

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of George Dowell S32222

f71NC/SC[sic, VA]

Transcribed by Will Graves

3/11/10: rev'd 7/6/20

[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' 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.]

[p 3]

State of North Carolina Burke County } On this 23rd day of October 1832

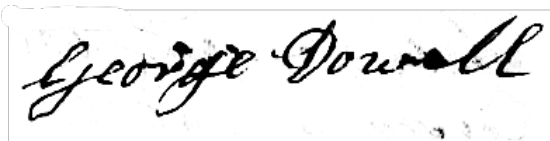
Personally appeared in open Court before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County aforesaid now in session; George Dowell a resident of the State and County aforesaid, now about to remove to the State of Indiana aged seventy-three years who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed the 7th of June 1832.

That he enlisted into the Army of the United States with John Marks Captain in the 14th Virginia Regiment of the United States troops Colonel Lewis commanded the Regiment and General Weaden [probably Brigadier General George Weeden or Weedon] the brigade in the year 1777 in the spring of the year in the County of our marble in the said State of Virginia -- he joined the Army at Middlebrook under General Washington in the State of New Jersey was at the battle of Brandywine [September 11, 1777] in the year 1777 from thence towards Philadelphia and thence to Chestnut Hill and thence to Germantown [October 4, 1777] where the battle was fought. I was not in the battle of Germantown I was on the wagon guard. We went into winter quarters at Valley Forge so ended the Campaign of that year. The Campaign of 1778 commenced in the spring. I was in the battle of Monmouth [June 28, 1778] and I remained in the service until the Army went into winter quarters I think at Bonbrook [Boundbrook] I think in the State of New Jersey as near the state [sic?]. In December in the year 78 I received a furlough to go home to the State of Virginia. I found my friends about to remove to North Carolina and came home with them and never again joined the Army. In the year 1780 I enlisted for the term of ten months service under Captain John Sumter as he was then called and was transferred to Captain William McKenzey [William McKenzie] General Sumter [Thomas Sumter] commanded was near the battle of the Eutaw Springs [September 8, 1781 but was not in it as none of the ten-months men was but was on a Scouting party, served out the whole of my time and was regularly discharged by General Sumter; which said discharge was burnt together with all my house upwards of forty years ago; That he has no record of his age but thinks he was born in the year 1759 or 1760 in Albemarle County Virginia where he first enlisted about the age of 17 he thinks,

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. Sworn to and subscribed the day and date above written

Sworn to in open Court 23rd of October 1832

S/ George Dowell



Test: S/ J. Erwin, Clk

[William Dickson and William Greenway gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 5]

State of Tennessee Jackson County} SS This day personally appeared before me Rowland C. Dill an acting Justice of the Peace for said County John Dowell<sup>1</sup> a citizen of said County, with whom I am personally acquainted, who being first duly sworn deposed and saith that he was acquainted with George Dowell (now of Monroe County Indiana) in Albemarle County Virginia at the commencement of the Revolutionary that the said George was his elder Brother and that then said George entered the service of the United States as a volunteer soldier in said County of Albemarle Virginia the precise time [not] recollected but thinks it was previous to the Battle of Brandywine -- The said George was absent from the neighborhood and his mother's house for one year and nine months during which time this deponent has always understood that he was in the Army to the North under the command of General Washington.

After the return of George Dowell from the northern Army my mother's family including George Dowell and myself removed to Burke County North Carolina in which County and State the said George Dowell and this Deponent entered the service of the United States as volunteers in Captain John Sumpter's [sic, John Sumter] company. The date cannot recollect but thinks it was the year previous to the Battle at Guilford Court House. The said George and the Deponent marched into South Carolina and joined General Thomas Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] with whom they remained ten months being engaged in keeping down the Tories after which time they were discharged and further this deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed to before made this 29th day of January 1838

S/ Rowland C. Dill, JP

S/ John Dowell



[p 55]

State of Indiana Monroe County State of Indiana Monroe County} On this the 17th day of October in the year of our Lord 1834 personally appeared before me the undersigned John W. Lee one of the Justices of the peace in and for said County and in the State aforesaid George Dowell who being by me first duly sworn according to law upon his oath states that he is the identical person who made and swore to the foregoing Declaration for a pension dated "State of North Carolina Burke County on the 23rd day of October 1832 before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions" for said County of Burke. He states as will be inferred from the handwriting of the said Declaration that the person by whom it was drawn was probably unskilled in such business. He states that the additional matters now stated in this his amendment to said Declaration are no less true and were omitted because they were thought by himself and the person writing said Declaration unnecessary or were forgotten. He expressly declares that

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<sup>1</sup> [John Dowel \(Dowell\) R3059](#)

nothing is <sup>knowingly</sup> stated in this Amendment that is not strictly true. All of which he could have stated at the time of making said Declaration had he been advised that it was material.

He enlisted as a Private Soldier of Infantry [while] living in the County of Albemarle in the State of Virginia in the month of February or March he best thinks the former in the year 1777 in the Company of and under the command of Captain John Marks in the 14th Regiment of the Virginia line of the United States Troops. Said Regiment was commanded by Colonel Lewis whose first name he thinks was Charles. The Major's name in which Regiment was Bluford, in the Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Weedon in the Division of General Greene, & during a part of the service in this enlistment was under the chief command of General Washington. He enlisted for three years, and rendezvoused at the Court House of said County, then residing therein, and was marched first to Fredericksburg -- then to Dumfries where they were inoculated for the small pox, then to Alexandria 25 miles formerly Belhaven. There having the small pox stayed until he was well. Thence to Philadelphia where he staid in barracks until furnished with gun and knapsack & other equipage. Thence to Washington's Head Quarters at Middlebrook. He does not recollect how long he staid at the latter place nor where he next marched. The British being in the Country they were marched and maneuvered (the U S troops with this declarant) in many directions. The British about this time embarked on board their shipping and re-landed at the Head of Elk or Elk Head or some such name. Upon information of which we marched into Philadelphia and thence to meet the British & gave them the Battle at Brandywine. The Battle of Brandywine was fought in September of 1777. The River at that place and of that name is a formidable stream at that season of the year. The enemy after re-landing must have marched a part of the time nearly a North course until they struck a meeting road to Philadelphia crossing the River nearly at right angles. The British posted themselves up & down the stream on the West side, the center of their Army resting in or about the road. The American Army was posted on the Eastside with its center on the road & wings thrown and down the River. Our ranks farther or nearer as circumstance required to the bank. Howe was said to be the commander in chief of the British & posted on the right wing & Cornwallis on the left. The Battle began early in the day after crossing of the road or Ford. The Americans had arrived on the ground the day before & thrown up a temporary fort or breastwork near the road on rising ground suited to the purpose of playing with Artillery upon the Crossing. It was said that the British attempted to cross two or three times in solid column, & each time repulsed. The battle continued by cannon and at times with small arms until evening. Whilst the American Army thought the British Army all before them, Cornwallis having been originally posted up the River or having disengaged himself from what ever position he at first occupied marched with a detachment in a northern direction and struck across the River above our right flank and without opposition as I understood & believe. As many of our troops as could be spared from the right wing and center were marched to engage Cornwallis. This applicant belonged to Weedon's Brigade & stationed perhaps three miles at first from the seat of the contest being down the River on the left wing under the direction of General Greene. We received orders & marched between three & four miles in forty minutes. As we approached the ground where Wallis was, we (our troops) first engage with him retreating & he pursuing. Greene fell artfully into the rear of our retreating troops and falling back himself with them, to a suitable place made a stand in a narrow pass -- having sent his artillery into the rear of our retreating troops further back, for fear of having to make a hasty retreat and losing them (the Artillery) relying upon mainly upon his small arms -- with which they fought severely -- firing first by platoons. Greene retreated from this defile. Wallis occupied it with his men and encamped upon it during the night. This onset by

Wallis & stand by Greene was the last fighting that day. Our Army along the river having retreated along the main road towards Philadelphia and the British having crossed. We with difficulty retreated about ten miles along the Philadelphia Road (it being full of wagons, wounded men, light horse &c) and encamped in great confusion. It is not improbable that the enemy if it had been acquainted with the face of the Country might [have] intercepted us & totally defeated us. Such was the irregularity in our retreat and encampment that many of our men knew not where they nor their commanders nor their officers were. In the Brigade of General Weedon he recollects Colonel Stewart called the Irish beauty, he I think commanded a Pennsylvania Regiment. Here General Lafayette was wounded -- this applicant believes in the evening of the Battle. It required some days to repair our confusion & difficulties. We still moved onward the British pursuing and we retreating and reinforcing. Whilst on the Lancaster Road there fell a remarkable heavy rain and for two or three days and nights the armies were near together but their ammunition and arms so wet that no fighting of consequence could be done unless with the bayonet. After maneuvering by both parties, the British went into Philadelphia without opposition -- we toward White Marsh.

Shortly after this was the Battle of Germantown. This Applicant being sick was left with the Baggage Waggons and was not in that engagement. After this, Battle (of Germantown) our Army including this Applicant went into Winter Quarters at Valley Forge, and remained there until in April or May. They then marched in various directions as well for health as defense.

This Applicant was in the Battle of Monmouth. The British were marching on to New York and we in pursuit -- General Lee was ordered to the attack by Washington, designing that the whole Army would then follow and engage. Lee began the Battle as ordered but retreated unexpectedly and contrary to orders. The Brigade to which this applicant belonged was in the rear in the order of march, and was getting or eating their breakfast as the battle began and had to throw out of their kettles what they had prepared to eat and go to work with empty stomachs -- they had not even time to drink at the Creek as they crossed -- When the Brigade of this applicant came up it took station near the Meeting House. The Battle lasted but a short time after I got up. Each Army kept its ground. Weedon's Brigade to which I belonged moved back a little after the Battle for camping ground. The British that night moved off to New York. This applicant as his best impression states that the Battle of Monmouth was in June 1778. He well recollects that it was one of the hottest days he ever felt and that many died with over heat as was then said and believed by him. At any rate he saw a number dead who appeared to have died in consequence of the heat, & (perhaps) in part of fatigue. Nothing of consequence is within his recollection (after this) until they went into winter quarters at a place which he thinks was called Bonbrook (the Highlands of Hudson). This applicant and his troops remained there until about the 20th of December when he got a furlough and went home. When he got home his family and connections were about to remove to North Carolina, and this applicant removed with them to Burke County in North Carolina -- under the said foregoing engagement he served at least one year and nine months as a private soldier of Infantry in the Continental Army of the revolutionary War. Had he remained in the Army during his furlough of three months he would have served under said enlistment two years. During the period which he served it was the hardest part of the War upon a soldier. The winter during which he was quartered at Valley Forge our sufferings were such as almost to defy description.

In the spring of the year of the Battle of Eutaw Springs he entered the service of the United States again as a private soldier of Infantry in the State Troops of South Carolina for a period of ten months. A request came to North Carolina from South Carolina and officers to

recruit for State troops for that State -- General Sumter had a Brother residing near me and sent up a nephew of his & others for the above purpose. This affiant enlisted under John Sumter who was to have been appointed a Captain upon his raising a company of a certain number of men, but failing to make up the number he did [not] get the commission of Captain, and consequently this applicant was transferred to another Captain as hereinafter mentioned. Several squads were recruited in Burke County North Carolina where he lived when entering this Service, & recruits were also raised in Lincoln & other Counties around. This applicant was marched in one of said squads from Burke County down to South Carolina to Congaree River. There was that John Sumter who had been called Captain & commanded until we reached that place having failed to raise the number required to entitle him to a Commission of Captain we fell this applicant and others under the command of Colonel William McKenzie in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Henderson [sic, Col. William Hill]. Colonel Henderson first name he does not recollect under the higher command of General Sumter was sometimes personally present and sometimes not. We were marched, and moved about the high hills of Santee River, a part of the time to Fort Ninety Six and back to Congaree, and about Camden, and the Wateree -- much of the time they were marched about the country below the forks of the Wateree and Congaree, where they formed [the] Santee [River] guarding and protecting the State and its Whig inhabitants against the British and Tories. During this service General Greene laid siege to Ninety Six. Rawdon after the Battle of Camden having spent some time in that portion of the Country as well as I recollect & was informed had gone to Charlestown. At any rate it was said he received at the latter place a reinforcement of three regiments of Europeans to relieve Ninety Six and he marched to Ninety Six with this reinforcement & other Troops. Greene gave way upon Rawdon's approach. Rawdon relieved the Garrison and returned to Charlestown. Greene followed on his heels. Rawdon having divided into two detachments Greene attacked one party at the Eutaw Springs. I was near the Battle but did not get up in time not belonging immediately (if at all) to Greene's Troops. During the winter after entering & whilst in this service we were quartered at Orangeburg a part of the time, & part of the time moved about, the winter being mild. Our time was out about the first of March or sometime in the spring. Sumter about this time had to remove his property up to Salisbury in Rowan County North Carolina a great Whig neighborhood. I went to General Sumter being unwell and asked him to give me a furlough to go home. I continued sick. I cannot now state how long having received a furlough for thirty days. As soon as my sickness was over and I was able I returned to the troops and joined General Sumter down at Orangeburg taking a letter from my neighbor old Captain Billy Sumter explaining the cause for my overstaying my furlough which was satisfactory to the General, who when he looked at me remarked that I had come now (from my appearance) before I was able. I was dismissed at the High Hills of Santee and received a written Discharge from General Sumter himself, being then stationed at his plantation guarding public property. My Discharge was for ten months service. He states that he can with propriety claim for the whole ten months including his time of being sick, for it was a favor to the public interest for him to be sick at home instead of being in camp. If however the Department requires to know he was sick and out of camp something over thirty days, but that he was more than ten months from home, and was in the regularly constituted corps in the field and camp in actual service at least nine months without the time of his sickness.

In answer to the Questions<sup>2</sup> prescribed by the War Department he states as to the

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<sup>2</sup> The War Department promulgated regulations governing pension application format and requiring the following 7 interrogatories to be put to each applicant for a pension:

1<sup>st</sup> Where and in what year were you born?

1<sup>st</sup> Question. That he was born in Albemarle County Virginia about the year 1760.

2<sup>nd</sup> . That he has no record of his age year. If anywhere which is uncertain it is in Virginia among his connections.

3<sup>rd</sup> When called into service in the Continental troops he lived in said last named County and State. Since the Revolutionary War he has lived in Burke County North Carolina until two years ago, when he removed to this Monroe County Indiana where he now lives.

4<sup>th</sup> . He has already stated that when called into his said first service he enlisted and so with regard to the second and last.

5<sup>th</sup>. He has answered in the body of his Declaration & Amendment as fully as recollected.

6<sup>th</sup> He received a Discharge from General Sumter, which was he believes burnt at the time shortly after his marriage, he had his house destroyed by fire & almost woke white everything in it -- He never had a commission.

As to the seventh. He states that he is known to Reverend Reuben Coffee John Moore Elijah Chambers & others who can testify as to my character for veracity and their belief of my services as a soldier of the Revolution.

In the said service in the State Troops of South Carolina I had a brother John Dowell who lives in Jackson County Tennessee if alive. My said Brother was with me during nearly all of the time I was then said ten months service except whilst at General Sumter's plantation. I have written to the place a letter directed to my said brother for the purpose of procuring his testimony but have received no reply from him, and know not whether he be alive or not now. He states that he served at least is long as he has claimed for, to this he swears unhesitatingly and positively however he may have in some degree be aired in regard to dates & circumstances.

He states that he cannot he now apprehends conveniently obtain the testimony of his said brother. His other connections and acquaintances to whom by the help of his memory he is at this time able to refer are as he believes dead or removed he knows not where. Although there may yet be still living in his old neighborhoods in Virginia and North Carolina acquaintances whom he cannot think of but whom he might recognize if there, and to see them. He states that he served not less than said year and nine months in said Continental service; -- and not less than said nine months in said service in said State Troops, and that he served faithfully and to the acceptance of his Officers, that he served during said periods in regularly embodied Corps either in the field or Garrison and was not employed in a civil pursuit.

S/ George Dowell

[Reuben Coffey, a clergyman, and John Moore gave the standard supporting affidavit. In addition, "Reuben Coffey testifies that I am the son-in-law to the said George Dowell, that I have lived and was raised in about six miles of him. That for about forty years I have been familiarly acquainted with him for forty years and upwards. During all this time the said George Dowell

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2<sup>nd</sup> Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?

3<sup>rd</sup> Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live?

4<sup>th</sup> How were you called into service; were you drafted; did you volunteer or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom?

5<sup>th</sup> State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served, such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

6<sup>th</sup> Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, and if so, by whom was it given and what has become of it?

7<sup>th</sup> State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief in your services as a soldier in the revolution.

sustained and excellent reputation for veracity and had the undisputed reputation of having been a faithful soldier of the revolution. He recollects that his services and character as a Revolutionary Soldier were much subject of the neighborhood conversation during all of said time, and that in no instance did he ever hear it disputed or doubts expressed as to his character and services. The said George Dowell had as he understands from his earliest recollection he is house burnt at a time and under circumstances of agreeing with his statement accounting for the loss of his Discharge...."]

[p 66]

State of Indiana Monroe County} This day before the undersigned a Justice of the Peace in and for said County & State personally appeared George Dowal [sic] a resident of said County and being by me duly sworn according to law states that he is the identical George Dowell who made his Declaration for a pension in the month of October 1832 at the County Court of Burke County North Carolina and who in the latter part of the fall of 1834 made his Amendatory Statement to said original Declaration: which Amendment he made in said County of Monroe.

He states that his reasons for not applying for a pension under the Act of March 1818 he is as follows: He was living in a remote part of the Country and had no knowledge of the passage of that Act for some years after it. Upon hearing that some provision was made by General Government he shortly wrote to the Honorable Samuel Carson then Representative in Congress inquiring of him the nature of the Act, and was by him informed that no person could draw a pension except those who were in need of the charitable aid of Government, he having property, at that time and being able to maintain himself without a pension. He was early apprised of the Act of June 1832 and prepared to make his declaration in the Superior Court; but the Court consisting of but one person who was crippled by the upsetting of the stage no session was held and it was consequently that his application was not been made, and was deferred.

In his former statement he stated the facts of his enlistment to serve three years, and after having served one year and nine months of said time, of his obtaining a furlough, and that on his arriving in Virginia his family were about to remove to North Carolina; and of his going with them, and not returning to the troops in which he had served. It did not occur to him at the time of making this candid statement that it would be noted as a desertion on the muster roll. If he had, he would nevertheless have made the statement.

He states that he had never contemplated himself as a deserter from the service of his country. It was his intention to go back to the Army or troops with which he had enlisted to serve, under General Washington. But it is well-known that in the sections of the country through which he would have had to pass in his way from North Carolina to Virginia owing to the sleepless violence of Whigs and Tory parties over warfare it would have been extremely perilous, if not impracticable. It was necessary to have a pass and much discrimination as to the persons who should be permitted to see it. For frequently, when citizens met each other there was no chance for life with those who were the weakest or disadvantageously provided with the means of defense, but to deceive those having the advantage by pretending to be upon the same side. The Whigs having the upper hand they found it necessary to prevent these impositions to require of their traveling brethren a pass in writing signed by an officer or Whig of note. I obtained a pass from Captain Sumter brother to General Sumter and started to return to Washington's troops, then perhaps in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. In passing the House of one Captain Guess he was first detained but after suffering considerable uneasiness and suspicion was permitted to pursue his journey. He was detained a second time and finally stopped by Colonel Cleveland and his

troops, and his past was wrested from him for no reason known to him but the mere suspicion of being an imposter and using a forged pass for the purpose of running away from North Carolina. Being without a pass and knowing that the Whigs were fierce at that portion of the Country and period, and that they were in the practice of killing those who happened to be suspected or strangers without a written pass. Seeing these difficulties and being young and having no acquaintances along the road he became discouraged, and he hurried back to his friends. The facts of his case not being concealed and, the Whigs seeing him so far from his troops, his friends advised him to fall into the Army in the South, and those who were not his friends threatened to arrest him, if he did not join the North Carolina Troops. It was still his wish to join the troops with whom he had engaged to serve & such had been his intention, but finding it a matter of necessity to remain where he was; on account of the advice and threats mentioned, and believing it to be his duty on account of having engaged in the service elsewhere, he entered the service in the South. He is at some loss how to describe the manner of entering the service. Here it would perhaps be proper to say he was pressed. He left it to his friends and officers to say what he should do and he was put in the place of another, who was drafted. This declarant was then advised to that a brother take his place, so that he might stay at home and tend a crop and such was the arrangement. His brother John Dowell served in his place three months. After which it was that this Applicant served ten months as before stated in his declaration and amendment. He expressly swears that he was not disaffected or disparaged towards his country or the Whig cause and that he never for a moment intended to desert the cause. He did not desert in the sense of the word in which he always understood desertion. Being upon furlough and absent at a great distance from his detachment it was rendered impracticable to return and the best that he could do, was that which he did. Instead of desertion in the meaning and spirit of that crime, in his case it was only from necessary [sic, necessity] being transferred from one part of the Country or scene of war to another. Men were as much needed in the South and he was as useful there as he would have been elsewhere. He relied upon the advice of his friends and Officers who were acquainted with the facts: and who if alive would testify in his behalf. The suspense and uneasiness which he suffered at the time, the loss of his bounty in land, and the greater danger of serving in the South on account of the disaffection of the neutrals, the division made by Toryism, and the having to operate on one side in small bands less than any rate than in the North. All these he thinks are misfortune enough to suffer without the imposition of deserter and the rejection of his claim for the small pittance he asks, small to the government, but otherwise to him. He does not recollect whether he stated in his former statements and therefore now states that he had his home destroyed by fire some five or six years after the Revolution, and that his Discharge was burnt with it.

He perhaps forgot in his former statements to mention two small tours which now occurred to him. He served prior to his said 10 month tour in South Carolina as a private called out in the manner of a draft in the Militia of North Carolina was ordered to a Fort on the head of the Catawba [River], near Yellow Mountain his impression is it was called Fort Montgomery. A whole Company was not organized. This applicant and squad marched to the Fort expecting to be placed under the Officers previously stationed there. But there being a force at the Fort before the arrival of applicant and squad sufficient to protect it. They remained but a short time and returned home. He has forgotten how long this tour was, it was probably longer, but for safety he will say it was at least one week.

He served in another short tour not before stated, to wit, Being in the bounds of the same Company in which he resided at the time of the foregoing tour, he was called upon and



volunteered in a company commanded by Captain Sumter under General McDowell in the North Carolina Militia. He has forgotten the particular object of the expedition, but recollects that they were to have marched a considerable distance, but owing as is his best impression to some turn in our affairs after rendezvousing and being embodied and marching towards Salisbury, receiving news or orders which authorized it as he supposes they marched back to Burke County and were disbanded. This was previous to his ten months tour. In this tour under General McDowell he served probably longer, but at least one week, for which tours and services he has never received any pay and for which he relinquishes all claim except the present.

S/ George Dowell

Sworn to and subscribed before me a Justice of the peace aforesaid this 28th day of February A.D. 1838. I further certify that my opinion is that the above named George Dowell is a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he has stated.

S/ John W. Lee, JP

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$41.67 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for service as a private in the cavalry in a company commanded by Captain Marx in the Virginia service for 10 months.]

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South Carolina Audited Accounts<sup>3</sup> relating to George Dowell AA7  
Audited Account Microfilm file No. 2012

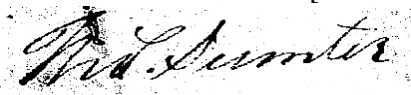
Transcribed by Will Graves 7/6/20

[p 2: Printed form of Indent No. 151 Book M dated 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1784 “delivered to Mr. George Dowell late Private in McKenzies [William McKenzie’s] Troop, Hill’s [William Hill’s] Regiment Sumpter’s [Thomas Sumter’s] Brigade this our Indented Certificate for the Sum of Ninety-four pounds Sterling being amount pay and bounty due him for Services in that Troop Together with Interest thereon from the first April 1782 to date hereof Agreeable to Resolution of General Assembly of the Eleventh March last.”]

[p 3: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by Peter Bocquet, Commissioner of the Treasury; Thomas Sumter and Henry Haynsworth. How these men acquired an interest in the indent is not disclosed by the documents in this file. Among the endorsements is the following:

I acknowledge to have received the Amount of this Indent for Negroes sold by me belonging to the State Troops and now deliver up the same to the Commissioners of the Treasury in settlement for the Sale thereof 12 February 1788

S/ Thos. Sumter [Thomas Sumter, Brigadier General]



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<sup>3</sup> The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AA) 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.