

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Floyd W8817 <sup>1</sup>  
Transcribed by Will Graves

Nancy Floyd f73NC  
12/31/08 rev'd 2/23/15 & 2/25/21

[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' or 'undeciphered' 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. Researchers should not rely solely on the transcripts but should review the originals for themselves. These transcripts are intended as an aid to research, not to be used in lieu thereof.]

[p 5]

State of South Carolina Newberry District

On this 24th day of April in the year of our Lord 1834 Personally appeared in open Court before B J Earle Esquire presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas now sitting Captain John Floyd a resident of Newberry District in the State aforesaid aged Seventy five 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 June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832. That he was born on the 28th of October A.D. 1758 in Mecklenburg County in the State of Virginia; that he has no record of his age now in his possession, there is one however in one branch of his family in the family Bible while he was young his father removed with his family into Cumberland County North Carolina where they were living when he first went into service. In the year 1776 he volunteered in a scouting party under Captain Duck [sic, Jacob Duckworth] and Lieutenant John Henicot, and was promoted to be Ensign. The Command of the Regiment was Colonel Philip Allston [Philip Alston], the services which he rendered under the aforesaid officers like theirs was incoherent and at intervals, sometimes he would be called out for a day & night, and then be permitted to return home, at other times he would be called out and required to do duty for several days and sometimes though not often for weeks together [indecipherable word]<sup>2</sup> as occasion required; viz. services at intervals was rendered during the year 1776, 1777 and 1778 and in the whole time together that he was absent from home on duty and pursuing and keeping in subjection the Tories and disaffected amounted to between two and three months; at the least to two months if not to three. Shortly after these services his father with himself removed to South Carolina and settled on Beaver Dam waters of Thicketty Creek now in Union District, where he was drafted about the last of February 1779 -- Captain John Pritchett had been Commander of a company in that neighborhood and a Mr. McKoon was the 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant he was directed to march to Sugar Creek as Head Quarters and lay there for several days but neither Captain or Lieutenant came, the former it was said had just served his tour and returned and it was the latter turn to turn out; Lieutenant Colonel Wofford commanded the Regiment and Major Thomas Brannon [Thomas Brandon] commanded the Battalion; and the former gave the men in his Company (as neither Captain or Lieutenant appeared) the privilege to elect a commander and

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<sup>1</sup> BLWt24999-160-55

<sup>2</sup> *Continued by*

they elected him a Lieutenant and he accordingly commanded in that capacity during that expedition. They marched from Sugar Creek to Crims [sic?]<sup>3</sup> Creek and from thence crossed Saluda River at Miller's ferry thence by the Ridge to Augusta in Georgia, there joined the General Williamson [Andrew Williamson] under the Command of General Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln] Commander in chief. They lay there about four weeks, a call was made for volunteers to attack a Fort at Briar Creek in Georgia, he volunteered under Colonel Leroy Hammond and Colonel Twiggs [John Twiggs] but the enemy evacuated the Fort before the detachment arrived; in this service he was about five days and was sent back to adjust a difficulty in drawing rations. About the time of this expedition Colonel Thomas [John Thomas] arrived and took the command of the Regiment instead of Lieutenant Colonel Wofford. While stationed near Augusta news arrived that General Prevost [Augustine Prevost] the British Commander intended to march to Savannah Georgia; he with the rest of the American forces marched into Georgia to follow the enemy, thence shortly afterwards hearing that the enemy intended to make a rapid descent on Charleston South Carolina, he with the force again crossed into South Carolina above Sisters ferry on the Savannah River and gave them hot pursuit till we arrived near Bacon's Bridge, the enemy unfortunately took our express that had been dispatched with an account of our intended pursuit and attacked on their Rear and exhorting our friends in Charleston to stand firmly on the defensive as we would soon be to their relief. The British Commander immediately changed his course, and sent a party under Daniel McGirt as it was said to attack us one night while we were encamped at Bacon's Bridge, they skirmished a short time with our Picket Guard but fled in haste on General Pulaski's advancing with his Cavalry to support our guard. On the day following 300 men were called for to volunteer and go in pursuit of General Prevost as he had taken the road and crossed over to James Island and rendered the Bridge impassable. He went as one, they lay a day or two near the Island and then moved towards Stono. An effort was made about the 16th of June to bring the enemy to action but it could not be effected without attacking them to great disadvantage. On Saturday evening we were notified to be ready at a moment's warning for an engagement, eat supper and the next morning were led forward to the attack, when drawn up in line General Lincoln addressed to us in a few words, and the General Williamson called out for volunteers to carry a picket of the enemy & bring on the engagement, he volunteered among others and was honored with the command of about 30 or 40 men to drive the picket from their position which was soon done and they retreated to the Fort, the action then became general and lasted for more than two hours, but expected reinforcements from Charleston to attack the enemy on the Island having failed to arrive in time and there being great difficulty of procuring the means of its transportation at that place, the American forces were ordered to retreat, in their retreat the gallant Lieutenant Prince called on him to rescue a brass field piece (said to have been taken at the capture of Burgoyne) which had been unmanned the company to which it belonged having either fallen by it or been driven from it by the enemy and the cartridge box having blown up, he with a few others served the cannon & in dragging it from the field Lieutenant Price was severely wounded of which he (it is said) died lamented as a great loss to the Army. This engagement was on Sunday about the 20th of June 1779 after it was over he remained in Camp about one week & was then sent towards Beaufort to reconnoiter with others to be discharged if there was no appearance of the enemy in that section of Country & he and others were accordingly a few days afterwards verbally discharged at Jacksonborough South Carolina and he returned home about the 18th or 20th of July 1779 having been in service near five months (at

the least four months & 20 days) during this tour. He remained at home till the Spring of 1780 then returned to Virginia where he was born remained there about one year and in February 1781 while he was residing in Lunenburg County to which he had removed from Mecklenburg County a short time before, He again went into the service as a drafted militia Colonel Stokes was the commander of the Regiment, and among the Captains were Captain Eason, Captain Sill Walker and Captain Dawson, he served for a short time under the latter and Lieutenant Bird was attached to the company, he was there commanded for a short time by Captain Sill Walker [perhaps Silvanus Walker], he was marched up Dan River and put under the command of Colonel Cocke who marched the [troops] towards Guilford. There were wanting two persons to drive wagons and it was put to the soldiers to volunteer, he volunteered his services and drove a wagon for the Maryland line, this was about three weeks after this tour of duty began General Green [Nathanael Greene] was the Commander in chief. This deponent was present at the battle of Guilford which took place on the 15th day of March 1781 and at its termination was ordered off to the old iron works where he remained a few days Cornwallis then in his turn retreated back and Greene became the pursuer, he was ordered rather across the country 30 or 40 miles thence to Ramsey's Mills on Deep River where he was verbally discharged and he returned home after having been in the service between eight & nine weeks, he does not recollect the date of his discharge but he remembers he got home just in time to plant corn. He lived then in Lunenburg County from whence he removed a short time before Christmas in 1783 & came to within a short distance from where he now lives and settled in Newberry District South Carolina in 1784 where he has continued to reside ever since. He served in these two last Tours over six months and nearly 7 months which added to his services while a volunteer under Captain Duck [Duckworth] which was between two & three months, will amount in the whole to at least nine months if not 10 months served that he performed during the Revolutionary war. This applicant has no documentary evidence of his Revolutionary services and he knows of no person now living whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services. 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. He refers to the Reverend William Hammon and Captain John Caldwell for his character, and the reputation that he is a Revolutionary Soldier.

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court the day & year aforesaid.

S/ B. J. Earle, PJ

S/ Jo Floyd

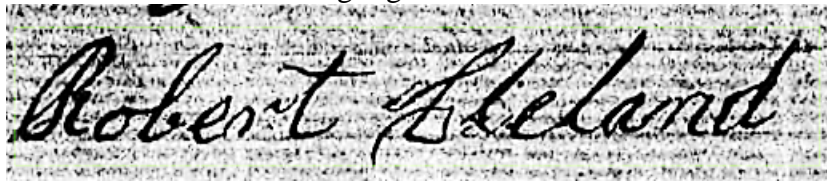
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jo Floyd". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

[William Hammon, a clergyman and Captain John Caldwell gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

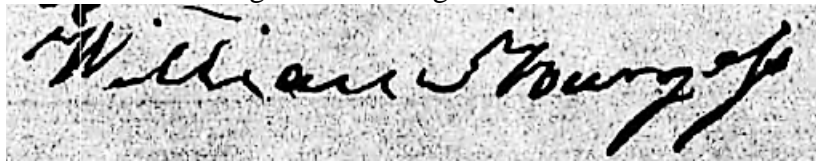
[p 11: On May 2, 1855, Nancy Floyd, aged about 100, of Newberry District filed for her bounty land entitlement as the widow of John Floyd stating that she married him on July 4, "following the year in which peace was made which brought to a close the war of the Revolution, year not remembered,"; they were married by one Craig, a minister, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia; that her name prior to her marriage was Nancy Andrews; that her husband died in Newberry District February \_\_, 1836. She signed her application with her mark.]

[p 13: On May 2, 1855 in Newberry District South Carolina, the widow filed for a widow's pension as the widow of a revolutionary war pensioner. She signed this document with her mark.]

[p 44: On May 2, 1855 in Newberry District South Carolina Robert Cleland, 76, gave testimony that he was acquainted with John Floyd and his wife Nancy; that affiant has frequently heard John Floyd and affiant's father (unnamed) discussed their service together in the War of the Revolution and there being together at the battle of Stono.

A black and white image of a handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Cleland". The signature is written on a light-colored, textured background, possibly a document page.

[p 36: On October 6, 1855 in Newberry District South Carolina, William Burgess a resident of Abbeville District South Carolina gave testimony that he was born April 9, 1775 in St. George's Parish, Charleston District South Carolina; that his father died in 1785; that he moved with his mother to Newberry District and settled within 6 miles of Capt. John Floyd and his wife Nancy and became intimately acquainted with them; that John Floyd and his wife lived together as man and wife; that in 1793 the affiant became overseer for John Satterwhite Senior and upon his death as overseer for John Satterwhite Junior in the neighborhood of Capt. Floyd; that affiant enlisted in the war of 1812 in the year 1813 in the company of Capt. John Goodwyn in the Regiment of Capt. Nicholas Long and was mustered into service at Columbia in South Carolina; that he was discharged in Wilmington North Carolina he thinks in May 1815.

A black and white image of a handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "William Burgess". The signature is written on a light-colored, textured background, possibly a document page.

[p 48: Certificate dated February 14, 1856 from the Clerk of court of Newberry District South Carolina that John Floyd died intestate; that his son Charles Floyd applied for and qualified as administrator of the estate of his father.]

[Facts in file: in 1793, John and Nancy Floyd had 4 children, one being named Charles then 6 or 7 years old.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$22.22 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for 6 months and 20 days service as a private in the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]

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South Carolina Audited Accounts<sup>4</sup> relating to John Floyd  
Audited Account No. 2442

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<sup>4</sup> The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name. The number behind the 'pp' indicates the number of pages in the file and the 'Audited Account No.' is the actual Account Number assigned by the South Carolina Archives.

[p 2]

[No.] 2818

No. 112

[Book] X

24 May 86 [1786]

John Floyd, Lt. for Militia duty, before the fall of Charleston [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] in Brandon's [Colonel Thomas Brandon's] Regiment per Anderson's [Colonel Robert Anderson's] Return [not extant]

[old South Carolina] Currency £194.5

Stg. [Sterling] £27.15

Ex<sup>d</sup>. J. M<sup>c</sup>. A. G. [Examined by John McCall, Adjutant General]

[p 4 (retake of page 3)]

Received Columbia 5 November 1790 from the Commissioner [of the] Treasury the Amount of the above Account in an Indent No. 2818 Book X

S/ John Floyd

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Floyd", is enclosed in a rectangular box. The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat stylized and slightly faded.