

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of James Sherer W4512

Theodocia Sherer

f42SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 6/27/11 & 6/7/15

[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 9]

State of Georgia, Henry County

On this 28th day of December in the year 1832, personally appeared in open court before Absolum Jones, a Justice of the Inferior Court for Henry County in said County, James Shirror [sic, Sherer, Sherrer, Sherren] a resident of Henry County, aged Seventy five 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 under the following named officers and served as herein stated. [That he entered the service] As a volunteer under Samuel Morrow Capt., James Duggin's [James Dugan's?] Lieut.: he messed with his Capt & Lieut.—Thomas & William Starks; does not recollect the others of the same Horse company. This company was raised in what was then 96 District now called Newberry District where Deponent lived. This company (in part) marched to the Frontiers of S. Ca. where [sic, on] Reedy River after joining the army at Snow Camps. This deponent was one of a Guard & at the head of it to take care of two or three prisoners, one of the name of William Willis [the name is written over, could be "Williams" or "Wallace"], a Tory—the principal officers at the Snow Camps on Duncan Creek were Genl. Richardson [Richard Richardson], Col. Williams [probably an erroneous reference to then Major Andrew Williamson], Col. Lindsey & Major Smith—there was no regularity in officers at that day which would have impressed the different grades upon Deponent's recollection. Deponent cannot recollect the date of his entering the service, but knows or within reason it was two weeks before the falling of the deep snow which gave the place the name of the Snow Camps. He thinks this was in 1774 [sic, 1776] in January or December [1775]. He continued in active service: was sent off home with the prisoners (suspected only of disloyalty) to do with them as his discretion should direct. About this time, it was surmised that the Indians & Tories were rising against us. He was next called to Lindley's Fort to defend the Frontier—continued there a considerable time; cannot recollect how long—but from a short time after the Snow Camps until August or September. The only reason though for firing upon [sic, during] these months is that new Peach Brandy was ready for market & some of his comrades drank too freely—during his stay in the Fort, he was under Thomas Lindsey & Lewis Hogg, Lieut. afterwards Major. There were three or four other companies; Captains not recollected. Col. Williams [James Williams] commanded, was afterwards killed at 96 [sic, Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780]. During the stay at the Fort, Indians & white men attacked the Fort in the night, but were defeated by our forces which marched out of the Fort [it] being badly constructed and dispersed the enemy & took the painted

white men prisoners—among them Zachariah Sparks—These forces returned homeward—remained a few days and on being called again, assembled at an old Blockhouse on the waters of Reedy River; remained there at least four months performing no other active services but scouting. Deponent, part of the aforesaid forces, marched to Keowee Old Town on Seneca River; remained a considerable time—reckons it four or five months before arriving at the last mentioned place. The Indians killed a man by the name of Sallvedore [sic, Francis Salvador], deponent thinks he held the office of adjutant, was eminent for his bravery and much admired—Genl. Williamson's Army (he was then suspected of Treason) marched near us—we joined it, and marched with his army across Seneca River, Tugaloo River, then Oconee River on Upper Georgia, then near what was called the Standing Peach Tree, a number of men & officers refused to go further for want of food & returned apart of the army sent out on discovery—were surrounded & would [have] been taken by the Indians in a Wilderness—But for relief given by the arrival of the main body—the parties, some in many instances into personal & single combat—there was a desperate struggle for two hours until the reinforcement came up. Col. Lacy [Edward Lacey] of the American army was wounded and died—this Battle was distinguished by the name of the Ring fight [August 12, 1776] —the whole [army] was temporarily disbanded in the winter season. Deponent was again (as he always before) [?] the first act of volunteering—called into active service under Capt. Levi Casey & his brother Abner, Lieut.—met the army in Newberry under the command of General Pickens [Andrew Pickens] —highest in command—& Col. Thomas Duggins [Thomas Dugan], Major Smith—Capt. Lindsey & others not recollected commanded companies. The army marched to the Savannah River, crossed the river into Georgia and was stationed at Briar Creek waiting the arrival of the army—recrossed the river upon hearing that Charleston was attacked; marched on the ridge road leading to Charleston; crossed Edisto River and went into Amelia Township. Hearing of the capture of Charleston [May 12, 1780], [we] turned and crossed the Santee River; marched up the country near Columbia and were dispersed; every man to shift for himself without any orders—Deponent & others went home & in small companies concerted themselves as well as possible, never staying at home a night. About this time, a number of our men (deceptively) took the protection offered by the British. This deponent was then in Newberry where he remained until a number of scouting parties united and marched to Edisto and Bush River in search of Tories—found them in considerable numbers in and about Edisto Swamp; defeated them in several instances & returned home to the usual hiding places and again returned to some of the last mentioned places, the usual [?] of the Tories and again returned home. In this kind of service they continued until Peace was declared and [for] some time afterwards. Deponent and others were stationed upon the waters of the Bush River; our force was under the command of Col. Casey. This deponent's company was commanded by Capt. Edwin Burgin [war department interpreted this as "Burgess"] (Father & John Burgin his son were nominated officers).

This deponent by reason of loss of memory—being exceedingly infirm, is unable to state precisely how long his served—particularly is he unable to recollect dates—he knows he was active in service (with the exception of his absence at home for one or more weeks by permission) from two weeks previous to the Snow Camps until the close of the war—he cannot recollect dates—his memory is much impaired from disease, though old his constitution has never been sound since the fatigues and want of nourishment in Williamson's expeditions—a number died soon after this from diseases supposed to have originated in that service. This Deponent once received from Capt. Morrow of Newberry County what was called an Indent for, he thinks, \$300. Deponent lent to a Col. Lindsay—which he wanted to trade for goods in

Charleston—Lindsay died, never returned his Indent or paid for it—which Indent contained a certificate of Deponent's services—for a time (not recollected)—entitling him to \$300.00. Deponent has never received a written discharge. Indeed the volunteers of S. Ca. seemed generally to be looked upon by their officers as acting more from a love of Country & home than from compulsion or upon the principle of Military obedience. This deponent believes his services continued as before mentioned and for that service he claims a pension. If it is not, then for the time which the Indent given him, will then by reference to the amounts allowed at that time. Deponent knows he was in service at least three years. Deponent has no documentary evidence of his service. Richard Speak [or Speck or Speake], formerly of Newberry District S. Ca. now of Butts County Georgia is a witness to some part of Deponent's service.

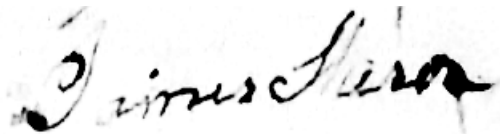
Deponent was born as he has been informed by his parents in Chester County Pennsylvania at Cross Ford Village in the year 1756; was moved to So. Ca. in Newberry District at 8 or ten years of age; lived there he thinks thirty years; moved to Wilkinson County; from that to Henry County where he has resided seven or eight years; Sarah Connors widow of Col. Connor died (Sarah Speak [or Speck] widow of Col. Speak [or Speck] died in S. Ca.) knows him. Major John Hatcher, a revolutionary soldier of Wilkinson County now & William Beck a Justice of the Inferior Court of Henry County & Daniel Jolly a Justice of the Peace formerly of Wilkinson County know him; also the Rev'd Joshua S. Callaway & Berryman H. Wilson his neighbors know him.

Deponent's witness, Richard Speak [or Speck], is the only person now living who was with the Deponent in service—Hezekiah Speak [or Speck] of Newton County knows of his service.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatsoever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ James Shirer



[p 25]

Georgia Butts County: Personally came before me George T. Speake one of the justices of the peace in and for said County Richard Speake¹ a Revolutionary Pensioner of the United States enrolled in the South Carolina Pension List and after being duly sworn deposed and saith that he was personally acquainted with James Sherrer the person now applying for a pension under the act of Congress of the 7th of June 1832 before the Revolutionary War in time of the same and ever since and that he is now personally acquainted with said James Sherrer deponent believes that said Sherrer is now about seventy-five years old that at the time of the war he resided in the State of South Carolina in the District of Cambridge or Ninety Six after the late division Newberry District. Deponent further saith that said Sherrer was in an expedition called the snow camps as a volunteer under the command of General Richardson against the Tories and served in another expedition against the Cherokees and Tories under the command of Colonel Williams and was stationed at Lindley's old Fort with deponent and deponent further saith that the above service was rendered in the State of South Carolina deponent further saith that said Sherrer

¹ [Richard Speake S38395](#)

served in another expedition against the Indians on the frontiers of South Carolina and Georgia under the command of General Williamson deponent saith that he believes that said Sherrer served all the above services as a volunteer and deponent further saith that he does not remember the dates of the above services nor the time that he said Sherrer served. Deponent was engaged in the service of the United States as a regular soldier a part of the time and the other part as a militia man in the services of the state of South Carolina. Deponent saith that said Sherrer was a true friend to the States during the Revolutionary War and that said Sherrer now resides in the County of Henry State of Georgia and he is the identical James Sherrer alluded to in the foregoing affidavit.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the first day of August 1832.

S/ Richard Speake, X his mark

[p 29: Benjamin H Wilson, a clergyman, and Daniel Nolly gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

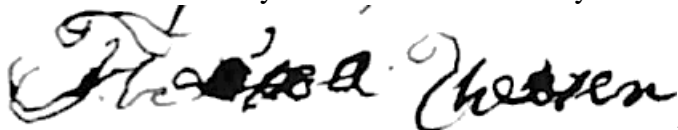
[p 30]

Georgia Henry County: Before me John Walker a justice of the said County personally came James Sherer who after 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 time he was in the service but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below and in the following grades. For three years I served as a private – I served one of the above three as a horseman and found my own horse, gun & ammunition & for such service I claim a pension. I was in the war every year from my first service till after peace & never made a crop, I never worked or had three months to myself in any year during my service.

Sworn to and subscribed this 12th May 1833

S/ James Sherer

[p 8: On December 19, 1837 in Henry County Georgia, Theodosia Sherrer, 81, filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 act stating that she is the widow of James Sherrer, a pensioner of the United States for his services in the revolutionary war; that she married him in the year 1779 and that her husband died December 23, 1833 and that she remains his widow. She submitted the following Bible record in support of her claim saying she had no record of her marriage but the record of her children's first including that of her oldest child recorded in said record as Ann Lindsey wife of Samuel Lindsey.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Theodosia Sherrer'. The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid and somewhat stylized.

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[p 6: family record]

Samuel Linddsey [Lindsey] born 19th of July 1773

Ann Lindsay his wife born 24 March 1780 mared [married the 10 March 1805 to Samuel Lindsey]

Thomas Lindsey born May 13 1806

James Lindsey born February 12 1808

Lidia Lindsey born January 30 1810

Samuel Lindsey born June 14 1812

Samuel Lindsey died September 25 1812

Thomas Sherrer born November 17 1782
Frances Sherrer born December 24 1784
Margrett Sherrer born October 11th 1786
Richard Sherrer born November 17th 1788
John Sherrer born October 12, 1790
Sarah Sherrer born April 6, 1793
Abigail Sherrer born March 31, 1795
William Sherrer born July 14 1798

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Samuel Samuel Lindsey Born 19 July 1773	Thomas Sherrer Born November 17 - 1782
Ann Lindsey his wife Born 24 March 1780 = Nov. 10 March 1805	Frances Sherrer Born December 24 1784
Thomas Sherrer	Margrett Sherrer Born October 11 - 1786
Thos ^d Lindsey Born May 13 - 1806	Richard Sherrer Born November 17 1788
James Lindsey Born February 12 1809	John Sherrer Born October 12 - 1790
Lidia Lindsey Born January 30 - 1810	Sarah Sherrer Born April 6 1793
Samuel Lindsey Born June 14 1812	Abigail Sherrer Born March 31 1795
Samuel Lindsey died September 25 - 1812	Wm. Sherrer Born July 14 1798

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$55.10 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a private in the South Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]