

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Moses Hall ¹ W10105

Nancy Hall

f100NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

8/26/09 rev'd 12/7/15

[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.]

[p 5]

State of Indiana Monroe County:

On this the ninth Day of November in the year of our Lord 1835, personally appeared in open Court (being a Court of record with a prominently devised Official Seal) before the Honorable Aquilla Rogers – Sole Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Monroe in said State of Indiana now sitting Moses Hall Sr a resident of said County and State who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

He has a record of his Age, and According thereto was born on the twenty ninth day of May in the year of our Lord 1760. Said record is in the family Bible of his father and in his handwriting. He states that by reason of old age and consequent failure of memory he cannot swear positively as to the dates of his several tours hereinafter mentioned it; nor how long precisely he served and therefore is compelled to state the length of his services under or less than he believes they were so as to be enabled satisfactorily to his conscience, to use the positive language required by the Department.

(1st) He entered the Service of the United States in the Militia of the State of North Carolina (then living in the said County of Rowan) as a private Soldier and volunteer in the Company of Infantry commanded by Captain David Caldwell in the Regiment commanded by Colonel William Davison [sic, William Lee Davidson]. He thinks he was then Colonel he might have been General. He said Davison if not General then, was afterwards. He this deponent entered the Service for no particular period, but to serve in an expedition against the Indians and Tories. He was rendezvoused at Beatys Ford [sic, Beatties Ford] on the Catawba River. He entered the service in this tour as near as he feel safe to state in the year 1777 or 8. He was marched in said Company about sixty or seventy miles from home at the furthest point, reconnoitering the country in various and circuitous routes for the purpose of discovery and guarding the inhabitants. Upon our advancing towards their haunts, the Tories and Indians dispersed. According to the best of his recollection he served at least six weeks in said tour. During said tour the Main body of the troops in which he served remained nearly or entirely stationary, whilst small detachments scouted around. In said expedition he crossed the main Catawba [River], the South fork & less streams. He was dismissed in the forks of the Catawba. Some of the troops with him in returning home crossing at Beatties Ford, some at Cowan's [Ford], some at Sherril's

¹ BLWt112981-160-55

[Sherrill's Ford] & some at the Island Ford -- he crossed at the latter. He did not receive any written discharge for said tour nor did any of his comrades that he knew of. He served faithfully in said service to the acceptance of his officers, in a regularly organized an embodied corps in the War of the Revolution.

(2nd) In the same Season in which he performed his first tour (it is his best impression) he again and for a second tour, entered the service of the United States in the Militia of North Carolina as a private volunteer Soldier in the Company commanded by Captain David Caldwell in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Francis Lock [sic, Francis Locke] in the Brigade commanded by General Rutherford [Griffith Rutherford] his first name forgotten. He entered the service in said tour for no particular period now recollected but to serve in an expedition to Ramsour's Mills. He was rendezvoused in said Company being Infantry he thinks at Charlotte. He was then living in said County of Rowan in said State of North Carolina. He with said troops marched through a part of Rowan County, Mecklenburg, Lincoln & to Ramsour's Mills. The Battle [Ramseur's Mill, June 20, 1780]² at that place was over as was said about 2 hours before this applicant and troops arrived on the ground. After being upon and about the Battle ground for a short time he was dismissed. He served in this expedition up to the time of such his dismissal at the least four weeks. He returned home one night or evening and an express arriving by his brother James Hall giving information of the celebrated Tory Colonel Saml Bryant [sic, Samuel Bryan] having collected a considerable force in the forks of the Yadkin [River], he again entered the service the next morning.

(3rd) He entered for a third tour in the Militia of North Carolina as a volunteer private Soldier in the Company of Infantry commanded by Captain David Caldwell then being in the County aforesaid. He rendezvoused at Bryan's Hill on Little Dutchman Creek. After continuing there for some days for their numbers to increase sufficiently they marched in pursuit of said Colonel Bryan who with his force was making for the British. We crossed the Yadkin and other less streams in this expedition. In this tour he served at least two months. He does not recollect where he was dismissed if at any place of note. He does not recollect whether Colonel Locke & General Rutherford were along with his troops in this expedition or not. Major Joseph Dixon he well recollects was. After this for a short time his Tory neighbors were thought to be pretty well subdued. The time of entering this third tour was the next morning after returning from his said second tour And his return was without any delay. He was in said service in embodied Corps.

(4th) About three or four weeks after his dismissal from said third tour he again and for a fourth tour entered the said Service in the Militia of North Carolina then living at the County aforesaid as they volunteer private Soldier in the Company of Rangers or mounted Infantry made up and commanded by (the said) Captain David Caldwell; A few foot men belonged to said Company. Said Company was detached and not joined to any other troops. He with other Company ranged in the forks of the Yadkin [River] and on the East side of said River. He served in said ranging service at least three months. Said Company was marched back to Captain Caldwell's residence. Immediately and without going home he was employed to make up a team out of the public horses and haul a load of public flour to Major Dixon's. On the way his wagon was broken and he had to take out a horse & ride to Major Dixon's for help who sent his son and Wagon for that purpose. He had been employed in said hauling five or six days and returned to Captain Caldwell's said residence. Upon his return to said Captain Caldwell's he said Captain was mustering a Company to march down to Mecklenburg to join General Greene [Nathanael Greene]. He entered said Company and service without going home for the following 5th tour.

² http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ramseurs_mill.html

(5th) He entered said Militia of North Carolina for a fifth tour as a private volunteer Soldier in said Company commanded by said Captain David Caldwell and joined and was under the Command of Colonel Davie [William Richardson Davie]. He joined with said Company the command of said Colonel at some noted "Old Fields" the name of which he has forgotten between Salisbury and Charlotte. He and said troops marched down to Mecklenburg -- by way of ___ to Charlotte. He with said troops was stationed near Charlotte and reconnoitered the country around there. He was marched once to the Waxhaw. Whilst there the British came into Charlotte and a skirmish took place between Colonel Davie & the enemy when the main body of which came up we had to give way -- Our small scouting parties frequently fired at the British as they passed about in large foraging parties. He served at least three months in this tour -- probably longer. Some of those who served in said campaign he is informed say they served longer. Our object in this tour was to annoy the enemy and to impress them with our intention to resist them to the last. After some time they (the British) moved off from Charlotte southward and I was dismissed. I cannot recollect at what place, it was not one of notoriety. There was neither form nor regularity in disbanding said troops.

He served faithfully and to the satisfaction of his Officers in said Service & in a corps regularly embodied in the War of the Revolution.

(6th) Not more than ten days or two weeks after this last named tour or expedition to Mecklenburg, he again for a sixth tour entered the service of the Militia of said State of North Carolina in the Company of Mounted Infantry commanded by the same Captain David Caldwell. He did not enter said service in said expedition for any particular period of service. The object of said expedition was to go into the Forks of the Yadkin against the Tories and for the purpose of collecting provisions for the Main Army. He does not recollect all the circumstances of this expedition. He with said Company, marched into the Forks of the Yadkin, and without any serious obstacles succeeded in the purposes of the expedition. Said Company was not attached to any other troops or higher command. During said expedition he was in the said Service at least six weeks. Said Company was a regularly authorized and embodied corps. He served said tour six weeks faithfully and to the acceptance of his Officers in the War of the Revolution.

(7th) A very short time after the said expedition into the Forks of the Yadkin to collect provisions for the main Army, hearing that a number of persons were born through the Country administering oaths of allegiance to British cause, About 20 including this Applicant organized themselves under the Command of said Captain David Caldwell and pursued said persons or Agents of the British and Tories as far as Salem or the Moravian Town, but never overtook them. In this expedition he served at least ten days. In this his seventh tour he was a volunteer private Soldier in the Militia of said State of North Carolina. Said detachment was infantry. During said tour he was with said Company the same was embodied and was raised by competent authority.

(8th) After the last named expedition against the said British and Tory emissaries I entered into a contract with and at the request of said Captain David Caldwell and said Major Joseph Dixon to go to Chisils [sic, Chiswell's] Lead Mines and haul a wagon load of lead from said mines to the residence of said Captain Caldwell. According to the said contract & promise of said Officers I was to have credit for and said hauling was to count one tour of three months. I with other teamsters under the command of a wagon master proceeded to said mines and hauled and delivered a good full load of lead to said Captain David Caldwell at his residence. In this my eighth expedition I was at considerable trouble and expense & risk of life. I would much have preferred to have been in the lines with my gun and knapsack or mounted in a company of Horse. Every principle of justice would sanction an allowance for this tour not only his life as in

other tours but his property in addition was risked.

(9th) He after this expedition after lead, how long he cannot state, he entered the Service for the following tour, to the best of his recollection it was in the year 1779 or 1780, & he thinks in the fall of the year, then living in said County of Rowan in the said State of North Carolina he entered the service in the Militia of said State in the Company of mounted men or mounted Infantry commanded by Hugh Hall. He thinks said Hall's Commission was that of Lieutenant but commanded said Company on account of & in the absence of Captain David Caldwell. They this applicant & said Company marched in an expedition to and through the counties of Wilkes & Surry in said State against the Tories. They dispersed before we reached their resorting places -- We turned and without going home marched down by the Moravian Town or Salem through Guilford County Hawfields &c in pursuit of Cornwallis. We were marched in circuitous routes around and about Hillsborough & that part of the State. A little after a skirmish on the Alamance [Creek] and not far from the Haw River we were joined by Colonel Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee] & his Light Horse. I was on picket guard at the time. Our said Company belonged to and was joined by a higher than captain's command. They were (our said Company) commanded by Major Joseph Dixon [Joseph Dickson]. Whether he had a Battalion, or owing to the absence of a Colonel had commanded a Regiment I do not now state. When I ordered those in front of Colonel Lee's Troops to halt and give the countersign they were unable to do so and I proposed to Colonel Lee not being certain who they were either friends or foe, that I would send my comrade who was standing guard next to me and one of his men into Major Dixon whilst the Colonel (Lee) should stand with me which was done. During this time perhaps half an hour or more I had the satisfaction of an intimate and familiar conversation with Colonel Lee. He was one of the finest looking man & best riders on horseback. Shortly after this, and during my said (this) tour a body of Tories had raised as was the information with the view of reinforcing Colonel Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton]. Our troops and this body of Tories and Colonel Tarleton all being in the same neighborhood, our troops on the march met said body of Tories at a place called the Race Paths,³ and mistaking our Troops for Tarleton's Colonel Lee and Officers kept up the deception and Colonel Lee and his Light Horse marching in one column or line, and Major or Colonel Dixon's command in another, some interval apart, the Tories passed into this interval, between our lines, or perhaps which is the fact the Tories having halted our lines passed one on each side of them, whilst marching along to cover them so as to place them between our said lines. They frequently uttered salutations of a friendly kind believing us to be British. Colonel Lee knew what he was about & so did the Major Dixon. But I recollect that (our) (my) Captain Hall perceiving they were Tories and thinking that Colonel Lee did not know it, & was imposed upon by their cries of friendship & misunderstood them to be our friends instead of the British, he called to Colonel Lee across the Tories line and told him "Colonel Lee they are every blood of them Tories" Colonel Lee gave him a sign to proceed on with the execution of the command which was to march on until a different command was given. In a few minutes or less time and at the instance they the Tories were completely covered by our lines upon both flanks or front and rear as the case may have been, the bugle sounded to attack and the slaughter began. The Tories crying out "your own men, your own man, as good subjects of his Majesty has in America." It was said that upwards of two hundred of these Tories were slain on the ground. They were I think headed by a Colonel Pile or Piles [sic, Dr. John Pyle]. Tarleton at this time

³ The engagement described by the veteran is commonly referred to as "Pyle's Defeat" and occurred on February 25, 1781 in what is today Alamance County, North Carolina.

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

was in a few miles of us and in pursuing him next morning we found; he had encamped in four or five miles of the said Race Paths (where we had met the Tories under Colonel Piles) the night after that affair. The evening after our Battle with the Tories we having a considerable number of prisoners I recollect a scene which made a lasting impression upon my mind. I was invi [sic, invited?] by some of my comrades to go and see some of the prisoners. We went to where six were standing together. Some discussion taking place, I heard some of our men cry out "remember Bluford"⁴ and the prisoners were immediately hewed to pieces with broad swords. At first I bore the scene without any emotion, but, upon a moments reflection I felt such horror as I never did before nor have since, and returning to my quarters and throwing myself upon my blanket I contemplated the cruelties of war until overcome and unmanned by a distressing gloom from which I was not relieved until commencing our march next morning before day by moon light I came to Tarleton's Camp which he had just abandoned leaving lively rail fires. Being on the left of the road as we marched along I discovered lying upon the ground something like the appearance of a man. Upon approaching him he proved to be a youth about sixteen who having come up to view the British through curiosity for fear he might give information to our camps they had run him through with a bayonet & left him for dead, though able to speak he was mortally wounded. The sight of this unoffending boy butchered rather than be encumbered in the least [?] on the march, as I assume, released me of my distress and feelings for the slaughter of the Tories and I desired nothing so much as the opportunity of participating in their destruction. We pursued Tarleton across Haw River, after which crossing, Colonel Dixon took eighteen men including this applicant and went in advance of the main body, (many of whose horses were tired) for the purpose of discovering Tarleton's position or intentions. Finding that he had marched towards Hillsboro we remained nearly stationary for some time that is the main body of our troops. A short time after becoming thus stationary and whilst this applicant and a party of our troops were out hunting provisions Tarleton having got a reinforcement at Hillsborough returned and drove the main body of our troops eight or ten miles and until night stopped the pursuit. This applicant after this retreat, during the same night with his party having found our main body of troops, and having been put on picket guard a half-mile or more out, and our troops again shifting ground the same night removed so suddenly that when I received orders by a messenger for such purpose the main body under Colonels Lee & Dixon had left the Camp & were some distance on the march: And the British pursuing Colonels Lee & Dixon, myself and another sentinel with difficulty had to guess at our way in the dark under the frightful apprehension that the British were between us and our troops. Whilst in this hazardous search for our troops, I recollect that I directed my comrade to ride forty yards behind, upon the account of his horse being not so swift as mine, expecting every moment to meet with some of the enemy. Groping on our way in returning to our troops before the above circumstance on the same night I met Colonel Michah or Micajah Lewis. I knew him by his bald or white faced horse. He was a noble soldier spying to ascertain the position of the enemy, after he left me about forty rods⁵ I heard the firing of the gun by the soldier of the British, which killed him as I was afterwards informed. No engagement ensued. About and after this time recruits coming in every day and it being expected that Greene would arrive, and the troops to which I belonged having been a long time from home, the Company to which I belonged was permitted to return

⁴ Sic, "Remember Buford"—a reference to the alleged slaughter by troops under the command of Banastre Tarleton butchering troops commanded by Abraham Buford on May 29, 1780.

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

⁵ A measure of distance equal to 16.5 feet.

home. I served I believe four months in this tour, but at least three months.

Although his memory has failed greatly, he is clear and positive that he served as much as he has stated. That he served faithfully and to the acceptance of his Officers in all said tours and expeditions. That all said services were in the Militia of said State of North Carolina in the Service of the United States in the War of the Revolution, that in said tour he was constantly in an embodied corps called into Service by competent authority unless the said expedition after lead may not in the construction of the Department come within the meaning of embodied corps. In the said expedition after lead himself (this applicant) and others were regularly employed commanded by the wagon master and were in as much danger and endured as much hardship as a wagon master and guard. In all said tours he was either in field or garrison and was not employed in any other civil pursuit.

The interrogatories prescribed by the War Department being put to him he states in answer to the first interrogatory that he was born in the County of Rowan in the State of North Carolina in the year 1760.

To the 2nd He has a record of his age now in his possession.

To the 3rd -- He was living when called into service in all his said tours and expeditions in the County of Rowan in the State of North Carolina. After the war he continued to live in Iredell County in said State said County of Iredell having been formed out of Rowan County the close of the Revolutionary War. He lived in said County of Iredell until about the year 1788, then he removed to Madison County Kentucky resided there near a year then removed to Fayette County and resided there about three years then removed to Bourbon [County] afterwards Nicholas [County] resided there about thirty-six years, then he removed to Monroe County where he now resides in the State of Indiana and has resided for about six years.

To the 4th. He entered the service in all said tours as a volunteer.

To the 5th interrogatory. He states that he does not recollect certainly any other names of officers than those herein mentioned. He has not been as circumstantial in the details relating to his services as perhaps upon reflection he might.

To the 6th. He never received a discharge from the Service.

To the 7th. He is known to Reverend Daniel Anderson, Thomas Nesbit, William Shulds [? Shields?], David Byers, Esqr., and others in his present neighborhood who can testify to his veracity and that [sic, their] belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution. He is also known to Benjamin Brandon⁶ of Ohio if alive and Robert Luckie⁷ of Kentucky and others if alive who have personal knowledge of his services. After the affair with the Tories under Colonel Piles [sic, Pyle] as mentioned in one of his foregoing tours I came in contact with a man of large stature with an uncommon large horse and large rifle which he swung by means of a leather strap. He attempted the turning of his horse and then his gun towards me to shoot but being unwieldy and I with my gun presented (it was empty but he did not know it) he surrendered and gave up his gun. A Blackjack having previously deprived me of my hat, I thought I would take the first I found I just picked one up off the ground by a dead man but blood being on the crown of it, I threw it down again and took the hat off of this large Tory and put it on my head and after going some distance this Robert Luckie a friend with whom I was intimate came toward me in great haste and cautioned me that my hat had a Tory sign on it and to take it off. It was a red strap passing over the crown. It would probably have caused me to be shot by the first of our troops who should have met me who were not acquainted with my person,

⁶ [Brandon \(Brendon\) W4901](#)

⁷ [Robert Luckey S38157](#)

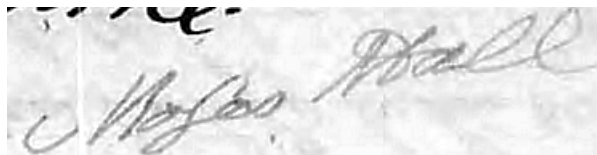
and I was perhaps very fortunate in not suffering such a consequence before my friend Luckie cautioned me, to remove the Tory sign from the hat. He never received any pay for any of said services.

He has no documentary evidence that he knows of and knows of no person except said Brandon and Luckie and my Brothers James and John of Kentucky and perhaps a few others if alive, whose evidence of a personal knowledge of his services he can procure.

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. All the said foregoing services were performed in the service of the United States in the War of the Revolution.

One thing he omitted to be stated in describing the affair with the Tories at the Race Paths, sixteen I think of Dixon's and as many of Lee's dragoons were dispatched being an advance guard to keep Tarleton in play whilst the Tories were engaged by our main body of troops in case he should be near, & it was after the main body came up being of the advanced guard that I witnessed the scene of hewing the six prisoners. In hauling said load of lead he furnished his father's wagon and team. It was difficult to procure hauling and he was unwilling and went only at the earnest solicitation of Captain Caldwell & Major Dixon. When he has stated in his Declaration that he entered again into the service in a short time after the end of a preceding tour he means a few days or weeks. He does not to the best of his recollection remember being at home or out of the service from the beginning of his first tour to the close of the services for which he has claimed, more than a few weeks or at most said a month.

S/ Moses Hall

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Moses Hall". The ink is dark and the paper appears aged and slightly textured.

[Daniel Anderson, a clergyman, gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[William Shields and Thomas Nesbit gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[James Mathers and John Mathers also gave the standard supporting affidavits.]

[p 45]

The Testimony of Robert Luckie of Bourbon County Kentucky, taken in support of the application of Moses Hall of Monroe County Indiana for a Pension under the Act of Congress of the 7th of June 1832.

Commonwealth of Kentucky Bourbon County:

On this 14th day of October in the year 1836, personally appeared before me William Rogers a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Bourbon aforesaid, Robert Luckie a resident of said County, And being by me duly sworn according to law, upon his oath he states that he is personally acquainted with Moses Hall, now a resident of Monroe County, State of Indiana: -- That he is the same Moses Hall who formerly lived near the Town of Carlisle in Nicholas County Kentucky, that he the said Moses Hall is the only individual of that name known to this deponent who ever resided in that neighborhood except Moses Hall Junior a son of the aforesaid Moses Hall; -- that deponent, was well acquainted with said Moses Hall, the Elder, in their youth, whilst they both lived in the State of North Carolina, before and during the War of the Revolution. That many years ago he the said Luckie removed to Kentucky and settled in the neighborhood of Cambridge in Bourbon County, where he has continued to reside to the present.

That about the same time the said Moses Hall removed to Kentucky, and settled near the present Town of Carlisle in Nicholas County, about 10 miles distant from where said Luckie first settled. That he said Hall continued to reside there until his removal to Indiana -- said Luckie states that he was intimate with said Hall during the whole period of his residence in Kentucky, it being about 30 years.

Said Luckie further states that he has a personal knowledge, that said Moses Hall the Elder, served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, in the behalf of the independence of the United States of America. That he the said Hall served the following tours.

1. A tour of 3 months, to Charlotte and the Waxhaws under the command of Captain Caldwell.
2. A tour of 3 months under Colonel Rutherford, to the forks of the Catawba, at which time he the said Hall was in the battle of Ramsour's Mill.
3. A tour of 2 months to the forks of the Yadkin under Cleveland as commander.
4. A tour of 2 months to Mecklenburg in the State of North Carolina, but under what commander this deponent cannot recollect.
5. A tour of 3 months to the forks of the Yadkin Cleveland again commander.
6. A tour of 3 months to Charlotte in the State of North Carolina. Colonel Davie commander.
7. A tour of 3 months to Haw River under the command of Colonels Lee and Dixon, at which time the Tories under Colonel Pyles [sic, Doctor John Pyle] were defeated by Colonel Lee &c. The said Luckie states that himself and the said Hall were both in battle fought with the Tories under said Pyles, that the said Hall fought courageously on that occasion, and throughout the whole of his services, said Hall sustained the reputation of a valiant soldier. Said Luckie further states, that the whole service of said Hall performed in the seven tours above specified, makes the period of eighteen months, and that he believes from all the circumstances, and his best recollection, that said Hall served in the war of the Revolution a much longer time than eighteen months.

Said Luckie further states that he is at the present time, and has been for some years, a pensioner of the United States, in virtue of his services as a soldier of the War of the Revolution. And further he saith not

S/ Robert Luckie, X his mark

[p 49: On August 29, 1836 in Monroe County Indiana, John Snoddy⁸ of Monroe County Indiana gave a supporting affidavit as to the reputation of Hall as a soldier of the revolution and conversations with Hall regarding his services.


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[p 94-95]

State of Indiana Monroe County: This day before the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County personally came Moses Hall Sr. who being by me duly sworn according to law upon his oath makes the following statement amendatory of his papers heretofore resented for a pension under Act of June 7th 1832: to wit.

He has read the letters of the Commissioner of Pensions of March 29th, 1836 & March 21st 1837. He has not the original papers before him nor any copies to refer to. He cannot attempt to state anything further than he has already in regard to dates & length of tours. With

⁸ Probably the same man as [John Snoddy S17110](#)

regard to the descriptions of his tours as to their character he may have been less perfect than with care he might have been.

He did not intend to be construed as stating that the tours of his services were "principally against Tories," (the language used by Mr. Edwards) for such was not the case. In some of his tours he presumes, he must be misunderstood in consequence of having mentioned circumstances connected with the Tories, when the object in original design of his engagement was to serve against the British. Such for instance was the tour to Hillsboro. Though it was designed against the British, we were not in any battle with the British, but was in one with Colonel Piles [sic, Pyle] (as stated in my declaration) & the Tories under his command.

[Indecipherable word] mistakes he presumes must have occurred in regard to other tours. He expressly declares that his tours were not principally in their origin & design against the Tories alone but mainly against the British. In the campaign to Hillsboro it was the main design to harass the foraging parties of the British Army & prevent them from plundering and laying waste the country through which they passed.

He in this expedition to Hillsboro marched from a place about 25 miles above Salisbury to the route of the enemy, and partly with it & partly in quest of stragglers as far as Hillsboro. The distance actually traveled was more than at least three hundred miles. Much time was occupied otherwise than traveling in the main direction. For one instance the excursion from Hillsboro to the place where we fought Colonel Piles was twelve miles & the distance back by a circuitous route much further.

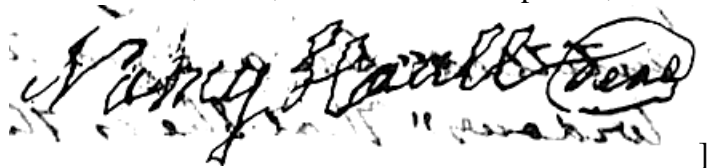
September 16th 1837

S/ Moses Hall

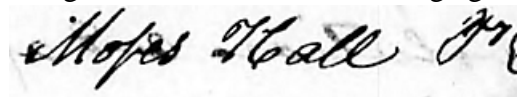
Sworn to before me the aforesaid Justice of the peace this 16th day of September 1837.

S/ John McLee, JP

[p 21: On September 28, 1846 in Monroe County Indiana, Nancy Hall, 83, filed for a widow's pension under the provisions of the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of Moses Hall, a pensioner at the rate of \$36.94 per annum for his services in the revolution; that she married him on October 21, 1788; and that he died April 10, 1846.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nancy Hall". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background. There is a small bracket-like mark at the end of the signature.

[p 30: On August 29, 1846 in Monroe County Indiana, Moses Hall Junior gave testimony that he is 43 years old and the son of Nancy and Moses Hall Senior. He verified the family record as being taken from the Bible belonging to the family of the veteran.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Moses Hall Jr". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

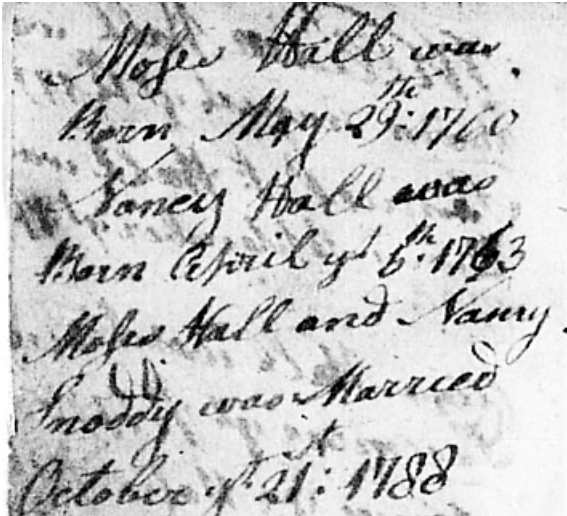
[p 24: In her bounty land application, Nancy Hall testified that her maiden name was Nancy Snoddy. This application she signed with her mark.]

[p 33]

Moses Hall was born May 29th 1760

Nancy Hall was Born April ye 6th 1763

Moses Hall and Nancy Snoddy was Married October ye 21st 1788



Moses Hall was
Born May 29th 1760
Nancy Hall was
Born April 6th 1763
Moses Hall and Nancy
Snoddy was Married
October 21st 1788

[p 34]

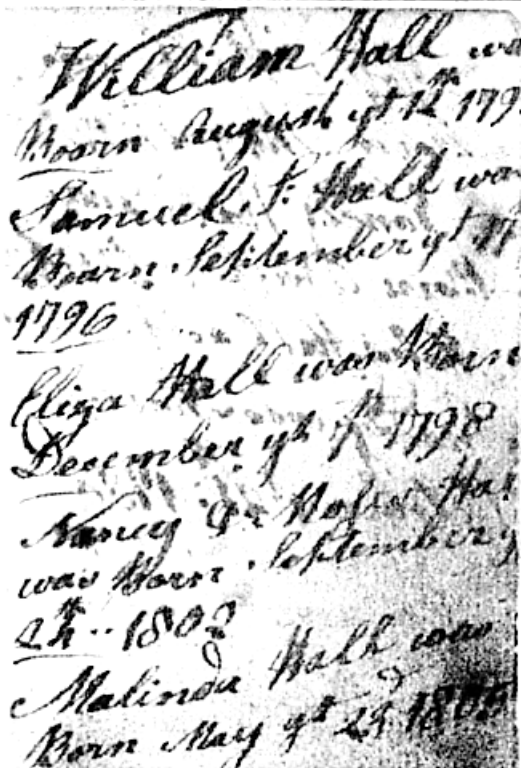
William Hall was Born August ye 12th [?] 179_ [last digit missing]

Samuel S. Hall was Born September ye 17 [?] 1796

Eliza Hall was Born December ye 7th 1798

Nancy & Moses Hall was Born September ye 24th [?] 1802

Melinda Hall was May ye 23rd 1805 [?]



William Hall was
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Samuel S. Hall was
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1796
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December 7th 1798
Nancy & Moses Hall
was Born September
24th 1802
Melinda Hall was
Born May 23rd 1805

[Facts in file: Moses Hall, Jr., 43, testified in Monroe County Indiana on August 29, 1846 in support of his mother's application for a pension. He gives testimony regarding the Bible record of the family indicating that on the first page or written in registered the dates and birth of

William Hall, Samuel S. Hall, Eliza Hall; Nancy and Moses Hall; and Melinda Hall -- and on the 2nd page the birth of Moses Hall and Nancy Hall are recorded and under which is written Moses Hall and Nancy Snoddy was married October 21st 1788.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$36.94 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831 for service as a private for 10 months and 10 days in the North Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]