

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension Application of Jeremiah Dial Jr. W914 Ann(or Nancy) fn74SC
Transcribed by Will Graves rev'd 2/8/10

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decision as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. Folks are free to make non-commercial use this transcript in any manner they may see fit, but please extend the courtesy of acknowledging the transcriber—besides, if it turns out the transcript contains mistakes, the resulting embarrassment will fall on the transcriber.]

[fn p. 36]

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the revolution approved on the 15th of May 1828," I Jeremiah Dial of the County of Bedford in the State of Tennessee do hereby certify that I enlisted in the Continental line of the Army of the revolution for and during the war and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a private in Captain Daniel McDuff's Company in Colonel Henderson's Regiment of light horse of the South Carolina Continental line. I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of \$80 to which I was entitled under a resolve of Congress passed the 15th of May 1778.

And I further declare that I was not on the 15th day of March 1828 on the Pension A list of the United States.

S/ Jeremiah Dial

[William Gilchrest and Daniel McKisick gave a supporting affidavit as to the reputation of the applicant as a revolutionary soldier.

State of Tennessee, Bedford County

On this 15th day of August, 1832, personally appeared in open court, before John L. Neille, Samuel Phillips, and John B. Armstrong Esqr., Justices appointed to hold the Court of Pleas of Quarters session now setting Jeremiah Dial, a resident of Bedford County and State of Tennessee, aged about seventy-four years, who being first duly sworn according to law hath on his own oath made the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the Provisions of an act of Congress passed the 7th of June 1832, for the Relief of Revolutionary Soldiers. He states that he entered the service of the United States in the Militia of South Carolina in the year 1778 or 1779. He does not recollect which, and served under Capt. Levi Kersey (sic, Casey), who belonged to Col. Williams' Regiment, as a substitute for his father, who was drafted to serve a tour of three months in Casey's Company, which was to go to Georgia to serve under the Command of General Lincoln. When they joined Genl. Lincoln, he was stationed on the Savannah River, Georgia, watching the movement of the British.

After Casey's Company remained with Lincoln a short time he sent a Detachment of this Company and probably others to the mouth of Briar Creek, on the Savannah River, some distance below Lincoln's encampment to assist Genl. Ash [sic, John Ashe] against the British; but when they arrived at or near the place Ashe was, they found he was defeated. This applicant states that this Detachment, in which he was, then retreated back to Lincoln. They were pursued a short distance by the enemy who fired at them as they crossed Briar Creek. Capt Casey's Company was sent out by Lincoln in pursuit of Tories whith whom they had a skirmish at Spirit Creek, Georgia, in which they killed a

good many of them. This skirmish took place near the end of the three month which this applicant served for his father. At the expiration of which he was discharged by Captain Casey.

Shortly afterwards he was drafted for three month in the Militia of South Carolina and served in Captain Casey's Company under the Command of Col. Purvis [John Purvis]. During the whole of this three months tour we were principally engaged in scouting and endeavoring to subdue the Tories in that part of Georgia lying between the Osesia River and Augusta. At the expiration of this tour of service this applicant was again discharged by Capt. Casey.

This applicant states that shortly after this he volunteered for nine months under Capt. Casey who was then raising a company of volunteers in Newberry Co., or District, South Carolina, to fight the British and Tories; During this tour of service Casey was frequently engaged in pursuit of the Tories and scouting in different parts of South Carolina.

They had many skirmishes with the Tories. One of which this applicant recollects was at Captain Dugan in Newberry County, within five miles of the place where his father lived. Here this applicant states "We killed a great many Tories and took about twenty of them prisoners." During this tour of service the Company to which this applicant belonged had many other little skirmishes with the Tories, at the expiration of the nine months he was verbally discharged he received a certificate of his service which he presented to the Auditor of Charleston sometime afterwards from whom he received an Indented Certificate of the pay due him for his services---This certificate he bartered away for little or nothing.

Soon after his nine months volunteer service expired in the year 1780--A short time after the surrender of Charleston this applicant enlisted with Capt. Daniel McDuff in Col. Henderson's [William Henderson's] Regiment--The South Carolina Continental Line for and during the remaining period of the war--He states that he enlisted under McDuff as a light horseman and was immediately after his enlistment put under the command of Maj. John Hampton who was commanding a company of light horsemen attached to Col.

Henderson's Regiment, as well as this applicant recollects- The Tories at this time were troublesome in South Carolina and Hampton's Company was generally engaged in pursuit of then endeavoring to suppress them and subdue their foraging as well as those of the British. When Hampton's Company was out scouting or a part of them--This applicant does not recollect whether the whole company was together or not. They were pursued by a party of British and Tories and compelled to fly to General Sumpter for refuge, who was only a short distance from them--At Blackstocks on or near the Tyger River. They arrived at this place but a few minutes before Sumpter was attacked by the British and Tories and assisted him in this battle. In this battle Sumpter was wounded, in the shoulder, and when the company of light horsemen to which this applicant belonged was advancing up to bring on the attack against the enemy, his horse was shot dead just as he had got off him--The battle continued until sometime into the night. When both armies retreated from the battlefield--This applicant states that when his horse was shot he mounted another which had belonged to another of his party or company who had been killed--In this battle the British suffered more than the Americans under Sumpter. This applicant states that when Sumpter retreated he crossed Tyger River and while crossing the river this applicant assisted in carrying the bier on which Sumpter was

placed--General Sumter's forces made a halt at Wofford's Iron Works when the company to which this applicant belonged left them and went in pursuit of a party of Tories on Enoree River, but when they arrived the Tories were gone.

From this until the arrival of Col. William Washington in South Carolina Hampton's Company or at least a part of them among who this applicant was a part of were engaged in scouting and in pursuit of Tories on the Enoree, Broad and Tyger Rivers--But when Col. Washington came into South Carolina with a number of light horsemen this applicant was with several others taken under the command of Maj. Hampton and attached to Col. Washington's Company to pilot him through some parts of South Carolina in the pursuit of Tories, as this applicant and the others taken with him were well acquainted with the country--This was in the beginning of the Winter of 1780 this applicant went with Washington to Hammond's Store where they overtook and put to flight a large number of 'Tories, some of whom they killed and wounded. This store was in Newberry County.

Washington then sent one of his Lieutenants or Ensigns with a small party of men to take Williamson's Fort [sic, Williams' Fort] on Little River in Newberry County not more than eight or ten miles from Hammond's Store. This applicant was one of the party sent, when they arrived in sight of the fort, which was occupied by Tories, as well as this applicant can recollect, they were stationed by this lieutenant, who then took a flag and went up to the fort and demanded its surrender. The commander of the fort asked for a few minutes for consideration, which was granted. During which time he and the Tories deserted the fort and it was then burnt by this applicant's party. After this they returned and rejoined Washington, who was then back towards the border of North Carolina to join Genl. Morgan. This applicant states that well as he recollects Washington joined Morgan a few days before the Battle of Cowpens and as well as the remembers when Washington's Company in which he was in joined Morgan he was retreating before Col. Tarleton and his forces--At all events Tarleton was in pursuit of him--When Washington, Morgan and Col. or Gen. Pickens who commanded the Militia at the place called Cowpens. They started to fight the British under Tarleton--This battle was fought on the 17th day of January 1781--This applicant particularly recollects this battle because it was the greatest he was ever in--This applicant states that Tarleton commenced the battle early in the morning by firing his field pieces at Morgan's Army. But he did not remember how long the battle lasted. Washington's Cavalry with whom this applicant fought during the engagement were stationed in the rear of Morgan's forces and when the British broke through the left wing of the Militia, Washington's Cavalry made an attack upon them and repelled them with considerable loss.—After this battle was over the Americans had gained a triumphant victory. This applicant states that Morgan, Washington, and Pickens with their forces marched up Cane River in the mountains of North Carolina with their prisoners in order to prevent Lord Cornwallis's Army from retaking them and an express was about this time sent from South Carolina for the aid of Gen. Pickens returned into South Carolina with his troops--This applicant went along with him. They had several skirmishes with the Tories in different parts of South Carolina after their return and before Gen. Greene came into South Carolina. But when Greene came Gen. Pickens along with whom this applicant still continued joined him about thirty or forty miles from a place called Ninety-Six, where the British had a garrison or fort--Greene's Army in which this applicant was then lay before the garrison

of Ninety-Six for several weeks as well as this applicant recollects endeavoring to take it--But before he could succeed a reinforcement of British came to its assistance and Greene's Army was compelled to retreat--He retreated across the Enoree and Broad Rivers and having met a supply of ammunition under reinforcement of men, he then turned and went to Eutaw Springs--But before he got to the springs this applicant was ordered out in a detachment under the command of Capt. Auberry.¹ This applicant served under Auberry and was engaged in the scouting and skirmishing with the Tories in South Carolina with him from the time his detachment left Greene's Army until the close of the war, or until he went under Genl. Pickens in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians.

However he was in the service of the United States until regularly discharged from the regular service at the end of the war when the whole American Army was discharged--He was verbally discharged from the regular service but he cannot recollect by whom. This applicant states that to the best of his knowledge he served the United States during the war for nearly three years, if now altogether including his service as a substitute for his father, a drafted soldier, on his own account, a volunteer and regular soldier--He is now certain that he has detailed the events and circumstances of his service in the exact time and order in which they occurred in consequence of the failure of his memory.

When he first enlisted as a regular soldier he received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars from Capt. McDuff, as well as he recollects this certificate he lost many years ago. He states that he has no documentary evidence of his service--This applicant also states that Capt. McDuff was captured shortly after he enlisted under him and lost as he understands and believes the roll of names of those who enlisted under him and could not make any return of them to the Department of War--This applicant further states that he knows of no living person by whom he can make any proof of his service except that he made by the affidavits of those annexed here--He states that two or three years ago probably in 1829 he applied for a pension under the Act of Congress passed in May 1826--At that time he provided the testimony of Capt. Daniel McDuff who was alive then but has since died, as well as the testimony of two or three others--But before his claim was acted upon by the War Department he was informed by the Honl J. K. Polk, Representative on Congress from his district that all the testimony which he had sent on relative to his claim was lost--He states that he again made application under the Act of 1828 this Spring and transmitted the declaration together with all the testimony of his service to the Honl Secretary of War thru the Honl James K. Polk. He has not heard what disposition has been made of this latter application but if it has not been approved he would now beg leave to refer the Secretary of War to the testimony thus to him in support of the previous application. He does not recollect whether the testimony above mentioned was transmitted to the Treasury of the War Department. This applicant states that he never received any written discharge at the end of the war or any other time of service, except the one already expressed above. He states that he was born in Ireland in the year 1758 as he was informed by his father. He emigrated with his father from Ireland to South Carolina and landed in Charleston in that state in the year 1772. Shortly afterwards in the same year his father settled in Newberry County on his tract, the said state where this applicant resided when called into service--He states that he has no record of his age--but he was about nineteen or twenty years of age when he entered the service of the

¹ This MAY be Capt. George Aubrey. Moss, *SC Patriots*, 31.

United States--At the close of the war he still resided in Newberry County, for several years--He then moved to Fairfield County where he lived a year or two, he then removed to Edisto River, South Carolina, he does not recall the county from thence he removed to Wilkes County in the State of Georgia--Where he lived for two years--Then he moved back to Pendleton County, South Carolina and after living there several years here moved to the State of Kentucky, Warren County where he resided about four years--He then removed to Wilson County, Tennessee and from there to Bedford County, Tennessee, where he has resided for nearly twenty-three years and still continues to reside--This applicant states that he was acquainted particularly with no one other than regular or militia officers other than those already named in this declaration--He saw Genl. Francis Marion several times before the close of the war in South Carolina.

This applicant states that he is well acquainted with and has been for many years Col. James McKissick, Daniel McKissick, William Gilchrist, Esqr., Col. Robert Cannon, Col. K. L. Anderson, and Horatio Cook, all citizens of Bedford County, Tennessee, some of whom are his immediate neighbors, all of whom will testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his service--He could refer to many other highly respected citizens of this county was he requested to do so.

This applicant hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the submitted and declares that his name is not on the pension rolls of the agency of any state.

Sworn and submitted the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Jeremiah Dial

S/ Jas. McKisick, Clk

[Eli Cook Anderson gave a supporting affidavit as to having been a small boy living in Newberry County at the time of the revolution and being aware of the services and reputation of Jeremiah Dial as a soldier of the revolution. "This affiant also states that he was present some 2 or 3 years ago when Captain Daniel McDuff² made a statement on oath before James Brittain Esquire of Shelbyville Bedford County Tennessee -- Captain McDuff then stated that Jeremiah Dial enlisted under him in Newberry County South Carolina for and during the revolutionary [war] -- that shortly afterwards he (McDuff) was captured (and taken prisoner and lost his papers among which was the roll of those who enlisted under him and on this account he was unable to make a return of them to the war department. He also stated that he did not know whether Dial served to the end of the war or not but that he believed he did -- this is all that this affiant recollects of Captain McDuff's statement -- he is informed that McDuff is dead."]

[William Gilchrist, K. L. Anderson & William Norvell gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[fn p. 21: on February 4, 1839 in Bedford County Tennessee, Ann Dial, 76, filed for a widow's pension stating that she is the widow of Jeremiah Dial, a pensioner for his services in the revolution; that she married him on the 13th day of December 1787; that her husband died September 22, 1834; and that she remains his widow.]

[fn p. 3]

² [Daniel McDuff S155](#)

State of Tennessee Bedford County: Before me Jacob Greer Justice of the Peace in and for Bedford County aforesaid this day personally appeared Martin F. Wade and made oath in due form of law that Jeremiah Dial a soldier of the revolution departed this life on the 22nd day of September in the year while Lord 1834, That his widow Nancy Dial has resided in Bedford County, never married since that period, but remains the widow of the said Jeremiah Dial deceased.

S/ M. F. Wade

Subscribed and sworn to before made this 2nd day of April A.D. 1839 -- and I do certify that said deponent is a credible person and also a person of respectability.

S/ Jacob Greer, JP

[fn p. 4]

"Jeremiah Dial and Nancy his wife was married December the 13th 1788"