

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension Application of William Vaughn: W2708

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of Virginia}
Grayson County} Ss.

On this 24th day of September 1832 personally appeared in open Court, before the Justices of the Court of Grayson County, now sitting, William Vaughn a resident of Grayson County, aged 71 years, who being first 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 the service of the United States, in the year before the battle of Guilford was fought [Battle of Guilford Courthouse, 15 March 1781], as a substitute for William Vaughn, the elder, and marched under a Capt from Hillsboro [sic: Hillsborough] in North Carolina, whose name was Phillip Webber of Goochland County, Virginia, and joined Gen'l. [Edward] Steven's division of militia at, or near the same place. He remained at Hillsboro some time, and then marched on through Guilford & Salisbury to Charlotte in North Carolina, and then marched down to the Pee dee river and took up winter quarters near the Cheraw Hills [in South Carolina]. He remained there until about the 8th day of Feby. of the year the battle of Guilford was fought, and then marched to old trading ford on the Yadkin river [several miles NE of Salisbury], where he & those with him came very nearly in contact with a part of Gen'l. Cornwallis's army, having crossed the river late in the evening [4 Feb 1781], and the enemy arriving there early in the same night. Preparation was immediately made to give battle to the enemy, but they did not cross the river at that time, because they were attacked the same night by [Gen. Daniel] Morgan and his men, who after some severe fighting retreated, or at least the guns ceased firing - on the next day he was, with those with him in a fight of the enemy, and kept up a pretty smart fire during the day across the Yadkin. The most of the firing was done by a party of Catawba Indians who were friendly. From here he was marched by the aforesaid Capt. Webber, back through Guilford County and on to Pittsylvania old Courthouse [in VA] and there discharged, the declarant does not now remember the precise time he was in the Service, but is very certain it was 6 months, and perhaps more. He recollects that Gen'l Green took the Command of the troops while at, or near Cheraw. [sic: Nathanael Greene took command from Horatio Gates on 2 Dec 1780 at Charlotte NC.] He recollects of a Majr Morris & Capt. Threadgill, who were officers in the same division of the army in which the declarant served. He recollects to have seen Gen'l Gates at Hillsboro, in North Carolina. Shortly ~~after~~ before [sic] the battle of Guilford the declarant was called into the militia service under Capt. Jeremiah Pate and marched through Salisbury & Charlotte to Ninety-Six, a place then so called in the State of South Carolina, where he was constantly engaged in fighting the enemy, for fifteen days and nights, with but little interruption. Gen'l Green Commanded the Americans at the time. [Col. Henry] Lee came with his Company and remained with the other army until the whole American force retreated. This was what is called the Siege of 96 [22 May - 19 June 1781]. He was then marched across broad river and taken out of his company for a tour[?] on guard, and went down upon the Wateree [River] near Camden. At this place his Capt. dismissed him, and all who was with him, but gave no written discharges. He had a written discharge for the first tour which is now lost. He served 3 months in the last tour, making his whole service 9 months. — He was born in Hanover County Virginia in the year 1760 and has the record of his age now in his possession. He lived in Bedford County Va. when he entered the United States Service, and has lived where he now does, in Grayson County Va., since the revolution. He was a substitute as aforesaid the first tour, and the second he served in a militia company called regularly into the service.

He has no documentary evidence of his services. he is known to John Fielder and Dennis Fielder contemporary survivors who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier in the revolution.

Sworn, to and subscribed, the day & year aforesaid

[signed] W Vaughn

NOTE: On 27 Jan 1851 Elizabeth Vaughn, 73, applied for a pension stating that she married William Vaughn on 8 May 1794, and he died 22 March 1841. Her application includes a family record giving the date of birth of William Vaughn as 18 Nov 1760 and that of his widow, Betsy Fielder, daughter of John Fielder. Her date of birth is illegible, but a typed summary states that it was 17 Feb 1777. The family record also lists names and dates of their children.

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Vaughn¹ (Vaughan) W2708

Elizabeth f88VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

10/31/11

[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. 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 fails 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 errors or omissions to my attention.]

State of Virginia Grayson County: SS

On this 24th day of September 1832 personally appeared in open Court, before the Justices of the Court of Grayson County, now sitting, William Vaughn a resident of Grayson County, aged seventy-one years, who being first 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 the service of the United States, in the year before the battle of Guilford [March 15, 1781] was fought, as a Substitute for William Vaughn, the elder, and marched under a Captain from Hillsboro in North Carolina, whose name was Philip Webber of Goochland County, Virginia, and joined General Stevens' division of militia, or near the same place, He remained at Hillsborough some time, and then marched on through Guilford and Salisbury to Charlotte in North Carolina, and then marched down to the Pedee River and took up winter quarters near the Cheraw Hills. He remained there until about the 8th of February of the year the battle of Guilford was fought, and then marched to the old trading Ford on the Yadkin River, where he and those with him came very nearly in contact with a part of General Cornwallis' Army, having crossed the River late in the evening, and the enemy arriving there early in the same night, preparations were immediately made to give battle to the enemy, but they did not cross the River at that time, because they were attacked the same night by Morgan and his men, who after some severe fighting retreated, or at least the guns ceased firing – On the next day he was, with those with him in sight of the enemy, and kept up a pretty smart fire during the day across the Yadkin. The most of the firing was done by a party of Catawba Indians who were friendly. From here he was marched by the aforesaid Captain Webber, back through Guilford County and on to Pittsylvania old Court-house and there discharged. The declarant does not now remember the precise time he was in the service, but is very certain it was six months, and perhaps more. He recollects that General Green [Nathanael Greene] had the command of the troops while at, or near Cheraw, He recollects of a Major Morris & Captain Threadgill who were officers in the same division of the Army in which the declarant served. He recollects to have seen General Gates at Hillsboro in North Carolina. Shortly before the battle of Guilford the declarant was called into the militia service under Captain Jeremiah Pate and marched through Salisbury & Charlotte to Ninety Six, I place then so called in the State of South Carolina, where he was constantly engaged in fighting the enemy, for fifteen days and night, with but little intermission, General Greene commanded the Americans at the time. Lee came with his Company and remained with the other Army until the whole American force retreated. This was what is called the Siege of 96. He was then marched across broad River and taken out of his

¹ BLWt29019-160-55

Company for a wagon guard, and went down upon the Wateree [River] near Camden. At this place his Captain dismissed him, and all who were with him, but gave no written discharges. – He had a written discharge for the first term which is now lost. He served three months in the last tour, making his whole service nine months. – He was born in Hanover County Virginia in the year 1760 and has a record of his age now in his possession. He lived in Bedford County Virginia when he entered the United States Service, and has lived where he now does in Grayson County Virginia since the revolution. He was a substitute as aforesaid the first term, and the second he served in a militia company called regularly into the service.

He has no documentary evidence of his services. He is known to John Fielder and Dennis Fielder contemporary survivors who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day & year aforesaid

S/ W. Vaughan



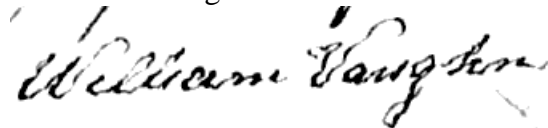
[John Fielder and Dennis Fielder gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[f p 81]

On this 25th day of June 1833 personally appeared in open Court before the Justices of the Court of Grayson County, now setting, William Vaughn, an applicant for a pension under the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 and being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath make the following amendment to his Original declaration made in this Court on the 24th of September 1832 in order to obtain the benefit of the said act of Congress passed June 7th 1832: That he entered the service of the United States as a substitute for William Vaughn the elder in the year 1780, being the year previous to the battle of Guilford in the State of North Carolina, which was fought as well as he remembers in March 1781, and this declarant served under the officers, the length of time, and at the places set forth in his original declaration. This declarant was then drafted into the Militia service & served a term of 3 months, at the Siege of Ninety Six under the officers and at the places stated in his original declaration. This applicant was advised that the testimony of two credible witnesses if neither was a clergyman would be sufficient, where there was no clergyman convenient, and that as the reason why he did not obtain the certificate of one to his original declaration. He now complies with the letter of the law in that particular this declarant has no documentary evidence of his services and knows of no individual now living by whom he can prove his services, and believes that such proof cannot be had.

Sworn to and subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

S/ William Vaughn



[John Vaughn, a clergyman, and Nathan Thomas gave another standard supporting affidavit.]

[f p 10: On January 27th, 1851 in Grayson County Virginia, Elizabeth Vaughn, 73, filed for a widow's pension under the 1848 act stating that she is the widow of William Vaughn a revolutionary war pensioner; that she was married to him May 8, 1794; that her husband died

March 22, 1841 and that she remains his widow. She signed her application with her mark.]

[f p 13: family record:

William Vaughn was born November 18th 1760

Betsey von the daughter of John Fielder was born 1777 was married the 8th day of May 1794
the ages of their children

John Vaughn was born May 25th 1795 taken sick October 6 and deceased October 16th 1809

William Vaughn was born November 30th 1797

Nancy Vaughn was born March 15th 1800

Robert Vaughn was born November 13th 1801

David Vaughn was born July 30th 1804

Clarke Vaughn was born March 17th 1808

Polley Vaughn was born November 13th 1809

Hulday Vaughn was born February 19th 18?? [could be 1815]

John Vaughn the 2nd was born September 30th 1816]

[f p 16: on April 19, 1855 in Grayson County Virginia, Elizabeth Vaughn, 77 filed for her bounty land entitlement as the widow of William Vaughn.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$30 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 9 months service as a private in the Virginia militia. Veteran's widow was pensioned at the rate of \$130 per annum commencing 30th September 1865 after deducting payments made to her previously.]