

When the British troops had remained at this place for about a month after this declarant was placed under General Smallwood, having come to no engagement; they marched thence to Charlotte in North Carolina and this declarant was then discharged and this ends the second term of service of this Declarant, who received a regular discharge from Captain White but which has been lost as the one above mentioned. This declarant knows of no person by whose testimony he can prove his service in this tour -- which lasted only one month. After the British forces had been marched to Charlotte as above stated and the discharge of this declarant he again entered the service as a volunteer under Captain John White a Brother of James White who was now promoted to the rank of Major -- sometime in October 1780 as well as this declarant recollects: and was marched from Mecklenburg County where he then resided to about 15 miles East of Charlotte -- at the house of a Captain afterwards Colonel John Fifer [sic, John Phifer] -- and there stationed under Captain John White to guard some military stores. This term of service continued one month the British troops remaining in Charlotte only about that length of time when this declarant was regularly discharged by his Captain but which has been lost or mislaid with the other discharges of this declarant knows of no person by whom he can prove his services in this tour. This declarant states that in a few days after his discharge he again entered the service as a volunteer under a Captain Stephen Alexander. This was about the first of December 1780. Captain Alexander sent out with his company immediately after the British Army who were now marching towards Guilford Court house in North Carolina and between Charlotte and the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River we fell in with Colonel Francis Block of Rowan County North Carolina, with a Regiment of Militia Troops also on his march to Guilford Court house -- we were immediately joined to Colonel Locke's Regiment and were marched together until we reached Guilford County, where we were all placed under the command of General Green [sic, Nathanael Greene], and where we remained in the service until the battle of Guilford Court house which took place in the month of March 1781 -- in which battle this declarant was engaged. Immediately after this battle the British troops marched towards Yorktown -- and this Declarant with his company was regularly dismissed and this ends the 4th term of service of this declarant, making in all 7 months service which this declarant rendered as he has above stated. This Declarant 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.

S/ Jos Purviance

Sworn to and subscribed this day 23rd July 1835 in open Court before me.

S/ H. W. McCorry, Clerk

Questions propounded by the court

1st Where and in what year were you born?

Ans: in Lancaster County & state of Pennsylvania in the 24th day of December 1764.

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

Ans: I had one in the State of North Carolina but forgotten or neglected to bring it with me to this Country.

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

Ans: I was living in Mecklenburg County North Carolina when called into service;

continued to live there after the Revolutionary War until in September 1831 -- when I removed to Jackson County and State of Tennessee where I resided about one year and since that time have lived in Madison County where I now reside.

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

Answer. I was a volunteer --

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

Answer -- I recollect none but Captain Alexander Major Francis Locke and General Green, and the other officers I have named in my Declaration --

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

I received regular discharges from the service which were given me by Captain James White, Captain John White and Captain Alexander -- but have lost or left them in North Carolina as I have stated in my declaration.

[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.]

I am acquainted [with] Jonas Clark and William D. Crowell who lived in my present neighborhood

[H. W. McCorry, Clerk, and William D. Crowell gave was amounted to the standard supporting affidavit -- Crowell also stated that the only clergyman in the neighborhood was so afflicted by rheumatism that he was unable to appear in court.]

[fn p. 19]

State of Tennessee Madison County: to wit

The supplemental Declaration of Joseph Purviance of the County of Madison and State of Tennessee aforesaid for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the act of Congress passed on the 7th of June 1832.

In addition to what this declarant has already stated in his original declaration which is now on file in the office of Pensions, War Department in Washington city. This declarant states that in the year 1780 orders were issued by the Governor of North Carolina (Abner Nash as well as this declarant recollects was at that time Governor) under the authority of the legislature of the said State of North Carolina to raise troops by drafts and volunteers, for the purpose of suppressing the Tories who had united and raised a force in the neighborhood of the Waxhaws in South Carolina -- and in pursuance of this order this declarant volunteered as he has stated in his original Declaration under Captain James White, whose company was attached to the brigade commanded by General Davidson [William Lee Davidson] -- This was the first tour of service of this declarant. The second tour this declarant served under the same Captain James White having volunteered again -- and his Captain White's company was attached in this second tour to

the brigade commanded by General Smallwood. After General Smallwood withdrew his Army from the Waxhaw settlements this declarant returned home and volunteered under Captain John White a brother of Captain James White the latter having been promoted to the rank of Major, and Captain John White's company was placed under the command of General Davidson and by his orders placed at Fifer's to guard the military stores at that place. The British Army which had been stationed for some weeks at Charlotte now took up their line of march northward for the purpose of meeting General Greene -- and the military stores were placed under the charge of Colonel Francis Locke and guarded by his Regiment, and this declarant regularly discharged; at this time troops were raising according to the orders of the Governor to be sent home to join General Greene -- as it was expected he would be attacked by the British forces which had just left Charlotte -- accordingly this declarant volunteered again under Captain Stephen Alexander and was ordered on to join Colonel Francis Locke's Regiment. This declarant states that in pursuance of this order they set out -- in 2 or 3 days came up to and joined Colonel Locke's Regiment where this declarant remained until after Battle of Guilford Court house and this Regiment was placed under the command of General Greene so soon as we were able to reach his Army which was several weeks before the battle took place.

S/ Jos Purviance

[fn p. 14: On October 24, 1853 in Carroll County Tennessee, Paciance Purviance [sic, Patience Purviance], 67, filed for a widow's pension under the 1853 act stating that she is the widow of Joseph Purviance, a pensioner for which services in the revolution; that she married him she thinks sometime in October 1834; that her husband died February 27, 1845; and that she remains his widow.