

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Samuel Weaver W8993

Mary Weaver

f58NC/VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

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[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 'indcipherable' 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 7]

Laurel County State of Kentucky

On this 15 day of April 1836, personally appeared before Abraham Hunter, a Justice of the peace for Laurel County aforesaid Samuel Weaver, a resident Citizen of said County, now aged (born in 1755) 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 a few weeks before the fall of Charleston in South Carolina [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] in the Revolutionary War, in the State of North Carolina, Surry County, he was drafted to serve for three months, and was placed under Jacob Campling (or perhaps called Camplin) [Jacob Camplin] as Captain and was marched from thence towards Charleston in S.C. but on the way he was detached from the Company to guard the baggage wagons his Captain aforesaid marched on to Charleston and in the Siege was wounded in the knee. Upon his return he was selected to return with him home to Surry County and wait upon him and he did so and at the end of his time of service (3 months) he was discharged by Captain Camplin in Surry County -- his discharge was in writing but which he has long since lost. He does not now recollect the name of his Colonel or Major -- neither does he remember his Lieutenant or Ensign. In the company he belonged to he remembers the name of Mathew Peggs - - he recollects his name particularly as he was told by his Captain that during the siege at Charleston he stopped shooting and lit his pipe. Four days after his discharge he volunteered for three months in the militia of said State in Surry County for three months under Captain William Bostic [sic, William Bostick] from there he was marched to Hillsboro in North Carolina, the place of rendezvous, from thence he was marched to join General Marion [Francis Marion] in SC. After remaining with Marion a little upwards of four weeks, he was marched back to NC and when his time expired (3 months) but a short time distant from the Moravian Towns he here received a written discharge from his Captain aforesaid -- which he has long since lost. He does not remember the name of his Colonel or Majors. After his return but after serving under Hastin as will be explained he enrolled himself as a minute man for and during the War under Captain Camplin aforesaid and he was repeatedly called out under him in scouting parties against the Tories -- the time he served under this engagement was almost every month, and sometimes oftener, during the war, near three years, or perhaps a little upwards. During this time he performed his service in North Carolina on the Yadkin, Broad Rivers -- Deep River and Haw River. On these trips he got several discharges, which he has lost. The Colonel or Majors if any he does not remember. Previous to this he volunteered and went into Virginia and served a trip of between 4 and 5 weeks under Captain George Hastin (afterwards called Colonel Hastin) [sic, probably Capt. George Hairston] of Henry County Virginia. This trip was to go to the Battle of

Guilford [March 15, 1781] in North Carolina, but when they had reached the Battle ground in about ¼ or ½ a mile met the American troops retreating. The way this happened he was on a visit to Virginia at an uncle near Hastin's -- whether he was a Captain or Colonel he does not remember, but supposes he was a Colonel as he was the commander and had near six or seven hundred men under him. He received a discharge (long since lost) from Hastin and not exceeding two weeks he entered the minute service as aforesaid. For this trip he volunteered for no particular term, but served as long as was required. He would further state that there were 2 men of his own name who were drafted as he understood, in the Militia of North Carolina one of them lived in Surry County, the other he does not recollect in what County he lived, neither does he know in whose command they were -- but he understood that one of them deserted and joined the enemy at Savannah Georgia. He mentions this, for fear it might be supposed he was the man. He would further state, that shortly after the close of the war he received of Captain Camplin a written discharge for his services as a minute man as aforesaid -- After this he moved to Tennessee Washington County and volunteered to serve an expedition under Captain John Woods, under Colonel Sevier (formerly Governor of Tennessee) [John Servier] in the Cherokee Nation of Indians. The time he served he does not remember -- but he remembers when they started rosen [sic, roasting] ears were not full enough to use, and when he returned corn was generally gathered and cribed [cribbed]. During this trip a Treaty was made with the Cherokees at Little River in Tennessee. He does not remember whether he got a discharge, but was marched home by his Captain and dismissed.

¹st He was born in Cumberland County Virginia: the year he has stated.

2. He has in his possession a record of his age.

3. He lived in Cumberland or Rockingham County Virginia when the Revolution commenced and when called into service he lived in Surry County Virginia, since he lived in Tennessee and Kentucky where he now lives.

4. The manner he entered the service he has described -- he was always a private and upon his own account.

5. He recollects during this service he saw General Washington and General Francis Marion. He would state that a few years since he remembered his Colonels and Generals but his memory is almost gone. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State. The reason why [he] has not applied sooner is that he had a repugnance to have it said he was fed by the government, and being so advanced in years he thought it hardly worthwhile to apply.

S/ Samuel Weaver, X his mark

[Thomas Robertson, a preacher of the gospel, 65 and a resident of Laurel County Kentucky gave a standard supporting affidavit.]

¹ The War Department promulgated regulations governing pension application format and requiring the following 7 interrogatories to be put to each applicant for a pension:

¹st Where and in what year were you born?

²nd Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?

³rd Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live?

⁴th How were you called into service; were you drafted; did you volunteer or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom?

⁵th State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served, such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

⁶th Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, and if so, by whom was it given and what has become of it?

⁷th State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief in your services as a soldier in the revolution.

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State of Kentucky in Laurel County

Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace for this County aforesaid Samuel Weaver aged eighty-five the 26th of this month who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below and in the following grades in the War of the Revolution, to wit, 3 months drafted 3 months as a volunteer and as a minute man upwards of 2 years, until the close of the War as a private under each engagement. And for such service I claim a pension. That he resides in Laurel County and has ever since the year 1814. As well as he can remember he will give a faithful history of his services and in advance he will state as to dates he cannot rely upon his memory, being so greatly impaired by age. He thinks about 2 months before the surrender of Charleston South Carolina by General Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln], as he now thinks that was the name of the American commander; he was drafted for 3 months in Surry County North Carolina & entered the service under Jacob Camplin as his Captain who marched his company on into the State of South Carolina within 15 or 16 miles of the city of Charleston, then besieged and a call was made for men to stay and guard the baggage wagons and he was one of them, he supposes about 30, but for what cause the baggage wagon was kept there at this time he cannot say, but supposes it was in consequence of the siege, and then until after the city surrendered. His Captain aforesaid (his Captain of the baggage wagons under whom he served he cannot remember his name) arrived at this camp, and how he got from Charleston he does not know, but when he got to the baggage, he was shot in the knee, which he said he received during the siege, and then took him to assist him home. And attend to him, which he did, though under much difficulty and trouble the wound being very severe. After getting back to the home of Captain Camplin in Surry County North Carolina where he was drafted the next morning after getting to his house, Captain Camplin told him to go home, his 3 months having expired -- he went home to his father's 1 1/2 miles from his Captain and after remaining at home for days, his father Daniel [could be David] Weaver a few days before his return had been drafted for 3 months as a private. As he had got attached to the camp, and the distress of mind given to his mother to part with his father, and her condition requiring his attention, he resolved to go himself (a day being then fixed for his father to march) if the officers would receive him, He told this to his father and mother (his father was then within 3 or 4 months of muster fur [sic ?]) But his father was preparing for the trip and said nothing in reply. He went to the Court house in Surry North Carolina on the 5th day after his return, in company where his father had been ordered to rendezvous and entered the service, where he straightaway went to an officer, then he understood was the commander of his father, and told him he was his son, that he had been in the Army, and wanted to be excepted in the room of his father as a volunteer -- the officer whose name he cannot remember, though he has for years tried to do so, said I should be accepted in the room of my father, and seemed to be much gratified -- he was enrolled in the room of his father as a volunteer and his father discharged and returned home. On the same day the gentleman who received him marched his company (he was called Captain) and he now believes he lived in Salisbury North Carolina to Salisbury, then in to the State of Virginia: as he now believes to protect Petersburg in Virginia from the British; but they did not reach there. Within 20 or 30 miles perhaps 40 in Virginia, they met as he now thinks between 500 & 1000 men of the American Army, on their march towards the South, the British having gone the way but where he cannot remember. When he met them, they joined them, and marched back to North Carolina and then he thinks to General Marion of South Carolina, but whether he

met with General Marion in North Carolina or South Carolina he does not know, but he thinks it was on Pedee River or some of its waters. After meeting with Marion, they had several skirmishes with the Tories, he thinks 3 or 4, all in the night except one – the day fight 7 Tories were killed and 5 taken prisoner. He thinks in this day fight there was a Captain Cunningham (under Colonel Fanning [David Fanning], a Tory, it seems to him Cunningham was taken but he cannot say positive. This Battle took place he supposes about 10 miles from where they first joined General Marion. The Captain who received him in the place of his father did not march with the company from Surry C. H. but the company was put under a gentleman called Captain Mc, but he supposes it was a short way of calling him his proper name he was an Irishman, but his name he cannot call of memory, he was the Captain that marched them to Virginia & back to General Marion aforesaid. After the skirmishes aforesaid Captain Mc aforesaid was detached with his company to Salisbury NC, where he was put in an hospital to attend to some wounded men and sick soldiers, where he stayed until his 3 months was out, when he was discharged at the end of his time. He got a paper when discharged by some person, but his name he does not remember, who had charge of hospitals, who was acting as surgeon under a man called Doctor Freeling (a Dutchman, high character as a surgeon) -- During the time he was with Genl. Marion, a British officer as he was told came into camp, but for what he does not know, he was roasting & baking sweet potatoes on the coles [coals] – Genl. Marion stepped up with the British officer and remarked he believed he would take ~~up~~ Breakfast, he felt proud of the request, puled [pulled] out his potatoes, wiped the ashes off with a dirty handkerchief, placed them on a pine log (which was all the provision they had) and Genl. Marion and the British officer partook of them. He has been told by some that this has been recorded in the life of the Genl. as dinner but this was a breakfast.

After being discharged at Salisbury NC he returned to his father's in Surry County NC and remained a short time, then being set free by his father to work for clothing, he went into H__ County Virginia to his uncle of his, when Colonel George Hastin, or perhaps Colonel Hasting, called for volunteers to go and meet the British under Lord Cornwallis then in North Carolina five or 600, joined among them he was one, but for no particular time -- the Colonel marched them forth with into NC and got to Guilford, just at the close of the Battle -- they retreated, several miles -- next day, he was sent back to help bury the dead. The 3rd day after the battle Colonel Hastin marched his Corps back to Henry County Virginia, here they all dispersed & went to their respective homes -- he does not now remember who was his company officers: on this service he thinks he was engaged something upwards of a month -- he got no discharge.

Shortly after getting back to Henry he received a letter from his first Captain Camplin in Surry County North Carolina to return and see him & he would put in better business than he had been doing. He returned to see Captain Camplin, and enlisted under Captain Camplin as a minute man as then called for and during the war. Under him and [indecipherable word] sometimes ordered by him, he was repeatedly to the close of the war, on scouting parties, marched frequently at a distance sometimes between 20 -- 30 -- 40 -- 50 and as high as 60 miles, some time in Virginia: and on the waters of the Yadkin River and adjoining Counties around Surry, to watch and protect the people from the ravages of the Tories, and they were in divers encounters they had with the Tories, but the number his memory fails him. Under this last engagement, he has no doubt he was in actual service upwards of 2 years. When he thus entered it was but a very short time after the Battle of Guilford N. C. When the war closed he got no discharge -- indeed he thought of none --

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 or territory. He further declares that he lives from the County seat of Laurel about nine [?] miles -- he has not

been there for 6 or 7 years -- And he is unable to ride there, he is so debilitated in body the [indecipherable word] of his belly being broken.

The reason why this application bears date of this time, he will explain. Until about 5 or 6 years ago he was opposed to being dependent upon his Country for support -- but about that time he filed a peo: [sic ?] which he is told was sent on to the War Office but sent back for amendment, but in some way has been misplaced & he has been unable to procure a new one until this time. His wife Mary is now 78 or 9 years of age -- very much afflicted. And he feels it her duty to ask for the assistance of his Country.

Sworn & subscribed to before this day of November 1839

S/ Samuel Weaver, S his mark

[the 7 interrogatories and answers substantially as set forth in his first declaration are repeated here.]

[General Jarvis Jackson, Abraham Hunter & Jedediah Hibbord gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 21: On October 26, 1843 in Laurel County Kentucky, Mrs. Mary Weaver, upwards of 79 years of age, made application for a widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of Samuel Weaver, a pensioner of the United States for his services in the revolution; that he died November 14, 1842; that they were married in 1783 on October 7th; that Hezekiah Weaver was born in 1784 December the 8th. She signed her application with her mark.]

[p 25: family record]

"Samuel and Mary Weaver was married in the year of our Lord 1783 October the 7 day
Hezekiah Weaver was born in the year of our Lord 1784 December the 8 day"

*Samuel and Mary Weaver
was married in the year of
our Lord - 1783
October the 7 day
Hezekiah Weaver was
Born in the year of our
Lord - 1784
December the 8 day*

[p 5: On December 20, 1843 in Laurel County Kentucky, Hezekiah Weaver gave testimony that he is the son of Samuel Weaver, deceased late a pensioner of the United States for his service in the revolution; that his mother Mary is the widow of his father; that he is upwards of 58 years of age; that his parents have since his earliest recollection lived together as man and wife until the death of his father.

Mary Weaver

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[p 19: On October 26, 1843, Joseph Weaver of Laurel County Kentucky gave testimony that he is a son of Samuel and Mary Weaver; that he is the youngest of 11 children of his apparent; that he is 34 years of age as of November 24, 1842; that they attached leaf from a book is the truth family register of his fall or Samuel Weaver and in the hand writing of his father made in his lifetime; that his father departed this life November 14, 1842; that his mother Mary Weaver survived her husband in remains his widow.

Joseph Weaver

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[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$20 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 6 months service in the North Carolina militia.]