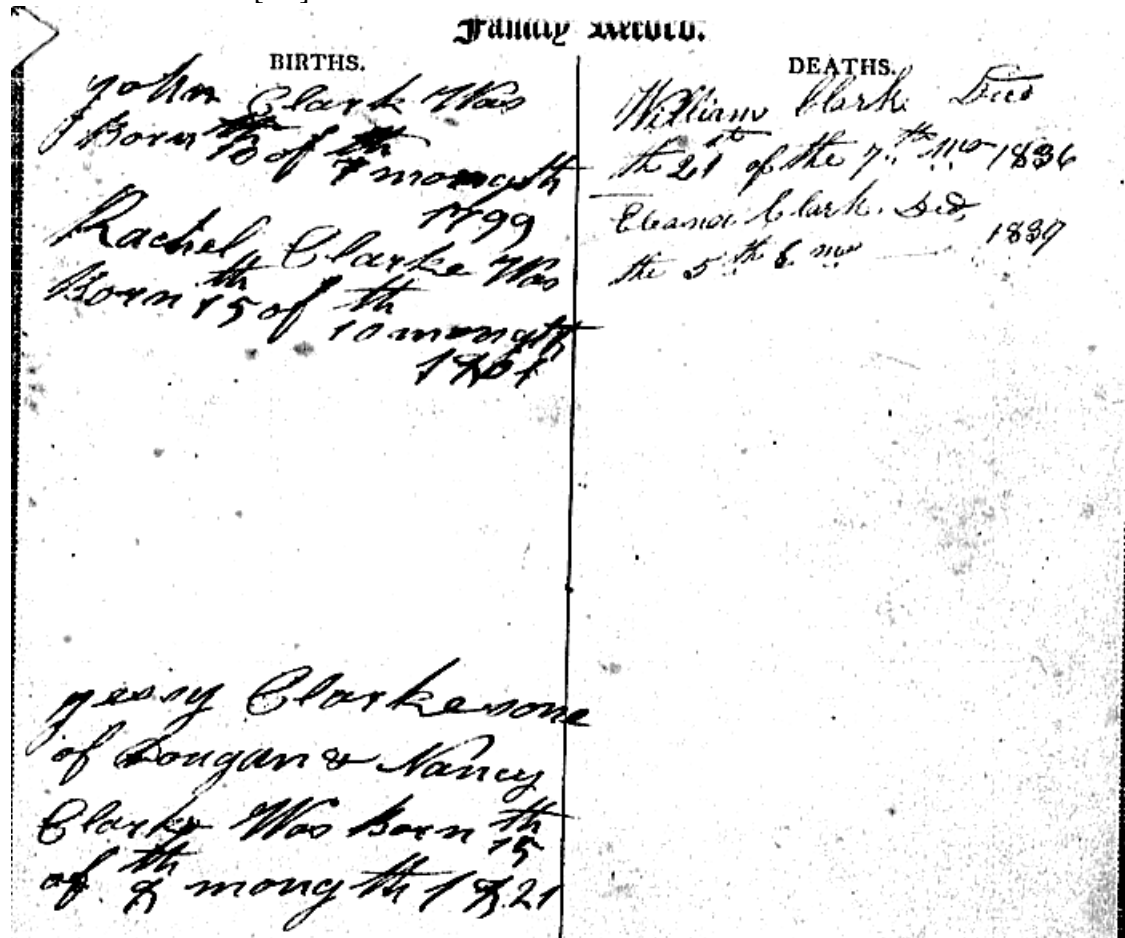
Rachel Clarke was Born 15th of 10th month [October] 1801

Jessy Clarke son of Dougan & Nancy Clarke [not known if she was the mother of the other children of Dougan] was Born 15th of 8th month [August] 1821

Deaths

William Clark Died the 21st of the 7th mo. 1836

Eleanor Clark Did [sic] the 5th 6 mo. 1839



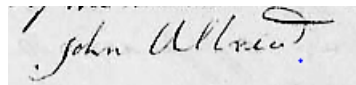
[p 16]

State of Tennessee [sic, North Carolina] Randolph County: On this 9th day of May 1845 Personally appeared before the Subscriber a justice of peace aforesaid Mr. John Allred¹ aged eighty-two years of age and after first being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following affidavit that he was well acquainted with Mr. William Clark up to the date of his death which took place on the 21st day of July 1836 in this Randolph County and was also well acquainted with his wife Elender Clark who departed this life on the fifth day of June 1839 also in this Randolph County. Affiant does further declare that he affiant was married on the 20th day of March 1787 according to his affiant's record kept by him and at which time and in this Randolph County North Carolina the aforesaid William and Elender was living together in this

¹ [John Aldred R79](#)

Randolph County as husband and wife and that they were always recognized in the neighborhood as such and that the marriage never was disputed. Affiant do further declare that he did not see Mr. William Clark in actual service in the war of the revolution but ~~from his standing~~ has all reason to believe he was in the war of the revolution. Affiant having been drafted toward the close of the war of the revolution and that it is his impression the aforesaid William Clark was in service of the United States at the time affiant was drafted.

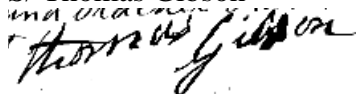
S/ John Allred



[p 35]

State of North Carolina Randolph County: On this 12th day of May 1845 personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the peace for the County aforesaid Mr. Thomas Gibson² in his 82nd year of his age and after being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following affidavit that he was well acquainted with William Clark Captain in the war of the Revolution up to the day of his death which took place on the 21st of July 1836. Affiant do further declare that he was with the aforesaid William Clark Captain on several excursion[s] after the Tories and is knowing to his serving as Captain nearly during the whole of the war of the revolution. Affiant often heard William Clark Captain speaking of being at the battle of Guilford [March 15, 1781] and of the Eutaw Springs [September 8, 1781] and also of the battle of Campden [Camden, either the Battle of Camden, August 15-16, 1781 or the battle of Hobkirk Hill, April 25, 1781] and affiant has all reasons to believe that the aforesaid William Clark Captain was at the places above stated and it was well known through the neighborhood where the aforesaid William Clark Captain resided that he was Captain in the war of the revolution and affiant do further declare that he was also well acquainted with his wife Elender Clark up to the day of her death which took place on the fifth day of June 1839. Affiant do further declare that the aforesaid William and Elender Clark was married before the termination of the aforesaid William Clark's last service and that the following named children all of the heirs born to William and Elender Clark viz. Jane Clark, Dougan Clark, Alexander Clark, Mary Clark, Margaret Clark, Haner Clark, John Clark, and Rachael Clark.
Further this deponent saith not.

S/ Thomas Gibson



[p 24]

State of Tennessee Knox County: SS

On this 26 day of April 1847 personally appeared John R Johnston [sic, he signed his name "John R. Johnson"] before the subscriber a justice of the peace of said County who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following Affidavit that he was well acquainted with Captain William Clark of Randolph County North Carolina from affiant's first recollection and it was always understood in the neighborhood that the aforesaid William Clark was an officer of the war of the Revolution. Affiant was often told that Captain William Clark and his company pursued the Tories after they had committed the murder of his Uncle Henry

² [Thomas Gibson S8560](#)

Johnston [Henry Johnson?] which made a lasting impression on his affiant's mind. Affiant left Randolph County North Carolina in the year 1835 at which time the aforesaid William Clark was a member of the Quaker church and after the aforesaid William Clark attached himself to the Quaker church he affiant saw him shedding tears saying that he was fearful that he had shed innocent blood during the Revolutionary War.

S/ John R. Johnson

[p 25: On April 26, 1847 in Knox County Tennessee, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson,³ 72, gave testimony that she moved from Randolph County North Carolina in 1835; that since the age of 12 she has been well acquainted with Captain William Clark; that he was a member of the Quaker church in Randolph County North Carolina; that it was said he could apply for a pension for his service in the revolution; "Affiant further declares that her husband's Brother was killed by the Tories viz. Henry Johnson as she understood and Captain William Clark and Company day pursuit and killed two of the Tories the names of the Tories that were killed were Elrod [John Elrod] & Steel the others of the Tory party dispersed"; she states that she is the widow of Robert Johnson who at the time of his death was drawing a pension for his services in the revolution.]

[p 37]

State of North Carolina Davidson County

I Alexander Gray of the County of Randolph aged 87 years being requested to make a statement of my knowledge and understanding of the Revolutionary services of Captain William Clarke who died in our said County some 15 or twenty years ago, do write out and make oath to the following statements. Viz. In the spring of 1792 I removed to Johnsonville at which the Court of said County was at that time held; commenced business as a merchant and boarded part of my time with John Clarke, brother to Captain William Clarke who said William resided about two miles from that place. About that date I first became acquainted with Captain William Clarke and knew him well from that time until his death. Captain William Clarke was a regular customer at my store for the space of 12 or 15 years. At the time I settled in Randolph (1792) our revolutionary struggle was one of the principal topics of conversation, much was said and many incidents related both by Captain William Clarke and others who had served as militia officers & soldiers viz. Colonel Juduthan Harper, Colonel Thomas Dougan, Dan Merrell, John Grayham, William Bell, John Veach, all men of respectability and of as good standing as any man in the County; and others who resided in the neighborhood of Captain William Clarke. From these gentlemen I was informed that during a considerable portion of the revolutionary war, the notorious Tory Colonel David Fannin [sic, David Fanning] had a complete control over a majority of the Citizens of this County Randolph many joined his troops and others for fear of incurring his displeasure & subjecting themselves and property to his vengeance became neutral and would not serve on either side; but through fear, showed friendship to him and his party. The only Whigs in the County that could be depended on (with a few exceptions) resided near the Courthouse and Guilford County line. Fanning & his troop made several private trips into this neighborhood in one of which he murdered Colonel Belfour and Captain Bryant, each in his own house, with his family around him: and burnt several houses and barns where the men of the house was not at home. They were pursued and fired upon at their camp on the next morning and one of the Tories killed: the rest mounted and made their escape.

On another occasion three of Fanning's man in passing through Randolph to some

³ [Robert Johnson W371](#)

Relations in Surry took Henry Johnson & a man of the name Tucker[.] H. J. [Henry Johnson] they made stand at a tree where they all three fired on and shot him down; Tucker then took to his heels, made his escape and alarmed the neighbors, on which Colonel Dougan and Captain William Clarke and others went in pursuit and found two of them Elrod [John Elrod] & Still and put them both to death after giving them a short Court Martial trial. I also have understood that while Fanning & his party remained in Randolph that what militia could be raised in that County together with the assistance of Colonel Galaspia [sic, Gillespie?] of Guilford with part of the Militia under his Command were almost Continually under arms near the Guilford County line and Randolph Courthouse for the protection of the Whigs in that section of the County: On which Fanning and his party was in the habit of making attacks in the nights, and destroying the lives of some & the property of others. I was told by many of those who had served in the Militia, that they were afraid to sleep in their dwelling house of nights, those who were not serving in some militia Company, generally slept out in some private place, least they should be murdered by the Tories before morning. Fanning and his party were much dreaded throughout his range which extended to the Counties of Orange, Chatham, Moore, Randolph and Cumberland; in each of which Counties he had friends who gave him aid and protection, when he committed depredations in one County he would retreat to his friends in another and the could seldom be overtaken by those who went in pursuit. How long it was said Fanning and his troops were engaged in this kind of warfare I do not recollect; but am under the impression it must have been for several years, up to the surrender of Cornwallis; about which time I have understood he left this Country. Of my own personal knowledge I knew nothing of the time Captain William Clarke served in the revolutionary war; or his grade as an officer in that service, except what I heard from Captain William Clarke and those Gentlemen herein before named (who had themselves been in the revolutionary service) and from whose standing and characters there was no doubt but the statements they made was correct. Which was that William Clarke was a Captain in the militia in the revolutionary war, that he was an active, vigilant officer in defending his County and Country against Colonel David Fanning and the Tories under his command, in which service he was employed a considerable portion of his time. Captain William Clarke & his Company were in the battle of the Eutaw Springs where he Captain William Clarke said he killed a British Officer which he regretted during life and seldom could speak of without shedding tears. He said him and the officer he killed were each engaged in dressing the lines of their respective Companies, preparatory to entering into the battle; when he Captain Clarke, took a gun out of the hands of one of his men, shot at the British officer and saw him fall, which the said Captain Clarke considered a murderous act, as neither of their Companies were then engaged in the battle. In subsequent life Captain William Clarke became a member of the Quaker Society and when urged by his Children or others to apply for a pension he usually replied that he would not receive pay for acts which his conscience condemn. In witness of all which I do hereunto set my hand this second day of October 1855.

S/ Alex. Gray

[p 9: affidavit dated May 8th, 1856 from the North Carolina Comptroller showing numerous payments made to a Captain William Clark for services rendered during the revolutionary war.]

Alfred Gros