

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Hugh Moore [Moor] W8473

Sarah Moore

f52SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 7/4/09 & 6/8/15

[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.]

p11]

State of Kentucky, Warren County

On this 23rd day of July 1832 personally appeared in open court before the Justices of the County Court of Warren, now sitting, Hugh Moor [Moore], a resident of the County and State aforesaid aged eighty-two years on the 15th of September next, 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, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. 1st: That he volunteered into the service of the United States from the County of Pendleton and State of South Carolina under the command of Captain Major Parsons sometime in the spring of the year 1780. He had before that time performed an expedition against the Cherokee Indians in South Carolina, he being on that campaign under the command of General Williamson [Andrew Williamson]. This campaign against the Indians took place in 1776 as well as he remembers. He was engaged in this service about four months as a private in Captain Nichols' company. He (the applicant) was commissioned and acted as a Lieutenant in Captain Parson's Company which belonged to the Regiment of Col. Thomas [John Thomas] and the brigade of General McDowell [Charles McDowell]. This was in the spring of the year 1780 before the capture of Charleston. Having joined the Army, he first marched to Rutherford County North Carolina to a place on Broad River under the command of General or Colonel Clarke [Elijah Clarke] of Georgia. He then marched down into (S. C.) and took a Fort on Thicketty or Thickly Creek defended by about 25 or 30 Tories without firing a gun [Thicketty Fort, July 26, 1780]. These Tories were paroled. He then marched down on Enoree River and was engaged in the battle at Musgrove's Mill [August 19, 1780] under the command of Clarke and Shelby [Isaac Shelby]. General McDowell having refused to cross the time of North, and march into South Carolina, remained in the first named state. When the battle of Musgrove's Mill was the fought, Col. Thomas was further down in South Carolina. Col Enis [sic, Alexander Innis] (or some such name) commanded the British at this engagement. They were defeated and lost about 200 men, killed and wounded, and about 90 prisoners. He marched and counter marched awhile in the States of North and South Carolina, being then under the command of Clarke (Shelby having remained in North Carolina). He marched to Augusta which was then in possession of the British and Indians; attacked it; drove them to the Big White House, which they fortified. We throw a ditch nearly around them and took their cannon, but not succeeding in taking them, we were compelled to evacuate our position upon the arrival of a reinforcement to them. After leaving Augusta, we marched to

Broad River in Georgia where Colonel Clarke remained some time and where your applicant left him and with his men (then about 25 in number) marched through the Indian Country and joined Capt. Parsons in Pendleton County (SC) who had remained in that state to prevent certain Tories from uniting with the Indians. This was but a little while before the Battle of the Cowpens. Hearing there was a prospect of an engagement, we marched and with every possible dispatch, and joined our Army in time to assist in taking prisoners at the Battle of the Cowpens [January 17, 1781], but did not get up till the battle was over. He was then after the Battle of the Cowpens engaged under Parsons as a scout and Indian spy in the states of North and South Carolina and Georgia till the end of the war in that section of the United States. During all which time from his joining the service about April 1780 till the very end of the war in that section, he acted as lieutenant excepting only about 6 months. During the whole period from April '80 to the fall of '82, he was actively engaged in the service & after its close, he as lieutenant & Capt. Parsons were superintendents of two forts on Pacolet [River] about 6 mts [months]. He knew none of the Regular Companies, none being with him. He knew Captains Whitaker & Winn, but he is too old to remember names distinctly. He has resided since the war partly in South Carolina and since then he has lived 21 years in Kentucky. He was about four years engaged in the service but perhaps not more than 2 1/2 as a Lieutenant in Captain Parsons' Company. He has lost or destroyed his commission and discharges, never expecting they would be of service to him. He cannot procure with any ordinary convenience the living testimony of but one witness of his services. Moses Sweeney saw him in service. His testimony is herewith forwarded. He was born in 1750 according to his family register now in his possession. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

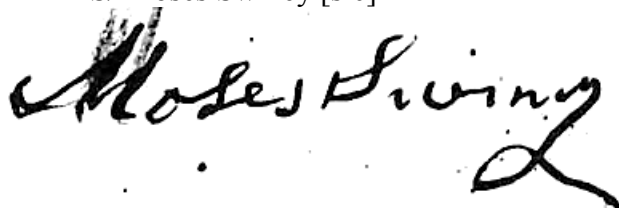
S/Hugh Moore, X his mark

[Zachariah Morris, a clergyman, and Jesse Kirby gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 15]

I Moses Sweeney,¹ resident in the County, State aforesaid do hereby certify that while General McDowell was stationed on Broad River in the summer of 1780, he sent out to spies to reckon order a Fort said to be on the Thicketty or Thickly Creek -- and that one of them spies was called Lieutenant Moore. I was not then acquainted with him, but from our conversations concerning that campaign and the similarity of the person of that spy and the above named Hugh Moore, both now, and as I used to know him when he was younger, I feel no hesitation in certifying as to the identity of the man.

S/ Moses Swiney [sic]

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Moses Swiney". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping final letter.

[p 31]

¹ I could not find a veteran by this name who claimed service in SC so as to give first hand testimony in support of Hugh Moore's claim. However, a man by that name lived in Warren County, Kentucky at that time and this Moses Sweeney filed an application for service in the Revolution while living in Virginia. See [Moses Sweeney S31403](#).

State of Kentucky Warren County

On this 6th day of November 1832 personally appeared before me William V. Loving an acting justice of the Peace for said County Hugh Moor [Moore], who pursuant to suggestions of the War Department by letter of October 22nd 1832, offered the following as an amendment & explanation of his declaration for a Pension given in before the County Court of Warren July 23rd 1832.

He states that he entered the service as a private in the Company of Captain Nuckols under the command of General Williamson from the County of Pendleton (SC) in the year 1776 on an expedition against the Cherokee Indians. He thinks it was the fall of that year -- His Colonel: was named Benjamin Clark. He was engaged in this service about four months and fought two battles, the first upon Keewee River -- where we beat the Indians with the loss of but one man -- the other at Over Hills -- a hard fought battle -- we beat the Indians however, but with considerable loss on both sides. In the spring of the year 1780 before the capture of Charleston, he again volunteered into the service as stated in his declaration. He was elected by Captain Parson's company as a Lieutenant. He was commissioned and acted as such from the time of his election until the extreme end of the war in the Southern States. He knows that there was no fighting done either against the Indians or Tories after he left the service. This embraced a period of about two years and a half, computing from April 1780 until November 1782 the time when he thinks military operations generally ceased in the South. He was actively engaged during all this time [indecipherable word] against one or more of the several enemies with whom the people in the South had to contend -- except about 6 months -- and then his company was not disbanded but subject to orders at any day. They were then generally scouting about engaged in the depredatory warfare of the times. During his service he was in 4 general engagements -- the first at the capture of the Fort on Thicketty or Thickly Creek under Colonel Clarke -- the 2nd at Musgrove's Mill, under Clarke & Shelby, the 3rd was at Augusta, where we fought 3 days & nights and the 4th at the conclusion of the battle at the Cowpens. Besides these he was then smaller skirmishes with the British Tories & Indians, too numerous to mention. After the close of the war in 1782, he was Lieutenant & Captain Parsons was still engaged about 6 months in Garrisons & superintending two forts on Pacolet River. The interlineations of his original declaration being indistinct & somewhat illegible, he begs leave to offer this amendment. Your applicant is not the Reverend Hugh Moor. Subscribed & sworn to the day & year.

Test: S/ W. V. Loving

S/ Hugh Moore, X his mark

[p 8: On September 19, 1838, in McCracken County Kentucky, Sarah Moore, 81 years old, filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 act stating that she is the widow of Hugh Moore; that she married him in the year 1772; that he died October 24, 1833 and that she has remained his widow ever since. She signed her application with her mark.]

[p 4: Sarah Moore made oath on August 13, 1839 in McCracken County Kentucky that she is the widow of Hugh Moore; that she married him before the end of the War of the Revolution; that at the time she made her original application she could give no proof of the date of her marriage but that about 2 years ago the family Bible in which is recorded her marriage and the births of the 15 children born to her and the said Hugh Moore fell into the possession of her son-in-law Edward Stevens; that the pages containing the original family record were torn out of said Bible and have subsequently been lost; Edward Stevens testifies that he remembers seeing said record and that

they indicated that Hugh & Sarah Moore were married in either 1772 or 1773 he does not recollect the dates of the births of the several children further than this, that they commenced in 1773 or 1774 and continued up to the 15th May 1805 which was the birth date of Marium [sic, Mariam?] Moore the youngest child which is this affiant's wife; that he, Edward Stephens, was born in May 1776; that the family Bible, which was ancient, was gotten hold of by his young children who tore out the record of the marriage & births which have subsequently become lost. The widow signed her application with her mark; Edward Stevens signed his affidavit as follows:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward Stephens", followed by a circular stamp or seal impression.

]

[p 20: on September 20, 1838 in Henry County Tennessee, Polly Moore, 80, gave testimony that she was present at the marriage of Hugh Moore and his wife "Sary Moore" which took place at Wafford's Fort in South Carolina. The relationship, if any, of Polly Moore to the veteran and/or his wife is not stated.]

[Facts in file: the Widow died January 1, 1854; although 15 children were born to the veteran and his wife, only Joseph, their second child, born in May 1776; John A. Moore; and Marium are mentioned by name in the file.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$320 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a Lieutenant for 2 years in the South Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]