

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Thomas Broughton (Braughton) W897      Mary Broughton      f72SC  
Transcribed by Will Graves      rev'd 8/6/10 & 12/17/18

[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. 7]

State of Alabama, Lawrence County } SS

On this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of February 1835, personally appeared before James B. Wallace, Judge of the County Court of said County, which is a Court of Record, Thomas Broughton, a resident of said County and State, aged seventy-four 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 7, 1832.

He entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. He was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 1760, in St. John's Parish on Cooper River in South Carolina – has no record of his age, which was in his father's Bible, and as he believes, was destroyed by the British after the taking of Charleston [May 12, 1780] – he was enrolled in Captain Benjamin Waring's Company of militia in 1776 – Served as a private in said Company until 1779 – Captain Waring was ordered to take charge of the magazine at Dorchester on the Ashley River – he divided his company into three divisions, and these divisions served monthly tours – so that he was engaged one year in actual service and the other two as a member of the company – and only required to do military duty as above stated, i.e., one month in every three – he lived in St. George's Parish, at the time he was in enrolled a member of Captain Waring's Company – in 1779, he was appointed by Captain Waring a Sergeant, to take the command of six men, and go on board a Schooner, and convey the powder to Charleston from Dorchester down Ashley River – which he did – got below Ashley ferry the night before the British crossed it on their march from Savannah to Charleston – after delivering the powder to Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge], he marched up to the lines and joined his Company which had come down to Charleston by land – remained in Charleston until General Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln] fought the British at Stono ferry [June 20, 1779]; and was then discharged and returned home. In 1780, February, Captain Waring's Company was ordered out again and joined Col. Washington's [William Washington's] Cavalry – was in the surprise at Monks Corner [sic, Moncks Corner, April 14, 1780], where Colonel Washington commanded. General Huger [Isaac Huger] lay at Biggins [sic, Biggin] Church and was surprised at the same time. Was in service until May of this year. After the taking of Charleston [May 12, 1780] the militia generally returned to their homes, and he amongst the rest – early in the spring of 1781, he thinks in March, he volunteered under Captain John Wright, Captain of the Wasmasaw Company, who had raised nineteen other volunteers, and went and joined General Marion [Francis Marion] in the Santee Swamps – shortly after joining Genl Marion, Captain Wright, Col Wade Hampton and Col Thomas, the two latter of General Sumpter's [sic, Thomas Sumter's] Brigade, were ordered to the road leading from Moncks Corner to Charleston to go as far down as the officers should think prudent. We

went within six miles of Charleston; there my Captain John Wright was killed.<sup>1</sup> We took about thirty British regulars, a baggage wagon, and about ninety head of horses – the British having them out at pasture – after Captain Wright was killed, all his men returned home, except John Gibson and applicant – we were then encamped on Santee [River], opposite Galliard [sic, Gaillard's] Island – Colonel Hezekiah Maham was at that time enlisting men for a Regiment of light horse – he and Gibson enlisted – applicant for twelve months as forage Master to the Regiment – he served eight months as forage Master, was then promoted to a Lieutenant in the third troop of said Regiment commanded by Robert McKelvey; his commission, signed by Governor Rutledge, was lost in a trunk stolen from him in Charleston. The first meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina after the fall of Charleston, Genl Marion and Col Maham were elected members and both went. Marion left his brigade under the command of Colonel Horry [Peter Horry], of the light horse; the whole Regiment and light horse were surprised at Wambaw – Colonel Maham's Regiment was left under the command of Captain John Carraway Smith – we lay about 25 miles above Marion's Brigade and Horry's horse on the Santee, at James Sinclair's plantation – on receiving the news of the surprise, Captain Smith marched off to cover to retreat of those who might be squandered – but as soon as we got to the ground where Marion's brigade lay, we also were surprised. Applicant was with Marion when he went to Pee Dee where he had a truce with Colonel Fanning [David Fanning] and Major Ganys [sic, Micajah Ganey] – he was at the battle of Wopetaw [sic, Wappetaw], on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1782 – and received a wound in the ear – Colonel Maham's Regiment was alone in this battle – he was also at the taking of the British Hospital near Moncks Corner by Col Maham – we were accompanied by Colonels Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Sevier [John Sevier] and Robertson, who came from over the Mountains – took ninety-three regulars, two Doctors and three Sergeants – our Regiment also fought a battle at Parson Smith's plantation, in Christ Church Parish on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February, 1782, where applicant was shot through the leg – he was disbanded in Charleston in 1782, after the British left it. Had no written discharge, has no documentary evidence of his service except the enclosed certified copy of a settlement made by applicant, in 1784, him as forage Master, Lieutenant and Quartermaster, in Colonel Maham's Cavalry – taken from the books of, and certified by, the Comptroller General of South Carolina – he knows of no person now living in this part of the Country by whom he can prove his service. He served twenty months in Maham's Regiment – four months as a volunteer under Captain Wright, and assisted in guarding the magazine at Dorchester three years – but by an arrangement of the Captain was only in actual service one month in three though subject to the orders of Captain Waring the whole time – he served as forage Master eight months, and the last 12 months as Lieutenant of a troop of horse. After the war he resided in South Carolina and in various parts of that State until 1818 – then went to Rutherford County Tennessee – and in 1819, to Lawrence County in this State where he

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1 Wright was killed at the skirmish at the Quarter House, near Charleston on July 15, 1781. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Three: 1781*, (N.p.: Blue House Tavern Press, Booklocker.com, Inc., 2005) 286-288. The Charleston Royal Gazette, in its July 18, 1781 issue, reported the skirmish as follows: *Early on Sunday a considerable party of mounted Rebels, chiefly Militia under Henry (sic)Hampton who formerly resided at the Congarees made a sudden irruption into Goose Creek Parish, surrounded the church during the time of service made prisoners of the congregation to some of whom they gave paroles and took several horses. About two o'clock they came to the Quarter House, Lieut. Waugh with 18 convalescents of the SC Dragoons having a little before received intelligence of some flying parties of Rebels being seen in the neighborhood had just then mounted and was going out to reconnoitre, he was immediately attacked. The great disparity of force admitted but a short contest in which the gallant Waugh cut down John Wright of Wasmasaw, a Rebel Captain, and it is said two others. He then surrendered and was afterwards shot. Some of the Rebel Officers affected to regret the death of so brave a man and to condemn the infamous deed. Several gentlemen from the town were then at the Quarter House, some of whom got off; others were taken and admitted to their parol. Mr. William Trusler of this town in attempting to make his escape was shot. After staying there two hours, and regaling themselves with better fare than they had been accustomed to, the whole party decamped.*

has resided ever since.

Recapitulation of service:

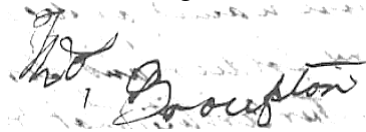
From 1776 to '79, he was in actual service as a private in Captain Waring's company of militia – From February till May, 1780, he served three months as a private under Captain Waring – from March 1781, four months as a volunteer under Captain Wright – in 1781 & 2, he served in Colonel H. Maham's Regiment twelve months – 8 months as forage Master – and 12 months as Lieutenant of a troop of horse – making in all three years and three months actual service – 8 months of which time he served as forage Master and 12 months as a Lieutenant of horse.

He refers to the certificates of Judge Wallace [James B. Wallace], Crockett McDonald, Joshua Gregg and John Gallagher, as evidence of his character.

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 & subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Thos Broughton



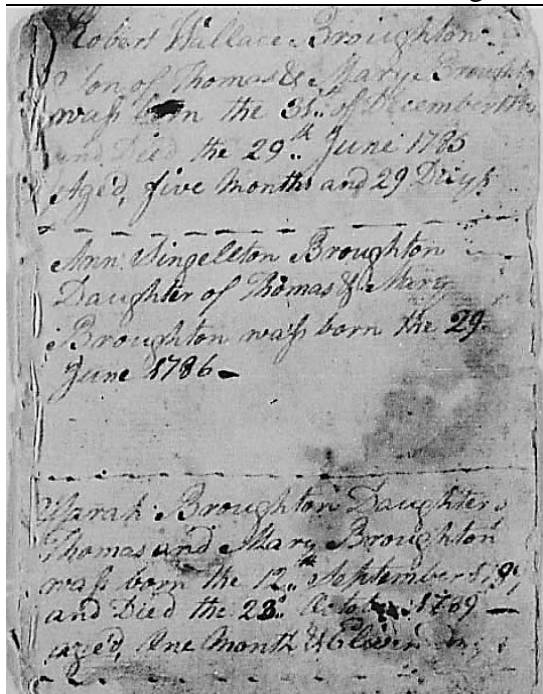
[Crockett McDonald, a clergyman, James B. Wallace, Judge, John Gregg and John Gallagher gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 4 family record]

Robert Wallace Broughton son of Thomas & Mary Broughton was born the 31st of December & died the 29th of June 1785 aged, five months & 29 days

Ann Singleton Broughton daughter of Thomas & Mary Broughton was born the 29 June 1786

Sarah Broughton daughter of Thomas and Mary Broughton was born the 12th of September 1789 and died the 23rd of October 1789 aged one month & 16 days



[p 5: family record continued]

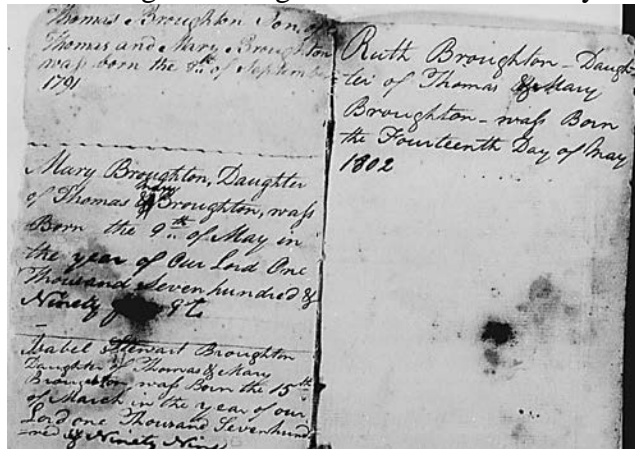
Thomas Broughton son of Thomas and Mary Broughton was born the 8th of September 1791

Mary Broughton, daughter of Thomas & Mary Broughton was born the 9th of May in the year of

our Lord 1794

Isabel Stewart Broughton Daughter of Thomas & Mary Broughton was born the 15th of March in the year of our Lord 1799

Ruth Broughton Daughter of Thomas & Mary Broughton was born the 14th day of May 1802]



[p 15: On June 9, 1841 in Gibson County Tennessee, Mary Broughton, 78, filed for a widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of Thomas Broughton, a revolutionary pensioner for his services in the revolutionary war; that she married him in the summer of 1783 (if her memory is correct); that her husband died in the month of February in the year 1836, a short time before his pension certificate was received; she has no record and knows of no witnesses of her marriage other than the family record showing the births of her children. She signed her application with her mark.]

[p 22]

State of Tennessee Haywood County: In open Court at the April (quarterly) Term of Haywood County Court

Present: Thomas A Rogers, H. E. Winston & G. W. Barrett

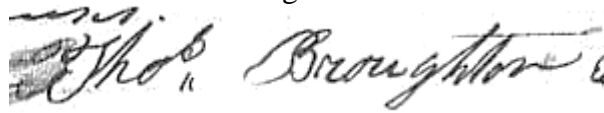
On this seventh day of April A.D. 1856 before the County Court of Haywood County & State aforesaid personally appeared Thomas Broughton aged sixty-five years a resident of said County & State who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provisions of the act of 7th of June 1832 & all subsequent acts of Congress granting pensions to Revolutionary Soldiers -- their Widows & children.

That he is the Administrator of Thomas Broughton deceased who this deponent has heard and does believe was a Private in Captain Waring's Company from 1776 to 1779, also from February to May 1780 & 12 months as a Lieutenant in 3rd Troop Regiment of Colonel McKelvey & this deponent is informed & believes that his Father the said Thomas Broughton did other & important services in other & responsible stations in the War of the Revolution of which he has no evidence. That his said Father Thomas Broughton was in the surprise at Moncks Corner, and with General Marion in 1781 in Santee Swamps, was at the Battle of Wapatan, went with Marion to the Pedee & was in several other battles was wounded in the ear, was at the taking of the British Hospital, was at & fought at the Battle at Parson Smith's plantation on 28 February 1782 & was shot through the leg -- was disbanded in Charleston in 1782 after the British left it. Has no documentary evidence except as heretofore filed. This deponent has heard & believes that his Father the said Thomas Broughton was in the service much longer & in the battles not here enumerated of which he himself has no documentary evidence; and which he expects his attorney hereinafter appointed may procure.

That the said Thomas Broughton left a widow named Mary Broughton who drew a pension up to 4th March 1847 as the widow of said Thomas Broughton & died on the 22nd April 1847 leaving a balance by computation due her of \$31.51.

That this deponent Thomas Broughton Administrator of his Father of the same name & his sister Ruth W. Penn formerly Ruth W. Broughton & Nancy Broughton are the only surviving children of the said soldier Thomas Broughton. That he was married to the said Mary Broughton formerly Mary Wallace in Edgefield District & State of South Carolina on or about the year A.D. 1784 or 5 by one \_\_\_ & that the said Thomas Broughton a soldier of the Revolutionary War died he thinks in Lawrence County near Moulton & State of Alabama. That he further states there is no public Record of his marriage & there is no private record of his marriage -- further than was furnished the Department when his widow Mary Broughton obtained her pension & which this deponent request may be taken as part of this Affidavit of Evidence --  
... [power of attorney with standard boilerplate language]

S/ Thos. Broughton



[p 40: certificate from the South Carolina Comptroller general showing payments made to a Mr. Thomas Broughton, late "Forge Master, Lieutenant & Quarter Master in Colonel Maham's Cavalry."]

[Facts in file: Veteran died February 14, 1835; his widow was pensioned at the rate of \$240 per annum.]

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South Carolina Audited Accounts<sup>2</sup> relating to Thomas Broughton AA8  
Audited Account Microfilm file No. 791

Transcribed by Will Graves

12/17/18

[p 2: Printed form of Indent No. 534 Book C dated October 8, 1784 "delivered to Thomas Broughton (Son of Andrew), Late Forge Master, Lieutenant & Quarter Master for Colonel Maham's Cavalry this our Indented Certificate for the Sum of Three Hundred & Twenty-one Pounds Ten Shillings & five pence halfpenny Sterling the amount of Pay & Subsistence due him as per Certificate from the Auditor General dated the 7<sup>th</sup> day of October 1784...."]

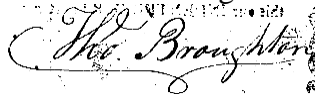
[p 3: Reverse of the above Indent]

I do hereby Assign over to John McAllister all my Right & title to the within Indent both Principal & Interest as witness my hand the 8<sup>th</sup> of October 1784

Witness

S/ [illegible] Stevens, JP

S/ Thomas Broughton



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<sup>2</sup> The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AA) 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.