

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Samuel Moore <sup>1</sup> W2656

Nancy Moore f112NC<sup>2</sup>

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 6/21/17

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

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State of Tennessee, White County} SS

On this 11<sup>th</sup> day of October 1832 personally appeared in Open Court before the Worshipful, the Justices of the Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions for said County of White, Samuel Moore, 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 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

He believes it was in the year 1778 or '9, he lived in Rutherford County North Carolina. He was drafted, and states that at that period, men were subject to military duty at 16 years of age – he belonged to the Company Commanded by Captain John Sharp. The Creek Indians were then committing depredations and murders on the Georgia frontier. He thinks that there were two companies at the time which marched from Rutherford County against the Creeks, but of this he is not positively certain. At any rate Captain Sharp's Company went there, and, with about men enough to constitute another company, and countered the Indians on the "Ohoopu" River about 1 mile from a place then called Mount Pleasant. He thinks the Indians numbered about five or six hundred. The engagement or "battle" if it might be so called, commenced very early in the morning, and lasted until 10 o'clock, the whites kept the ground. The ammunition of the Indians gave out, and they then fought with tomahawks, empty Guns, Pine knots and anything they could use with effect. They finally retreated. There were killed dead on the ground 48 Indians – and 22 white men. Col. Clarke [Elijah Clarke] of Georgia had the Chief Command of the few troops who fought this Battle. This Declarant thinks that he (Col. Clarke) may have been the father of the present distinguished John Clarke of Georgia, but this is only conjecture. The Declarant in this engagement received 12 wounds – one with a ball which penetrated his thigh, did not break the bone but splintered it and part of the bone came out – And the other eleven wounds he received from a large Indian whom he encountered singly – the wounds were inflicted with a tomahawk, and are all at this day distinctly to be seen – or to speak more properly, the scars are all visible, and open to inspection of any individual. He states that he finally killed the Indian by letting out his entrails at divers wounds made with a butcher's knife. This tour was for three months, and the battle was about at the close of it. From the number of wounds which this Declarant received, he was unable to return home, without great pain and danger from the fatigues of so long a Journey. He had a brother Andrew Moore, then living in Burke County Georgia – which was much nearer to where he then was then to

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<sup>1</sup> BLWt31291-160-55

<sup>2</sup> As of 6/21/17 I was unable to locate this file on the Ancestry.com website

Rutherford County North Carolina. It was thought best for him to go to his brother's – He accordingly set out for his brother's residence on a horse litter, accompanied by Luke Dean and Ambrose Scruggs. He states that the country through which they passed was in many places swampy, and others it was rough, and altogether, unfavorable to the design of his friends, to convey him on a horse litter. On the second day, it was concluded advisable for him to ride on horseback. He did so, and experienced much fatigued, and suffered greatly from his numerous wounds. They traveled slowly – in as much as he was frequently compelled to alight from his horse and rest. On the fifth day in the evening he reached the residence of his brother. Here he remained about five or six weeks, as well as he remembers; and through the kind attentions of his brother and his brother's wife, without the aid of a physician, his wounds were sufficiently healed to enable him to ride home to his father's house in Rutherford County North Carolina. He remained at his father's until he was perfectly cured, and his wounds entirely healed. He does not remember how long, after his first Campaign, or in what year it was; but he was still willing to serve his Country, although he states, that on application he thinks it probable, he could have been exempted from military duty. The British were making rapid progress to the Northward, success having almost everywhere attended them in the South; there was a call for troops again in Rutherford County, And according to his recollection they were drafted for 12 months. This Declarant on his second and last expedition, was attached, as a drafted soldier, to the Company Commanded by Captain William Whiteside of Rutherford County. Captain Whiteside's Company met at a little village called then, “Gilbert Town” not far from the Courthouse. Here they met with other troops, also of Rutherford County, but what number, he does not remember. He is of the impression that the troops they collected were under the command of Colonel Williams – but of this he is not Certain, nor does he recollect whether [there] were troops enough there to constitute a Regiment. From “Gilbert Town” in Rutherford County, according to his best recollection, they marched to Greenville District South Carolina, and there joined General Morgan [Daniel Morgan] – with General Morgan this Declarant continued, until after the Battle at the Cowpens [January 17, 1781]. He was in that Battle, and were it not wholly unnecessary, he could give a circumstantial account of the fight, and could state many facts which are not without interest, but which have either been overlooked, or considered too unimportant for the dignity of history. After the battle, a number of men were detached to guard the prisoners to Salisbury North Carolina, and this Declarant was of the number – he consequently left Captain Whiteside's company and was placed under the Command of the Officer of the guard, whose name, he has made several ineffectual attempts to remember. On the road from the Cowpens to Salisbury he was taken sick with the fever and ague – in that condition he came to Salisbury, and on the evening of the third day this Declarant obtained a furlough to go home – being extremely indisposed. He became unable to walk and hired a man by the name of Moses Whitley to assist him on his way home. After arriving at home he continued sick for many months. And was in this condition, and wholly unable to stand the fatigues of service, until after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He states that he was in this service of his Country on this occasion for about 15 months, notwithstanding he had only entered it for one year – and he explains it in this way. His 12 months had expired a short time – say two months before the battle of the Cowpens. Morgan was expecting a reinforcement of fresh troops, who had not yet arrived, and insisted that Captain Whiteside and others, whose time had expired, should not leave him in his exposed Condition, to contend with a handful of men, against a powerful and Victorious enemy, this appeal, which could not be heard with indifference, was not without its effect, and Captain Whitesides and his men remained until after the Battle – and the expected supply of troops not yet having arrived, this Declarant was not discharged, but sent with the prisoners to Salisbury as above stated. Amongst these prisoners, there was one John Hailey, an English man, who now lives a near neighbor to this Declarant, in White County Tennessee, but to whom he was not then personally

known; and for that reason, although the said Hailey's son has married at the step daughter of this Declarant, he cannot avail himself of his testimony.

He knows of no living witness by whom he can prove the foregoing facts – at least there is no one within his reach – he has no documentary evidence by which he can establish the same – He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or an annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any State. Sworn to and subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

Answers to the Interrogatories as they all prescribed by the  
War Department

1<sup>st</sup> He was born in Orange County North Carolina October 8, 1762.

2<sup>nd</sup> He has a record of his age in a family Bible which once belonged to his father; now in his (this Declarant's) possession.

3<sup>rd</sup> When called into Service he lived in Rutherford County N. C. Since the Revolution, he removed from there to Burke County Georgia – From there he removed to Claiborne County East Tennessee – From thence he removed to Clay County Kentucky – From there he removed to Bedford County Tennessee – From thence he removed to the County of White where he now lives – But after that, he removed to Wayne County in the Western District of Tennessee – from there he returned to White County, where he expects to end his days.

4<sup>th</sup> He was drafted each time he was called into service.

5<sup>th</sup> He was acquainted with General Morgan, Colonel Singleton, Colonel Cleveland and Colonel Williams, but whether they were “regular” or “militia” officers, he cannot certainly say. He here refers to the foregoing facts, which comprised “the General Circumstances of his service.”

6<sup>th</sup> He never received a written discharge – the manner in which he left the service has been fully stated – the “furlough” above spoken of, has long since been lost by time or accident.

7<sup>th</sup> He states the names of the following persons in his present neighborhood to whom he is known and who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution Viz, William Dotson, Daniel Dotson, Peter Carter and the Rev'd Mr. Maze—also George D. Howard, Esqr. And Moses Goddard—Grief Smallman and Rev'd Henry Burton.

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court 11 October 1832.

S/ Jacob A. Lane, Clk

By S/ N. Oldham, D.C.

S/ Samuel Moore



[Henry Burton, a clergyman and Grief Smallman gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

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State of Tennessee White County: May 6<sup>th</sup>, A.D. 1833

This day personally appeared before me the undersigned an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County Samuel Moore who being duly sworn, deposeth 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 not less than the periods mentioned below as a private Soldier. His first tour in the year 1778 or 9 was a three months tour as stated in his declaration. This tour was served out by him. He states to the best of his recollection his first tour of three months expired in the latter part of the winter of one of the above years. His second tour for twelve months commenced in October thereafter. He states that notwithstanding he was only drafted for twelve months he actually served fifteen months to

