

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Martindale R6980

f22SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

6/16/09: rev'd 7/4/16 & 11/18/23

[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.]

State of Indiana Miami County: SS

On this 6th day of April A.D. 1848 personally appeared before me Jonathan R. Smith Judge of the Miami County Probate Court in said State, at the residence of Moses Martindale his son in Richland Township in said County, William Martindale a resident of Richland Township in said County aged ninety-five (95) years on the 8th day of March A.D. 1848, 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.

That this first Term of his service as near as he can now recollect was in the year 1777 or 1778.

He then resided in Union District in the State of South Carolina. He joined the company of a Captain Benjamin Wafford [sic, Benjamin Wofford] as a volunteer to drive back the Cherokee Indians, who, headed and led by the Tories had invaded the Country to within about 20 miles of where he then lived. He went on under Captain Wofford and joined the Army of General Williamson [Andrew Williamson] at an Indian Town by the name of Seneca among the Saluda Mountains on the Western part of South Carolina. He thinks General Williamson was an officer of the regular Army.¹ That the troops under Williamson were few and were considered to be insufficient to drive back the Indians and that Williamson made a call on the militia of the State and that he volunteered under that call as one of the militia to go to his support. That while he was with the Army of Williamson at Seneca he was sent out with about 30 or 40 others among whom was Colonel Thomas Brannon [sic, Thomas Brandon], to join a party who had been sent out to attack some Indians in an Indian Town by the name of Easterloe or Quall hatche, that they met the party who had gone out to said town on their return to the Army. They then returned to the Army of Williamson at Seneca. That while he was there Captain Wofford was taken sick and he with others was sent back home with Captain Wofford and then discharged. That he was out this time three weeks as near as he can now remember. That Thomas Brandon went up at some time, he thinks he was his Colonel. That Richard Buyers [Richard Byers?], Jesse Dod [Jesse Dodd?], Samuel Bishop, James Benson, Henry Hampton, John Easley² -- all went up at the same time he did out of the same neighborhood.

¹ Andrew Williamson never was commissioned as an officer in the South Carolina Continental line. He bore only a militia commission.

² I could not find any pension applicants who were likely to be any of these men.

After the above term of service he was drafted twice to serve a tour of two months each time. The first time he hired a man by the name of Campbell as a substitute to serve in his place. The second time he could not leave home on account of the situation of his family, but told the Captain to hire a substitute for him but the Captain did not hire a substitute, and when they returned, a court martial was called to try him for failing to serve the time he was drafted for, but he did not attend the court martial, and was fined \$500 which he paid. That afterwards he volunteered under Captain William Young³ and found his own horse and was one of the Company of Rangers under said Young who scoured the Country around where he lived in every direction to take or disperse the Tories who were gathered together and were committing depredations in the neighborhood. He was out as a Ranger for two months. Brandon his Colonel told him at that time, that if he would volunteer and served at that time as a Ranger for two months that it should stand in place of a two months tour when he should be drafted. He belonged to the Militia of South Carolina. William Long was his Captain, Thomas Brandon was his Colonel, and William Fair [William Farr] was his Lieutenant Colonel.

That at another time when General Greene [Nathanael Greene] marched through the Country where he lived he volunteered again under Captain William Young to join General Greene's Army. General Greene was on his way to Ninety Six and made a halt in the neighborhood for reinforcements. He joined Greene's Army under Young and marched on to the siege of Ninety Six [May 21-June 19, 1781]⁴ which place was then in the possession of the British and was held by Colonel Krooger [sic, John Harris Cruger]. That he remained there with the Army of General Greene until a short time before Greene retired -- that his Captain Young was taken sick and he was sent home with him and was discharged. That while they were encamped about Ninety Six besieging it a man rode through the ranks on a good horse in a walk dressed as an American officer and those who saw him supposed he was until he got most through the ranks in the direction of the Fort, when some of the these that saw him mistrusted that he was an enemy and a hailed him, but he made no reply but put spurs to his horse and rode into the Fort. The gate opened to receive him and closed as soon as he rode in -- this messenger brought word to the British that Lord Rawdon was on his way to their relief with a reinforcement. Benjamin Jolly he thinks was there. He was Major under Brandon. I do not recollect whether Colonel Brandon was there or not. That he was out this time about 3 weeks as near as he can now recollect.

At another time he volunteered under Captain William Long to go in pursuit of a company of Tories headed by a man by the name of William Cunagam or Cunningham [sic, William Cunningham], he was called Canagam and another Tory called Kit Neely who were going through the Country killing & taking prisoners -- That they pursued these Tories some time through the Country. That they came to the house of Major John Caldwell near Saluda River in either Lawrence [sic, Laurens] or Edgefield County. The Tories under Cunningham had burned Caldwell's house and killed him. While they were out a part of their Company took two of Cunningham's men, and a brother of the Major Caldwell that Cunningham had killed took his sword & killed both of Cunningham's men that were taken. Colonel Fair [Farr] was commander of the party that when out this time. He was out this time as near as he can state about 2 weeks. That he was out with scouting parties for 2 or 3 weeks at a time on other occasions several times, mostly to disperse the Tories who were committing depredations in the neighborhood of where he lived. That from the best of his recollection of the time he served during the revolutionary

³ [William Young W10008](#)

⁴ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html

war, he thinks all the time he served was six months or more. That this service he rendered as herein stated were rendered during the year 1777, 1778, 1779 & 1780 -- he belonged to the Militia of South Carolina during all the time he performed the services before named. That he has no documentary evidence by which he can prove his services, and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify of his services. He was a private during the whole of his services. In answer to questions put to the said William Martindale by the said Jonathan R. Smith Judge as aforesaid, he makes the following statements.

That he was born on the 8th day of March 1753. That he has no record of his age. That he was living in Union District South Carolina when called into service during the whole of his service. He came to Warren County Ohio in 1802 -- where he resided until 1831 or 2 when he came to Wayne County Indiana -- where he resided until 1847 when he came to reside with his son in this Miami County. That he was called into service as herein before stated. That he never received any written discharge. That he was a witness for James Martindale⁵ his brother who lived near Gallipolis in Ohio who made application for a pension as a Lieutenant under Captain Young. He made application in 1831 or 1832. That the reason he has not made application sooner for a pension is because he has been able to live without it and thought it looked too much like begging -- but that he is now needy is the reason he applies.

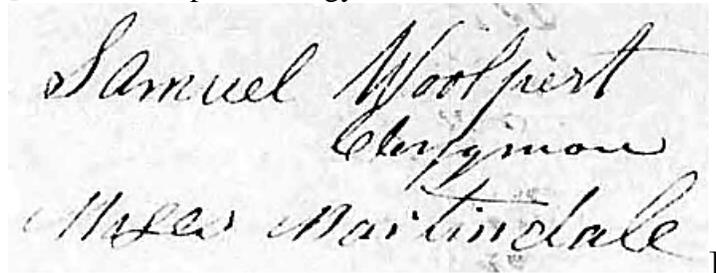
He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State in this The union.

S/ William Martindale, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 6th day of April A.D. 1848.

S/ Jon R. Smith, Judge

[Samuel Woolpert, a clergyman, and Moses Martindale gave the standard supporting affidavit.



Samuel Woolpert
Clergyman
Moses Martindale]

[Facts in the file: Veteran died January 24, 1854]

South Carolina Audited Accounts⁶ relating to William Martindale
Audited Account No. 4818

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11/18/23

[p 2]

[No. 3041]

[Book] X

14 June 86 [1786]

⁵ [James Martindale R6979](#)

⁶ The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name. The number behind the 'pp' indicates the number of pages in the file and the 'Audited Account No.' is the actual Account Number assigned by the South Carolina Archives.

William Martindale for Militia duty, since the fall of Charleston [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] in Brandon's Regiment per Anderson's [Colonel Robert Anderson's] Return [not extant] –

[Old South Carolina] Currency	<u>£62</u>
Stg. [Sterling]	£8.17.1 ½

Ex^d J. M^c. A. G. [Examined by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

Rec'd 14 June 86 full satisfaction for this Account in an Indent 3041 X per order
Jno McCool [John McCool]



Gentlemen} the ? July 1784

Please to Deliver my Indents to Colonel Thomas Brandon he having Paid me the full Valuation for the same; from your humble servant
William Martindil



Test William Farr, JP

[p 3: Restatement of the veteran's service as set forth above except in a slightly different format.]