

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of Nicholas Tyner S7773

NC

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 3 Sep 2014.

State of North Carolina }

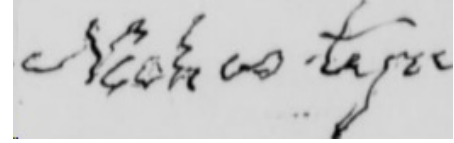
Northampton Cty } SS

On this 4<sup>th</sup> day of Sept 1832 personally appeared in open court Nicholas Tyner resident of Northampton County State aforesaid & makest oath in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832 – That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year of 1776 in May he believes at Northampton Court house No. Ca. under Capt William Barrat [sic: William Barret], Lieutenant Nick Edmunds [Nicholas Edmunds], Gee Bradly [sic: George “Gee” Bradley] 2 Lieutent, Wm Linton [William Thomas Linton] Ensign 3 Regt North Carolina Troops Com’d by Col. [Philip] Alston, & Major [Samuel] Lockhart he enlisted a private for the space of three years, marched to Wilmington No. Ca. after staying there a few days, they marched to Brunswick about 12 miles below. The British had landed there, they were attacked by the Americans, the applicant was in the attacking party; & the English retreated on board of the vessels which were lying in the Cape Fear River [April 1776]. After this shortly they marched to Charleston So. Ca. there the troops were placed in Fort Sullivan. This applicant recollects the attempt of the British to pass the Fort, & the severe engagement which took place [28 Jun 1776]. Four seventy four gun ships & three 80 gun ships commanded by Sir Peter Parker attempted to pass to the town. General Marion was head commander of the Americans [sic: see endnote]. The cannonading commenced about 8 or 9 o’clock, continued all the day; the British were beaten back. This was he believes, the 15<sup>th</sup> June 1776. the loss of the Americans was about 300. the English they heard by a deserter lost several thousand. Their British ships looked like canoes when they had lost their masts. After this they marched to Savannah in Georgia; they went from there to a place called the Half Moon [possibly Halfmoon Landing near Fort Morris], about 20 miles from Savannah, where they fought the British who had landed at that place. The British retreated on board of their vessels. They marched from this to Savannah then to Augusta, after remaining there about 4 months the reg’t was ordered down to Charlestown – from there they marched to Jack Swamp [see endnote] where the enemy had landed; here a brisk firing took place & an engagement, in which Col. Roberts of the artillery was killed of our side. Gen’l. [Jethro] Sumner commanded the North Carolina Troops. Col [James] Armstrong was then in the command of the 3d. Reg’t. There the applicant was discharged, his discharge was given him by Gen’l Sumner, & Col Armstrong. He came home from thence to North Carolina.

The applicant inlisted again in 1779 [sic] for three years he believes 1<sup>st</sup> Ap’l. in Capt Taylor’s company Lt. Moore, Lt Parker, 10th Regt No Ca Troops Colonel [William Lee] Davidson, he thinks; rank was Sergeant Major at 12½ \$ a month in Northampton County No Ca marched to Augusta – from there came to Wilmington No. Ca. – & then marched to Guilford Court House where a battle took place between the British & the Americans [sic: Battle of Guilford Courthouse NC, 15 Mar 1781] – The British under Lord Cornwallis, Gen’l. Arnold [see endnote] Col. Tarlton [sic: Banastre Tarleton], the Americans were commanded by Gen’l [Nathanael] Greene Col Davidson. This battle was in Apl. the 15th. 1781. The contest was well kept up all day, & at night the armies seperated just so, neither hardly say the other was whipt – we retreated to Iron Works [Troublesome Iron Works, also called Speedwell Furnace] our ammunition gave out. We went to Augusta where they we took one Brown a Tory. From there we went to the Eutaws Springs in Sept 1781 [Battle of Eutaw Springs SC, 8 Sep 1781] we met the British under Lord Rawdon [sic: see endnote]. After a hard fight the British gave way. Gen’l. Lincoln & Sumner commanded the Americans. From here they marched to Kingston No. Ca. [more likely Kinston NC] – From there they were ordered to pursue Lord Cornwallis on his way north. [sic: see endnote.] We got to Virginia near Petersburg Va when the news arrived that Cornwallis was captured at York Town [19 Oct 1781]. From thence the Regt marched back to Kingston – from thence to Raleigh N. C. where we marched to get our discharges as we heard at Kingston that Peace was made. They obtained their

discharges at Raleigh, applicant's discharge was given his signed by Col Hawkins, [Richard] Caswell Gov'r.

He hereby relinquishes every claim except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any State. Sworn to in open Court date as aforesaid



State of North Carolina }  
North Ampton County }

The affidavit of Christopher Cook [pension application S2466] a citizen of aforesaid County & a revolutionary Pensioner of the United States aged 78 years taken for the purpose of proving the services of Nicholas Tyner in the Regular Army of the North Carolina line on Continental establishment

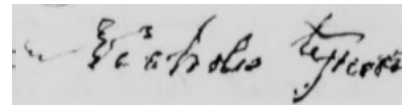
This affidavit testifies and says that the said Christopher Cook was well acquainted with said Nicholas Tyner that he came with the Regular line of North Carolina Regulars as a soldier when the army arrived at Wilmington in the year 1776 & testifies that he the said Tyner was then performing services or duty as a soldier in the regular line and that he went with the army when they marched down shortly afterwards to Brunswick about 12 miles below. The said Cook also testify that about 12 months after this he returned home to North Ampton County & was a close neighbour to said Tyner & his friends & testifies to the best of his knowledge & belief that said Tyner continued in the service until Peace was declared in 1782. In testimony of which I do this day sign my name or make my mark & affirm the the same before a regular Justice of the Peace in the above named County this 11<sup>th</sup> day of September A.D. 1834  
Christopher hisXmark Cook

State of North Carolina Sct.

On this first day of June [1835] personally appeared before the Court of pleas and quarter Session of Northampton County and State of North Carolina aforesaid Nicholas Tyner a resident of Northampton County and state aforesaid, aged about Eighty two years and some months at this time (and that he was born in the aforesaid County and State the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 1752) who, being first duly sworn, according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the act of Congress passed June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832. That he enlisted in the Army of the United (as he supposes) on the 14<sup>th</sup> of May 1776 under one William Barrett, called Capt. for three years upon condition that he was to be cleared of the service or military duty for the next three years thereafter. Lieutenants name Nicholas Edmunds G. Bradley 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. and William Linton Ensign, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment commanded by one Phillip Aulston called Col. and Maj'r. — Lockhart. that he marched from the said County of Northampton where he enlisted and rendezvoused at Hallifax Town [sic: Halifax] North Carolina and marched to Wilmington in the said State where he was in a small engagement with the Enemy. From Wilmington he marched to Charles Town, and about the 20<sup>th</sup> of June as well as his memory served him, he was in another engagement on Sullivans Island, from thence he marched to the Oak Mulga where he was in another engagement with the upper & lower Creek and Cherikee Indians that he was then commanded by Gen'l. Lee & Sumner [see endnote]. That he was then marched back to Augusta and from thence marched again to Hallifax North Carolina. Where his Capt. William Barrett died and Nichhols Edmunds Lieut. resigned. That he believes he was then commanded by one Jacob Turner as Capt. James Bradley first Lieut. and Joe Munsford [Joseph Munford?] 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. that he then marched to the North, with the troops commanded by Gen'l. Hogan [sic: James Hogun] & [Francis] Nash where he stayed about Twenty months, during which time he was in four severe engagements, To wit Germantown [4 Oct 1777], Brandywyne [sic: Brandywine, 11 Sep 1777], Monmoth [sic: Monmouth, 28 Jun 1778] and Trenton [26 Dec 1776]. that in one of the engagements, he thinks Germantown, his Capt. was killed. That he was then marched back with the Troops commanded by Gen'l. Hogan, to Hallifax

North Carolina, at which time and place his term of enlistment expired and he was discharged by Gen'l. Hogan, but which he has long since lost or mislaid.

That he again entered the service in a few weeks, as a substitute for one John Tyner for twelve months, in a company commanded by one William Maury as Capt. & R. Maury Lieut & Charles Johnson Ensign Regiment Commanded by one — Barnes, who resigned and then by William Linton as Colo. Troops comm'd. by Gen'l. Green. That he was the severe engagement at Guilford Courthouse which lasted eight hours and in That, marched to the Iron works, from thence to Moons Creek [Moore's Creek?], and from thence to Utau Springs to meet an English Gen'l. called Rodney where we had another severe engagement. That he continued in Service mostly about this time, as a substitute for several persons To wit for Ransome Savage six months for Benjamin Peoples six months and some others. And he thinks he was again in service Twelve months on his own account and remembers well to have been commanded by Colo. Phillip Hawkins. That he was in another engagement at a place called Ramseys Mills South Carolina near a Town called Manchester [see endnote], and In another engagement (severe one) savannah Town Georgia, and at the new Cowpens engagement [Battle of Cowpens SC, 7 Jan 1781] also at a small skirmish at Hallifax N. Carolina, and in some others not mentioned here — and amounting to about fourteen to the best of his recollection. That he served in the Revolutionary war about six years as a Soldier and at one time served and discharged the duties of Sergeant major (as he was called at that time) That after the service he returned to his native County Northampton County & State of N. Carolina aforesaid, and has there resided ever since. That he hereby relinquishes every Claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension roll of any agency in any state. Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Tyner". The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat slanted.

#### NOTES:

American forces at the Battle of Sullivan's Island were led by Col. William Moultrie, for whom Fort Sullivan was subsequently renamed. Francis Marion was a Major there under the command of Moultrie. The British had two 50-gun ships, four 28-gun ships, and five smaller vessels. They probably suffered fewer than 250 killed and wounded, and the Americans had fewer than 50 casualties.

The engagement at "Jack" or "Yack" Swamp seems to refer to the Battle of Stono Ferry on 20 June 1779, where Col. Owen Roberts of the 4th South Carolina Artillery was mortally wounded.

At the Battle of Guilford Courthouse neither Benedict Arnold nor any other British officer named Arnold was in command. Nor was there a Col. Davidson on the American side. Col. William Lee Davidson had been killed on 1 Feb 1781.

At the Battle of Eutaw Springs the British were commanded by Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart. Lord Rawdon was not present. Gen. Nathanael Greene commanded the Americans, and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln was not present. Gen. Jethro Sumner commanded the North Carolina Brigade.

Cornwallis had already begun his march north in the previous April, and had arrived in Virginia in May.

"Oak Mulga" may refer to the Chickamauga, where hostile Creek and Cherokee Indians were attacked in April and August of 1779. Neither Gen. Charles Lee nor Jethro Sumner were present, however.

There was no known Ramsey's Mill or Manchester in South Carolina. On 19 March 1781 there was a skirmish at Ramsey's Mill in NC, which was about 26 mi N of Manchester NC.