

[Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters](#)

South Carolina Audited Accounts¹ relating to John Bowie SC12

AA69

Audited Account Microfilm file No. 652

[constructed from several files]

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

6/9/11 rev'd 7/13/18 & 12/6/22

[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 'indcipherable' 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.]

[p 2]

You are to enlist Men, for your Company, on the same Terms as the Continental Soldiers are enlisted, viz.: either during the War, or, for three years – they are to be allowed a Bounty of Thirty Dollars, when they engage only for three Years – such as enlist for the War will be entitled to the same Proportion of the Bounty of Land, as the Continental Privates & noncommissioned Officers or to receive, additional to the Thirty Dollars.

S/ J Rutledge [John Rutledge, Governor of South Carolina]



August 19, 1777

To Capt. John Bowie

[p 3]

No. 98 Book K

John Bowie Esquire his Account for Pay as Aid de Camp Brigadier General Pickens [Andrew Pickens] from 25th January 1781 to 30th April 1783


Amounting to £354 Stg. [Sterling]

Ex^d. J. M^c. A. G.” [Executed by John McCall, Adjutant General]

N: B: the Enemy quitted this State the 14th December 1782

Received the 25 September 1784 from the Commissioners of the Treasury an Indent No. 98 book K for £354 Sterling in full satisfaction of the within Account

S/ John Bowie



[p 4]

State of South Carolina

To John Bowie

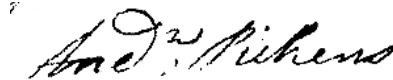
Dr.

¹ 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.

To Captain John Bowie for his
Pay as Aid de Camp to Brigadier
General Pickens from the 25th day of
January 1781 to the 31st day of April [old South Carolina] Currency £2,478
1783, both days included, is 826 days at 60/ per day Sterling £354

I do certify that the above Account as Stated is just & true, this 1st day of August 1783

S/ Andrew Pickens



Brig^r Gen^l

Sworn to the 20th of February 1784

Before me

S/ Robert Anderson, JP

S/ John Bowie



[p 5: Form of Indent No. 280 Book C dated March 27th 1784 issued to Capt. John Bowie for ‘the Sum of Four hundred and Sixty Seven pound eight Shillings Sterling being part of the money due him per Resolve of the General Assembly the 25th March 1784.’]

[p 6]

This Certifies that the Amount of the within Indent of £467.8 Sterling, is the Amount of Capt. John Bowie’s purchase with the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates therefore any Interest that may be due him on the same previous to the 27th of March 1784 being the date of the said Indent, he is entitled to receive from the Treasury.

S/ Thomas Waring Senr.

Note the interest which was due from 1st April 1783 to the 27th of March 1784 is Settled for by a new Indent No. 284 Book C.

S/ John Bowie

[p 7: Form of Indent No. 281 Book C dated March 27th 1784 issued to Capt. John Bowie in the sum of £210.1 Sterling ‘being part of the money due him per Resolve of the General Assembly 25th March 1784.’]

[p 8: reverse of Indent No. 281 Book C bearing the assignment thereof by John Bowie to John Owen on March 29, 1784.]

[p 10: a copy]

To the Honorable the Speaker & Members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina
The humble petition of John Bowie & Samuel Earle,² late Officers of an Independent Company in the service of this State – Respectfully Sheweth –

That your petitioner John Bowie was on the 25th of February 1776 duly commissioned a Captain in the 5th Regiment raised by this State on the Continental establishment, and the said Samuel Earle, together with others was commissioned Lieutenant in the same Regiment. That they thus became entitled to all the pay, rations & emoluments granted by Congress to the

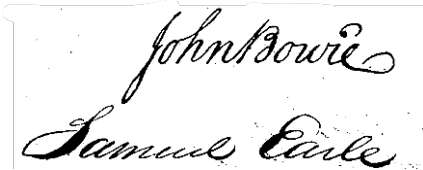
² [Samuel Earle S21174](#)

officers of the Continental Army, one of which was their commutation of full pay for five years in lieu of half pay for life. That on the 7th of February 1777 your petitioners with their men were detached from the Continental line by a Resolve of the Legislature of this State & on the express condition that they should be to all intents and purposes on the same footing with the Continental officers as to pay, rations &c &c and were made Independent Companies subject to the rules & articles of War & expressly declared to be under the command of the President & Commander in Chief of this State. That being so detached they were disabled from claiming the commutation of their half pay for life from Congress. That your petitioners continued faithfully to discharge their respective duties in the service of the State and confidently entertained the reasonable hope that this State would comply with its engagements in their behalf. In consequence of a long & protracted illness of your petitioner John Bowie on the other officers relied to present their claim to the Legislature, no application was made until the year 1792 when reports in both Houses favorable to the claim were obtained, but disagreed to, as your Petitioners are informed & believe, on the ground that it was barred by the act of limitations. Your Petitioners' claim being thus rejected, and believing that such rejection proceeded from the embarrassed situation of the finances of the State, arising out of a long & expensive war, they were silent & would have so continued but for the generous liberality of the Legislature which has for several years past opened the door for the admission of Revolutionary claims. Relying now on the justice of the State and the fairness of their claim, they humbly pray your Honorable Body to grant them their said commutation agreeably to a statement of the same underwritten, and they will ever pray &c.

S/ John Bowie
S/ Samuel Earle

[pp 14-15: A copy of an identically worded petition addressed to the SC Senate.]

[pp 18-19: the original of the above petition as addressed to the SC Senate and signed as follows]



John Bowie
Samuel Earle

[p 20]

The State of South Carolina

To John Bowie

Dr.

To his commutation of full pay for five years in lieu of half pay for Life at Ten Shillings per day that being the pay of a Captain in the Continental Service
Int. [Interest] on the above from 1793 until the present time

\$3908.57

3554
7462.75 [sic]

The State of South Carolina

To Samuel Earle

Dr.

To his commutation of full pay for five years in lieu of half pay for life at five Shillings per day that being the pay of a Lieutenant in the Continental Service
Int. on the above from 1793 until the

\$1952.75

present time at 3%

1777
3729.75

[p 22]

South Carolina

John Bowie late a Capt. of one of the Independent Companies in the Service of this State being duly Sworn saith that ever since the Officers of the Continental line of this State received their Commutation he constantly intended to apply for his, but has hitherto been unable to attend the Legislature until the present time by the frequent and long indisposition he has had owing greatly to a much reduced Constitution that he cannot now on the most careful reflection recollect any other cause then want of Health which prevented his applying before the present time and that the cause of the present application [being] so late in the Session was owing to a late and very violent attack of an alarming nature, by means whereof with great difficulty, he could only reach this place on the twelfth Instant near four o'clock in the afternoon after the Honorable Senate had Adjourned and had only just time to get his Petition read and committed in the Honorable the House of Representatives.

Sworn before me the 13th December 1792

S/ [illegible] Breemar JPQU

S/ John Bowie

[p 24]

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred the petition of John Bowie praying payment of his Commutation for Revolutionary services –

Beg leave to report that they have had the petition & documents under consideration and find that the petitioner was an officer in the Revolutionary war, on the Continental establishment; that as such he would have been entitled at the conclusion of the War to a commutation of full pay for five years; or half pay for life. The Committee, also find that the commutation of a Captain of Infantry was twenty four hundred dollars and that the Petitioner was detached from that service & placed in the State Service for the protection of the frontier of South Carolina –

Your committee also find that the Congress of the United States, by a resolve which passed that body in the year 1783 undertook to pay to each officer who should faithfully serve to the end of the war a commutation of half pay for life or full pay for five years, and that the petitioner was [paper damaged and text rendered illegible] from the United States service and put into the service of the State, upon the express condition that he should be entitled to all the pay, rations & emoluments that the officers of the Continental establishment – The Committee therefore respectfully recommend that the prayer of the said petitioner be granted & that the sum of four thousand and four hundred & sixteen dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

S/ Thomas Carr, Chairman

[p 27]

South Carolina

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate

The Petition of John Bowie Samuel Earle Richard Tutt³ and Thomas Farrar⁴ the remaining officers of the three Independent Companies of Infantry in the service of this State during the late War

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners entered the service in the fifth Regiment as soon as it was raised,

³ [Richard Tutt SC527](#)

⁴ [Thomas Farrar R3449](#)

and continued therein until the 7th of February 1777, when the Legislature detached them from the said Regiment and made them Independent Companies, the Men to be enlisted to serve during the War, on the faith of the State that they should receive and enjoy all the advantages and emoluments granted to officers and Men in the Regiments of this State on the Continental Establishment, all which your Petitioners have received except the Commutation for five years pay in lieu of half pay during life, which they have never applied for, owing to the frequent and long Indispositions of your Petitioner John Bowie whereby he has not been able to attend the Legislature since the year 1784, and your Petitioner's depending on him to make the Application prevented there doing it themselves, your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will –

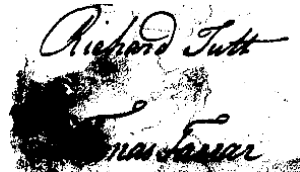
Please to take their case into consideration, and agreeable to the Pledged Faith of the State, grant them such compensation as your Honorable House shall seem Just and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray

S/ John Bowie

S/ Saml. Earle

S/ Richard Tutt

S/ Thomas Farrar

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive script. The top signature is 'Richard Tutt' and the bottom signature is 'Thomas Farrar'. The ink is dark and the paper appears aged.

[Note: The intervening pages all are repetitive petitions and reports of committees which add nothing to the facts revealed in the documents transcribed above]

[p 48]

Abbeville district, 20 November 1820

To the legislature of South Carolina –

Having presented to the Legislature my claim for my commutation of full pay for five years in lieu of half pay for life, for my services during the revolutionary struggle, I beg leave to certify upon the honor of an old soldier the following brief account of my services after the event first mentioned in the following statement –

~~In March (as well as I can recollect) 1777~~ – In June (as well as I can recollect) 1780, shortly after the fall of Charleston [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780], the State of South Carolina being overrun by the enemy, and no prospect existing of further successful opposition in the back country, a negotiation was entered into with the enemy by Genl. Williamson [Andrew Williamson] who then commanded the Whigs troops in this quarter by which all the troops were surrendered on certain conditions & stipulations in the said negotiation stipulated. [Several words obliterated and rendered illegible] the company under my command, as well as those commanded by Captain Tutt [Richard Tutt] & Moore [John Moore], was ordered to be discharged. In the fall of the same year the British having ordered myself, Genl. Pickens [Andrew Pickens] and others to join General Cunningham [Patrick Cunningham or Robert Cunningham] in the cause of the King, we conceived the terms of our surrender as fatally violated on their part and resolved immediately to leave the country and endeavor to join the Army of our country. Thus resolved, Genl. Pickens, Col. Anderson [Robert Anderson], myself and others set off with the determination to join the first body of our Army which we could reach. Concealing ourselves, by traveling through the woods, from the hordes of disaffected people who inhabited the country, we bent our course toward the State of North Carolina. Genl. Pickens who had separated from the rest & sent on his people to North Carolina,

was fortunate enough to reach Genl. Morgan [Daniel Morgan] in time to distinguish himself at the battle of the Cowpens [January 17, 1781].⁵ I joined Genl. Morgan on the day after the battle. Genl. Pickens (then Col. Pickens) being charged with the prisoners taken in the battle and taking a higher route to avoid the enemy, I continued with Genl. Morgan who kept between Lord Cornwallis & Genl. P. for several days, when I joined Genl. P. & was soon after sent by him to see Gov. Rutledge [South Carolina Governor John Rutledge then in Hillsboro North Carolina] and endeavor to get some clothing for the naked refugees who still adhered to the cause of freedom. On joining Gov. Rutledge I was soon after dispatched by him to endeavor to secure some public waggons then coming from Newbern [New Bern NC] with clothing for the Refugees. Having performed this duty, I soon after joined Genl. Greene [Nathanael Greene] and partook of the hazard of the Battle of Guilford [March 15, 1781]⁶ in which being without the command I acted as extra aid to Genl. Huger [Brig. Genl. Isaac Huger]. Immediately after this I joined Genl. Pickens and continued with him in the service of the country until the end of the war, my services were never denied by my country, for I received my pay to the last moment of the contest. At the urgent entreaties of Gov. Rutledge, I consented to be detached from the Continental line, giving up my rank in the Army and sacrificing every prospect of promotion to a disinterested zeal for the Independence of my country. Had I continued in the line I should long since have received my commutation. (I am now able to live without charity – it is not as such that I ask this claim – I consider it a debt and to an enlightened legislature I make this my last appeal to the justice of a country which I love and for whose liberties I faithfully contributed what little, a benign Providence had enabled me to bestow.

S/ John Bowie



[p 52]

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred the Petition of John Bowie and Samuel Earle praying the payment of their Commutation as Officers in the Revolutionary War

Beg leave to Report;

That they have in their consideration of the Petition and documents, Separated the Claims of the Petitioners and respectfully submit the following facts;

That Samuel Earle, was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War in the Continental line; that he was detached from that Service, and placed by a Resolve of the Legislature of the State, in the Service of the State, with the express condition that he should be placed upon the Same footing [as] the officers of the Continental line. The committee also find that the Officers of the Continental line was, at the conclusion of the war, entitled to a commutation of half pay for life, or full pay for five years – The Committee therefore Respectfully Recommend that the prayer of the Petitioner Samuel Earle be granted and that the sum of fifteen Hundred and Seventy five Dollars, with interest, from 20th of December 1793 at the rate of three per cent be appropriated for that purpose.

Your Committee further report that John Bowie was a Captain, in the Continental line. That the Petitioner, John Bowie, was detached in the same manner as the Petitioner Samuel Earle. Your Committee, also find, that the Petitioner John Bowie received during the War as an Aid de camp of General Pickens the sum of fifteen Hundred Seventyfive Dollars – and fifteen

⁵ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_cowpens.html

⁶ https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_guilford_courthouse.html

cents. The Committee also find, that the Commutation of a Captain of Infantry was twenty four Hundred Dollars, Your Committee therefore Respectfully Recommend, that the sum of Eight Hundred and Eighty two Dollars, and eighty six Cents – with Interest from the 20th December 1793 at the rate of three per cent be appropriated for that purpose.

S/ Thomas Carr, Chairman

[p 56]

Compt. Genl. Office [Comptroller General's Office]
15th of November 1820

The Comptroller General, by Document B [no such document found in this file]

Respectfully submits to the Honorable the Senate, the Examination – which he has carefully made as far as he was able, respecting the petitions of John Bowie, Samuel Earle, Richard Tutt, James Simons, John Gorden [John Gordon], and John Enlow, referred to him, at the last Session of the legislature.

Respectfully submitted

S/ John S Cogdell, Compt. Genl.

[p 57]

In the Senate 17th December 1821

Resolved that this House do concur in the report ordered that it be returned to the House of Representatives
by order of Senate

S/ Wm D. Martin, C. S.

Report of the Committee on claims on the Petition of John Bowie

In the House of Representatives

December 17, 1821

Resolved that the House do agree to the Report ordered that it be sent to the Senate for their Concurrence

By order of the House

S/ R Anderson, C. H. R.

December 10, 1821

[p 65]

Extracts from Journals of Senate of March 1784

“In the House of Representatives 18 March 1784

“The Committee to whom was referred the accounts of Captain John Bowie

Report that on examining the said accounts there appears on his account for recruiting service a balance of six hundred seventy-two pounds former currency due the State. That on his account for clothing for the three Independent Companies there appears a balance due him of one hundred eighty pounds six shillings and three pence like money – Also due him for one hundred & thirty two pair of shoes supplied his own company from June 1778 to February 1780 two hundred & sixty four pounds like money, and that he has produced to your committee satisfactory vouchers for the expenditures of clothing, except some articles which appear to have been stolen on the road –

That on his account current there appears a balance due him for his own pay & subsistence to the 15th June 1781 and for pay advanced to his company thirteen thousand one hundred forty two pounds three shillings & four pence including the sum before mentioned, which balance reduced into Sterling Money amounting to one thousand eight hundred seventy

seven pounds nine shillings. Your committee recommend may be paid him by an Indent from the Treasury.

Resolved that this House do agree with the above report.

Ordered that the Report & resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

S/ John Sandford Dart C. H. R.”

In Senate

Ordered that the above report be considered tomorrow.

19 March 1784

The order of the day “for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee on the accounts of Capt. John Bowie from the House of Representatives with a resolution annexed” being read

On Motion ordered that the report be referred to a Committee of Mr. Bourdeaux, Mr. Sarazin & Col. Watson.

In Senate 20 March 1784

Mr. Bourdeaux from the Committee to whom was referred the accounts of Capt. Bowie informed the House they were ready to report and having read the report in his place, delivers it in at the Clerk’s table where the same was read and is as followith:

“That they investigated the same and find that they exhibit a balance in his favor of thirteen thousand one hundred forty two pounds currency. That your committee are nevertheless of opinion that before any order ought to be given at the Treasury for the payment thereof the said accounts should pass through the hands of the Auditor General

Your committee cannot agree with the Committee of the other House in the mode they have adopted of reducing the above balance into Sterling money as it appears to them that some part of that balance ought first to be depreciated.

And your Committee recommend that the Auditor be directed to take up Capt. Bowie’s accounts as soon as possible.”

Ordered that the above report be considered tomorrow.

22 March 1784

Resumed the adjourned consideration of the report of the Committee to whom was referred the accounts of Capt. Bowie

Which being read & on a debate Ordered that the said report & accounts the recommitted to the same committee.

23 March 1784

Mr. Sarazin from the Committee to whom was recommitted the report & accounts of Capt. John Bowie informed the House that they were ready to report & having read the report in his place, delivered it to the Clerk’s table where the same was read & is as followith:

“That it appears to your Committee the balance exhibited by those accounts of thirteen thousand one hundred forty two pounds three shillings & four pence currency is currently due to Capt. Bowie – that this balance reduced into Sterling money is one thousand eight hundred seventy seven pounds nine shillings which your Committee recommend should be paid in Indents.”

Ordered that the above report be taken into consideration tomorrow

24 March 1784

Ordered that the order of the day to take into consideration the report of the Committee on the recommitted report of the Accounts of Capt. Bowie, be postponed till tomorrow.

25 March 1784

The order of the day for taking into consideration the recommitted report of the Committee on the accounts of Capt. John Bowie being read, was agreed to.

Resumed the adjourned consideration of the report & resolution from the House of Representatives of 18 March respecting the accounts of Capt. John Bowie "being read"

Resolved that this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the said report & Resolution –

Ordered that the Clerk do carry the report & resolution to the House of Representatives.

I add that the indents granted were as much depreciated currency as the common circulating medium. They were sold as much under par as the bills of that day fell short of their promised value

S/ A. Bowie



Draper MSS: 16VV290-296

From Saye's notes taken by Lyman C. Draper

Hon. Alex. Bowie, Ben Lomond, Talladega
Dec. 22, 1856

“Of my deceased father & his Revolutionary services, it does not become me to do more than to give you a brief detail of facts, without comment. He was a Scotchman by birth, & Emigrated to this Country in 1762. On the 25th Feb. 1776, he was commissioned a Captain in the 5th regiment raised by South Carolina, which was soon after put on the Continental Establishment. In March, 1777, his company, with another commanded by Capt. Tutt [Benjamin Tutt], were by resolution of the Govr. & Council, detached from the 5th regt., and taken into the Service of the State as independent companies. My father was engaged in the battle of Stono, acting in the capacity of Brigade Major of Williamson's [Andrew Williamson's] brigade. In this battle his 1st Lieutenant Prince [Thomas Prince a/k/a Thomas Price] was killed. He was also engaged in the Storming of Savannah, where he again acted in the capacity of Brigade Major. He was also in the hard fought battle of Guilford, where being without a command, he acted as a volunteer aid of Gen. Huger [Isaac Huger]. In the latter part of the war he was generally acting with Gen. Pickens [Andrew Pickens].

Gen. Andrew Williamson: My information in regard to Gen. Williamson is more full than in regard to any of the others, because in the Early part of the war, & before it began, there Existed between my father & him a very close and intimate friendship. I have often heard from the lips of my revered father the melancholy story of Williamson's defection from the cause of his country. He always related it with deep feeling, and I am quite sure that to the day of his death he deeply lamented the fall of his Early friend. They were both Scotchmen, and their attachment was, for that reason, intimate & strong. I will give you the “tale as 'twas told to me.” As much as possible it shall be in his own words.

General Williamson, although a Scotchman, was an illiterate man. He was able to write only his name, and that he learned to do mechanically, without any Knowledge of the letters he was making. His manner of writing his name was WmSon. He was, nevertheless, by nature a man of uncommon intellect. Before, and during a large portion of the Revolutionary war, he was a decided patriot and Whig. He held a high command in the Provincial militia, and his skill and bravery were undoubted.

His residence was near (or at) White Hall. My father was in the habit of dining with him frequently, and this hospitality was as frequently reciprocated. Williamson's patriotism was, I believe, undoubted & unsuspected until after the capitulation of Ninety Six (Charleston?). This event seemed to all, except the boldest Spirits, to be the end of the struggle in that part of South Carolina, if not in the whole State. The British regarded the country as not only conquered, but subdued. Gen. Williamson was a man of considerable wealth, to which, as was not unnatural, he was much attached. But here I close the curtain. His motives, whatever they may have been, belong to him & his God.

I shall now endeavor to give the sequel in my father's own words; and if there shall be any seeing indelicacy in giving prominence to the firmness & virtue of the one, over the weakness of the other, an apology will be found in the fact, that the reputation of my revered father has sustained some damage in the Estimation of many who knew his warm friendship for Gen. Williamson; but never have the circumstances under which their intimacy was brought to a close. To the last, I have reason to believe, that while he condemned, but pitied the treason, he still continued to love the man. I now continue the narrative, as nearly as possible, in the words of the narrator:

"Not long after the surrender & capitulation of Ninety Six, I received an invitation to dine with Gen. Williamson, at his own house, with the assurance that I should meet only a small party of particular friends. I went Expecting to spend a social day with such Whig gentlemen as I had been accustomed to meet at his hospitable table. To my utter surprise & mortification, upon entering his parlor I found it crowded with British officers in full uniform. A moment's reflection determined me to submit to the Exigencies of my position with the best grace I could command. After dinner, & after a very few glasses of wine, I arose from the table & took a respectful leave of the company; but after very plainly wincing [sic, evincing?] to the watchful eye of Gen. Williamson my utter dissatisfaction with the whole affair.

"Within a day or two afterwards Gen. Williamson rode up to my house, and Soon after invited me to take a walk with him. He commenced the conversation by referring to the dinner party at his house, and expressing his surprise & regret at my too evident displeasure on the occasion. I then very seriously addressed him as follows: "You know, Gen. Williamson, that when you invited me to dine with you, a thing I had often done before, you said I was only to meet a few particular friends. I went without suspicions that any change had taken place in the political views of Gen. Williamson. You can well conceive my surprise then, when instead of meeting such men as Col. Pickens, Mr. Rapley [?] & others of like stamp, I found your parlor filled with officers. I felt that all was not right, but determined to put the best face on the matter that I could. After the cloth was removed, & wine introduced, you requested your guests to fill their glasses, and to my utter confusion gave as the first toast "the King." Well, as I had no personal quarrel with King George (so I satisfied my honor), I drank it, but in that glass I drank farewell to all further intercourse with Gen. Williamson. But this was not all. Immediately afterwards, intending your remark for my especial ear, you observed that you thought it now high time for every man in this country to choose which side he would espouse. I had long since made my choice, and I thought Gen. Williamson had made his. As soon as I could with decency, I left the table & rode home."

"He was evidently much disturbed by these remarks, and became Effected even to tears. But he had gone too far to recede; and to the day of his death, I have no doubt, sorely lamented the fatal step he had taken."

After this, my recollection is that Gen. Williamson joined the British Army, and never again associated with his old friends in the Upper country. His estate, I believe, was confiscated by the South Carolina Legislature. I have heard, but do not remember, where or when he died.

[Note: the following was found in the file of [John Crossland S18784](#) on Fold3.com pp 68-71.]

Columbia South Carolina 30th of March 1853

Honorable D. Wallace

Dear Sir,

I have made the examination to ascertain when Captain John Bowie assumed the command of the Independent Company as you requested me and find that in 1820 he petitioned the Legislature of this State [South Carolina] for the commutation pay, as he had been taken from 5th South Carolina Continental Regiment & put in command of the Independent Company. In that petition he states that he was commissioned 25th of February 1776 in 5th Regiment continentals, and detached therefrom according to a resolve of the Legislature & placed in Command of the Independent Company on the 7th of February 1777.

He was allowed the commutation pay by this State.

very respectfully

Your obedient Servant

S/ James A. Black

(copy)

The committee on claims for whom was referred the petition of John Bowie praying pavement of his commutation for Revolutionary Services, Begs leave to Report That they have had the petition and Documents under consideration and find that the petitioner was an officer in the Revolutionary War on the Continental establishment. That as such he would have been entitled at the conclusion to a commutation of full pay for 5 years or half pay for life. The Committee also found that the Commutation of a Captain of Infantry was 2400 dollars and that the petitioner was detached from that service and placed in the State Service for the protection of the Frontier of South Carolina. Your Committee also finds that the Congress by a Resolve which passed that body in the year 1783 undertook to pay to each officer who should faithfully served to the End of the war, a commutation of half pay for life or full pay for 5 years and that the petitioner was detached from the United States service & put into the service of this State upon the express condition that he should be entitled to all the pay, rations & emoluments that the Officers of the Continental establishment. The Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the prayer of the said petitioner be granted and that the sum of 4416 dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

S/ Thomas Carr, Chairman

In the House of Representatives December 17, 1821

Resolved that the House do agree to the Report ordered that it be sent to Senate for their concurrence by order of the House signed R Anderson, C. H. R. In the Senate 17th of December 1821 Resolved that this House do concur in the Report ordered that it be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate.

S/ Wm S. Martin, C. S.

[Note: the following came from the file of [Thomas Farrar R3449](#)]

Copy/Extracts from the Journal of the Senate [South Carolina] for 1793

"The petition of John Bowie, Samuel Earle,⁷ Richard Tutt⁸ and Thomas Farrar presented by General Pinckney praying That the Honorable House would be pleased to grant the petitioners

⁷ [Samuel Earle S21174](#)

⁸ [Richard Tutt SC527](#)

their commutation which they severally think themselves entitled to under a resolution of the Legislature of this State they being the only officers remaining of the 3 Independent Companies of Infantry raised in this State during the late War -- Ordered that the petition be referred to a Committee -- And a Committee was appointed accordingly, viz., General Pinckney [Charles Cotesworth Pinckney], Captain Willson -- Colonel Brandon [Thomas Brandon], General Pinckney from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John Bowie, Thomas Farrar and others late officers of the Independent Companies of this State praying provision to be made for their commutation presented the following Report -- That they have taken into consideration the case of the petitioners and find the following facts supported by the requisite vouchers to wit, That on the 25th day of February 1776 the said John Bowie was Commissioned as a Captain in the 10th Regiment of this State & that the said Thomas Farrar & others were appointed & commissioned as Lieutenants in the same Regiment and as such were entitled under the resolve of Congress to the Commutation of their pay. That on this 7th day of February 1777 the said officers with their men were detached from the Continental Establishment under a resolve of the Legislature of this State and on the express condition that the said officers should be to all intents & purposes on the same footing as the Continental officers as to pay, rations, clothing &c. That they were made Independent Companies subject nevertheless to all the rules & articles of war & expressly declared to be under the Commander in Chief of this State -- that in consequence of there being so detached they could not claim their commutation for their half pay during life from Congress your Committee are therefore of opinion that as the petitioners were detached from the Continental establishment by an express resolution of this State and on the express stipulation that they should be on the same footing in the above mentioned particulars as the officers on the Continental Establishment this State is bound both in Law & Equity to make immediate provision for the payment of that claim which your committee conceive they have on the justice of this State. Your Committee consider this as a liquidated claim to all intents & purposes and in as much as their pay is ascertained by law & a commutation for the same being equally certain does not require the intervention of an auditor to settle the same and of course that it is not on the footing of open accounts which are barred by the Act of Limitation. That the State of health of the first named of your petitioners was the cause of this application being made so relate as appears to your Committee by satisfactory evidence."

"The report was negatived on account of Statute of Lim. [Limitations]"