

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Samuel Otterson S25344 and S32424

f123SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves rev'd 2/10/10 & 6/5/15 & 9/28/22

[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.]

[p 20]

Declaration of Maj. Samuel Otterson¹ in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832

State of Alabama, County of Greene: SS

On the 20th day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty two personally appeared in open court before Madison Crenshaw Judge of the Circuit court of Greene County, State of Alabama now sitting Samuel Otterson a resident of the County of Greene & State of Alabama of the age of seventy eight years since the first day of April last part 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 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated (viz): He received the commission of first Lieutenant in Captain Daniel MacKee's² Company in June 1776 under the hand & seal of his Excellency John Rutledge³ then Governor & commander in chief of the Colony of South Carolina which said commission he now hath but it is so mutilated that the day of the month cannot be ascertained. Said commission was countersigned "By his excellency's command Wm Nisbett D. Secy." He states that under said Captain MacKee as 1st Lieutenant he went to an expedition against the Cherokee Nation of Indians. The Regiment to which his company belonged was commanded by Colonel John Thomas Sr.⁴ & that regiment & a regiment commanded by Col. Neille⁵ left Prince's Fort⁶ as well as he recollects sometime in July or August after the date of his commission [in] 1776 for Keowee on the river Keowee or Seneca after passing several Indian Towns, viz. Eastatoe & Qualatchee & Toxaway which we burnt & demolished and on arrival at Keowee we met with General Williamson's⁷ Brigade to which our regiments belonged who commanded in person. We lay there sometime & Williamson with some 6 or 700 hundred of his men had an engagement called the Ring Fight in which this deponent was not [a participant].

From Keowee, we moved down the river to Seneca on the Seneca River & remained there some Time preparing to take a tour to the middle settlements & valleys. When we arrived to the middle settlements, we lay all night in sight of the North Carolina Army.⁸ On the next morning, we left for the valleys (of the Tennessee River) & after we had got about two miles from where we encamped & left the North Carolina Army we were attacked by the Indians & had a severe engagement in which this applicant was [a participant]. Many were killed on both sides but the Indians were defeated or dispersed. From thence we marched to the valley Towns on the Tennessee River & destroyed them & were met by a Detachment from the North Carolina

Army. From thence we marched to an Indian Town called Tugaloo on the Tugaloo River where we stayed 2 or 3 days & marched thence back to Seneca after destroying the Town of Tugaloo & there were discharged. The whole time we were out was about 14 weeks.

During the Year 1777, this applicant does not recollect certainly to have been in the service. In 1778 as well as he recollects he was stationed at Story's Fort⁹ [where he remained about] one month under the commission aforesaid with a small force. [H]e does not recollect whether any higher officer commanded in the fort at this time. I was under the command & control of the same General & regimental officers as well as he recollects from this time until 1779. [H]e was a great portion of his time engaged in commanding scouting parties against the Tories. During these scouts, Capt MacKee was afflicted with rheumatism & the command of his company devolved on me & I was frequently joined by Capt. Gavin Gordon¹⁰ & after the division of Col Thomas's Regiment¹¹ which was as well as I recollect in the latter part of the Year 1778 or early in 1779, I was frequently under Col. Thos. Brandon¹² to whose regiment I then belonged [and engaged during this time] in Scouting parties. During one of these scouting parties, we intercepted & took 20 or upwards Tories who were on their way to St. Augustine to join the British Army. These we took to General Williamson's camp on Savannah River opposite to Augusta & he sent them to the jail at Ninety Six. Sometime after, I believe in the fall or winter of 1779, I was ordered out to Charleston but was stationed for two months ten days at the Ten Mile Branch within ten miles of Charleston under the command of Col. James Steen,¹³ the lieutenant Col. of the Regiment commanded at this time by Col. Brandon to which, since the division aforesaid, I belonged. [I]n Feby. 1780, Capt. MacKee resigned & on the 8th February 1780, I received the commission of Captain of a company of foot in Spartan Regiment of militia commanded by Col. Thomas Brandon of the 2nd Division which commission I now have bearing the date aforesaid by John Rutledge Governor & commander in chief as aforesaid countersigned "By his excellency's command Jno. Huger, Secretary." In 1780 this applicant with the exception of scouting parties does not recollect to have been in regular & constant service until the capture of Charleston some time in May 1780, after which the Whigs who would not take protection under the British both from Georgia & South Carolina took refuge in North Carolina where we rendezvoused on the river Catawba & elected Thos Sumpter¹⁴ our General. [T]his he thinks was in July from this circumstance (viz): "On the day after the election, we marched toward the house of a celebrated Tory by the name of Ramsour for the purpose of defeating some Tories who had encamped at Ramsour's mill,¹⁵ but before we arrived, the Militia from Rowan, N. Carolina had defeated the Tories & we turned our horses into a large field of oats belonging to Ramsour & the oats were just ripening. From thence we recrossed the Catawba & went down into the old Catawba nation of Indians & encamped some days. Thence we recrossed the Catawba & went to the British station at Rocky Mount & about the 28th July 1780 made an unsuccessful attempt to take the British & Tories. From thence we retreated across the Catawba & encamped at a Branch called Clem's Branch & about a week after our attempt on Rocky Mount, we attacked the British & Tories at a place called the Hanging Rock where I received a wound in my left arm which severed the bone between the elbow & shoulder about midway (on account of which wound I have been a pensioner since 1809—first on the list [of] S. Carolina & then transferred to the pension list of Alabama). [F]rom thence I was sent to Charlotte where I remained until I recovered of the wound which was in action in Novr. as well as I recollect when I resumed any command as Captain under General Sumpter & was in the engagement at Blackstocks on Tiger River where General Sumpter received a wound. [F]rom thence the army under Sumpter crossed Broad river & as well as I recollect divided out in scouting parties in one of which I got my arm

rebroke in chase after a party of Tories under Brandon whom we killed with the exception of three whom we took prisoners. My arm being broken the last time by a fall of my horse soon got well & the next engagement I was in was the siege of Buckhead¹⁶ under General Greene¹⁷ & the day before that place surrendered, I was sent with my company under General Sumpter to Orangeburg which latter place surrendered after the fire of three field pieces on our part. One of the enemy was kill[ed] & none of our detachment were kill[ed] nor wounded except one or two who were struck by dead shells without any injury. The next engagement of any note that I was in was Ninety Six at the siege under General Greene. [T]he militia at this place was commanded by Brigadier General Henderson.¹⁸ After a siege of some weeks, the British General Lord Rawden¹⁹ came to reinforce the garrison & General Greene raised the siege & retreated over Broad River pursued by the British as far as [the] Enoree [River]. This applicant states that he does not recollect of having been in any engagement of note after this period tho he continued in the service regularly until peace was declared which was some time after he was promoted to the office of Major which was the 5th day of September 1782 as appears from his commission bearing the date signed by John Mathews²⁰ Governor & commander in chief of South Carolina which commission I now have in my possession.

This applicant states that he omitted to name that he & the regiment commanded by Brandon to which he belonged was under the command of Col. Morgan²¹ at the Battle of the Cowpens²² but that he with several others about thirty were sent out as spies some days before the engagement at the Cowpens & from some cause did not arrive until the Battle was over but in his attempt with the party under his command to regain Morgan's army, he learned the defeat & retreat of Tarleton²³ & his forces & pursued about a hundred of them in their retreat until night at which period all of his men had fallen off by their horses giving out except ten men when we overtook the enemy & kill[ed] one, took twenty two white prisoners & twenty seven negroes, sixty head of horses, 14 swords & 14 braces of pistols. Amongst the white prisoners was an officer with the rank of Captain whose name he does not now recollect. Shortly after we had taken them, the balance of our party met us and assisted in taking them back. On our return with them, we learned that Generals Morgan & Greene were gone off with the prisoners taken at the Cowpens & we pursued them a distance of upwards of a hundred miles before we overtook them to deliver over the prisoners.

In answer to various questions propounded by the Court, this applicant answers that he was born in the province or Colony of South Carolina in a County called at that time Bartly or Barkley²⁴ as well as he now recollects. Since the change in the government, it is called Union District & State of South Carolina. He was born on the 1st day of April 1754 & resided on the farm of his nativity on Tiger²⁵ River except when on service until 1824, when he removed to Greene County in the State of Alabama where he settled [at] a place near the head of Trunell's creek, being a branch of the Tombigbee River where he has resided ever since & now resides. He has record evidence of his age: that is, he copied the time of his birth from his father's Bible into his own. [T]his was done after the blank left in his big family Bible was filled up. From the commencement to the end of the war, I was a volunteer always except when disabled by wounds & the small pox; ready to march & execute any orders given to me from my superior officers. The preceding statement contains the names of some of the officers who commanded where he served some of the regiments that he recollects & some of the general circumstances of his service, the commissions he received & the names of the persons who signed them is stated above & they are all now on the Clerk's table here in open court tho the commission as 1st Lieutenant is so mutilated that the day of the month & some few other words are lost. He

believes all in his neighborhood know he has been a pensioner for a long time & he believes they all suppose he was a revolutionary soldier & officer. Henry Story & Joseph Hughes knew that he was in the service & and officer commanding & they both served more or less with him each of them now live within seven or eight miles of him. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State except the State of South Carolina, the State of Alabama to which it was transferred from South Carolina.

S/ Sam. Otterson

A large, dark, handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sam. Otterson".

Sworn to & Subscribed
in open Court the 20th day
of September 1832
Attest: S/ James Yeates, Clerk

[p 90]

State of Alabama Greene County: Personally appeared before me the undersigned a justice of the peace in & for said County Samuel Otterson who being duly sworn deposed & saith that by reason of old age, and the 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 3 months & 7 days I served as a volunteer private soldier; for 9 months I served as a Lieutenant; for 2 years 3 months and 23 days I served as a Captain & for 9 months I served as a Major and for such service I claim a pension. Sworn to & subscribed before made the 27th May 1830
S/ H. L. Kinnan, JP

S/ Samuel Otterson

[p 103]

State of Alabama Greene County July 21st 1837. It is hereby certified that Samuel Otterson a Major in the Regiment of the South Carolina Militia commanded by Colonel Thomas Brandon during the war of the revolution of the United States is rendered him incapable of performing the duty of a soldier by reason of wounds inflicted while he was actually in the service aforesaid and in the line of his duty he is during an engagement with the British troops on the 7th day of August 1780 at the Battle of Hanging Rock by satisfactory evidence and accurate examination it appears that on this 7th day of August 1780 being engaged with the British troops at or near the place called Hanging Rock in the State of South Carolina he received a wound in the left arm about midway between the elbow and shoulder joint fracturing the Os Humerus and spent earning yet in such a manner as to call several pieces of the Bone to come away during the curing of the part thereby rendering a total and permanent disability from obtaining his subsistence from Manual labor given under our hands this 21st day of July 1837

S/ Zachary Meriwether surgeon

S/ R. G. Henderson surgeon

State of Alabama Greene County: This day Zachary Meriwether and Rufus G. Henderson whose names are subscribed to the above certificate made oath before me a Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid that the said certificate is true -- and I do hereby certify that the said Zachary Meriwether and Rufus G. Henderson are highly respectable in their professions as Physicians and Surgeons and that said certificate is entitled to full credit given under my hand and seal this 21st day of July 1837

S/ Thomas Wolstenholme, JP

[p 115: detailed list of payments made to Otterson for his services in the revolution as shown on the records of the Comptroller General of SC.]

[pp 25-26]

Henry Story¹ being duly sworn saith that he has been acquainted with Samuel Otterson whose name appears to the above statement ever since he can recollect anything distinctly he knew him well before & during the revolutionary war states that he knew that he commanded as a Lieutenant in Captain McKee's Company & that after his resignation said Otterson commanded as a Captain & that about for a short time before the close of the war he acted as major that said Samuel Otterson commanded a Fort at his this affiant's father's called Story's Fort for a short time & that he this affiant was with said Otterson under General Sumpter at Blackstocks on Tyger River in the Battle & saw him the said Otterson in the heat of the Battle & within a few pages of General Sumpter at the time the General received his wound does not recollect of being with him in any other engagement though he well recollects being with him at the 10 mile branch in 10 miles of Charleston for 2 months & 10 days in the service & that he was with him at Ramsour's as stated in his statement above.

S/ Henry Story



Sworn to and subscribed in open court the 20th day of September 1832

[pp 26-27]

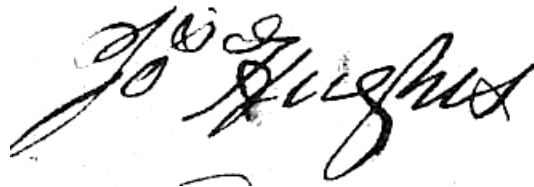
Joseph Hughes² being also duly sworn in open court deposeth that he was with Samuel Otterson whose name appears in the above statement during a great portion of the war called the revolutionary war & was acquainted with him long before & ever since said war he states that he was with him in nearly all the battles named in his statement & in some skirmishes which said Otterson did not think necessary to mention in one of which a single shot cut a lock from the head of this affiant slightly cut the chin of said Otterson & entered the chest [words obliterated by what appears to be an old Scotch tape repair] making [words obliterated by the tape repair] said Otterson in the engagement with the [words obliterated by the tape repair] & in the balance of that expedition. In the service at ten mile Creek ten miles from Charleston & after the defeat of Charleston this deponent knows said Otterson was almost all the time in the service he saw

¹ [Henry Story S32537](#)

² [Joseph Hughes S31764](#)

him in the Battle at Rocky Mount where the fight continued nearly all day & at the battle at the hanging rock he saw said Otterson Borne wounded from the field & was with him when his arm was rebroke this deponent was present when said Otterson delivered the 22 English prisoners to General Pickens though he was not at the fight in which they were taken -- this affiant believes all the statements of said Otterson to be true -- he has frequently heard his father & Cousin say they were with said Otterson when they took the 22 English prisoners before mentioned -- he further saith that said Otterson commanded as an officer all the time he was in the service first as a Lieutenant & then as Captain & afterwards as Major --
Sworn to and subscribed in Open Court the 20th day of September 1832.

S/ Joseph Hughes



[Robert W B Kennedy, a clergyman, & Isaac C. Snedecor gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 36: is Otterson's commission as a first Lieutenant.]

[p 37: is Otterson's commission as a Major in the Regiment commanded by Thomas Brandon and dated September 5, 1782.]

[p 38: is Otterson's commission as a Captain in a company of foot in the Spartanburg Regiment of militia commanded by Colonel Thomas Brandon. They document appears to be dated sometime in February 1780.]

[p 48]

Springfield Alabama July 1837
James L. Edwards Esquire Commissioner of Pensions War Department
Sir

On the 3rd March 1809 Congress passed an act placing my name on the invalid Pension roll at the Rate of \$8 per month which was discontinued upon my name being placed on the roll under act 7th of June 1832 and I now apply through my Agent Mr. Alexander Ray to have my name placed again on the invalid pension for the time it has discontinued you will communicate with him.

Very respectfully your Obt. S.

Attest

R G. Henderson,

S/ Samuel Otterson, X his mark

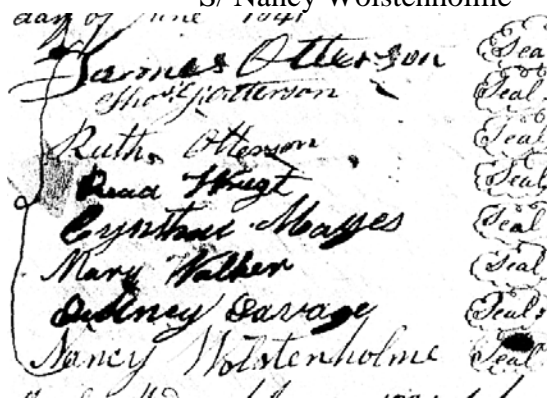
[p 58: On February 26, 1824, Samuel Otterson applied to the War Department for the transfer of his pension payments as an invalid pensioner from the South Carolina agency to the Alabama agency where he resides end intends to remain.]

[p 5]

Know all men by these presents that we James Otterson, Thomas G. Otterson, Rebbecca Wright, Mary Walker, Syntha Mays, Ruth Otterson, Sydney Savage and Nancy Wolstenholme of Greene County State of Alabama sons and daughters of Samuel Otterson who was a Revolutionary Pensionary [sic] of the United States under the act of 7th of June 1832 do hereby constitute and appoint Alexander Ray our true and lawful attorney for us and in our name to receive from the Agent of the United States for paying pensions and city of Washington District of Columbia the balance of said pension from the 4th day of march 1831 to the 11th day of September 1837 being the day of his death. Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of June 1841 sealed and delivered in the presence of

S/ Thos. Wolstenholme
S/ John Hall

S/ James Otterson
S/ Thomas G. Otterson
S/ Luke Otterson
S/ Read Wright
S/ Cynthia Mayes
S/ Mary Walker
S/ Sydney Savage
S/ Nancy Wolstenholme

day of June 1841


[p 6]

State of Alabama County of Greene

I Attoway R. Davis Clerk of the Court of Greene County holden at Eutaw in and for Greene County do hereby certify that satisfactory evidence has been exhibited to said Court that Samuel Otterson was a pensioner of the United States at the rate of \$553.82 per year under the Act 7th of June 1832 was a resident of the County of Greene in the State of Alabama and died in County of Greene and State of Alabama in the year 1737 on the 11th day of September and that he left children whose names are James Otterson, Thomas G. Otterson, Samuel Otterson, Rebecca Wright, Ruth Otterson, Mary Walker, Cynthia Mays, Sydney Savage, Nancy Wolstenholme and Mathana Johnson and that Samuel Otterson lives now in the State of South Carolina District of Spartanburg and that Mathana Johnson lives in Neshoba County State of Mississippi and that there is no others now living. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Eutaw this 14th day of June 1841.

S/ A. R. Davis, Clerk

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$553.82 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as follows in the South Carolina militia for 2 years:

Captain of Infantry one month and 10 days \$26.66

Captain of Cavalry for one year and 6 months and 5 days	\$454.16
Lieutenant of Cavalry 3 months 18 days	\$60
Lieutenant of Infantry 27 days	\$13]

South Carolina Audited Accounts ²⁶ relating to Samuel Otterson	pp14
Audited Account No. 5639	
Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves	9/28/22

[p 8]

no. 102

[No.] 1846

[Book] X

Samuel Otterson for 110 days duty as Lieut. of horse from 4th of April 1778 to 1st February 1780 Alternately in Captain Daniel Mckay's Company at 45/ [45 shillings old South Carolina currency] per day, for 41 days Do. as Capt. [of] Foot, and for 552 days do. as Capt. of Horse from 12th May 1780 to 15th September 1782 Alternately at 70/ per day the whole in Brandon's [Thomas Brandon's] Regiment

Charged [old South Carolina] Currency	£2293.10
Deduct less on 1 st charge	
2 days at 45/	£4.10
do. on ext ^r .	1.5
do. on 2 nd do.	1.10
do. on 3 rd do.	3.10
	10.15
	Currency
	£2282.15
Add more on 6 th Chg.	15.5
	Currency
	£2295
	Stg. [Sterling]
	£328.5.8 ½

[p 9: Is a more detailed breakdown of the veteran's services but, unfortunately, the image posted online is largely illegible.]

[p 10]

Received for March 1786 from the Commissioners of the Treasury full Satisfaction for the within Account.

S/ Saml. Otterson



[p 13: Printed form of Indent No. 3377 Book X dated July 19, 1786 "delivered to Mr. Samuel Otterson this our INDENTED CERTIFICATE, for the Sum of Twenty four pounds five Shillings & eight pence Sterling for Moneys expended when Wounded & for Necessaries &c per account from the Commissioners."]

[p 14: Reverse of the above Indent]

¹ Major Samuel Otterson was born April 1, 1754 in what was then Berkeley County, South Carolina and died September 11, 1837, in Greene County, Alabama.

² Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1994, 631 (hereinafter cited as Moss, *SC Patriots*). He is listed as "Daniel McKee" (also as "Daniel McKay") with the notice that he served as a captain in the militia under Col. Thomas Brandon before the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780.

³ John Rutledge (1739-1800) was the first president of South Carolina under the new state constitution passed in 1776. He later served terms as the Governor of the South Carolina under the state constitution passed in 1778, U. S. Congressman, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and as the interim Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. See, David Paul Reuwer, "South Carolina's Supreme Court Nominee Rejected," *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, August 2005, Vol. 2, No. 8, posted at www.southerncampaign.org and James Haw, *John & Edward Rutledge of South Carolina*, The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1997.

⁴ John Thomas, Sr. (1720-c 1811) was the commander of the Spartan Regiment. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 925.

⁵ Thomas Neel (1730-1779) was the commander officer of a regiment raised in the New Acquisition territory. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 719.

⁶ Prince's Fort was located just off of State Road 129 northeast of present day Wellford in Spartanburg County. The DAR erected a monument there that reads: "Site of Fort Prince. Built by the early settlers as a place of refuge during the Indian Wars 1756-1761. Occupied by the Whigs from Nov. 22, 1776 to March 17, 1777. The British under the command of Col. Innes were driven from the Fort by the Americans under Col. Edward Hampton, July 16, 1780. Amor Patriae. D. A. R." https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_princes_fort.html

⁷ Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the inception of the war until the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. He led the South Carolina militia not only during the Cherokee Expedition in 1776 but also at Briar Creek, Stono Bridge and other engagements before taking parole in June 1780. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1210. For a discussion of Williamson's campaign against the Cherokee Indians in the summer of 1776, see "Journal of the 1776 Cherokee Indian Campaign in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina" elsewhere in this issue (hereinafter cited as "Journal"). See also,

https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_cherokee_expedition_1776.html

⁸ This is a reference to the army from North Carolina under the command of Brigadier General Griffith Rutherford. The North and South Carolina militia units engaged in a coordinated assault on the Cherokees. See "Journal."

⁹ This is probably a reference to the fortified home of George Storey located in the Fairforest area of South Carolina. <http://tfamstor.tripod.com/p1-22.htm>.

¹⁰ Gavin Gordon (c.1749-1815) was a lieutenant under Capt. McKee (McKay) and Col. Thomas Brandon. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 372.

¹¹ In 1778, the Spartan Regiment was divided into two regiments with John Thomas, Sr. continuing in command of one regiment and Col. Thomas Brandon assuming command of the other.

¹² Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was the commander colonel of the second Spartan Regiment before the fall of Charleston. After the fall of Charleston, he served under Col. James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and then under General Thomas Sumter at Blackstock's Plantation and various engagements. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 95.

¹³ James Steen (1734-1781) was a militia officer who served from the inception of the War until he was stabbed to death in Rowan County, North Carolina while trying to apprehend a Tory. He served as a lieutenant colonel under Thomas Brandon and James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and was probably with Brandon's command at Cowpens. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 894.

¹⁴ Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) was first an officer in the South Carolina State Troops, then a Continental Line officer early in the Revolution. He resigned his commission in 1778. He remained inactive until after the fall of Charleston in May 1780, at which time he rallied the refugee Whig militiamen from South Carolina and led his men in many engagements with the British and Tories throughout the remainder of the War including Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Fishing Creek, Fishdam Creek, and Blackstocks' Plantation. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 908.

¹⁵ The Battle of Ramseur's (also Ramsauer's and Ramsour's) Mill was fought of June 20, 1780 and resulted in a Whig victory over the Tories gathered there. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA, 1994, (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*) 913-914.

¹⁶ This reference is probably to Fort Motte on Buck Head Creek in present day Calhoun County, South Carolina. Buck Head Creek is a tributary of the Santee River.

¹⁷ Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commanding officer of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he assumed command from Gen. Horatio Gates in Charlotte, North Carolina, until the end of the War. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 453.

¹⁸ William Henderson (1748-1788) served in a number of roles in both the Continental Army and the State militia of South Carolina during the Revolution. In the late spring and early summer of 1781 when Greene commanded at the siege of Ninety Six, Henderson was a lieutenant colonel in the First Regiment. He did not attain the rank of general until later in the War. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 436-7.

¹⁹ Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 918-921.

²⁰ John Mathews (1744-1802) was governor of South Carolina from 1782-1783.

²¹ Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a Continental Army officer who commanded the Whig forces at Cowpens. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 735-737.

²² Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London, 1998.

²³ Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British Army officer who commanded the British Legion. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 1087-1089.

²⁴ Berkeley

²⁵ Tyger River

²⁶ The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name. The number behind the 'pp' indicates the number of pages in the file and the 'Audited Account No.' is the actual Account Number assigned by the South Carolina Archives.