

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Matt [Matthew] Martin S2726

f57GA/SC/VA

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

6/7/09: rev'd 6/16/16& 11/14/23

[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 8<sup>th</sup> 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.]

State of Tennessee Bedford County: Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions February Term 1833

On this seventh day of February 1833 personally appeared in open Court before Samuel Phillips, James Brittain & William McClure now sitting Matt Martin a resident of said County of Bedford State of Tennessee, aged Sixty-nine years, December last, 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 the 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers & served as herein stated. He thinks it was in the month of February 1780 he entered the service as a substitute for George Martin, without compensation (he being a brother), at a camp on Cupboard Creek, near Augusta in the State of Georgia in the militia company commanded by Berkeley Martin [Barkley Martin] a Lieutenant, does not recollect the name of the Captain, in the Regiment commanded by Colonel LeRoy Hammond of the militia of South Carolina, General Andrew Williamson commanded (who some time afterwards turned Tory & joined the British at Charleston). We continued for some time at that camp I afterwards marched into Augusta, when a short time after the surrender of Charleston [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] we were dismissed. He cannot recollect certainly that he served three months in that tour; but believes he did, there was a small number of Continental troops stationed at Augusta at that time but does not remember who commanded them, the object of stationing the troops there was to watch the motions of the British & Tories in that Country as he believes. At the time of entering the service he was sixteen years old his place of residence was at Martin Town in Ninety Six District State of South Carolina.

After the surrender of Charleston he again entered the service of the United States (with three brothers who had been at the first Siege of Augusta under the command of Colonel Elijah Clarke) in Rutherford County, State of North Carolina in the volunteer partisan Corps of mounted men commanded by Captain Frederick Stallions, James Stallions first Lieutenant & Edmond Martin 2nd Lieutenant, in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Elijah Clarke & Colonel Chandler,<sup>1</sup> the Regiment was composed principally of refugees from Georgia & South Carolina who had refused to take the benefit of British protection. He thinks he entered this service about the last of September or early in the month of October 1780. We were engaged some time in scouring the country on the British lines, & then joined General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] on the waters of Broad River, then marched under Sumter to Shirer's ferry on

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<sup>1</sup> Probably Lt. Col. William Candler of the Wilkes County, GA militia

Broad River, where we expected to attack a party of British, when we got there they were on the North side of the River & no engagement took place, then took down the River to Sumner's Mills, then Struck off & made up the Country thirteen miles & encamped, on the next morning Colonel Chandler was detached with fifty men, declarant among the number to return & destroy said Mills which was effected by cutting the running the gear, left there & marched all day & night to catch up with Sumter, which we did the next day at Blackstock [sic Blackstock's plantation, November 20, 1780]<sup>2</sup> on Tiger River [sic, Tyger River], where we were attacked at our camp by the British under Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton]. A severe engagement ensued & the enemy were beaten off of the Ground, General Sumpter was wounded & we marched away that night to Warford's Iron works [sic, Wofford's Iron works] on a branch of Broad River; Then our troops separated from Sumpter & went into North Carolina to recruit, he forgot the name of the place, they remained there a few days. Then marched into South Carolina & beat about from place to place endeavoring to suppress the Tories & to strengthen the cause of the Whigs, on the borders of Ninety Six where this declarant was in a severe engagement the Tories & British on Long Cane Creek [December 12, 1780],<sup>3</sup> now in Abbeville District, in which we were defeated having twenty men killed & wounded out of a detachment of one hundred and four, Colonel Elijah Clarke was among the wounded. We retreated & made for North Carolina, where we dispersed being without provisions & almost naked, we were permitted to go to our friends, Declarant with his brothers went to Halifax County Virginia, where some of his friends & relations lived to obtain clothing & subsistence, in that service to the best of his recollection he served three months. He got no discharge none was necessary.

This declarant next in the County of Halifax, believes in the month of February 1781, volunteered in a Company commanded by Captain Bird Wall in the Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Nathaniel Cocke, in the Brigade Commanded by General Stephens [Edward Stevens], entered the Service on the North side of Dan River near Irvin's ferry, we were detached down the River to destroy the boats & other craft to prevent the British from crossing as low down as one Peyton Skippin's, while engaged in that service General Greene [Nathanael Greene] recrossed Dan River going to the South, & we joined him at Wiley's. We then continued with him, marched & countermarched, through the Country & thence to Guilford Court House but before we reached there were joined by a reinforcement of Virginia troops under General Lawson [Robert Lawson], & North Carolina Militia under General Butler [John Butler] according to his recollection, Declarant was in the battle of Guilford [March 15, 1781]<sup>4</sup> in which General Stephens was wounded, saw General Greene, Colonels Washington [William Washington], Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee] & Greene in that campaign, After the battle we rendezvoused at Troublesome Iron works about ten miles from the field of battle. The Army lay there a few days & was marched in pursuit of Cornwallis to Ramsey's Mills on Deep River, where the enemy crossed first before we arrived. The Virginia militia was then dismissed, Declarant served in this tour two months according to the best of his recollection. He then returned to Halifax County and took the place of one Charles Edwards his brother-in-law, as a substitute without pay in the company of Virginia militia commanded by Captain Richard Jones. We conducted under guard a small party of British prisoners from Pittsylvania County to Winchester in Virginia, were then marched back & discharged by Captain in Halifax County. He believes he was engaged in that service twenty days. The precise time he cannot tell and cannot

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_battle\\_of\\_blackstocks.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_blackstocks.html)

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_long\\_canes.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_long_canes.html)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution\\_battle\\_of\\_guilford\\_courthouse.html](https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_guilford_courthouse.html)

recollect with certainty the time of the entering & leaving the service. He well remembers it was about the time the legislature of Virginia fled from Charlottesville.

Deponent then returned to Ninety Six in South Carolina & in the same year of 1781 he believes in September, he again volunteered a substitute for one Joseph De Pugh in the company commanded by Captain Thomas Key in the Regiment commanded by Colonel LeRoy Hammond, the Lieutenant Colonel was named John Purvis. We joined General Andrew Pickens & were engaged in scouring the swamps of Edisto [River], where it was understood a large party of Tories were secreted. Upon our approach they dispersed, we marched to the Ridge house in Ninety Six & declarant was discharged at that place having served twenty days in this tour as a mounted Gunman. Shortly afterwards he again joined General Pickens as a mounted Volunteer in the company commanded by Lieutenant Henry Ware in the Regiment commanded by Major Tutt [Benjamin Tutt], we marched against the Cherokee Indians, at a town called Chota, surprised the Indians, killed thirty & took as many prisoners, destroyed their town & returned with the prisoners to Major Tutt's in Ninety Six district where declarant was discharged, having served to the best of his recollection in that tour, one month.

Again in 1782 he entered the service in Ninety Six South Carolina as a militia man for three months, he does not remember the name of his Captain his Lieutenants were Barkley Martin & Robert Briant in the Regiment, South Carolina militia commanded by Colonel LeRoy Hammond. We marched to Greene's head quarters near Bacon's Bridge before Charleston, there staid until our time expired when we were discharged, having served three months, to the best of his remembrance.

In the fall of 1782 declarant joined an expedition against the Cherokee Indians,<sup>5</sup> under General Pickens, his Company was commanded by Captain Drury Pace, on the frontiers of Georgia (does not recollect the name of the place) was joined by a reinforcement of Georgians, commanded by Colonel Elijah Clarke, we marched to Down's town on the Chattahoochee [River], Beamer's town on Hightower River [sic, Hiwassee River?]. Thence down the same to the Long Swamp, thence to James settlement & to the Pine log where a council was held with the Indians. The Indians could not be brought to battle flying at our approach, Declarant was detached under Captain Robert Maxwell in an expedition to collect & recover some property which the Tories had taken, We passed by Coosawattee town & up the Coosa River & recovered seven Negroes, Then returned & went with General Pickens at the mouth of Long Swamp, Then marched home & this declarant was dismissed -- was in this tour not less than six weeks. Declarant states that his memory has greatly failed him & it is out of his power to state with certainty the times of and earning & leaving the service on the several tours of duty performed by him, but according to the best of his recollection he served the several tours herein before stated in all amounting to fifteen months, for which he claims a pension. He was born in the County of Charlotte State of Virginia on the 26th day of December 1763 according to the information of his family and as appears in his father's register and an old Bible (now in his possession). He lived since the Revolutionary War at Martin town in South Carolina now Edgefield District until 1806 when he removed to Bourbon County State of Kentucky, From whence he removed in September 1808 to Bedford County Tennessee where he has resided ever since & where he now resides; He does not recollect of ever receiving a discharge, His impression is that none was given to the militia or volunteers with whom he served, He has no written or documentary evidence of his Services, within his power that he can refer to or know of a list of South Carolina or Virginia rolls will show. Nor does he know of any person whose

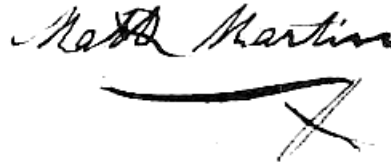
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<sup>5</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_last\\_cherokee\\_campaign.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_last_cherokee_campaign.html)

testimony he can procure, who can testify as to his services.

He is known in his present neighborhood by the Reverend George Newton, Andrew Erwin, Junior & William Norville who can testify as to his character for veracity & their belief of his services as a Soldier of the revolution -- 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/ Matt Martin

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Matt Martin". Below the signature is a long, horizontal, slightly wavy line that serves as a decorative flourish or underline.

Sworn to & subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

S/ Jas. McKisick, Clk

[George Newton, a clergyman, Andrew Erwin Junior & William Norville gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 56]

Shelbyville Tennessee February 7<sup>th</sup> 1833

Sir [addressed to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War]

If it be not inconsistent with the rules of the Pension Office, I would be glad that communication would be made directly to myself directed to the Post office at Beech Grove Bedford County Tennessee. Also I would beg leave to refer you to the President [Andrew Jackson]<sup>6</sup> Honorable Felix Grundy<sup>7</sup> and James K Polk<sup>8</sup> as to my character for integrity &c

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<sup>6</sup> JACKSON, Andrew, a Representative and a Senator from Tennessee and 7th President of the United States; born on March 15, 1767; in the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina; attended an old-field school; though just a boy, participated in the battle of Hanging Rock during the Revolution, captured by the British and imprisoned; worked for a time in a saddler's shop and afterward taught school; studied law in Salisbury, N.C.; admitted to the bar in 1787; moved to Jonesboro (now Tennessee) in 1788 and commenced practice; appointed solicitor of the western district of North Carolina, comprising what is now the State of Tennessee, in 1788; held the same position in the territorial government of Tennessee after 1791; delegate to the convention to frame a constitution for the new State 1796; upon the admission of Tennessee as a State into the Union was elected to the Fourth and Fifth Congresses and served from December 5, 1796, until his resignation in September 1797; elected as a Democratic Republican in September 1797 to the United States Senate for the term that had commenced March 4, 1797, and served from September 26, 1797, until his resignation in April 1798; judge of the State supreme court of Tennessee 1798-1804; engaged in planting and in mercantile pursuits; served in the Creek War of 1813 as commander of Tennessee forces; his victory in the Creek War brought him a commission as major general in the United States Army in May 1814; led his army to victory over the British in the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815; received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal by resolution of February 27, 1815; commanded an expedition which captured Florida in 1817; served as Governor of the new territory in 1821; again elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1823, to October 14, 1825, when he resigned; chairman, Committee on Military Affairs (Eighteenth Congress); unsuccessful candidate for President in 1824; elected as a Democrat as President of the United States in 1828; reelected in 1832 and served from March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1837; retired to his country home, the 'Hermitage,' near Nashville, Tenn., where he died June 8, 1845; interment in the garden on his estate.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=J000005>

<sup>7</sup> GRUNDY, Felix, a Representative and a Senator from Tennessee; born in Berkeley County, Va., on September 11, 1777; moved with his parents to Brownsville, Pa., and in 1780 to Kentucky; instructed at home and at the Bardstown Academy, Bardstown, Ky.; studied law; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Bardstown, Ky., in 1797; member of the Kentucky constitutional convention in 1799; member, State house of representatives 1800-1805; chosen judge of the supreme court of Kentucky in 1806, and, in 1807, made chief justice, which office he soon

Respectfully  
S/ Matt Martin

[Facts in file: Veteran died October 16, 1846]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$49.33 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for service as a private for 14 months and 24 days in the Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia militias.]

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South Carolina Audited Accounts <sup>9</sup> relating to Matthew Martin	pp 12
Audited Account No. 4807	
Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves	11/14/23

[p 2]

No. 60

[No.] 495

[Book] T

June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1785

Matthew Martin's Account of Duty in the Militia before and since the reduction of Charlestown

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resigned; moved to Nashville, Tenn., in 1807 and resumed the practice of law; elected as a Democratic Republican to the Twelfth and Thirteenth Congresses and served from March 4, 1811, until his resignation in 1814; member, Tennessee House of Representatives 1819-1825; in 1820 helped effect an amicable adjustment of the State line between Tennessee and Kentucky; elected as a Jacksonian in 1829 to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy in the term ending March 4, 1833, caused by the resignation of John H. Eaton; reelected in 1833 as a Democrat and served from October 19, 1829, to July 4, 1838, when he resigned to accept a Cabinet position; chairman, Committee on Post Office and Post Roads (Twenty-first through Twenty-fourth Congresses), Committee on Judiciary (Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses); appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Martin Van Buren in July 1838; resigned in December 1839, having been elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate on November 19, 1839, to fill the vacancy in the term commencing March 4, 1839, caused by the resignation of Ephraim Foster; the question of his eligibility to election as Senator while holding the office of Attorney General of the United States having been raised, he resigned from the Senate on December 14, 1839, and was reelected the same day, serving from December 14, 1839, until his death in Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1840; chairman, Committee on Revolutionary Claims (Twenty-sixth Congress); interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000509>

<sup>8</sup> POLK, James Knox, (brother of William Hawkins Polk), a Representative from Tennessee and 11th President of the United States; born near Little Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg County, N.C., November 2, 1795; moved to Tennessee in 1806 with his parents, who settled in what later became Maury County; attended the common schools and was tutored privately; graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1818; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1820 and commenced practice in Columbia, Tenn.; chief clerk of the state senate 1821-1823; member of the state house of representatives 1823-1825; elected as a Jacksonian to the Nineteenth through the Twenty-fourth Congresses and reelected as a Democrat to the Twenty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1825-March 3, 1839); chairman, Committee on Ways and Means (Twenty-third Congress); Speaker of the House of Representatives (Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses); did not seek renomination in 1838 having become a candidate for governor; governor of Tennessee 1839-1841; elected as a Democrat as President of the United States in 1844; inaugurated on March 4, 1845, and served until March 3, 1849; declined to be a candidate for renomination; died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849; interment within the grounds of the state capitol.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=P000409>

<sup>9</sup> 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.

[Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] Amounting to  
[old South Carolina] Currency £148.10/  
Stg. [Sterling] £21.4.3 ¼

Ex<sup>d</sup>. W.R. [Examined by W. R. [identity unknown]]  
J. M<sup>c</sup>. A.G. [approved by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

Rec'd the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 1785 full Satisfaction for the within in an Indent No. 495 T per Order

Henry Ware



[p 3]

State So. Carolina Dr. [Debtor] to Matthew Martin

for Duty per Col. Anderson's [Robert Anderson's] Return [not extant] £148.10/  
Stg. £21.4.3 ¼

[p 4]

Ninety Six District

Gentlemen Deliver to Mr. Henry Ware my Indents due me for Service done in Col. LeRoy  
Hammond's Regiment of Militia And in so doing you will oblige your &c

Matt Martin



[p 5]

[No. 124]

[Book] Y 26 October 1785

Mathew Martin his Account Pay for Militia Duty as Horseman from the 15<sup>th</sup> November to 13<sup>th</sup>  
December 1781 both days inclusive being 29 days at 20/ [20 shillings old SC Currency] per day  
amount in

Currency to £29.0  
Amt. Stg. £4.2.10 ¼

Ex<sup>d</sup> J. M<sup>c</sup>. A. G. [Examined by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

[p 6]

Public South Carolina to Mathew Martin

Dr.

1781

December 13<sup>th</sup>

To doing duty as a private in Capt.  
Thomas Key's Company of Militia  
Commanded by Col. LeRoy Hammond from  
the 15<sup>th</sup> of November to the date hereof ~~being~~  
days Included being 29 days on horse  
back at 20/ per day

£29

I do Certify that the above duty was performed by Mathew Martin, and that the above Sum is due for his Service

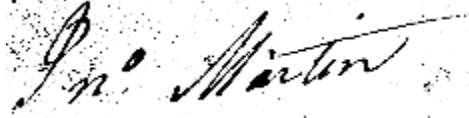
Edmond Martin Lieut.



[p 7]

Received the 20 October 1785 full Satisfaction for the within Account in Indent No. 124 Book Y in Virtue of an Order

Jno. Martin [John Martin]



[p 8]

[No. 1467 Book Y 29 November 1786]

Matt: Martin for 174 days duty as a private Horseman in Col. LeRoy Hammond's Regiment from 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1780 to 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1781 inclusive at 20/per Day –

Charged Currency	£192
deduct less	<u>18</u>
Currency	<u>£174</u>
Stg.	£24.17.1 ½

“not Attested” this person has [balance of this note at the bottom of the page is obliterated and rendered illegible]

[p 9]

State So. Carolina to Matt. Martin  
To Duty Done as a private in  
Col. LeRoy Hammond's Regiment  
of Militia from the one Day of October  
1780 to the 23 Day of March 1781  
on Horse Back at 20/per Day

Dr.

£192
<u>18 less</u>
<u>174</u>
Stg. £24.17.1 ½

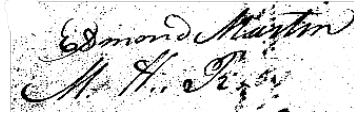
I do Certify that the above Duty was performed  
Edmond Martin Lieut  
September 30, 1785

This person has an account for duty before & since the fall of Chs Town in No. 60 Amount £148.10/Currency Purvis's Regiment  
30<sup>th</sup> September 1785  
not attested

[p 10]

Rec'd 17 to February 89 full Satisfaction for this Account in Indent No. 1467 Y  
Edmond Martin

M. H. ?

A rectangular stamp containing a handwritten signature in cursive. The signature reads "Edmond Martin" on the top line and "M. H. P." on the bottom line.

[p 11]

South Carolina

Ninety Six District } I Do hereby Impower Mr. Edmon Martin to Receive My Indents from the  
Treasurers Office in Charles Town Given Under My hand this 21<sup>st</sup> September 1785

Matt Martin

[p 12]

Matt Martin

not Ent'd [entered] in Purvis's

Deliver the Within mentioned to Mr. John Martin

Edmond Martin