



recorded in a family Bible which, together with his Father's house was burnt up by the Tories. Deponent's father started with his family to move to Mississippi & when he had travelled about fifteen miles beyond Wadesboro in No. Ca., he met some travellers who informed him that the whites were kept in Forts by the Indians in Mississippi & advised him not to go on. Deponent's father returned back as far as the Grassy Islands in Anson County on great Pee Dee river in No. Ca. & remained there for one year – then moved to Cartlidges [sic: Cartledge] Creek about eight miles from the Grassy Islands, at which place his father was drafted to be stationed on the Flowery Gap [possibly Flower Gap] on the Blue Ridge mountains to prevent the Indians from crossing over. It was at this place in the year 1777 that deponent first entered the service as a substitute for his father with the consent of Col. [Charles] Medlock & served his tour for him under one Capt Hunter. The company being divided into three divisions, each division served one month at a time. Deponent served in this manner for two years as a substitute for his father until he became sixteen years of age and after that on his own account, making in the whole eight months. he next volunteered under one Capt Culpepper & marched with him to join Genl. Linkhorn who was stationed on Black Swamp. Marched from the Grassy Islands to Cheraw So Ca, – to Long Bluff – to Orangeburg to Black Swamp. Genl. Linkhorn sent about five hundred men to Charleston, of whom deponent was one. He (Linkhorn) went to Stono. From Charleston he was sent to James Island, to guard Hobkaw creek [Hobcaw Creek] to prevent the British from crossing over to James Island to Fort Johnson. After the Battle at Stono was over he returned to Charleston and kept guard on the lines until his term of three months had expired; he then rec'd his discharge from on Capt. Abel Kolb & returned home. He can fix the period of this term of service duly by reference to the Battle at Stono. It was shortly after this battle that he rec'd his discharge. When [Gen. Horatio] Gates was marching to Camden [SC] deponent volunteered and joined him on the road at a place about 15 miles from the Grassy Islands – went on with him and was in the Battle near Camden [16 Aug 1780] & rec'd a bayonet wound in the forehead. Gates rode a black horse called Jack which it was said he took from Burgoyne at Brandywine [sic: see endnote]. On the evening previous to the Battle it was said that Gates sent a flag into Cornwallis to say to him that he would dine with him on the next day in Camden. Cornwallis immediately marched out to meet him & the firing between the advanced guards commenced in the night. but it was not general until the morning guns were fired. Gate's men were formed eight deep, the regulars in front [see endnote]. Gates men stood until they were charged by the enemy. It was then that the deponent rec'd the wound in his forehead and was taken prisoner. – Kept under guard for 4 or 5 days when he was exchanged at Camden. he served at this time one month. Then went back to Haileys Ferry on Great Pee Dee & went on & joined Green [sic: Gen. Nathanael Greene, who replaced Gates on 2 Dec 1780] – marched to a place near Camden when a fight commenced between Green & Lord Rawdon [Battle of Hobkirk Hill, 25 Apr 1781] in which Green was beaten. Deponent was here taken prisoner – sent to Charleston & got a parole [see endnote] from Lord Rawdon to remain within the town limits. Lord Rawdon was about returning to England [left after 4 Aug 1781] to attend the trial of one Watson and Balfour for disobedience of orders as it was said. Deponent & 2 others petitioned him for a parole & it was granted. There was four men came into town in a boat for salt & deponent gave them 2 guineas to carry him past the guard at the bridge near Fort Moultrie. They concealed him between three sacks of salt & some rubbish & passed the guard without detection. Until this time the deponent had been out nine months. He got out of the boat at Coachman's old field below the "horse shoe" on Big Pee [sic: Great Pee Dee River] & joined Col. John Baxter about ½ a mile from Sawin's Island. Between 8 and 9 months from the battle at Camden between Green and Rawdon he commenced this tour as a volunteer under Baxter with whom he marched into Marion's Camps [on Snow Island in Florence County SC] & remained with him until the British evacuated Charleston [14 Dec 1782]. The last skirmish he had was with the British at Watboo He had broken his parole & preferred remaining in the Camps. He did so as a volunteer & is certain that he remained with Marion & under his command for one year at least. He believes it was longer. His discharges were burnt up in his house together with his house since the war. After the war he lived about 15 years in Horry District & the balance of his time he has lived in Marion Dist. He hereby releases all claim to any Pension except the present & declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of the

Agency of any State & that he did not know of the Act of 1832 until now.

William hisXmark Richardson

NOTES:

“Genl. Purvo” evidently refers to Augustine Prevost, who had threatened a siege of Charleston until Lincoln arrived. Prevost was not at the Battle of Stono Ferry.

Gen. John Burgoyne was not at the Battle of Brandywine on 11 Sep 1777. If he lost his horse to Gen. Gates it would have been at his surrender to Gates at Saratoga NY on 17 Oct of that year, but it would probably have been unchivalrous of Gates to keep the horse.

The armies of Gates and Cornwallis bumped into each other in the early morning before the battle, and confused firing began immediately, not after Gates supposedly taunted Cornwallis with a dinner invitation. In the battle the Virginia Militia was on the left, the North Carolina Militia in the center, and the Continentals (regulars) from Maryland and Delaware were on the right.

A parole was a promise not to resume fighting until exchanged for another prisoner. If caught violating his parole, as Richardson did, he would have been executed.

Richardson’s claim was rejected for the following reason: “One years' service in North Carolina and two years' service in South Carolina requires proof from the records of each State.”

On 8 Jan 1829 William Richardson

On 10 July 1853 Andrew J. Richardson of Horry District SC granted power of attorney “for the purpose of obtaining the pension if any may be due and coming to him, his brothers & sisters and aged mother.”