

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Peter Dubose S21163

f43SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves rev'd 2/12/10: 8/5/18 & 12/9/21 & 11/23/22

[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' or 'undeciphered' 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. Researchers should not rely solely on the transcripts but should review the originals for themselves. These transcripts are intended as an aid to research, not to be used in lieu thereof.]

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State of South Carolina, Sumter District}

On this thirtieth day of October 1832 personally appeared in open court before Baylis J. Earle one of the Associate Judges of the State aforesaid Captain Peter Dubose (the Said Court being now in sitting) of the district and State aforesaid aged Seventy three 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. That about the year 1776 before the battle of Fort Moultrie [June 28, 1776]¹ he entered the service in the company of Captain Elias Dubose in Darlington district, in the said State then called Cheraw district, that he marched to Charleston and there remained one-month – then was discharged. Captain Elias Dubose's company was in Colonel Powell's² Regiment. Then about two months after his discharge, he entered as a volunteer in the company of Captain Thomas Port in the Regiment of Col. Hugh Giles and was marched to See weed bay [sic, Sewee Bay] near Haddrell's Point in the harbor of Charleston. That when the British fleet left the harbor, he in Captain Port's company was ordered to Georgetown and then to Little Pee Dee [Pedee River] after rendezvousing about Mars Bluff [Marr's Bluff] after the Tories – was then put under the command of Colonel William Davie and retained about six weeks. That after Gates defeat [Horatio Gates at the Battle of Camden, August 15-16, 1780] he was obliged to leave South Carolina to get out of the way of the Tories and repaired to Bladen County, North Carolina where he did duty under Captain Peter Robinson. Then returned to South Carolina & did duty under Colonel Abel Kolb, Colonel Morris Murphy [or Maurice Murphy] and Colonel Lemuel Benton and Major William Standard & Tristram Thomas for about three months. Then was put in General Francis Marion's brigade and after being under him for about a year, Marion's man (one of whom was the applicant) besieged Fort Watson on Scott's Lake for about seven days and nights in constant service – took the Fort [Fort Watson, April 16-23, 1781]³ and this applicant was started with the prisoners across Little Pee Dee [River] and from there transferred them & sent them to Hillsborough in North Carolina. That he returned and joined the Army and was in the battle of Waboo [sic, Wadboo Bridge, July 17, 1781]⁴ near Moncks Corner before which

¹ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_ft_moultrie_1.html

² Probably Col. George Gabriel Powell, Moss, *SC Patriots*, 783

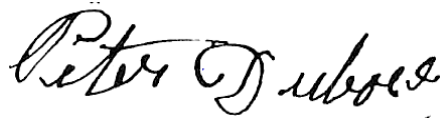
³ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_fort_watson_2.html

⁴ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_wadboo_bridge_2.html ; C. Leon Harris notes, however: *I'm trying to sort out the order of battle for the Dog Days Campaign. J. D. Lewis lists Capt. William Standard at Wadboo Bridge, and the only basis I can see for this is the transcription of Peter Dubose S21163, which has "That he returned and joined the Army and was in the battle of Waboo [sic, Wadboo Bridge, July 17, 1781]*

however after being an Ensign and Lieutenant he received a Captain's commission from Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge]. Sometime before this he was in the battle on Black Creek⁵ under Colonel Baker [John Baker] of Georgia. That shortly after the battle of Wadboo, the news of peace came & he was discharged. He was in the service about five years. The only regular officer he remembers was General Greene [Nathanael Greene] in whose camp he once was. He knew Colonel Peter Horry, was under him – he also knew Colonel Robert Ellison – Colonel Baxter [possibly Jacob Baxter] & Colonel McDonald [possibly Archibald McDonald] under each of whom he has done duty. Marion's brigade received no written discharges, the companies were discharged by a verbal order by the General. The commission of this applicant is worn out by age, and he has no papers. He has no documentary evidence but refers to the testimony of Silas Hayes [sic, Silas Hailes] below given who was a soldier under him. His commission was signed by Governor Rutledge.

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

S/ Peter Dubose



Sworn to before

S/ B. J. Earle, Presiding Judge

[Henry D. Green, a clergyman, and A. G. Crosswell gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

Silas ~~Hayes~~ Hailes⁶ in open court in the district of Sumter in said state before B. J. Earle presiding Judge, makes oath that during the Revolution he was well acquainted with Captain Peter Dubose, that he was a soldier in the company of Captain Dubose in Marion's brigade. That he was with him at the battle of Wadboo and has personal knowledge of most of the matters detailed in above declaration.

S/ Silas Hailes, X his mark

Sworn to before

S/ B. J. Earle, Presiding Judge in Open Court

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State of South Carolina

Additions by way of amendment to the annexed declaration of Captain Peter Dubose for a pension.

Personally appeared before me William D. Martin one of the associate Judges of the State of South Carolina now holding the Court of Common Pleas & Sessions for Sumter district in said State, Captain Pete Dubose who being duly sworn deposes and saith, that by reason of old age and consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection, he served not less than the periods mentioned below, and in the following grades -- for two years as a private -- for five months as an Ensign, for six months as a Lieutenant -- for fifteen months as a Captain -- and for such services he claims a pension: also on oath says that during the whole time he was in service he

4 near Moncks Corner"

I'm wondering if "Waboo" should actually be Wiboo, referring to the skirmish at Wiboo Marsh on 6 March 1781. Wiboo is not as close to Moncks Corner as Wadboo, but there was fighting there and not at Wadboo, and Capt. Standard is listed on O'Kelley's Order of Battle for Wiboo Swamp.

⁵ Thanks to John Allison who brought to my attention the annexed description of this action which appeared in the August 4, 1843 edition of The Courier [Charleston, SC] published by A. S. Willington & Co.

⁶ [Silas Hailes W27546](#)

was not engaged in any civil pursuit.

Further on oath says, that he received his three commissions from hands of General Marion through his age or officers, and that they were signed by Governor Rutledge.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of April 1833. –

S/ Peter Dubose

S/ Wm D. Martin, one of the associate justices of So. Carolina

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South Carolina Richland District

Personally came before me John Rowan one of the Justices of the Quarrel in and for the District aforesaid William Brown, and maketh oath that he is in a very low state of health, and is not able to attend at the courthouse in Sumter District on the first Monday in November instant. Deponent also states that he was a soldier in the revolution with Peter Dubose under General Marion, and that they were in an engagement together in the summer of 1782 at Wadboo plantation, said Peter Dubose to best of my recollection acted as Captain of a company in the above Engagement and performed his duty as a volunteer Soldier, and Deponent further states that the said Peter Dubose continued in service until the end of the war.

Sworn to before me this 3rd of November 1832

S/ John Rowan, QU

S/ William Brown, X his mark

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State of South Carolina Secretary's office Columbia June 1, 1833

I Samuel Hammond⁷ Secretary of State do hereby certify, that there are no records or rolls in this department, shewing [showing] the names of any of the officers or privates who served during the Revolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set the seal of said State at Columbia this 1 June 1833 & 57th Year of American Independence.

S/ S. Hammond, Secr. State

[pp 3 & 5: On May 10, 1851, Middleton DuBose presented evidence in Sumter District South Carolina that he was the sole and duly qualified executor of the estate of Peter DuBose; and that Peter DuBose departed this life July 26, 1846.



[Facts in file: Veteran died leaving 4 children: Middleton of Sumter District South Carolina, Argent Josey; Laney Woodham and Dupre Dixon, all living as of 1851; the name of the veteran's wife is not contained in the file.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$410 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as an Ensign, Lieutenant & Captain for 24 months in the South Carolina militia.]

From The Courier [Charleston SC] by A. S. Willington & Co. August 4, 1843
Provided by John Allison of Columbia SC 11/23/2022

⁷ [Samuel Hammond S21807](#)

[Communicated for the Farmer's Gazette.]
REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

Mr. Editor:—Residing within three miles of this place, is Capt. Peter Dubose, one of those who acted in the times that “tried men’s souls.” Knowing that any thing in relation to the war of the Revolution, commands attention, I take the liberty of sending you Capt. Dubose’s account of an action in which he had share, and which, perhaps, has no place in history. Capt. D. is of French descent, his grandfather having emigrated from France. Previous to the war, an older brother of the Captain’s had intermarried with a family which supported the Royal cause; and the consequence was, that in the agony of his heart, he saw that brother take up arms against his country. This was principally brought about by the step-father of the brother’s wife, who left no means untried to injure the cause of liberty; and many persons were persuaded by him to take up arms against brothers and friends. The name of the step-father was Ponder. I will now give, as nearly as possible, in the words of the old Captain, the following.

INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

“In the spring of 1781, I was under the command of Col. Benton of South Carolina, and our station was near Cashua Ferry, on Great Pee Dee. Our company, which had consisted of only 75 men, was about this time augmented by the arrival of 100 men from Georgia, under command of Col. Baker. These men had been forced to retreat from Georgia, and were styled “Georgia refugees.” A short time after the increase of our party, we received from Capt. Butler, who was then in command of a body of Tories numbering 300, on Lynch’s Creek, a challenge to meet him near the Creek, accompanied with a threat of marching soon to the ground occupied by us, if we failed to accept his challenge. Col. Benton being at the time very ill, the command was offered to, and accepted by Col. Baker, who shortly after started for the place at which Capt. Butler desired us to meet him.

“Having travelled about 15 miles, and being within three quarters of a mile of Black Creek, the Colonel proposed to his men to halt for awhile, and refresh themselves and horses. The horses were accordingly turned loose, and the greater part of the men threw themselves carelessly on the ground, many of whom were soon asleep. Such was our situation, when we were suddenly alarmed by a discharge of fire-arms. Our men were instantly upon their feet. Judge our astonishment, when we beheld our enemies within 100 yards of us. All was now confusion. Many were endeavoring to recover their horses, which had fled at the report of the fire-arms; and the loud voice of the Colonel, was now heard above the noise and tumult, calling out, ‘Rally! rally! and charge my brave fellows!’ The call was not unheeded—our men did rally, and came to firm stand. The bullets now whistled among the limbs of the low growth of pines, which covered the ground we occupied.

“Our fire told with the enemy—they staggered—we pressed up—they ran—we pursued them. Those not overtaken, succeeded in getting into the Swamp of Black Creek, and made their escape. We now returned to the battle ground, which echoed with the groans of the wounded and dying.

“On arriving at the field, who should I find, but my own misguided brother, among the dead!—yes, there he lay, a stiffened corse! I sat down beside his body, and my feelings, for the moment, almost overcame me. Two years had passed away since I had last seen him. In this situation I attracted the attention of a brother soldier, and he came and led me away, partly by force, for, though we had met on the field, as deadly enemies, I had still the feelings of a brother. My name was now called by one of the wounded Tories; he was lying upon the ground, covered with blood, and cried out, ‘Oh! Dubose, save me! save me!—tell your Colonel what you know of me, and he will spare my life. I feel that my wounds are not mortal.’ ‘Sir,’ said I to the Colonel, ‘I do know him. Some months since, while myself with a parcel of brother Whigs were living in the Swamp of Lynch’s Creek, this man came repeatedly to our camp, with baskets of provisions for us. True, he had possession of the property of many Whigs, who had been forced to leave their plantations, but he was not compelled to have afforded us succor.’ In answer to this, the Colonel said, ‘Hughes,’ (for that was his name,) ‘in consideration of what Dubose has said in your favor, your life is spared.’ We lost but one or two men. Of the Tories, some twenty or thirty were left dead upon the field. We then returned to our old rendezvous, from which place we marched, some time afterwards to the vicinity of Georgetown, and placed ourselves under the command of General Marion.”

Capt. Dubose is still in the enjoyment of health, though in his 82d year, and is still able to attend to the duties of his farm. His claims for his services have been acknowledged by the government, and he receives a sum annually, sufficient for a handsome support.

W. R.

BISHOPVILLE, S. C., July 23, 1843.

[Communicated for the Farmer's Gazette.]⁸

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

Mr. Editor: – Residing within three miles of this place, is Capt. Peter Dubose, one of those who acted in the times that “tried men’s souls.” Knowing that any thing in relation to the war of the Revolution, commands attention, I take the liberty of sending you Capt. Dubose’s account of an action in which he had share, and which, perhaps, has no place in history. Capt. D. is of French descent, his grandfather having emigrated from France. Previous to the war, an older brother of the Captain’s had intermarried with a family which supported the Royal cause; and the consequence was, that in the agony of his heart, he saw that his brother took up arms against his country. This was principally brought about by the step-father of the brother’s wife, who left no means untried to injure the cause of liberty; and many persons were persuaded by him to take up arms against brothers and friends. The name of the step-father was Ponder. I will now give, as nearly as possible, in the words of the old Captain, the following.

INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

“In the spring of 1781, I was under the command of Col. Benton [Lemuel Benton] of South Carolina, and our station was near Cashua Ferry,⁹ on the Great Pee Dee [River]. Our company, which had consisted of only 75 men, was about this time augmented by the arrival of 100 men from Georgia, under command of Col. Baker [John Baker]. These men had been forced to retreat from Georgia, and were styled “Georgia refugees.” A short time after the increase of our party, we received from Capt. Butler, who was then in command of a body of Tories numbering 300, on Lynch’s Creek [Lynches Creek], a challenge to meet him near the Creek, accompanied with a threat of marching soon to the ground occupied by us, if we failed to accept his challenge. Col. Benton being at the time very ill, the command was offered to, and accepted by Col. Baker, who shortly after started for the place at which Capt. Butler desired us to meet him.

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⁸ I’ve transcribed the newspaper article in order to make it searchable on our database.

⁹ The Cashua Ferry was located approximately where modern day Cashua Ferry Road crosses the Great Pee Dee River between Mechanicsville and Brownsville South Carolina. Him him him him him

covered with blood, and cried out, 'Oh! Dubose, save me! Save me! – Tell your Colonel that you know of me, and he will spare my life. I feel that my wounds are not mortal.' 'Sir,' said I to the Colonel, 'I do know him. Some months since, while myself with a parcel of brother Whigs were living in the Swamp on Lynch's Creek, this man came repeatedly to our camp, with baskets of provisions for us. True, he had possession of the property of many Whigs, who had been forced to leave their plantations, but he was not compelled to afford us sucker.' In answer to this, the Colonel said, 'Hughes,' (for that was his name,) 'in consideration of what Dubose has said in your favor, your life is spared.' We lost but one or two men. Of the Tories, some twenty or thirty were left dead upon the field. We then returned to our old rendezvous, from which place we marched, sometime afterwards to the vicinity of Georgetown, and placed ourselves under the command of General Marion [Francis Marion]."

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BISHOPVILLE, S. C., July 23, 1843.