

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Walker W9875

Nancy Walker

f83GA/SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

5/11/10: rev'd 12/29/21

[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 8th 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 36]

State of Indiana Posey County} SS

Be It remembered that on this the 10th day of September in the year of our Lord 1834 personally appeared before the Judges of the Posey Circuit Court at the September term began and holden at the Court House in the Town of Mount Vernon on the second Monday in September A.D. 1834 -- the same being a Court of Record John Walker, a resident of Robb Township in the County of Posey who will be 79 years of age and the month of December 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 provisions made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That he was born in Ireland as he is informed in December 1755 -- that he has no record of his age -- was informed by his parents that a record of it was made in their family Bible which was lost during a severe gale on their passage to the American Colonies -- that he was about 9 years of age when he landed (with his parents & family) in Charlestown South Carolina, which was in December 1764 a few days before Christmas. That a few days after they landed, they moved into Chester District (now called) where Declarant resided with his father until the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1776 -- or 77 as near as declarant and at this time Recollect by reason of old age and infirmity he cannot state the precise time but is confident that it was one or the other of those years, volunteered, while living in Chester District South Carolina at the fish dam Ford on Broad River in the first Campaign performed in that part of the Country, which was called and known as the Snowy Campaign¹. He was under the command of Colonel Edward Lacy [sic, Edward Lacey] Major not recollected Michael Dixon was Captain. Hugh Stewart was Lieutenant & John McCaw Ensign -- Declarant states that this Company of volunteers were raised for the purpose of subduing the Tories in that part of the Country. Declarant with the company marched from Chester to Ninety Six where they took a company of Tories who were headed by a man called -- Colonel Fletchall [Thomas Fletchall] on Reedy River -- declarant was one of the guard who escorted them to Orange Burgh [sic, Orangeburg] jail where they were imprisoned. This was in the latter part of the winter -- stayed at Orangeburg guarding the jail until the ensuing August in this campaign he served from the time he entered the service until he left Orangeburg at least nine months (with the exception of a few days that he was home on parole which was given him by Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge] who commanded at the close of the Campaign at Orangeburg). He was actively employed in service -- left Orangeburg in August under the

¹ December 23-30, 1775: https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_snow_campaign.html

command of Governor Rutledge, Colonel not recollected Major Michael Dixon and Captain James Gill and went down to Charlestown. Remained there and in the vicinity of Charlestown scouting about from one place to another after the Tories that fall, winter and a part of the ensuing summer, was home 4 or 5 times a few days at a time on parole during this Campaign served on this Tour at least ten months but was in no particular Engagement during that period in the month of May, in the ensuing Spring which was in the year 1778 or 1779 and which his memory will not at this time permit him positively to state -- he again volunteered under General Williamson [Andrew Williamson] at Augusta in Georgia -- Thomas Brannon [sic, Thomas Brandon] was Colonel & William Mills [could be William Miles] was Captain served in this Campaign (called the Florida campaign) four months² -- in this Expedition we marched from Augusta in Georgia to near the mouth of St. Mary's River in pursuit of a large band of Tories hated by a man called Brumfield Brown [sic, Thomas "Burntfoot" Brown], they got into Augustine [St Augustine] as we understood and we did not overtake them -- this was as near as I can recollect the summer before the fall of Charlestown [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] -- after the fall of Charlestown Declarant again volunteered under Colonel Twiggs [John Twiggs] at Beach Island in Georgia on Savannah River, a man by the name of McCall [probably Capt. James McCall] was the Captain he was under in this campaign. The detachment was marched against the British and Indians -- after we left Beach Island we had a skirmish with the Indians on the Ogeechee River -- killed 6 and took 2 more prisoners the British at this time had possession of Savannah and there was a guard of them they at Governor Wright's plantation on the Ogeechee a few miles above Savannah but we had no battle with them in this Campaign. I served two months under Colonel Twiggs when he discharged me & I returned home with Colonel Richard Fair or Farr, with whom I served some time afterwards in a campaign in his detachment. Declarant with the company to which he was attached joined General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] in the Catawba Nation on Clem's Branch in this Campaign John Mills was the Ensign John Steel Lieutenant and John McClure Captain John Adair who has since been Governor of Kentucky was Major Edward Lacey was Colonel -- the first Battle that we were in after I volunteered under General Sumter was against with the Tories at Ramsour's Mill³ in North Carolina where we defeated them. I do not recollect who headed this band of Tories but think it was a man by the name of Bryan who lived on the Adkin River [sic, Yadkin River] North Carolina -- was in the Battle at Rocky Mount⁴ -- under the same officers who commanded at Ramsour's Mills (to wit) Sumter, Lacey, Adair, McClure, Steel and Mills -- this battle was fought against the British & Tories Turnbull commanded the British -- Declarant was also engaged against the British at Bingham's Church [sic, Biggin Church⁵] under the same officers the British burned the Church after they burnt it they returned to a large plantation or Negro quarters where we overtook them again, and had a battle. On the morning before the battle Colonel Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee] joined us with his Light Horse, and a detachment

² Third Florida expedition: Spring 1778 [Robert Howe, Commanding Officer]

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/revolutionary-war-georgia#Three-Invasions-of-Florida>

³ June 20, 1780. https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ramseurs_mill.html

⁴ The engagement at Rocky Mount occurred on July 30, 1780.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_rocky_mount.html

⁵ The veteran appears to be describing the action at Biggin Church, July 16, 1781, but the timing does not fit. https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_biggin_creek_bridge.html. He also appears to be referring to the engagement at Shubrick's Plantation or Quinby Bridge which occurred on July 17, 1781.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_quinbys_bridge.html sf

of General Marion's [Francis Marion's] men they assisted us in the Battle. We took several prisoners the precise number I do not recollect but think about 60 in this Engagement -- Colonel Lee lost 2 of his men -- they were buried by the order of General Lee with accustomed military honors -- none of Sumter's men were killed -- Stewart was the British commander -- was in the battle of Hanging Rock⁶ -- (same officers as before) this Battle was fought in the month of August -- I do not recollect the day of the month but the day of the week was Sunday -- it was the warmest day I ever experienced. In this Engagement our Captain John McClure got wounded twice the first ball went through the thick part of his thigh & the next ball went in under the left breast and out under the shoulder blade -- he died of the wound nine days afterwards in Charlotte North Carolina in this engagement we took a great many prisoners do not recollect the number. Declarant was in the battle of Blackstocks⁷ on Tyger River under the same officers with the exception of McClure. We defeated the British -- Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton] I think commanded them. In this battle General Sumpter was shot through the shoulder with a pistol ball. Declarant cannot help relating a scene in which he participated -- it occurred at the Battle of Blackstocks. A British Dragoon came at half speed, declarant and one Richard Evans & James Wiley were standing -- when Evans & myself both firing at the same time shot him down. The Dragoons was hardly upon the ground before Wiley tore his cap from his head and his spurs from his heels and claimed them for his property -- was in several skirmishes with the British and Tories after the Battle at Blackstocks. He was under General Sumpter from the time he joined him on Clem's Branch in the Catawba Nation North Carolina -- until after peace was made which was according to Declarant's Recollection in 1783. That from the time he first entered the service until he left the camps was at least three years & ten months. This declarant never received any written discharges being in every campaign a volunteer private.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension Roll of any Agency or any State or Territory and that he knows of no other person by whom he can prove his services except James Stuart of Christian County Kentucky who is known to a part of his services & whose affidavit is hereunto appended. Declarant lived in Chester district until 1802 he then removed to Christian County in the State of Kentucky where he lived until 1816 when he removed to Posey County Indiana where he now lives -- Deponent would state that Legro Bennett [could be Segro Bennett], Zachariah Wade, John A. Price & Colonel William Casey of the neighborhood where he resides will Testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution.

Subscribed & sworn to in open court this the __ day of September A.D. 1834

S/ W. E. Stewart, Clerk

S/ John Walker



[Legro Bennett, John A. Price, William Casey & Zachariah Wade gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 70]

⁶ The engagement at Hanging Rock occurred on August 6, 1780.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_hanging_rock.html

⁷ November 20, 1780. https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_blackstocks.html

Supplemental Declaration of John Walker made before me John Gwaltney a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Posey State of Indiana -- on the 16th day of March 1835 -- The said John Walker being by me John Gwaltney duly sworn according to law on his oath makes the following additional Explanations of his Terms of Service viz. that he did not intend to be understood as saying that he served three years & ten months in one continuous Term of service but that the several terms for which he served added together makes three years & ten months viz. in the Snowy Campaign (which was in 1776 or 1777) he served nine months -- with the exception of a few days that he was absent on a parole as stated in his declaration -- and that in the next Campaign (under Rutledge and Major Dixon) he served ten months was discharged and again entered the Service under General Williamson in what was called the Florady Campaign [sic, Florida Campaign] -- and served four months -- was again discharged and that after the fall of Charlestown he again volunteered under Colonel Twiggs in this Campaign he served two months and he then served in the next campaign about twenty-five months -- the Department will bear in mind in investigating declarant's Claim that he was not a militia man called into service but that in all these campaigns he was a volunteer and served as a private and that by a reference to his Original declaration made before the Posey County Court on the 10th day of September 1834 the department will have a full detail of his Service & of the different officers under whom he served -- Declarant is satisfied that he served the length of time stated in his declaration between 1776 & 1783 -- he has no doubt but that the department upon examination will be satisfied that the several campaigns stated by declarant were performed and that the corps were officered as he states and that he served as he states and can only add in conclusion that if his claim is Rejected a faithful soldier will be deprived of his Rights and that the little patrimony his Country intended should be settled upon the Survivors of that band who periled their lives in defense of that Liberty they now enjoy -- all he asked is what he is justly entitled to under the provisions of the Walls of his Country if he has made out his claim --

S/ John Walker

Subscribed & sworn to before me this 16th day of March A.D. 1835
S/ John Gwaltney, JP

[p 5]

State of Indiana Posey County: On this 26th day of December in the year of our Lord 1835 personally appeared before me R M Pike, JP a Justice of the peace in and for the County of Posey and State of Indiana now sitting in my office John Walker a resident of Robb Township in the County of Posey and State of Indiana aged 81 years in December 1835, 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 he entered the service of the United States under the following named Officers and served as herein stated.

He was a resident of the State of South Carolina from the age of 10 years until the war of the revolution took place at which time he lived in Chester district in South Carolina and before the fall or surrender of Charleston to the British which was in May 1780 said Declarant served as a volunteer under the command of Rutledge and others against the British and Tories. Said Declarant went home on furlough from Charleston two weeks before the British took possession of Charleston and remained at home four weeks. In the first of June after the fall of Charleston 1780 said Declarant states that John McLure [sic, John McClure, also spelled McCluer] also a resident of Chester District South Carolina turned out and beat up for volunteers to fight the

British and Tories said Declarant joined a tour as a volunteer together with about 40 others & made said McClure their Captain and in the latter part of June 1780 went immediately from Chester District South Carolina and joined General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] who was at that time on Clem's Branch in the Catawba Nation, North Carolina not far from the line between North and South Carolina said Declarant says that General Sumter still kept John McClure in as Captain and appointed John Nixon our Colonel and said Nixon remained our Colonel until the date of the Battle of Blackstocks when he was shot dead by the Tories a very short while before the Battle commenced. After we joined Sumter's Camps we went to Ramsour's Mill where we fought a battle against the Tories this was in North Carolina from there we went against them at the old church in South Carolina where we had a severe scrimmage the British Burnt the church and retreated to a large negre [sic, Negro] quarter, the next day we had another battle with them and by the help of Colonel Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee] and his Light Horse together with a scout General Marion's men we beat them and took 60 prisoners and 2 or 3 Carts loaded with liquor & provision which prisoners we took to Hillsboro, after that our spies gave us intelligence that the Tories and British were about to burned Colonel Hill's Iron Works on Crowder's Creek [sic, Allison's Creek] South Carolina York County Colonel Hook [sic, Christian Huck] commanded the British dragoons and Colonel Ferguson [Patrick Ferguson] the Tories that morning they designed to do the mischief we overtook them at Colonel Hugh Bratton's where we killed Hook⁸ & Ferguson together with several of their men the balance of them fled to Rocky Mount and joined Colonel Turnbull after that we fought Turnbull at Rocky Mount on the Catawba River 20 miles from where I live in Chester district. I was all this time under command of Sumter as General Nixon as our Colonel after that we fought the Battle at the Hanging Rock this Battle was fought on Sunday in the month of August the Hottest day that I ever felt it lasted over two hours and I thought I should have died for the want of water. That said declarant saith that he cannot recollect (as he is so old and his memory so bad) whether it was in 1780 or 1781. We took a quantity of prisoners the number I don't recollect -- from a Regiment called the Queens Regt. then we also went to Hillsboro North Carolina the next attack we had was at a Fort on the Congaree River against the British and Tories commanded by Colonel Cruger [John Harris Cruger] which we took and made them all prisoners by the help of Colonel Lee and his infantry. This Colonel Cruger I recollect commanded a British Garrison at Ninety Six South Carolina about the time that Captain John McClure and his Company joined General Sumpter's Camp -- the next battle we had was at Blackstocks against Colonel Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton] where we defeated him entirely. General Sumter had no help at this Battle but his own men. Sumter was shot through the shoulder in that Battle with a pistol Bullet which wounded him very bad the day and date this Battle was fought said declarant does not recollect. I will relate one circumstance that I was an eyewitness to in this Battle. There was a British Dragoon come at half speed close by where myself, a man by the name of Evans and a man by the name of James Wiley was standing in the engagement Evans and myself up with our guns and shot two holes through him he fell close by our feet he was not much more than down before Wiley tore his cap from his head and his spurs from his heels and put them on himself after that Battle we had several severe scrimmages with the British and Tories but the particular day and date of these Battles I do not recollect as I am as infirm with old age and my memory so bad. I know this and do solemnly swear and declare that I joined Sumter's camps the 1st of June after the surrender of Charleston to the British and remained under his command and fought in the above

⁸ The Battle of Huck's Defeat occurred on July 12, 1780.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_williamsons_plantation.html

stated Battles under Sumter as General Nixon as Colonel until the day of the battle of Blackstocks and John McClure as Captain until the day of the Battle of the Hanging Rock where McClure was wounded and taken to Charlotte in North Carolina where he died with his wounds the 9th day after he was taken there. John Adair was our Major, in said Declarant was with the above named General Sumter from the time he joined him on Clem's Creek North Carolina in June 1780 until the last of December 1783 which makes 31 or 32 months that he was engaged in actual service under Sumter and was a volunteer the whole time & never was at home during the time unless when he was out in a scouting party by the orders of his commanders and during that period was engaged in no civil pursuit (after the death of Colonel Nixon Edward Lacey was Colonel during the time said declarant was engaged in the service). This Declarant says that the Tories was so bad in the neighborhood that he lived in that he could not stay at home for fear of being killed by them and for that reason he never went home and shows rather to stay in camps and fight them as a volunteer soldier and to stay at home and be put to death by them. Said Declarant saith that he never received any written discharge and that he can prove his service by no other person but James Stuart⁹ who was formerly of Christian County Kentucky and is now a resident in the State of Illinois whose affidavit may be found along with the suspended papers of this Declarant now in the pension office which affidavit Testifies to but very few of the particular parts of his service. Said Declarant 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 before me a justice of the peace for the County of Posey & State of Illinois
S/ R. M. Pike, JP

S/ John Walker, X his mark

[Peter Saltzman, a clergyman, and Simon Reeder gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

After the conclusion of the above proceedings the following Interrogatories were propounded or put to the said Declarant or applicant for a pension by me Richard M. C. Pike a Justice of the peace for the County of Posey and State of Indiana

1st Where and in what year were you born?

Ans. I was born in Ireland County of Entram [sic, Antrim] in the year 1754.

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

Ans. I have no record of my age at present my age was set down in my Father's family Bible and we left Ireland in the year 1764 and a few days before we landed in Charleston South Carolina which was in December 1764 the ship we were in was overtaken by a storm of wind the chest that my father's Bible was then was thrown overboard together with a great many other things for the safety of the Ship.

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

Ans. I lived in South Carolina Chester district when I joined the service of the revolution and continued there for several years after the war was over, I then moved to Christian County Kentucky State where I lived 14 years. I then moved to the State of Indiana Posey County where I now live which is the only 3 states that I have ever lived in since I came to America.

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

⁹ [James Stuart W8762](#)

Ans. I never was called out never was drafted nor ever 80 Substitute, but was a volunteer under General Sumter Colonel Nixon and Lacey, Major John Adair and other Captains John McClure [sic, John McClure] from June 1780 to December 1782.

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

Ans. I was acquainted with Governor Rutledge and was under his command as a volunteer before the fall of Charleston. I was well and intimately [acquainted] with General Sumpter Colonel Lee Major John Adair and myself was raised boys together Colonel John Nixon & others the names of the regt. that Sumpter and his officers commanded I do not know at this time and the general circumstances of my service is in part stated in my Declaration.

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

Ans. I never received a written discharge nor ever a furlough to go home after I joined Sumter's Army which time is stated in my Declaration and the time I left the service also which was by consent of my commander

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.

Ans. I am well acquainted with Peter Saltzman & Simon Reeder and I know that they believe me to be a Soldier of the revolution.

[p 13]

State of Indiana Posey County: SS

December 22nd 1835. Now at this time personally appeared before me J. Sampson a Justice of the peace in & for said County James Stewart [sic] who after being by me duly sworn saith that he is well acquainted with John Walker the persons mentioned in the foregoing depositions and that the said Walker did serve as a private soldier in the revolution under General Thomas Sumter for upwards of two years.

Subscribed & sworn to before me the date above written.

S/ J. Sampson, JP

S/ James Stuart

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Stuart". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background and is enclosed within a thin, irregular rectangular border.

[pp. 57-62, yet a 3rd complete declaration by John Walker for a pension under the 1832 Act, this application is dated March 15, 1836. This application appears to be substantially identical to the one dated September 10, 1834 as set forth above with the following exceptions:

p 58:

"In the spring of 1779 said declarant volunteered under Colonel Twiggs at Beach Island just below Augusta in Georgia to go against the Tories and Indians that had taken possession of the Midway Settlement in the State of Georgia. The Midway family were all Whigs. In this Company there was about a hundred men all mounted on horseback. We overtook a company of the Indians who were driving about 70 head of hogs that they had taken from the Midways and a drove of Cattle; we fired on them and killed 6 of them and took 2 prisoners. They were taking

and plundering the Country all around in that neighborhood until we had that route after them. In this campaign I served about six weeks, then was discharged and went home to Chester County South Carolina."

"Said Declarant states that in the winter and spring of 1780 the Tories became so bad in the country that he lived in that the Whigs had to move their families away from home into North Carolina. In May 1780 Colonel John Nixon & Captain John McClure beat for a company of volunteers said Declarant joined them with about 40 others. As soon as they could get a sufficient number collected they marched from Chester South Carolina to Clem's Branch Catawba Nation North Carolina not far from the line between North & South Carolina where General Sumpter was encamped. They joined Sumpter there and became under his general command. Colonel Nixon was still our Colonel & John McClure our Captain -- we marched from there to Ramsour's Mill where we had a battle with the Tories. Sumpter was our commander.

"In this expedition this declarant wishes to be understood that from the time he joined Sumpter at Clem's Branch North Carolina until after the Battle was fought at Blackstock's he never was at home as the Tories were so bad he could not stay there but was in camps all the time under the command of General Sumpter Colonel Lee and Colonel Nixon until McClure was killed from Ramsour's Mill we went against the British and Tories at the old Church in South Carolina where we had a very severe scrimmage with the British and Tories. They burned the church that night and retreated to a large Negro quarter the next day we attacked them and by the help of Colonel Lee and his light horse and a part of General Marion's men we beat them and took 60 prisoners and 2 or 3 carts loaded with liquor and provisions. The prisoners we took to Hillsboro NC and put them in prison. After that the spies gave intelligence that the British and Tories were going to burn Colonel Hill's Iron works on Crowder's Creek Colonel Hook commanded the British dragoons & Colonel Ferguson Tories which were to do the mischief. We pursued them and overtook them at Colonel ~~Hugh~~ William Bratton's we engaged with them and killed Hook & Ferguson with several of their men the balance fled to Rocky Mount & joined Colonel Turnbull after that we fought Turnbull at Rocky Mount on the Catawba River about 20 miles from where I lived in Chester District. After that we fought the British and Tories at Hanging Rock. This battle lasted over 2 hours. At that Battle we took a quantity of prisoners (the number not recollected) from a Regiment called the Queens Regiment that were also sent to Hillsboro NC after that we had a battle on the Congaree River against the British and Tories commanded by Colonel Cruger we took and made them all prisoners by the help of Colonel Lee and his Infantry. The next Battle we had was at Blackstock's against Tarleton where we defeated him. In this Battle General Sumpter was shot through the shoulder with a bullet. This I was an eyewitness to in the particular months viz. Battles were fought I do not remember but I recollect that in 1780 & 1781 altogether I was with General Sumpter and Colonel Lee 15 months...."]

[p 17]

The Commonwealth of Kentucky Christian County: Sct

The Deposition of James Stuart aged 72 years the first December 1834 taken at the office of D. S. Hays and before him a Justice of the Peace for said County on the 30th day of July 1834. The said James Stuart being of lawful age and first duly sworn Depoeth & saith --

That he is the Brother-in-law of John Walker who now resides in Posey County State of Indiana -- and who is about making application for a Pension. That in the year 1780 in May at the fall of Charleston the said John Walker & myself entered the service of the United States as a

volunteers & privates in the County of Chester & State of South Carolina in the company of & commanded by Captain John McClure. That said John Walker served for more than two years in the service of the United States in the War of the Revolution -- that in this service he knows the said Walker to have been in the Battles of the Hanging Rock -- Rocky Mount -- Blackstocks -- taking the Congaree Fort -- Battle below the Bigham Church [sic, Biggin Church] and some others while I was a prisoner -- and he was also in the service during the Battle of the Eutaw Springs -- He the said Walker I believe was first attached to Colonel Nixon's Regiment then to Colonel Lacey's Regiment and part of the time in Captain Waker's [sic, Waters?] Company. He is well satisfied that said Walker was a good Soldier & served his Country faithfully -- as witness my hand the 30th of July 1834

S/ James Stuart

Sworn to and subscribed by the said Deponent before me the 30th of July 1834

S/ H. S. Hays, JP

[p 20: On February 21, 1849 in Posey County Indiana, Nancy Walker made application for a widow's pension stating that she is the widow of John Walker, a pensioner under the 1832 act for his services in the revolution; that her husband died October 14 1844 in Posey County Indiana; that she married him prior to the year 1794 viz. on or about the year 1790 in Chester district South Carolina; that they lived in Chester district South Carolina until 1803 and removed to Posey County in the year 1817 and have resided there ever since; and that she remains his widow.]

[p 21: William and Jesse Britton testified that they are acquainted with Mrs. Nancy Walker, the widow of John Walker; that she remains a widow; that her husband died on October 14, 1844; that they knew her husband for more than 40 years prior to his death and that all that time he and Nancy resided together as man and wife and had 7 children, 3 of whom are now living in Posey County; that Nancy Walker is 87 years of age and extremely feeble.]

[p 52: Certificate of John Roseborough, clerk of the Chester District South Carolina court of Common Pleas stating that he finds among his records no marriage license for the marriage of John Walker to Nancy Stewart.]

[Note: From other documents in the file it appears that Nancy Walker was the daughter of one Hugh Stuart or Stewart who resided in Chester Court House South Carolina at the time of her marriage; there is also evidence in the file that one Hugh Stuart or Stewart was a Lieutenant in Captain Michael Dixon's company of volunteers during the Snow campaign in which John Walker rendered his first service; but there is no evidence that Lieutenant Hugh Stuart or Stewart is the same person as was the father of Nancy Walker.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$43.33 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831 for 13 months service as a private in the South Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned at the same rate commencing March 4th, 1848.]

[Fold3.com Errors: pp. 77 – 83 of this file are the cover sheets for men named John Walker for Bounty Land Warrants as follows:

Name	Grade	Line	Warrant	Acreage	Issued
------	-------	------	---------	---------	--------

			Number		
John Walker	Private	Maryland	11791	100	February 1, 1790 to –not shown--
John Walker	Private	Maryland	11801	100	November 1, 1797, to Elisha Jarrett, assignee
John Walker	Private	Maryland	13892 & 14101	100	February 24, 1795 to Francis Sharrard, assignee of Aquilla Lanthorn, Administrator
John Walker	Private	Massachusetts	5211	100	Jan. 28, 1790 to Joseph May
John Walker	Private	Massachusetts	5268	100	June 2, 1795 to Samuel Emery
John Walker	Private	Massachusetts	5278	100	Dec. 3, 1789 to –not shown--
John Walker	Private	Massachusetts	5322	100	Dec. 22, 1789 to –not shown--