

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Manual (Manuel, Emanuel) McConnell (McConnel) S2773 f38GA

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

rev'd 3/27/09 & 9/15/16 & 2/4/24

[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.]

State of Tennessee, Maury County: Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions September Sessions 1832

On this 18th day of September one thousand eight hundred thirty two personally appeared in open Court before Robert Wortham, James Huey and ^{Peter Williams} Justices of the Peace for the County of Maury aforesaid assigned to hold the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the said County now sitting Manual McConnell a resident of the County of Maury & State of Tennessee aged about Seventy five 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 Seventh of June 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated --

This applicant States that he is informed and believes that he was born in the State of Maryland in the Town of Port Tobacco in the County of Charles. His father removed from the State of Maryland when applicant was abt Twelve or Thirteen Years of age and settled in the State of South Carolina, and District of Abbeville where he lived with his family of which this applicant was a member in the year 1780 – This applicant states that some time in the spring of 1780 (he thinks in May) he entered the service of the United States as a substitute for a Tour of three months he cannot now recollect the name of the man or rather men for whom he substituted for he thinks that a certain number of men were by law bound to furnish a Soldier & he thinks a certain class hired him –He states however that he was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Benjamin Lawrence,¹ he does not recollect that the troops raised at this time rendezvoused at any particular place, they, Lieut Lawrence & his men, fell in with the main body of the State Troops under the command of Col. Pickens [Andrew Pickens],² were marched by

1 Lawrence's widow filed for a pension based on his service. See [Benjamin Lawrence W21547](#). Her application was supported by a affidavit of David Verner who filed his own application for a pension which is [David Verner S21550](#). While residing near Rocky River in modern Abbeville District of South Carolina, Lawrence volunteered in both the cavalry and infantry under Captains William Harris, William Baskin, James McCall and Robert Anderson. He fought at the Battles of Midway, Kettle Creek, the Siege of Augusta and other engagements. Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) 556.

2 Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) was active in the campaigns against the Cherokees as early as the expedition commanded by James Grant in 1761. He was commissioned a captain in the militia formed by Andrew Williamson in the Ninety Six District and remained active until the fall of Charleston in May 1780. Along with Williamson, LeRoy Hammond and others, he took parole in June 1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after

him to Beach Island near Augusta where they remained almost stationary until near the expiration of the time of which they had been called out – Col. Pickens from this place near to Columbia in S. C. being here hard pressed by a British force with which he was entirely unable to compete, had no alternative but to let his whole force abt 200 in number fall into the hands of the [illegible word] enemy as prisoners of war or to disband them and let each man work out his own Salvation. Col. Pickens, like a true Whig, pursued the latter alternative and disbanded his troops. We dispersed with his blessings and God's mercies -- to meet again ere long to add our [illegible word, looks like “mite”, could be “might”] to the glorious cause-- This applicant and several of his neighbors and fellow Soldiers with great difficulty made their way to their homes in Abbeville District – But they were not suffered long to enjoy the Society of their friends when the British approached from the country below spreading terror and alarm around them compelling all who fell into their hands to worship Baal and bow with submission at the Kingly Throne by taking the (Anti-Whig) oath of allegiance to King George III – This applicant together with about thirty or forty of his neighbors determined not to Submit to the indignity offered them – tore themselves from the bosom of their families, their friends, their Homes and their Country – formed themselves into a Company of Cavalry under the command of the noble and gallant Capt. James McCall³ and under him constituted a small but efficient body of flying troops to harass and keep down the stragglers Tories and British – we remained in this kind of Services until Col. Morgan [Daniel Morgan]⁴ & his Army came into the neighborhood – Capt. McCall and his company, of which this applicant was a member, Joined Col. Morgan's Army where he was encamped at Pacolet River where they met a hearty welcome from the Old Waggoner & Col. Washington [William Washington].⁵ Here Capt. McCall and his company were rec'd as regular troops, were furnished with swords and other arms as such and we were attached to the command of Col. Washington – From this point Col. Washington and his troops were sent over the River to pay a party of British and Tories under the command of a Col. Walters [sic, Thomas Waters]⁶ (as applicant thinks) a visit at a place called Hammon's [sic, Hammond's] old Store⁷ a

the British or Tories plundered and burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt discharged from the terms of his parole by the burning of his plantation. He distinguished himself by the leadership demonstrated at Cowpens and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, Governor John Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General in the state militia. Wounded at Eutaw Springs, he recovered and led an expedition against the Cherokees in the final stages of the military operations in the South during the Revolution. The brutality of that expedition led to its being known as the "Punitive Expedition." Harold E. Selesky, ed., *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: Second Edition*, 2 vols. (Detroit, Thomas Gale, 2006)(hereinafter cited as Selesky, *Encyclopedia*). Vol. 1, 910-911. See also, John C. Frederiksen, *Revolutionary War Almanac* (New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2006)567-8.

- 3 See, Daniel Murphy and Ron Crawley, “The Real Life Exploits of an Unknown Patriot: Lt. Col. James McCall,” *Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution*, Vol. 3, No. 12, December 2006, 19-23 posted at <http://www.southerncampaign.org/> (hereinafter cited as *SCAR*). See also, David Reuwer, “Sam Fore on Lt. Col. James McCall” *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 1, January 2006, 11.
- 4 Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a Continental Army officer who commanded the Whig forces at Cowpens. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, 748-9. Don Higginbotham, *Daniel Morgan: Revolutionary Rifleman* (The University of North Carolina Press for the Omohundro Institute, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1961).
- 5 William Washington (1752-1810) was a Continental Line cavalry officer. He was a cousin of George Washington. Stephen E. Haller, *William Washington: Cavalryman of the Revolution* (Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2001). See also, Lee F. McGee, “Most Astonishing Efforts: William Washington's Cavalry at the Battle of Eutaw Springs,” *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 3, March 2006, 15-33; Scott Withrow, “William Washington Cavalryman in the Southern Campaign,” *SCAR*, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 2006, 21-31.
- 6 Colonel Thomas Waters was the commanding officer of the Loyalist Militia from Savannah.

visit – he there met Waters and put him & his whole party to rout with a good deal of slaughter – Took some prisoners, but they were mostly wounded men applicant thinks they left them to their fate – and returned to the Main Army – Applicant was in the heat of this engagement – this was a short time before the Battle of the Cowpens⁸ – This applicant with Capt. McCall's company remained attached to the command of Col. Washington and fought under his immediate command during the whole time of the famous battle of the Cowpens, so bravely fought and gloriously ~~won~~ gained on the 17th of January 1781-- Here this applicant had the honor & pleasure of delivering five British prisoners to be prisoners guard as part of his days labour, he was with or not far behind Col. Washington when he chased Col. Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton]⁹ so close after the battle – Here Capt. McCall, in consideration of his brave and gallant conduct, in this famous battle was promoted to the command of Colonel and his brave Lieutenant Moses Little [sic, Moses Liddell]¹⁰ was promoted to the command of Capt. in his (McCall's) place-- The night before the battle of the Cowpens, Col. Pickens and a Capt. Anderson¹¹ lay not far from us with a small party of men and intended joining us but did not know on which side of us the British Army was -- & could not approach of us for fear of falling into the hands of the Enemy – Col. P_ [sic, Pickens] joined us after the battle was over. This applicant thinks that Cols Morgan & Washington took or retained command of the Continental or regular troops and the Virginia Riflemen and marched with the prisoners who were as applicant thinks about 600 in number and bent their course towards the upper part of Virginia for the purpose as applicant believes of evading the main body of the British forces then under the command of Genl. Cornwallis¹² who was not far off & who was a formidable and dangerous enemy and was then particularly so to of us, when encumbered with so many prisoners – Applicant thinks that Col. Pickens here rec'd the

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- 7 The skirmish at Hammond's Store occurred on December 30 1780 in what is today Laurens County, South Carolina. The skirmish is described in Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780*, (N.p.: Blue House Tavern Press, Booklocker.com, Inc. 2004) 393-4
- 8 The Battle of Cowpens was one of the most important battles of the Revolution. The battle was fought on January 17, 1781, between Continental and militia forces commanded by Genl. Daniel Morgan and British troops commanded by Banastre Tarleton. An excellent history of this battle has been written by Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998.
- 9 Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British cavalry officer much vilified for his allegedly excessively brutal tactics in fighting the Whigs. Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., *Brutal Virtue: The Myth and Reality of Banastre Tarleton*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2002. Tarleton left his own record of his activities in America during the Revolution and that record it still available in print. Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, Ayer Company Publishers, Inc, North Stratford, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, 1999.
- 10 Bobby Gilmer Moss does not list any one by this name in either his *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) or his *The Patriots at the Cowpens, Revised Edition* (N. P., Scotia Press, 1985). The reference is probably to Moses Liddell whose widow filed for a pension. Her application is NPA W7698. In her application, Liddell's widow states that her husband served as a lieutenant under James McCall and was later commissioned a captain. Moss does not list Liddell as having been at Cowpens.
- 11 This is probably a reference to Robert Anderson. Robert Anderson (1741-1813) served as a captain in the Rangers from November 1775 to May 1779; served under General Andrew Pickens until Pickens' took parole in June 1780; promoted to colonel in command of the Upper Ninety Six Regiment on April 18. 1781. He was in the battles at Musgrove's Mill, King's Mountain, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 21.
- 12 Charles, second Earl and first Marquis, Cornwallis (1738-1805) was commander of the southern department of the British Army (under the overall command of Sir Henry Clinton) from June 1780 until his surrender at Yorktown in October 1781. Franklin B Wickwire; Mary Wickwire, *Cornwallis, the Imperial Years* (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1980).

appointment of Genl. and was put in command of the S.C. State troops, militia, volunteers &c who remained together after the battle and when Cols. Morgan & Washington marched Northward as is above stated Genl. Pickens, Col. McCall & Capt. Liddell were ordered to hang on the flank of Cornwallis's Army to harass, distress & retard, annoy them and, to retard their progress by every possible means and in fact we proved a considerable [illegible word, may be an abbreviation of "encumbrance"] on his movements after attacking and beating his rear guard, his scouting and provisioning parties &c we found that Cornwallis intended crossing the Catawba at Baties' [sic, Beattie's] Ford-- some of our men being well acquainted with the Country and passes of the River, we made forced march across the Country leaving the enemy to pursue the main road, crossed the Catawba above Beatties Ford and dropped down when Cornwallis reached the River and attempted to cross we to his great astonishment and discomfiture showed ourselves on the left Bank ready to prevent his landing – ^{here we had some sharp shooting & Wallis [sic, Cornwallis?] gave us a big gun or two} – There had been a fall of rain & considerable swell in the River which favored our purpose –Here we met with Genl. ___ [blank in original] Davidson [William Lee Davidson]¹³ with some North Carolina Militia & volunteers who ~~had~~ applicant thinks had been ordered out for the purpose of preventing the British from crossing the Catawba. Genl. Davidson with the force was charged with the protection [of] a point some 5 or 6 miles below Beatties Ford (afterwards & perhaps then called Abernathy's Ford (or Mill))[sic, Cowan's Ford].¹⁴ Cornwallis bivouacked in the night & dropped down to the River. Genl. Davidson trusting too much (probably), to the high stage of water had encamped some distance from the River ^{as applicant was informed} keeping a guard ^{or out posts} however on the Bank, Cornwallis taking advantage of the heavy fog of the next morning, with great caution entered the River making no noise that could be heard, the first intuition they, ^{Genl. Davidson's men,} had of the British being in their neighborhood was the noise they made when they made a [illegible word] at the left Bank of the river – attracted the attention of the out posts, they flew to the bank & found the whole British line in pistle [sic, pistol] shot of them – the alarm was raised, the men were in camp some distance off – the men made an attempt to ~~retreat~~ ^{prevent} their crossing but in vain, Genl. Davidson attempted to rally his forces into ^{orderly} battle but as applicant was informed was killed in the very on set ^{applicant not being immediately in this battle states this by information.} When Genl.

13 William Lee Davidson, c 1746-1781, was a North Carolina militia general during the Revolution. Active in the war from its inception as adjutant to General Griffith Rutherford during the Snow Campaign in December 1775, he was promoted to major of the Fourth Regiment of the North Carolina line in 1776. He marched with the North Carolina line to the north and was at the Battle of Germantown, after which he was promoted to Lt. Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the North Carolina line. At Valley Forge with Washington, Light Horse Harry Lee, Daniel Morgan and others, he became friends with most of the influential military commanders in the Continental Line. Left without a command after the fall of Charleston in 1780, he volunteered in the North Carolina militia under his old friend, Griffith Rutherford, who appointed Davidson his second in command. Severely wounded at the Battle of Colson's Mill on July 21, 1780, he did not participate in the Battle of Camden at which Rutherford was captured. Davidson was promoted to brigadier general and given command of Rutherford's Salisbury District militia. He participated in resisting the entry of Cornwallis into Charlotte in late September 1780. He was killed at the Battle of Cowan's Ford in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina on February 1, 1781, while opposing the re-entry of Cornwallis into North Carolina. William S. Powell, Ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill: 1991), Vol. 2, 27-28.

14 The Battle of Cowan's Ford was fought on February 1, 1781. See, Patrick O'Kelley, ...*Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Three: 1781*, (N. p.: Booklocker.com, Inc., 2005)(hereinafter cited as O'Kelley, *Slaughter 3*) 66-74.

Pickens found Walters [sic, Thomas Waters?] had left his camp on the right bank, he decamped & took the main road leading to Mrs. Torrence's [also spelled, Tarrant's] which bore down to the River – but before ^{or just about the time he} got to Torrence's [Tarrant's] Cross Roads, ^{they heard that} Genl. Davidson was killed ^{just before any effective step could be taken} the British troops rushed on them on the rear and put us completely to rout¹⁵ – After the British troops had left Mrs. Torrence's [Tarrant's] we rallied our forces there, still under the command of Genl. Pickens & Col. McCall & being pretty much owned Cornwallis's flank until we joined General Green [sic, Nathanael Greene]¹⁶ near Hillsboro. Cornwallis was encamped at Hillsboro. From that point we learned he had dispatched Col. Tarleton with a body of Troops to scour the Country – whereupon Genl. Greene dispatched Col. Lee [Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee],¹⁷ Col. McCall (& perhaps Col. Pickens) with a body of troops to watch Tarleton's movements – Capt. Liddell's company to which this applicant was still attached was among the Troops detailed for this purpose. We trailed Tarleton ~~about a~~ ^{over a whole} day, in the evening late we came to a place called Haw-fields, where we fell in with a party of Tories – Col. Lee's men were prepared with red (or Tory) plumes or feathers which they stuck in their ^{caps}. We imitated them as much as possible. The Tory party drew themselves into line on an old quarter race track-- we took the other track, passed ^{the} advance ^{of the Enemy} & marched on until our advance came opposite their flank or rear – they suffered us to do so believing us ^{from our colors &c} to be of their party. The signal for a charge was then given, we broke upon them, to their great astonishment and put them to death & rout¹⁸ – we were afterwards informed that there had been about two hundred & fifty ^{of them} in number & that they were all killed and wounded but about thirty – From this we he went a short distance ^{& abt dark} struck up fires intending to take some refreshment, not having stopped to take any in the day. We here heard of Col. Tarleton. We immediately mounted our horses and set out after him, pursued him all night – early next morning we came in sight of Haw River we saw his rear guard passing over the hill on the opposite side – we crossed the River and pursued him a short distance – having no provisions with us and finding ourselves & horses too much fatigued & wasted to proceed we abandoned the pursuit, and returned to the main body of Genl. Greene's Army near Hillsboro – Applicant remained here a few days – and was again sent out under Genl. Pickens & Col. McCall to keep Tarleton in check – came up with [Tarleton] on the waters of Haw River, he here at first made show of Battle, but when we drew up in battle

15 The skirmish at Tarrant's Tavern occurred on February 1, 1781. See, O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 3, 74-5.

16 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. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 448-453. Theodore Thayer, *Nathanael Greene: Strategist of the American Revolution* (New York, Twayne Publishers, 1960); Francis Vinton Greene, *Nathanael Greene* (New York, The Confucian Press, Inc., 1981) Terry Golway, *Washington's General: Nathanael Greene and the Triumph of the American Revolution* (New York, Henry Holt and Company, LLC, 2006); Lee Patrick Anderson, *Forgotten Patriot: The Life & Times of Major-General Nathanael Greene* (NP, Universal Publishers, 2002). See, also, Dennis M. Conrad, Ed., *The Papers of General Nathanael Greene*, Vols. I-XIII (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press)

17 Henry Lee (a/k/a, Light Horse Harry Lee), 1756-1818, was a noted cavalry officer in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. His *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States*, was published in 1812, and is one of the hallmarks of primary resources for the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 613-4.

18 McConnell is describing the engagement known as Pyle's Defeat. See, Carole Watterson Troxler, *Pyle's Defeat: Deception at the Racepath*, (Graham, North Carolina, Alamance County Historical Association, 2003).

array he thought of the Cowpens (applicant supposes) and thought it most advisable to scamper off-- Col. Pickens and the Troops under his command after this marched Southward & made no particular stop until they reached Major Wilfong's¹⁹ on the Dutch or South Fork of the Catawba [River] – here we remained a few weeks – from this place we marched south through the State of South Carolina into the State of Georgia on Fishing Creek in Wilkes County – in the meantime brushing the Tories out – Here our beloved Col. McCall was taken with the small Pox – we then returned into Abbeville District S. C. to one Joseph Swearingen's on Little River here we remained a few days (say a week) Col. McCall became dangerously ill – ^{was near home but dare not go home for fear of the Tories} – we learned that a body of Tories were moving against us – to save McCall from them we had to move him into the river bottom ^{in the night} where he died the same night – he was beloved and respected by all who knew him, was endeared to his soldiers – Don't recollect when Genl. Pickens left-- But after Col. McCall's death the command fell on Capt. Liddell, not long after we heard of General Greene's coming to Ninety Six – Capt. Liddell and his men joined him immediately, and remained with him during the whole Siege²⁰ -- Capt. Liddell & his company, of which this applicant was a member, was attached with command of Col. Lee, and were the foremost Troops with him when he took Holmes Fort²¹-- It was done by putting the men on a moving platform, strongly fortified in front & was moved by the men – we had two Brass 12-pounders on the platform by which means they approached the Fort &c. The approach of Lord Rawdon²² compelled Genl. Greene to raise the Siege of 96 – After this Capt. Liddell & his company returned [to] Abbeville District S. C. where he held us together ^{for some time} as a check on the Tories and straggling British – after a while we dispersed & went to our respective homes -- those to whom ^{homes} were left – We received no written discharge – this was some time in the summer or fall of 1781. Applicant believes that some time in May 1782 – there were two companies of Riflemen raised in Wilkes County Georgia by order as applicant understood of Genl. Wayne [Anthony Wayne]²³ under the command of Capt. Richard Hurd [? could be Herd or Hard] and Capt. Dann [?] this applicant went over and joined the company commanded by Capt. Hurd started from there to Augusta where we rendezvoused from here we went out to Savannah came up with Genl. Wayne with the main body of his troops at Ebenezer. Capt. Hurd's company was here marched to the command of Col. James Jackson²⁴ who was sent in advance of the main Army to reconnoiter the British who were then stationed at Savannah --

19 Probably a reference to Major George Michael Wilfong or Wildfang (1740-1818) a resident of Lincoln County, North Carolina at the time of the Revolutionary War.

20 The Siege of Ninety Six lasted from May 22 to June 19, 1781. O'Kelley, *Slaughter* 3, 245-258.

21 Holmes Fort was the name given the redoubt that protected the Spring Branch and the western approach to the village of Ninety Six. See Guy Prentice, "Ninety Six National Historic Site: A Cultural Overview," 2003 posted at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/SoutheastChronicles/NISI/NISI-Cultural-Overview.htm>

22 Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Harold E. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, 1246-8.

23 Anthony Wayne (1745-1796) was a general in the Continental Army serving mostly in the Northern Campaign, but who came South just prior to Cornwallis' defeat at Yorktown. Remaining in the South, he assumed command of the Continental forces in Georgia in 1782. Selesky, *Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, 1246-8.

24 Lt. Col. James Jackson (1757-1806) was a British born Georgia militia officer who commanded the Georgia State Legion raised in the summer of 1781 at the suggestion of Nathanael Greene; he accepted the keys to Savannah when British troops evacuated the city on July 11, 1782; on July 25, 1782, he led his militia force on Skidaway Island in one of the last engagements in the Revolution fought in Georgia; and he later became governor of Georgia and a United States Senator. Foster, William. *James Jackson: Duelist and Militant Statesman*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1960

Genl. Wayne again joined us in a few days near Savannah. From this place Col. Jackson was sent to Skitaway [sic, Skidaway] Island below Savannah to prevent the British, Tories & Indians from landing or passing, they attempted to land however at the widow Duningall's [?]²⁵ where we whipped them off, took a boat with two guns threw, them overboard, had some sharp skirmishing here killed a few & took some prisoners – we were only here about a week, from this we went down the seacoast to the mouth of some large water course of which this applicant does not recollect the name, this was to prevent and keep off the Tories & British from landing – we returned to Savannah he joined Genl. Wayne again and remained there until Genl. Wayne (after peace was made) changed positions with the British by marching into Savannah when the British marched out and recd the command of the Town &c. Here we were disbanded, as applicant thinks about the last of August 1782 – he received no written discharge.

The first tour of 3 months, he was a substitute this was in the Spring of 1780. Second tour he was out eight or nine months ^{as a volunteer} went out in the summer or early fall of 1780 and came home in the Spring of 1781 – Third tour he was a volunteer Riflemen on a tour of three months – but remained until the close of the war – This applicant has no documentary evidence of his services – Having been a poor & illiterate orphaned boy ^{knows nothing of writing or written discharges}. He knows of no person living in his reach by whom he can prove his actual services. John A. H. Edmondson, Morgan Fitzpatrick and James Orr are his neighbors and can testify as to his character for veracity and their relief of his services as a soldier in the war 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 or Territory.

S/ Manual McConnell, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid in open Court.

S/ Thos J. Porter, Clerk

[John H. Edmondson, a clergyman, and Morgan Fitzpatrick and James Orr gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[Note: Veteran died September 9, 1842.]

[Veteran was pension at the rate of \$46.66 per annum commencing March 4, 1831, full service as a private for 14 months in the South Carolina militia.]

South Carolina Audited Accounts²⁶ relating to Emanuel McConnell
Audited Account No. 4949A

pp3

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

12/4/22

²⁵ This may be a reference to the widow of Charles Odingsell, an officer in the Chatham County, Georgia militia. The Odingsell family appears to have had ties to Skidaway Island during the time of the American Revolution.

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.

[Note: The images of the documents posted in this file are mostly illegible. The following information regarding this veteran's service is taken from the South Carolina Stub book o-q, page 156 which reads as follows:

No. 278

Book P} Issued the 18th of April 1785, to Mr. Emanuel
McConnel for Fifty one Pounds, seven Shillings,
& a Penny half Penny Sterling, for Militia
Duty, before and since the reduction of Charleston²⁷
per Account Audited
Principal £51.7.1 ½ Annual Interest £3.11.10

The veteran service appears to have been included in Col. Robert Anderson's Return [not extant] which listed services rendered by militia man primarily in the South Carolina back country. The total compensation do the veteran amounted to £359.10 old South Carolina Currency or £51.7.1 ½ Sterling.

Rec'd the 18th April 1785 full Satisfaction for two Accounts in Indent [illegible, but reference clearly is to No. 278 Book] P by Virtue of an Order
Robert Neal [Robert Neel, Robert Neil?]

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Robert Neal', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is somewhat stylized and difficult to decipher.

²⁷ Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780.