

[Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters](#)

Pension Application of Thomas Anderson S21603

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of South Carolina }

Abbeville District }

On this 23 day of October 1832, personally appeared in open court, before me one of the Judges of the court of common pleas, now sitting, Thomas Anderson, a resident of the district of Abbeville and State of South Carolina, aged seventy years the first day of April last past who first being 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 7th June 1832. That he entered the Service of the united states as a Volunteer, It being proposed by Col Robert Goode, that a sufficient number of young men should volunteer to fill the places of those who had families and would otherwise be compelled to serve as Militia men.

That the officers names he finds is lost from his recollection only that on the day he volunteered, Col Robert Goode presented to us a foreigner (as was said) whom he said would lead us on to butcher our enemies. That the precise date he cannot recollect but believes it to have been in the year 1779 or 1780. that he lived in Chesterfield County in the State of Virginia at the time that he volunteered, that it took place at the court House. that he marched through Petersburg, Prince George County & down to Surray [sic: Surry] County to a place called Cabin point. That at another time perhaps the same year or the year there after, he was called out as a malitia man and met at a place then called Osburn's [Osborne's, 8 mi N of Petersburg] on James River, was commanded by Col. Robert Goode and marched the same route as before mentioned only he went further he thinks into Nancymond County [sic: Nansemond County, now Suffolk City], the names of the other officers he does not recollect. At another time he was called out as a Militia man, and met at Manchester when the Brittish army entered Richmond and was said to have burnt the Rope works there from that time he believes he continued in the service until after the battle in Petersburg in which he was engaged [Battle of Blandford Hill, 25 Apr 1781]. It was his lot to be called out to attack the enemy in their boats whilst ascending the Apomatox [sic: Appomattox] river on which Petersburg is situated, He can only recollect the name of one officer in this engagement whose name was Marcham [possibly Capt. George Markham]. From this we returned to Chesterfield Court house and made the courthouse an Hospital for the wounded. Thence marched to Fallen creek church [sic: Falling Creek Church]. There we had an alarm that the enemy was in pursuit of us, and we were formed into a line of battle. However the Enemy only came to the Court house and burnt it down [27 Apr], it was said because it was made a Hospital of. From thence we marched silently and crossed James River in the night, and went down to Richmond where we fell in with a considerable number of our troops He does not well recollect but he believes they were those of General LaFayette's army. Thence he marched down a large swamp, there he recollects Creed Haskins was his Captain. This he recollects by a singular circumstance, our captain had a servant & two fine horses one of these the Press master attempted to take and our Captain ran into our tent and took one of our guns to prevent the pressmaster from taking his horse. From thence he came over James River into his native county chesterfield and being encamped at Sudsburys (as well as he can now recollect the name) was taken by Tarlton's light horse [Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's Legion] and carried a prisoner to Petersburg where Cornwallis's Army lay thence was carried to Col. Bird's [probably Bird's Ordinary] & then shiped & sent to Portsmouth where we were kept prisoners until the evening of the night on which the enemy's troups vacated the town and went to Little York [1 Aug] where Cornwallis was taken prisoner with his army [19 Oct]. and although he cannot recollect any of the dates and but few of the names of the officers, yet he most confidently believes he was in the Service of the united states more than six months including the time of his imprisonment which he believes to have been about three months. The applicant is confident that his memory has failed him

exceeding or else he could recollect more of the dates and facts which might be required. And he further states that he is so far removed from the scene of action now and it has been so long since he has had any particular account of who might be living and who dead amongst his acquaintances who knew any thing of the circumstances that he does not know, of any person living whose testimony, he can procure, who can testify to his services; and that he has no documentary evidence in his possession.

He hereby declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state

[signed] Thomas Anderson

[The standard certification refers to "the Rev'd. Thomas Anderson."]

October 30th 1830 [sic]

Additional statement on the part of Thomas Anderson in an application made by him to obtain a pension under the act of Congress passed the 7th June 1832. Applicant states, that as to the second interrogatory prescribed by the War Department; he has a record of his age in a family Book[?] in his father's hand writing now in his possession

As to the sixth interrogatory of the same, he answers; that he never had any discharge but a verbal one.

As to the seventh interrogatory, he assumes, that James Casper and Henry Mosely are the persons who have testified to his credibility, and that he could have as many as he wished to testify the same for instance John Abraham Williamson Norwood and James Pearson who are all either well acquainted with him or his near neighbours

[signed] Thomas Anderson