

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Price W1072¹

Elizabeth Price

f75NC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

rev'd 9/27/09 & 9/23/22

[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 'indecipherable' 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.]

State of Tennessee, White County} SS

On this 9th day of October 1832 personally appeared in open court before the worshipful, the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the said County of White, William Price, a resident of White County and State of Tennessee aged about seventy years who first 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 service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated:

In the year of 1776 or 1777, he cannot say which, he resided in what he understands is now East Tennessee Carter County—he volunteered at the special solicitation of John Sevier, who was then Colonel—Sevier knew the superior qualifications of the Declarant as a fifer; and wanted his services—This Declarant thinks that he did not exceed the age of sixteen, but in this he may not be accurate in his recollection - The country was then a frontier, and exposed to the ravages of the Cherokee Indians - He turned out under his father Captain Thomas Price, and belonged to what he supposes was Col. Sevier's Regiment, although he only recollects of there being more than two Captains' companies at the station where this declarant was placed, to wit: the company of the said Thomas Price, and the company of Captain Isbell. His recollection now is, that the fort or station where these two companies were placed, was called Waddel's [sic, probably Waddell's] station - He knows that it was within a few miles of where Jonesboro is now situated in Washington County, East Tennessee. This Declarant remained with the troops at this station about twelve months; was not in any engagement or battle but was frequently out in quest of the enemy on "Scouting Parties." As his father was his Captain, and as this Declarant was underage, he presumes he got no regular discharge. At any rate he has no recollection of having received one and believes that the custom was simply to "muster" the troops out of service. His lieutenant was Felix Walker and Jared Williams was his Ensign.

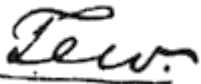
His next tour of service was, he believes, in 1778 or 9. His father had removed to Burke County, North Carolina and raised a company of volunteers to go against the British, at least this Declarant believes that the company was a volunteer company. He is certain of one fact—that he volunteered himself. His engagement was for three months but his recollection is that he was out much longer, although he only claims for three months. The company rendezvoused at the courthouse in Rutherford County. This company commanded by Thomas Price and one commanded by Thomas Kennedy are recollected by this Declarant. Col Jo. McDowell [then

¹ BLWt14969-160-55

Major Joseph McDowell] was along, and Major Richard Singleton. They marched near the dividing line between South and North Carolina, and there encamped. The British horseman under Dunlap [James Dunlap] came upon them before daylight;² our loss was three killed dead: Noah Hampton³ and Andrew Dun –the name of the third not fully recollected, but he was called Capt. Tew [?];⁴ many were wounded. After daylight our troops drove the enemy, and pursued them at least ten miles; completely routed them; killed a number; took some prisoners, and retook some of our own men who been captured in the morning. This was the only battle or skirmish in which he was this tour. The British became too numerous in this part for Col. McDowell and his small force to encounter them. He passed over the mountains into East Tennessee; this Declarant and the company to which he belonged came with him and numerous other troops [but] how many he has no means of stating with accuracy. About this time, his father's company was attached to Col John Sevier's Regiment in what is now Carter County, East Tennessee. There were then these as officers, Sevier, Williams [James Williams] or Williamson, McDowell [Charles McDowell], Shelby [Isaac Shelby] and Campbell [William Campbell]. Col Charles Robinson also was along. The troops then marched against Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] at Kings Mountain. This he thinks was in the Fall season of the year 1780. This Declarant was in the memorable battle of King's Mountain [October 7, 1780].⁵ He could here give a circumstantial account of the Battle but deems it unnecessary as it is part of the history of the country. He recollects of seeing Col Williamson, or Williams, carried off in a horse litter, wounded. He heard afterwards of his death. From the battle of Kings Mountain, this declarant and his father, and the company to which he belonged, were by some means attached to Col. Shelby. From there, Col. Shelby marched southward and fell in with an officer who was then called Col. Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter]. They fell in with the British at Tiger [sic, Tyger] River, Blackstock's ford and had an engagement [November 20, 1780]⁶ with the British and drove them. Sumpter received a wound in the shoulder. We beat them back until dark, and then recrossed the River northward and came as far as Lawson's fork of Pacolet River. The British in turn pursued our troops and overtook us at Lawson's fork. Our troops again beat them back. We lost Captain Potts who was killed. The British desisted from pursuing us to the northward. The American troops kept on northward into North Carolina, Rutherford County. There Col. Clark [sic, Elijah Clarke] of Georgia came to us and desired to raise men as volunteers out of our ranks to go to Augusta which was then in possession of the British and Tories. This Declarant, with the Captain his father and the whole company which he commanded, with many other troops, their commanders not particularly remembered, went with Col. Clarke to Augusta. This Declarant went there under his father, but shortly after arriving there he joined Capt. Moses Shelby's company of horse. The British and Tories were in the city of Augusta and had possession of it. They were in two forts. The Tories were commanded by Col. Grayson [sic, James Grierson]. We took the fort

² Earle's Ford, July 15, 1780 https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_earles_ford.html

³ The son of NC militia captain, Edward Hampton according to JD Lewis' account of the engagement posted at https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_earles_ford.html

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

⁶ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_blackstocks.html

commanded by Grierson by storm;⁷ we killed a great many of them, and captured the balance. Shortly after this [we] were re-enforced by Col. Lee [Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry Lee"], who commanded a Regiment of horse from Virginia. Upon his arrival, he marched in, inside of our breastworks, and between our men and the British. They fired on him; killed Major Eaton [Pinkerton Eaton], and some horses. The death of Eaton was much lamented. Lee was a regular officer and took command of the troops at Augusta. He has already stated that fort in which the Tories were, was commanded by Grierson. The fort in which the British were was command by Brown [Thomas Brown a/k/a Thomas "Burnt Foot" Brown]. After the arrival of Lee, we finally captured the British. The fort surrendered. During the siege, Captain Thomas Price the father of this Declarant was killed by the enemy. He died about ten minutes after receiving a ball in the groin and was buried near the breastwork. Here this Declarant was mustered out of service, or disbanded. He did not receive a written discharge, nor can he say how long he was out against the British; but thinks it could not have been less than three years. He cannot now pretend to entire accuracy as to the length of time. Thus his services against the British terminated. He afterwards went against the Cherokee Indians but for this he asks nothing. He was not out long on this occasion.

Answers—the interrogation⁸ being propounded:

1st: He was born 19 December 1762 in York District, South Carolina.

2nd: He has now possession a Record of his age; in a family Bible taken from his father's Bible.

3rd: The place of his residence when he first entered the service as a fifer at the solicitation of Col. Sevier as above stated was what is now Carter County East Tennessee. When he again entered the service, he resided in Burke County, North Carolina. Since the Revolutionary War, he lived in the County of Rutherford, N. C. From thence he removed to the County of White and State of Tennessee where he now lives and has lived for about Twenty years.

4th: He volunteered each time he was in the service except his last service against the Indians. He then went as a substitute for Benjamin Hyder, in the company commanded by John McLean. Col. McDowell from Burke was also along, likewise Major Singleton; but as he above intimated, this service is only mentioned incidentally. He asks nothing for it.

⁷ Siege of Augusta (second/Clarke) [May 22-June 6, 1781] <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/810522-augusta/>

⁸ The War Department promulgated regulations governing pension application format and requiring the following 7 interrogatories to be put to each applicant for a pension:

1st Where and in what year were you born?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer to the 5th Interrogation

He has already given the name of all the officers he knew; whether any of them were "Regular" officers or not, with the exception of Lee, he cannot say.

6th: He has no recollection of ever having received a written discharge being under his Father as Captain the whole time, except a short time at the siege of Augusta when he was under Capt. Moses Shelby as above stated, being a short time attached to his company of Cavalry. Therefore [he] thinks it probable that he never did receive a discharge in writing.

7th: He refers to the following well known individuals to whom he is known in his present neighborhood and who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his service as a soldier of the revolution, Viz: Isaac Taylor, Jesse Lincoln, Nathan Haggard, Anthony Dibrell, George Dufreese, and the Rev. James Anderson.

He has no documentary evidence by which he can establish the foregoing facts nor does he know of any living witness by whom the same can be proved. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in the state.

S/ William Price

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Wm Price". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "S/ William Price".

James Anderson, a clergyman and George Dufreese gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

State of Tennessee White County: April 2nd 1833

Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said County William Price who being duly sworn, deposed and saith that by reason of old age, and the consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection, he served as a Fifer not less than 12 months -- he is satisfied it was that much. He can only refer to his Declaration and state as he has already stated, that his whole service against the British was not less than 3 years: and he is fully satisfied that his service was that long, all the time he was against the British, he was a private Soldier. His services would therefore stand thus -- against the Indians and protecting the frontier -- one year -- as a musician. 3 years as a private Soldier -- making in all 4 years -- for which he claims a pension, according to the provision of the act of June 7th, 1833.

Sworn to and subscribed the date above written.

Attest

S/ Joseph Kerr

S/ William Price

[p 14: Of June 12, 1846 in White County Tennessee, Mrs. Elizabeth Price, 79, filed for a widow's pension under the 1838, 1842, 1844 & 1843 acts together with the resolution dated July 23, 1845; she states she is the widow of William Price who was a pensioner at the rate of \$84 per annum; that she married him in Rutherford County North Carolina December 19, 1784; that they were married by Esquire Willis; that her husband died October 30, 1844; that the family record

showing the marriage of she and her husband and the births of their children has been burned; and that she remains his widow. She signed with her mark.]

[p 17: On June 12, 1846 in White County Tennessee, George Price, 67, testified that he was the brother of William Price; he gives evidence in support of the widow's claim as to her marriage and their legal status as man and wife.

George Price]

[p 22: On April 27, 1855 in an application for bounty land entitlement filed in White County Tennessee, Elizabeth Price states that she is 80 years old and that her maiden name was Elizabeth Hampton.]

[Facts in file: The widow died June 11, 1855; in 1856 the widow's granddaughter Catherine, wife of James Weatherford was a resident of White County Tennessee.

James Weatherford]

[Veteran was pension at the rate of \$84 per annum commencing March 4, 1831, for service as a musician for one year and as a private for one year in the North Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]