

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Collins W6735

Phebe Collins

fn65VA[SC/NC]

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 5/18/11 & 2/17/16

[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.]

[p 52]

State of Georgia Hall County: On this the \_\_day of September 1832 personally appeared in open Court before Ezekiel Buffington, Joseph Dunegan & Thomas S Tate sitting a Court of Ordinary Judges of the Inferior Court of said County now sitting John Collins Senior a resident of Hall County & State of Georgia aged seventy-one years who 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 on the 7th day of June 1832.

That he entered the Service of the United States under the following named Officers & served as herein stated to wit volunteered under the command of Colonel Neal on the 10th day of May 1776 he being then fifteen years and five months old and continued in service until about the last of October in the same year the said Colonel Neal & Lieutenant Colonel Watson being with the Regiment alternately – that after marching about & having some small skirmishes they marched to what was then called the middle settlements of the Cherokee Indians General Andrew Williamson having the command and Colonels Sumpter [Thomas Sumter] Thompson, Middleton and Thomas being a long that on the waters of Tennessee River they had a General engagement with the Indians.

That sometime about the last of October 1778 he substituted in the place of a man by the name of Thomas Harrison in a Regiment of drafted Militia of South Carolina under the command of the above mentioned Colonel Neal and marched to the frontiers of Georgia to guard said frontiers against the Creek Indians & Tories. The term of a Militia tour in South Carolina applicant does not distinctly recollect but thinks it was two months having served out his time he returned to South Carolina and immediately substituted in the place of one Moses Kemp in a Battalion of Horse Militia man under the command of Major Francis Ross & marched towards the Georgia line passing General Williamson's Army near Augusta continued on and joined the Army of General Ash [John Ashe] at Briar Creek and in about three days after his arrival the Army was disgracefully defeated Applicant obtained no knowledge of the officers commanding at this place except that he knows General Ashe had the command & that General Elbert was also there. After the defeat Major Ross with such of his men as could be found returned to where General Williamson lay near Augusta after being detained there some time they were disbanded about the 15th of March 1779. And immediately after getting home deponent substituted in the place of a man by the name of McIntire (he believes Daniel) and marched in a Regiment commanded by Colonel Charles McDowell & Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Tinning [Hugh Tinnen] the former of Burke County North Carolina the latter of Hillsboro in the same State, this Tour

was for three months, after joining head quarters, during this campaign deponent was in some small skirmishes and in the Battle at Stono General Lincoln having the command of the Army, General Pulaski was also there together with Colonels Lewis, Mayborn [perhaps a reference to Robert Mebane] & many other officers General John Butler commanding the Regiment to which deponent was,

After being disbanded deponent returned home sometime in September 1779 and shortly after substituted in the place of a man by the name of Nichols who was drafted in Lincoln County North Carolina to March to Charleston South Carolina deponent marched to Charleston and encamped within a mile and a half of the city until the expiration of his tour doing no active service nor mixing with any other troops during the time, deponent further states that there were four regiments of the North Carolina [militia?] under the command of General Linnington [Lillington], Colonel Hampton and Lieutenant Colonel Hamwright [Hambright], Major Henry Dickson [Henry Dixon] & Major Sharp [Anthony Sharpe] being that & deponent being under the command of Colonel Hambright, deponent acting during this last tour as an orderly Sergeant. And deponent further states that about the time that his tour of service at this place expired four Captains turned out to raise a Regiment of volunteers to serve until the 24th day of June following to defend Charleston against the British armed fleet then a lying off Charleston. Colonel Archibald Lighttle [Archibald Lytle] of Hillsboro North Carolina and Major John Habersham took the command of these companies deponent enrolled himself under Captain John Lowman of Salisbury North Carolina the Companies were then marched into Charleston and regular disciplined Commenced when Colonel Lytle took deponent from the ranks and appointed him Sergeant Major in which capacity he acted as long as the Regiment stood the siege having lasted about forty-two days at which time General Lincoln capitulated and made a surrender of Charleston when the American Army became prisoners of war the Militia & Volunteers being paroled deponent returned to Lincoln County in North Carolina the place to which he was paroled and after the British overran all South Carolina Colonel Ferguson marched into the upper part of the State when deponent was taken and carried to his camp accused with a breach of parole, tried for his life and sentenced to be hung but fortunately effected his escape, this circumstance and the confused state of the Country induced deponent to seek refuge in the Army again, but no opportunity of offering for him to attached himself to a regular Army in the manner he wished he fell in with some scouting refugees from the State of Georgia & South Carolina under no regularity or disciplined each one coming and going as he plays & remained with them until after the Battle at Guilford Court house North Carolina, during this time he was at the battle at Kings Mountain where Ferguson was killed and all his men killed or taken at this battle Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby & Sevier commanded with some other field officers the Deponent was also at the battle at the Cowpens where General Morgan defeated Colonel Tarleton deponent and his party getting there after that engagement had commenced & leaving the same night Knows but little of the officers he recollects however that General Morgan had the command and that Colonel Washington was there with his Dragoons he also recollects a Major Pickens who was there at Guilford Courthouse the case was pretty much the same the party with whom deponent went got there after the fighting commenced and left the Army the next morning, deponent had now been about six months with a party of men who observed no regularity Sometimes consisting of seventy or eighty men & sometimes no more than ten sometimes calling one man Captain & sometimes another our practice was to keep as near the flanks or rear of the enemy as we dared do occasionally taking a horse or a prisoner from them Sometimes chasing a foraging party and sometimes being chased in turn. After the battle at

Guilford Courthouse deponent finding himself & horse much emaciated, fatigued and almost naked except a pair of buckskin breeches he quit the Army and went to Henry County Virginia, where he soon became acquainted with a Colonel Penn [Abraham Penn] who informed him that the Militia Regiment which he commanded was called for and that he would March in a few days and if deponent would substitute in place of one of the drafted man and get himself some clothing he said Colonel Penn would keep his horse well at his own expense and when they started he would appoint him adjutant to his Regiment which proposition deponent exceeded to & substituted in the place of one Jones. When arriving at the place of rendezvous Colonel Penn gave deponent a certificate saying that he was appointed adjutant to the Regiment with the rank of Lieutenant and was to be obeyed accordingly under this appointment deponent remained about six months with the Virginia Militia still acting as Adjutant though the officers and privates were relieved two or three times he being in the time commanded by Colonels Penn, Caloway, Jones, Skipper &c and Majors Warler [perhaps, George Waller], Vogee & two others whose names he does not recollect, the brigade was under the command of General Lawson, deponent was in some slight skirmishes one at old Jamestown where General Wayne fought the British with an unequal force deponent was also at the Siege of York Town when Cornwallis was taken and deponent further states that during this campaign they had General officers with them as Generals Wayne, Steuben, Marquis de Lafayette and General Washington &c. Shortly after Cornwallis's surrender the Virginia Militia was disbanded and deponent received a certificate from Colonels Jones & Skipper and returned to what is now called York District South Carolina the place of his infancy & childhood and has never seen Virginia since, deponent remained in South Carolina until the following March 1782 when there being a call for the militia where deponent was called on to stand a draft which he refused to do preferring to volunteer and did so marched to the place of rendezvous at Orangeburg the South Carolina Militia being badly organized & disciplined many squads coming to their place of rendezvous without even a Sergeant with them Colonel Winn about three captains & three or four lieutenants had the command of about three hundred men. Colonel Winn ordered a part of the men to hold an election among themselves for officers to command them they did so and chose deponent Captain and one Black Lieutenant. Colonel Winn gave deponent a certificate similar to the one he received in Virginia that he was elected Captain and was to be obeyed accordingly under said certificate he kept the command of some men until about the last of October though he knows of no good they done except to eat some beef & rice lying about Orangeburg the four hole Bridge & Dodgester [Dorchester] he remaining with the Army mainly for the name of being in the Army and being called Captain Collins. Colonels Winn, Bratton, Lyon &c commanded these militia occasionally.

He has no documentary evidence.

He 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.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

Test: S/ Thos. S. Tate, JIC

S/ Jno Collins Senr.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jno Collins Senr", written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

[James Whitten, a clergyman, and Minor W. Brown gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 50]

Amendment to the declaration of John Collins Senior

Georgia Hall County: personally appeared before us the undersigned Justices of the Court of Ordinary in the said County John Collins Senior who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below and in the following grades: For the year 1776 I served 5 months and 17 days as a private Soldier, For the year 1778 I served 2 months and 15 days as a private. For the year 1779 I served 11 months & 5 days, 3 months and 15 days of which time I served as an orderly Sergeant (it being the 3 last months of that year) the former part of which I acted as a private Soldier. For the year 1780 I served 8 months and 7 days, 4 months & 25 days of which time I acted as a Sergeant Major the other 3 months & 5 days I acted as a private Soldier & in addition to the above service was a prisoner and the custody of the enemy 2 months in said year; For the year 1781, I served one month & 19 days as a private Soldier – and 6 months & 7 days in the same year I acted as an adjutant and ranked as a Lieutenant. For the year 1782 I served 6 months & 15 days with a brevet commission as Captain which commission together with my commission received from Colonel Penn of Virginia and my Sergeant's warrant & certificate as Sergeant Major with sundry other papers & books were burned in my house which was burned on the night of the 23rd day of December 1825 and for which Services I claim a Pension. I was not engaged in any civil pursuit during the time of my service.

Deponent further states that he was born in Frederick County State of Maryland on the 9th day of December 1760.

1<sup>st</sup> That he has no record of his age but has frequently seen the same at his father's before he left him.

That Minor W Brown, James Whitten, Major John Bates are persons to whom I am well known & can testify to my veracity & character and the opinion which prevails as to my revolutionary services.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 7th day of May 1833

S/ John Collins, Senior

State of Georgia, County of Hall

On this 27<sup>th</sup> day of January 1834 personally appeared in open court before John Bates, Wiley E. Woods and John M McAfee—Justices of the Inferior Court of said County John Collins, Senior a resident of Said County & State aged Seventy three years the ninth [?] day of December last 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 7<sup>th</sup>, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

On or about the first of April 1776 the Cherokee Indians broke out in the frontiers of South Carolina and committed many depredations, in consequence of which the Militia were called out. Some were drafted and some volunteered for six months or during the Campaign. On the 10<sup>th</sup> day of May 1776, I volunteered as a private Soldier or militiaman under Capt. Robert McAfee for six months or during the campaign and was attached to Col. Neal's Regiment and marched to a Fort on Synaca [sic, Seneca] I think called Fort Independence. There we remained six or eight weeks where we had frequent skirmishes with the Indians and from there marched to what was then called the Middle Settlements of Cherokee Nation where we had a severe engagement with the Indians and defeated them with a loss on our side of twenty seven killed

and seventy three wounded. Genl. Andrew Williamson had command of the American army at this place. Cols. Neal, Thomas, Middleton, & Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] (afterwards Genl. Sumter) were with the army. After this battle we marched about skirmishing through the Nation some weeks then returned to the white settlement and were discharged which was on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of October in the Same year. I went to my father's who lived in what was then called Camden District South Carolina where I remained until some time in the month of October 1778 when I left my father's contrary to his will and went to where one Thomas Harrison lived who was a drafted militiaman and hired myself to him as a Substitute for a two month tour of duty and was placed under the command of Capt. Robert McAfee and attached to Col. Neal's Regiment and marched to Philip's Fort on Little River in Wilkes County State of Georgia; remained there some weeks; left a part of the detachment at that place & I with the other part was marched to a place called Powell's Fort now called Pawettow near the high shoals of the Ogeechee River in Georgia where we remained until we were relieved by other troops. I was two months in this Service exclusive of the time spent in marching to the Fort. I was there discharged and immediately before leaving the Fort Substituted again in the place of a man whose name I do not recollect. He had served out about half his time which was a two months tour he being a private militiaman. I remained at this place until the end of the tour. I then started home and on the way met a Battalion of drafted horsemen under the command of Major Francis Ross. I here substituted into the Battalion in the place of a man by the name of Moses Kemp as a private soldier under the command of Capt. Thoms Barrow and marched to where Genl. Ashe lay on Brier Creek in the State of Georgia where we remained a few days when we were attacked by the British and shamefully defeated. After the defeat the South Carolina militia and I with them rambled in small squads up the Country to where Genl. Williamson lay with this few men near Augusta where we remained until the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 1779 to the best of my recollection at which time I was discharged having served two months and ten days in the year 1778 and two months & seventeen days in the year 1779. I then started to see my acquaintances who lived near the North Carolina line (having no home) and just as I got into the Settlement where I intended going I met a man by the name of Daniel McEntire [sic, McIntyre?] who hired me to take his place in the North Carolina militia for three months. I was placed under the command of Capt. Benjamin Hardin as a private militiaman; Col. Charles McDowell & Lieutenant Hugh Finning were with the Regiment. We were marched to a little Village called Charlotte in Mecklenburg County North Carolina & rendezvoused eight to ten days there meeting other troops. We then marched to the Savannah River opposite Augusta and Genl. Lincoln's head quarters. After remaining there two or three weeks we crossed over into Georgia and marched down near to Brier Creek then crossed the River again and pursued the British who were on their march to Charleston. After getting to Bacon's Bridge on the Ashley River we learned that the British had changed their route. We remained there several days watching the intentions of the enemy. We then marched to Ferguson's Swamp where we remained several weeks. At length, the enemy having entrenched themselves at the Stono Inlet, we then marched down and attacked & drove them out. We then returned to the encampment and remained a considerable time waiting for other troops or relief. I was then discharged with the North Carolina troops having served about four months and returned to the neighborhood of my friends where I remained but two nights when a man by the name of James Nichols came in search of me to whom I hired as a substitute for a three months tour of duty as a private militiaman and was placed under the command of Capt. James Neal and was immediately appointed orderly Sergeant to this Company and attached to a Regiment under the command of Col. Hampton & Lieutenant Col Hamright [sic, Hambright?] and marched to

Charlotte in Mecklenburg County North Carolina it being the place of Rendezvous and from there to Charleston or the Smoky Camps near the City where we remained until our time expired. Genl. Linnington[ sic, probably Alexander Lillington] commanded the Brigade consisting of four Regiments. When the foregoing term of service ended, four Captains turned out one from each of the four Regiments to raise each a company to be known as and called the North Carolina Volunteers. These companies were raised for the express purpose of defending Charleston against the British who were then lying near the place in their ships. I enrolled myself into one of these Companies under a Capt. John G. Lowman. In a few days after this we were taken within the walls of the City and put under strict discipline under the command of Col. Archibald Little [sic, Lytle] of Hillsborough North Carolina and Major Habbersham [sic, Habersham] and immediately after being put under discipline, the Col. took me from the ranks and appointed me Sergeant Major to the Regiment in which capacity I continued to act until we were taken prisoners at Charleston. I received the appointment the first of December to the best of my recollection and was taken or surrendered on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of May following. When I received said appointment I received a certificate from the Col. to that effect which certificate was burned in my house together with all the other papers I obtained during the Revolutionary War on the 23rd day of December 1825.

Some days after our surrender I was paroled to Lincoln County North Carolina and after being at home about two months I was taken by a parcel of Tories and carried to where Col. Ferguson lay with a parcel of British and Tories where I was charged with a breach of Parole and tried for my life, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged but by a providential occurrence I effected my escape. This circumstance together with the destructed & confused State of the Country caused me to seek refuge in the army and not having it in my power to join the army in such a manner as I would have preferred I turned in with some South Carolina and Georgia refugees whose practice it was to harass the Tories and occasionally fire on the British Regiments as they passed through the County frequently passing between them and our troops. I continued with these men until after the battle at Guilford Court house during which time I was at Tarleton's defeat at the Cowpens, at Ferguson's defeat at King's Mountain and at the battle at Guilford Court house. After this battle, being almost without clothes and my horse much reduced, I went to Henry County in Virginia where I soon became acquainted with a Col. Penn who finding or believing that I possessed some knowledge of Military matters proposed that if I would substitute in place of some one of the drafted militiaman belonging to his Battalion and thing [?] with myself to get some clothes, he would undertake to put my horse in better plight and would give me the appointment of Adjutant to his Regiment. I accordingly substituted in the place of a man by the name of William Jones who had been drafted for a two months tour. We rendezvoused at one Hubbard's where Col. Penn agreeable to promise give me a certificate of my appointment as Adjutant and to rank as Lieutenant. We marched to Petersburg in Virginia from which place we were soon after driven by the British. We then marched to Powhatan Court house in Virginia where Col. Penn's time of Service ended. Major Waller and several other field officers were in this campaign. I was then recommended by Col. Penn to Col. Calloway who brought down a parcel of militia for the relief of those under Col. Penn. I was retained by Col. Calloway and acted as Adjutant in his regiment until the expiration of his service. A Col. Jones then succeeded him to whom I was likewise recommended and retained as Adjutant and after the Siege had commenced at Little York, Col. Jones recommended me to Col. Shippen who still retained me as Adjutant to the Regiment until after the Surrender of Cornwallis. There were a

number of field officers during the time I was in the Virginia service but Genl. Lawson was commander in chief during the whole time.

I went into the above named service under Col. Penn I think on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 1781 and was discharged the 24<sup>th</sup> of the following October and during said service I was in the battle fought at Old James Town where Col. Jones commanded the Regiment to which I belonged.

After being discharged I procured a certificate from the field officers of my conduct and the opinion they entertained of me and returned to the neighborhood in South Carolina where I was raised where I remained until some time in the month of March 1782 when there was a call for the South Carolina militia and a draft ordered of which I was notified. I insisted they had not the right to draft me and volunteered as a private militiaman for two months when we rendezvoused I found the South Carolina militia badly organized and most wretchedly disciplined many squads of them came in without even a Sergeant to command them. About three hundred privates assembled with three Capts. & one Col. to wit, Col. Winn who issued orders for the men from a certain Section of Country to elect a Capt. & Lieutenant at which election I was elected Capt. and a man by the name of Black was elected Lieutenant. We then marched to Orangeburg Col. Winn having previously given me a brevet Commission as Capt. From Orangeburg we marched to a place called the four hole Bridge at which place Col. Lion relieved Col. Winn with a new draft of militia and they being almost destitute of officers I was retained by the Col. and took command of a company as Capt. We then marched to a place called Dorchester & from there to Bacon's Bridge and about this time Col. Hugh Bratton came down with a parcel of militia for the relief of those under Col. Lion. I was again solicited by Col. Bratton to remain and take command of a company which I did until the last of October 1782 at which time the army was disbanded. I then returned home.

I will now remark that I made it an invariable rule when discharged at the end of a campaign to procure from the field officers a certificate setting forth my conduct & the opinion they entertained of me which certificates together with my Captains' commissions, Certificate of appointment as Adjutant and discharges were all burned in my house on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December 1825.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the Pension Roll of the Agency of any State whatever.

Ans 1<sup>st</sup>: I was born in Frederick County State of Maryland in the year 1760 on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December.

Ans 2<sup>nd</sup>: I have no record of age except one made by myself taken from the one kept by my father which I frequently saw when there.

Ans 3<sup>rd</sup>: I was living in what was at that time called Camden District now called York District in South Carolina—I remained in South Carolina about four years after the Revolutionary War. I then removed to Elbert County, Georgia where I remained nine years. I then removed to Franklin County in Said State where I remained 18 years & until the year 1813 which place is within about twenty miles of this place and from there to Hall County where I have lived upwards of twenty years last past My residence being within ten miles of Gainesville the County Seat of Said County.

Ans 4<sup>th</sup>: I first volunteered and afterwards substituted first for Thomas Harrison—then for a man whose name I do not recollect—then for a man by the name of Moses Kemp—then for a man by the name of Daniel McIntyre—next for a man by the name of Nichols—then volunteered with the North Carolina troops—then volunteered with the Refugees—then substituted for a man

by the name of Jones and continued as Adjutant of the Militia in Virginia for three successive tours making nearly six months I then volunteered again in South Carolina.

Ans 5<sup>th</sup>: In the first tour of service Col. Neal & Lieutenant Col. Watson attended the Regiment alternately; Genl. Williamson was the commander in chief; Col. Sumpter was the only field officer belonging to the Continental line—In the Stono Campaign there were several Genl. & field officers as Genl. Pulaski, Col. Mayburn, Col. Henderson with many others whose names I do not recollect—at the Smoky Camps near Charleston we had no other officers except those belonging to the North Carolina troops to wit, Genl. Linnington, Col., Hampton, Col. Hamright & Major. Henry Dickson [sic, Dixon] who belonged to the Continental Line. Col. Archibald Little [sic, Lytle] was also with us—during the siege at Charleston Genl. Lincoln was commander in chief, Genl. Smallwood, Genl. Hogein [?], Genl. Woodford, Cols. Parker & Habson [?] belonged to the Continental line—there were many other officers who I saw but do not now recall their names.

Ans 6<sup>th</sup>: I received several discharges & never left any campaign without procuring a certificate of discharge my object being to procure a commission in the Continental line all of which certificates or discharges were burned as before stated. These certificates were always obtained from the field officers under whom I served. I received a brevet commission from Col. Penn to act as Adjutant and rank as Lieutenant and another brevet commission from Col. Richard Winn of South Carolina as Captain of a militia company both of which were burned as before stated.

Major Raymond Sanford, Ezekiel Peterson, James McCrowell, James Law, Doctor John M. McAfee, Nehemiah Garrison, Genl. John Bates, Joseph Dunagain, Esquire, Wiley E. Wood, Esqr., Robert Mitchell, Esqr., David C. Neal, Esqr., James W. Jones & Minister W. Brown are all persons who are personally acquainted with me and who would testify as to my character for veracity and their belief of my services as a soldier of the revolution.

Sworn to and Subscribed the day & year first written.

S/ Jno. Collins

M. M. McAfee, J. J. C.

[p 48: Wiley E. Wood, a clergyman, and Minor W. Brown gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 42]

Georgia Hall County: This day personally appeared before me the undersigned William Carr<sup>1</sup> who being duly sworn saith that he was personally acquainted with John Collins the applicant in the foregoing declaration in the Revolutionary War deponent saith that he became acquainted with said Collins in the Cherokee nation when they went to war with that nation or tribe of Indians in the year 1776 he was with him at the Battle with said Indians at a place called Black Whole. He frequently saw said Collins during the War at other places.

Sworn to and subscribed this 27th day of August, 1832

S/ William Carr, X his mark

[fn p. 46] Georgia Hall County: Personally appeared before me William Fleming<sup>2</sup> who being duly sworn saith that he is personally acquainted with John Collins the applicant in the foregoing

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<sup>1</sup> [William Carr R1719](#)

<sup>2</sup> [William Fleming S32250](#)



declaration and that he saw him in the year 1779 at the Defeat of General Ash at Briar Creek and further states that he saw applicant at other times & places and thinks he saw him at the Battle of Stono or at the Stono campaign.

Sworn to and subscribed before made this 3rd day of September 1832.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William O. Fleming". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

[p 45]

Georgia Hall County: Personally appeared before me an acting Justice of the Inferior Court for said County William Carr deposeth and saith on oath that he was well acquainted with John Collins of said County in the Revolutionary War, and recollects well that he was in the battle with said Collins at the battle with the Cherokees in the year 1776. I also recollect that we served a tower [tour] in the latter part of the year 1778, I recollect being at the Stono campaign with said Collins, and recollects being with him in several battles and tours in the Revolutionary War, and certified that he was a good soldier during the War, and to the best of my knowledge I think we served together from the commencement of the War to the end.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th of January 1834

S/ William Carr, X his mark

[p 24]

Georgia Hall County: Personally came before me John Collins Junior who being duly sworn deposeth and saith he is 35 years of age and through all his Raising he has understood that John Collins Senior was an officer and Soldier in the Revolutionary war and has frequently saw John Collins Senior have Papers that he the said John Collins Senior said he obtained in the Revolutionary war and saith that John Collins Senior got part of his house burned on the night of the 23rd of December 1825 in which he knows that there was sundry Books and papers were consumed and his family Believes that the papers that he obtained in the Revolutionary War were consumed at that time.

S/ John Collins Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before made this 27th of January 1834

S/ James M Connell, JP

[p 31]

Georgia Hall County

I John Collins hereby relinquish all claims of my service as Adjutant or Captain in the Revolutionary War, not being able to make the necessary proof of having held such Commissions, but claim for 5 months services as Sergeant, and 19 months as a private.

S/ Jno. Collins

[attested May 10, 1834]

[p 15: On January 31, 1853, in Cobb County Georgia, Phoebe Collins, 82, filed for a widow's pension stating that she is the widow of John Collins Senior, a pensioner for his service in the revolutionary war; that they were married November 30, 1786 in Burke County Georgia; that her maiden name was Sailors; that she has no record of the marriage license; that her husband died

March 8, in Cobb County Georgia in the village of Acworth; that her husband was 91 years of age when he died

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$88.33 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 19 months service as a private and 5 months service as a Sergeant in the South Carolina militia.]