

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Levi Mote S7245

f66GA

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

rev'd 6/11/09 & 10/25/16

[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 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

[Introductory Note: Levi Mote filed three applications for a pension under the Pension Act of 1832. All three are presented here because all three differ somewhat in their content and focus. Also, each statement sheds some interesting light on the process of obtaining a pension. The statements made by Mote in support of his application do not follow any chronological order. Mote himself states that because of his advanced age (he was either 83 or 86 when he made his first application in 1840), he could not recall the sequence of his tours of service. Because he does not present the events chronologically, the reader might be inclined to dismiss his affidavits as being fabrications of an old man in his dotage aggrandizing his accomplishments. In my opinion, that would be a mistake. Though confusing, the affidavits provide references to people, events and places that confirm, supplement or complement statements made by others or offer potential clues to people, events or places that warrant further exploration.]

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Declaration in Order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress Passed June 7th 1832
State of Georgia Habersham Co.

On the Twenty Second day of October one thousand Eight hundred and forty personally appeared before me Gabriel Sisk a Judge of the Inferior Court in the State and County above written Levi Mote a resident of Mossey Creek in the County of Habersham and State of Georgia aged Eighty four years according to the best information. The record of his age is destroyed. 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 June 7th 1832.

That he entered the Service of United States Under the following named officers and Served as herein Stated: He volunteered as a private in the Militia Service of the United States for six months (in the year Seventeen hundred and Seventy Six the month and day he can not recollect from old age and the Consequent loss of memory) under Capt. Robt. McAfee¹ in a Regiment Commanded by Col. Neal² and Major Francis Ross,³ they marched to Camden then to Ninety Six and then back to Camden and their time expired and was discharged. He resided in South Carolina York County when he first entered the Service; he was drafted Shortly after that and Served a three month tour under the above named officers and marched to Enoree River in Greenville South Carolina and then to York County and was discharged. He was again Drafted and served six months under Captain Thomas Jenkins⁴ guarding the line on the frontier of South Carolina and was in Various Scouts after the Indians and was discharged at the expiration of the tour by Capt. Jenkins and Shortly after went to North Carolina Burke County and met with Col.

Shelby⁵ at the Turkey Cove in Said County; coming on from Tennessee⁶ and Voluntarily joined his Regiment and went on with him was in the Battle of Ramsours Mills⁷ and the next day was detached to Guard Some Prisoners and was attacked at Col. Bratons⁸ By a party of British and taken prisoner and kept two weeks and Then Broke Custody and the third or fourth day after joined Col. Shelby and Col. Sevier⁹ and marched with them to Musgroves Mills¹⁰ and was in that Battle and at the expiration of three months was Discharged. Then went back to York County So Carolina. Then was drafted again and Served six months as a Ranger and Indian Spy under Capt. Jenkins and Major Ross, and was discharged; and remained at and near for Lindley twelve months, where Genl. Williamson Commanded during which time he frequently went with Scouting parties and Spying.¹¹ He then removed to State of Georgia. There Volunteered Under Captain Danley¹² and Served as a ranger and was in the Battle with the Indians near Shoulderbone¹³ where Major Ross was mortally wounded and Served Six months and was discharged and then remained at and near Fort Martin¹⁴ near Ogeechee two years during which time he was drafted and served a six months tour under Capt. Danley and Col. Benjamin Few¹⁵ and was discharged. He States that He has no Documentary evidence, and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure that can testify to his Services; Therefore he has no other means of establishing his Claim only by his own oath; and that through bodily infirmity he Cannot attend the Court of Record.

The following are his Reasons for not making an earlier application. He was informed that he Could not establish his Claim without witnesses and having Sought in Vain for proof till the infirmities of age deprived him of the power of attending the Court—But being lately informed that the Could establish his Claim by his own oath and Submit to make his declaration before a Justice or judge he has made the attempt thus late.

He answers to the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department as follows: 1st He born in Not. Carolina in the year 1756 according the best information. 2. The record of his age is destroyed. 3rd He was living in York County South Carolina. After the War he moved to Humphers (sic) County State of Tennessee then moved to Georgia Franklin County then to Habersham County Ga where he now resides. 4th He Volunteered the first tour then was drafted the next Drafted again, Volunteered then Drafted then Volunteered and then Drafted. 5th he cannot recollect the names of any more of the officers than those named in the Body of the declaration. 6th His discharges were all handed by the Capt. under who he Served the tour. His discharges are all lost. 7. James Quillian, Elisha England, Hugh Ferguson and many others.

The whole of his service was performed as a private for which He claims a pension. 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 year aforesaid.

S/ Levy Mote, X his mark

S/ Gabriel Sisk, JIC

We James Quillian, a clergyman residing in the neighborhood of Mossey Creek State of Georgia Habersham County and Elisha England residing in the Same hereby Certify that we are well acquainted with Levi Mote who had Subscribed and Sworn to the above declaration: that we believe him to be Eighty four years of age; that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a Soldier of the Revolution, and that we concur in that opinion. Sworn to and Subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ James Quillian

S/ Gabriel Sisk, JIC

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State of Georgia County of Lumpkin

Be it remembered that on this 24th day of June 1846 before me Milton H. Gathright, one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of sd county personally appeared Levi Mote of said County who is known to me a creditable witness and made oath in due form of law. That he is the Son of William Mote (late of Georgia) that he was born in N. Carolina on Jones Creek. That his father moved to Chester District (SC) and before the Revolutionary War to York District (SC) where he was living when that War broke out. That this deponent has no record of his age but calls himself ninety-three years of age the 19th day of April last past.¹⁶ That when the Revolution broke out this deponent, in the early part of the fall Season (when the orchards were full of fruit the dates not recollected), volunteered under Capt. Robert McAfee & Col. Polk,¹⁷ that he first attached himself to said McAfee's Company at the Captain's usual muster Grounds about 12 miles from Yorktown¹⁸ in York District S. Carolina, that said Capt. enrolled his Company and gave orders for his men to go home and fix themselves mounted on horses and to meet in Two weeks at Gen'l Williamson's house on Bush River Union District (SC) that this deponent accordingly met his Company at Gen'l Williamson's.¹⁹ There were about 40 Privates in said McAfee's Co. Charles Morgan was our First Lieut. There were Several other Companies met at Gen'l Williamson's with our Maj. Frank Ross and Col. Polk that they all remained at Gen'l Williamson's for some days when we were ordered to march for Augusta Georgia under command of Maj. Frank Ross. The whole of Each Company did not go, there was a draft held amongst the Companies and about six hundred men drafted out of Gen'l Williamson's command, to reinforce Col. (Benj) Few and Col. John Twiggs²⁰ at Augusta Geo. that we marched to Augusta. A few days after we arrived at Augusta Col. Few ordered Maj. Ross to take his Command from (SC) and to go out and intercept Col. Tate²¹ (a Tory) that was said to be out with a large body of Indians. That Maj. Ross accordingly marched out into the forest on the 2nd or 3rd day from Augusta in the afternoon we met Col. Tate with a Company of Tories (and as it was said 500 Indians) that we met them on Beach Creek on the East Side of Rock Comfort River, that here we had a fight with them which lasted 2 or 3 hours in which Maj. Ross was mortally Wounded, that after a Strong Stand on the part of the Enemy they retreated and we charged upon them till they crossed the Ogeechee River about 6 miles from the battle ground we then returned to Augusta, had about 30 men killed and wounded. We carried Maj. Ross back to Augusta where he died of his wounds about 5 days after the battle. That we remained at Augusta & scouting after Indians and Tories till our six months tour was up and we returned home to York District (SC). This term of service was some years before the British took Augusta.

That this deponent remained at home for some eight or nine months when a Draft was held and he was drafted for Three Months under Capt. McAfee to make what was called a Regt. of Rangers Stationed at Gilbert Town (NC).²² Our duty was to scout the Country from Gilbert Town to Earle's Fort²³ on the head of Tiger River (S.C.). Gen'l Williamson was often at our fort at Gilbert Town and was our head officer to the best knowledge of this deponent, that he continued in service these three months mounted on his own horse, did much scouting but was not in any battles. After this term of Service deponent remained at his father's in York District. Captain McAfee threw up his Command (of his Company) and a Capt. Thomas Jenkins²⁴ from (NC) who had been a Capt. before was appointed to the Command of our

Company, under him we did considerable scouting against the Tories. We were only bound (for about a year at this interval) to Military Service only by scouting parties when there were any Tories in the County or Vicinity but was actually in Arms one half of the time. Our Capt. Jenkins was a very Vigilant Officer and kept us always ready for duty and often on the Scout when we were not mustered into Service during this term of what we called home service.

I recollect well of hearing of Gates defeat.²⁵

On reflection I well remember of being Drafted and mustered under Lt. Morgan to Lindly's Fort was stationed at this fort for Eight Months. Gen'l Williamson Commanded and Staid in the fort himself Except when he marched with us in pursuit of Indians.²⁶ That Gen'l Williamson took about 800 men deponent was one of that number Marched into the Indian Country we first went to where the Indians had murdered Col. Hites family in the upper end of Spartanburg District (SC) from there we marched to Parris' the Indian agent.²⁷ Gen'l Williamson took his [Pearis'] family and Sent them in to Lindly's Fort under a guard that he then burnt All his buildings & saw & grist mill, Cut down his Corn which was then fit for roasting, thence we marched to Tennessee River, Geo., Hiwassee River & to Chattooga River (SC) that we destroyed the Indian's Towns on these Rivers, Corn etc., we, a part of the time above mentioned, was at Earle's Fort when Scouting there on the head Waters of Tiger River & Lindly's Fort was on the Enoree River.²⁸ This Scout lasted about six weeks. One Benj. Rice was our Pilot, from this tour I returned home and done much detached duty under Capt. Jenkins who had a great reputation of finding what he called Tory nests. That after the British had taken Charleston SC & Augusta (Geo) that Col. Dunn²⁹ Came along with about 300 men from Geo & (SC). This deponent then understood that Geo & SC Soldiers must leave the state or take protection under the British. That he then joined Capt. James Daniel's Company under Col. Dunn and Marched over the Mountains into Tennessee that he remained there in Tennessee for some months. That from Tennessee Col. John Sevier, Col. Shelby & Col. Dunn All United their force. Deponent still continued with Capt. James Daniel's Company that they marched upon Capt. or as he was called Col. Moore³⁰ at Ramsour's Mills on the South Fork of Catawba River.³¹ That here we had a fight with Moore and drove many of his men into the mill pond some of them made their escape to a British Officer by the name of Turnbull.³² After this battle we marched (or the Geo. Troops did) to Augusta, Geo. Col. Elijah Clark and Dunn. Deponent continued in Capt. Daniel's Co. That we attacked Brown³³ at Augusta we used to call old Col. Brown (Tory) old Burnt foot (as the Whigs had once caught him and set him a fire after treating him to a Coat of Tar and Feathers). That the British came from Cambridge (96) and fired their Cannon of grape shot acrost the River at us. After we were driven from Augusta this Deponent Continued with Col. Dunn & Capt. Daniel continually in Service Ranging for about one year in Geo. Against the Tories that Cunningham,³⁴ McGirt³⁵ and Gray used to come up from Savannah & Midway and gather Stores for the British from Geo. and our principal duty was to watch them and prevent them from Stealing Cattle & Burning houses &c. That after Serving for upwards of one year I then joined Capt. John Hill & Col. Jackson³⁶ and Served with them till the close of the War Stationed at Fort Martin and protecting the frontiers of the Ogeechee River. Captain Hill Commanded Ft. Martin and Capt. Alexander³⁷ Commanded Ft. Alexander³⁸ about 4 miles above us here at this Fort I served Two years & from Spring of the year till Fall. That a muster was ordered at Philips Old field at the ridge between Broad & Little River about Twenty Miles from our Fort (Martin). That we were ordered (a whole regt of us) after forming a line to give a running fire then, we were all marched around a man by the name of Acock (his title not recollected); Stood up in his saddle and read a Proclamation of Peace which was the first we knew of it. That as soon as his voice could be heard after reading

the declaration (for shouting) he cried a loud in these words "Boys you are all discharged to go where you please." This was all the discharge this deponent ever had. That he never had a written discharge from any Campaign he ever served nor never was paid for any Service by his county. That I served as a Private Soldier all the time (being unlearned I refused any promotion). I went twice during my Service as a Substitute, once for John Copeland, about one month and once for George Wilson - about six weeks. I received Soon after the war closed from the State of Geo. a Ticket for 200 acres of bounty Lands. That the ticket was not the Land warrant but was a ticket showing that he should be entitled to his land when the Land Office should be open for that purpose. That he sold his ticket to Col. Robert Midleton (Robert Middleton) of Geo. for 72 pounds, 10 shillings English Currency paid in a horse. That Some years after Col. Midleton Sent to (SC) to get rights to the land drawn on his ticket. That his deponent made his Declaration for to procure a pension from the U. States on account of his Military Services rendered in the War of the Revolution according to Act of Congress of June 7th 1832; that his papers were made out by Bryan & one John Sanford of Habersham County, some Six or Seven years since, that they told him he could not get it because he could not tell them of no living witness whereby he could prove his service by and he knew of none, and that he now declares he knows of no living witness whereby he can prove any part of his service by that he is very poor and almost entirely helpless.

That by reason of old age and consequently loss of memory he cannot tell the dates of his service, that he had no Education and never kept the run of time by the year, that he cannot tell the year he was born, but knows he was old enough to be drafted the year after the Revolutionary War commenced, that he does not know the year when the Revolutionary War began or ended by his own knowledge, although he can remember events well yet by his having never made a practice of keeping the year, he cannot remember dates. That he does most positively declare he was bound to the military service of the United States fully Four years, and that he did detached duty for two years longer and for such services he claims a pension. That his name has never been on any Pension Roll of the U. States & that he has never received a Pension. That he relinquishes every Claim to a Pension Except the present. That since the close of the Revolution he continued to live in Georgia for about one year. That he then returned to York District (SC) where he lived for about 5 years when he married Mary Qualls in York District his present wife who is still living. That he moved to Pennylton (sic, Pendleton) District about 2 years thence to Buck River, Tennessee, thence to Franklin Co. Geo, thence to Habersham County, Geo About 25 years since, and to Lumpkin County, Geo some two years ago where he now resides. That he would refer to anyone with whom he has ever been acquainted to testify as to his character for truth and veracity.

That he had five Brothers in the Revolution, all of whom were true Whigs to this Country and served many years in the Same. The oldest Daniel Mote moved to the West. William Mote moved to Tennessee. Silas Mote died in Georgia. Simeon Mote died at Tellico River, Tenn. The three last mentioned Served with this deponent at Fort Martin, Geo. for their Service two years, they rec'd bounty Lands from the State of Georgia. That he appoints C. H. Blood of Tallahassee, Florida his true lawful agent and attorney to prosecute his claim for a pension and to collect the same from the Govt of the United States.

S/ Levi Mote, X his mark

Sworn to and Subscribed the day and year first above mentioned before me
S/ M. H. Gathright.

Witness S/ W. M. Varnum

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State of Georgia Lumpkin County. I, Milton H. Gathright, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of said County, it being a court of record, do hereby certify that Levi Mote, who has sworn to and subscribed the foregoing declaration before me, on the twenty fourth day of June eighteen hundred and forty six, is of great age and very feeble, and owing to his infirmity he cannot, in my opinion, with propriety and safety in his present condition attend in person a session of the said court. That his declaration was completely read over to him before swearing and subscribing thereto, and I believe, indeed I have no doubt, his statement is entitled to full credit, nor do I doubt the correctness of his statement as to his age. He appears to be a very poor and almost destitute of the common comforts and necessaries of life -- that he positively declares he was bound to military service of the United States for the space of four years in the War of the Revolution. That he has seen officers of the regular Army, but cannot now, from the great lapse of time, feebleness of health body and mind, remember their names. I am of the opinion he is entitled to a pension. Given under my hand and private seal, there being no seal of office, this 17th day of September, 1846.

S/ Milton H. Gathright, J.I.C.

-----Levi was granted a pension of \$40 per annum to commence on the 4th day of March, 1831. Certificate of Pension issued the 28th day of June 1850.

[Various certificates supporting the character of deponent are attached including the affidavit of Martin Free and William Christopher, ministers of the Gospel, and Coleman Forgeron [Ferguson?].]

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State of Georgia Lumpkin County

Be it remembered that on this 2nd day of July 1847 before me Samuel Eaton a Justice of the Peace in & for the said County personally appeared Levi Moate of Said County & made oath in due form of law that he was a Revolutionary Soldier and served from over five years in said war that the applied for a Pension some eight years ago made an affidavit in Habbersham County and employed two men by the name of Sanford & Bryson to manage the business form him. Some time last year I made a very full statement which was taken down by C. H. Blood of Florida before Judge Gathright in this County I then went into all the particulars of my service as plainly as it was possible to recollect after the lapse of so many years, it is impossible for me to give dates or even to be sure which I served under first in every case. I am now informed that the War Department wishes me to state my services again. I will name some of the events also the men under whom I served Viz first Officers were Capt. Robert McAfee Maj. Frank Ross & Genl. Williamson. I was drafted and marched under the said Captain McAfee with two of my brothers, Silas and Simeon who were also drafted, to Genl. Williamson's headquarters where we met several companies. A number of men from each Company was drawn of which I was one and sent under Maj. Frank Ross to reinforce Augusta Ga. After having been there some time news arrived that a large body of Indians & Tories commanded by Col. Tate were committing depredations on the frontier settlements against whom Maj. Ross with several hundred men of whom I was one was ordered to march. We met them after a march of three days on Rocky

Comfort Creek where we engaged them in battle and defeated them. In this battle Maj. Ross was mortally wounded. We carried him back to Augusta where he died a few days thereafter. Having remained at Augusta some time we marched back to General Williamson's headquarters under whom I remained nearly all the time during the next year and was stationed a part of the time at Lindleys Fort on Enoree River. After having served under Capt. Jenkins who had been elected in Capt. McAfee's stead and General Williamson on the Tennessee, Hiwassee & Chattooga Rivers & destroyed the Indian Towns and Corn fields on those Rivers we returned to General Williamson's headquarters at Fort Lindley on the Enoree River. The British forces having overrun the Country and a proclamation issued by the British Officer that those who did not take protection under the British Government would be punished, I went to North Carolina to what is now called East Tennessee and remained there some months. I then joined Capt. Daniel's Company under Col. Dunn who were returning to Georgia. After a march of several days, we met and joined Cols. Sevier and Shelby who were on their march to oppose Col. Ferguson³⁹ during this march I got so near my Father's that I went home after clothes of which I was almost entirely destitute during this furlough for a few days Cols. Campbell and Williams joined Sevier & Shelby and marched towards Kings Mountain to oppose Col. Ferguson and during my furlough engaged him in battle on said mountain. After the expiration of my furlough I again joined Capt. Daniel & marched to Georgia and remained under him for several months. I then joined Captain John Hill who was commander at Fort Martin on the Ogeechee River and remained under him until the close of the War which was more than two years thereafter. While stationed at this we were frequently engaged in scouting but said Fort was our quarters until the close of the war when we with many companies were ordered to Philips old field some twenty miles distant. After forming a circle, a man by the name of Aycock read the Declaration of Peace as it was called and then said to us you are discharged and at liberty to go where you please. I cannot after the lapse of so many years recollect dates nor the precise chain of events but I do know and declare that I served my Country faithfully as a soldier from the time I first entered the Service until the close of the War which was over five years. I have never applied for any pay from North or South Carolina. I remained in Georgia for some time after the close of the War and did not apply for pay for my services in those States. All that I got fro services was a horse of Col. Middleton for bounty lands in Georgia. I was old enough at the commencement of the War and was out all business accept (sic, except) Soldiering for my Country after I went to Augusta with Maj. Ross as aforesaid until the close of the War.

S/ Levi Moate, X his mark

Attest:

S/W. M. Varnum

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 2nd day of July 1847.

S/ Samuel Eaton, Justice of the Peace

[p 17: Sarah Mote, "Daughter and Heir of Levi Mote" executed a power of attorney dated April 14, 1855 in Gilmer County, Georgia.]

[Facts in file: the State of Georgia allowed Mote 287 ½ acres of land for his Revolutionary War services; Mote married Mary Qualls in York District, SC (year not stated); she was still alive in 1846.]

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⁶ The State of Tennessee was not formed until after the Revolutionary War. At the time covered by this pension affidavit, the area from which Shelby came was in part of western North Carolina.

⁷ The battle at Ramseur's Mill occurred on June 20, 1780. There is no record of Col. Shelby or his men participating in this battle. There were, however, troops from Burke County, North Carolina at this battle under the command of Major Joseph McDowell. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas: Volume Two 1780*, Blue House Tavern Press, NP, 2004, p.180-187.

http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ramseurs_mill.html

⁸ This reference is probably to Colonel William Bratton (1743-1815), a South Carolina militia colonel and the commander of the forces in the engagement at Williamson's Plantation (also known as the Battle of Brattonsville and Huck's Defeat). Moss, *Patriots*, p. 96.

⁹ Colonel John Sevier (1745-1815) Patriot militia officer. He was the first Governor of the State of Tennessee. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, p. 997.

¹⁰ The Battle of Musgrove's Mill occurred either on the 18th or 19th of August, 1780. The Whig militia units which participated in it were commanded by Shelby, Colonel Elijah Clarke [(1733-1799), commander of Whig militia forces from Georgia] and Colonel James Williams [(1740-1780), commander of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia in South Carolina.] O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter: 1780*, pp. 286-292.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_musgroves_mill.html

¹¹ Mote is clearly confused as to the sequence of events. Williamson, along with Andrew Pickens, LeRoy Hammond and other prominent Whig militia leaders, took parole from the British in June 1780, after the fall of Charleston and the British invasion and occupation of the backcountry. Fort Lindley to which Mote refers played its most prominent role in the Revolution during the first Battle of Ninety Six in late 1775 when some Cherokee Indians and Tories disguised as Indians attacked Whig militia under the command of Col. James Williams and Captain Jonathan Downs. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume One: 1771-1779*, Booklocker.com, 2004, pp. 149-151.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_lyndleys_fort.html

¹² This may be a reference to Col. John Dooley of Wilkes County, Georgia who commanded troops at the Battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia in February 1779.

¹³ This may be a reference to either the Shoulderbone Indian mounds of the Oconee Indians or to Shoulderbone Creek, both located in present day Hancock County, Georgia. Also, there is a Shoulderbone River located in Stephens County, Georgia.

¹⁴ Posted on the Internet website at <http://www.angelfire.com/wi2/familytree/Gru001.html> is the following transcript of a document verifying service at Fort Martin of Mote and his brothers:

A Pay Roll of Captain John Hill Company of Militia at Fort Martin Commanded by Col. Elijah Clark of Wilkes County. Duty done at sd. Garrison four months commences first of May to last of August 1782.

Capt. John Hill, Lieut. Stephen Bishop, 2nd. Lieut. Joseph Mims, Sergt. John Whatley, Sergt. Francis Grubbs, Sergt. Joshua Hill, The following men were Pvts: Edward Hill, Malichi Wilder, James Davis, Henry Castleberry, John May, Joseph May, Martin Mims, Joseph Cobb, John Mims, William Bishop, Samson Wilder, Richard Barfield, Ezekiel Cobb, Thomas Branham, Moses Powell, Silas Motes, Simeon Motes, Levi Motes, William Motes, William Brooks, John Castleberry, Joab Brooks, William Kelley, Thomas Kelley, Drury Mims, John Kelley, William Donoho.

Proved before me /S/ James Bowie J.P.

[REVERSE] I do Certify that the within duty was performed by sd. Capt. John Hill. S/Elijah Clark Col.

According to the information posted on this website, Fort Martin was probably located in what was then Wilkes County, Georgia, in present day Warren County, Georgia.

¹⁵ Benjamin Few (1744-1805) was a Georgia Whig militia officer.

¹⁶ This statement of his age is inconsistent with his statement in 1840 in which he said he was 84 years old. Based on these two inconsistent statements, Mote appears to have been born in either 1753 or 1756.

¹⁷ The reference to Col. Polk appears to be an error. Robert McAfee served under Col. Thomas Neel. See endnotes 1 and 2 above.

¹⁸ This reference is probably to Yorkville (now simply York).

¹⁹ Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the commencement of the war until he took parole from the British in June 1780 following the fall of Charleston.

Mote's statement that Williamson's plantation was on Bush River in Union County, South Carolina, is incorrect. Williamson's plantation, which he called "White Hall," was located on Hard Labor Creek in Ninety Six District (modern day Abbeville and Edgefield Counties).

²⁰ Gen. John Twiggs (1750-1816), born in Maryland, resident of Burke County, Georgia, a leader in the Revolution and against the Indians. Twiggs County, Georgia, is named for him.

²¹ This probably refers to David Taitt, one of John Stuart's deputy Indian agents. Taitt and Alexander McGillivray organized a Creek Indian war party to march to support Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell during his campaign into the Georgia backcountry in 1779. Campbell marched on Augusta after taking Savannah as part of the implementation of the initial stages of Sir Henry Clinton's southern strategy. See, Edwin J. Cashin's review of Amos J. Wright Jr, *The McGillivray and McIntosh Traders on the Old Southwest Frontier, 1716-1815*, Montgomery: New South Books, 2000 at http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3880/is_200201/ai_n9045530#.

²² Present day Rutherfordton, North Carolina.

²³ According to J. B. O. Landrum, Earle's Fort was constructed by John Earle prior to the Revolution on the North Pacolet River two miles north of the line dividing the Carolinas in present day Polk County, North Carolina. J. B. O. Landrum, *History of Spartanburg County*, Spartanburg, SC: The Spartanburg Journal, 1954. Reprint edition. Patrick O'Kelley on the other hand places the fort in South Carolina. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter: 1771-1779*, pp. 102-3.

²⁴ This may be the Thomas Jenkins listed in Moss, *Patriots*, p. 498, as being commissioned a militia captain in 1776.

²⁵ This is a reference to the Battle of Camden, August 16, 1780.

http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_camden.html

²⁶ Since Williamson took parole in June 1780 and did not re-entered active service thereafter, the service Mote describes could only have occurred sometime prior to that date. The only recorded skirmish to occur at Lindley's Fort took place on July 15, 1776, and was followed by Williamson's march into the backcountry to attack the Cherokee Indian town. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter: 1771-1779*, pp. 149-169. The campaign against the Cherokees began in July 1776 and ended in late October or early November 1776.

²⁷ This is probably a reference to Captain Richard Pearis (c 1725-1794), an ardent Tory militia leader and friend of the Cherokee Indians whose house on Reedy River in South Carolina was burned by Whig militia in 1776.

²⁸ Fort Lindley was actually located on Rabon Creek in present day Laurens County, South Carolina.

²⁹ This may be a reference to Col. Josiah Dunn of Georgia. Leslie Hall, *Land and Allegiance in Revolutionary Georgia*, University of Georgia Press, Athens, 2001.

³⁰ This is probably a reference to the North Carolina Tory militia leader, John Moore.

³¹ See endnote 7 above.

³² Lt. Col. George Turnbull was a Tory militia officer who commanded a battalion of De Lancey's New York Volunteers. Turnbull was in command of the forces which defended Rocky Mount from the attack mounted by Thomas Sumter in August 1780. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, p. 1129.

³³ Thomas Brown (1750-1825) was a Tory militia leader from Georgia. Edward J. Cashin, *The King's Ranger: Thomas Brown and the American Revolution on the Southern Frontier*, University of Georgia Press, Athens, 1989.

³⁴ This is probably a reference to Robert Cunningham (1739-1813), an early Tory militia leader who, following the fall of Charleston won promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the Tory militia and took part in a number of backcountry engagements including the battles of Hammond's Store and Williams Fort. See Phil Norfleet's biographical sketch of Robert Cunningham at http://sc.tories.tripod.com/robert_cunningham1.htm.

³⁵ Daniel McGirth was a notorious Tory militia leader. Born in South Carolina, he lived in Georgia and Florida during the Revolution and participated in many raids into South Carolina and Georgia in support of the Crown. Hall, *Land and Allegiance*, pp. 150-154.

³⁶ Colonel James Jackson was the commanding officer of the Georgia State Legion formed on August 21, 1781. Hall, *Land and Allegiance*, pp. 122-126.

³⁷ This is probably a reference to Captain Samuel Alexander (1757-1817), a captain in the regiment of Georgia troops commanded by Col. Elijah Clarke.

³⁸ Fort Alexander was located at the mouth of Richland Creek in Greene County, Georgia.

http://www.inheritage.org/almanack/c_greene.html

³⁹ Patrick Ferguson (1744-1780) was the commanding officer of the Tory militia units defeated at the Battle of King's Mountain on October 7, 1780. Ferguson was a commissioned officer of the British Army and was the only member of the regular army present at the battle. All of the other participants were American Whigs or Tories militia members. http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_kings_mountain.html