

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Samuel Weaver S3516

f34NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 9/25/17 & 6/19/10

[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.]

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State of Tennessee, White County} SS

On this 9th day of October 1832 personally appeared before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions for said County Samuel Weaver a resident of White County and State aforesaid aged about seventy-three years who first being 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.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

In the year of 1776 as well as he recollects he was drafted to go against the Cherokee Indians in what is called Christie's Campaign [sic, William Christian's Campaign].¹ He lived in what was then a part of North Carolina but is now Washington County East Tennessee. He belonged to Captain Bledsoe's Company. He believes that his Captain's name was Abraham Bledsoe. This tour lasted about seven months. The Troops rendezvoused at the Long Islands of Holston [River]. From thence they went to the Cherokee nation and burnt and destroyed several of the Towns; but were not in any battle – on the expiration of his service he obtained a discharge from Captain Bledsoe. He was well acquainted with Colonel Christie [sic, William Christian].

He believes it was in the next year 1777 he was drafted and attached to Captain Joseph Wilson's company. He was stationed at the then Frontier at Wilson's Fort in what is now Greene County East Tennessee. This tour was for six months. Wilson's company was in the Fort nearly the whole time, but were out occasionally on what is termed Scouting parties. He received a discharge at the end of six months from his Captain Jo. Wilson. During this tour he ~~received a discharge~~ was well acquainted with General John Sevier who was a distinguished commander of the troops against the Indians. He then held the rank of Colonel.

His third tour was also against the Indians. His residence was the same during the whole War, Indian and British. He was again drafted and believes it was in the year 1778. He belonged to Captain James Stinson's company. The company rendezvoused at the house of Joseph Gist and with the Regiment ascended a Creek called Long Creek, and sent out as spies, as far as the head of Dumplin Creek, which runs into French Broad [River]. The spies met the Indians on the head of Dumplin Creek – they fired upon the Indians – the spies then returned to the Army late at night. The Indians then retreated across French Broad at a large Island. The Army in pursuit of the Indians marched down Dumplin Creek, crossed French Broad, and encamped on the South side, at the mouth of Boyd's Creek. The Indians went up Boyd's Creek and encamped, the same night in about a mile and a half of the whites. In the morning Captain

¹ http://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_cherokee_expedition_1776_TN.html

Stinson and his company were out up the River to reconnoiter the position of the enemy – this Declarant was along – the Company went as far as was deemed prudent or safe – discovered the Indians – and sent one man back to the Army to apprise Colonel John Sevier who had the chief command – Sevier came on with his whole force and immediately a battle commenced, which is well remembered in Tennessee as “the Battle of Boyd's Creek.”² Which resulted in a complete victory – Sevier, with his men penetrated into the Country – into the nation – destroyed their crops and burnt their towns – they were then returned home – we were not discharged in writing – but dismissed from service – this was a three months tour.

His third [sic] tour was also for three months. He was drafted in Captain Bird's company- - he thinks his name was Amos Bird. The troops on this occasion took the same route and we passed over the same Country as in the last preceding Campaign until they crossed Tennessee River – at what was called the “Virginia Ford.” They then went on into the nation, burnt and destroyed the Towns and took a great many prisoners they then returned home and was in like manner dismissed from service – he thinks this was in the year 1779 – he omitted to mention one, amongst many important facts in this campaign – to wit an exchange of prisoners which took place at the Town of Chota between the whites.

His fourth tour was under Captain Jacob Brown against the British – this was for three months – he volunteered – this was in the year 1780. He was in the Battle at Kings Mountain and well acquainted with Colonel Campbell [William Campbell], Williams [James Williams], Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland] and Sevier [John Sevier] – Campbell was from Virginia – Williams and Cleveland from South Carolina [sic, Benjamin Cleveland was from North Carolina]. He received a discharge from Captain Jacob Brown. This terminated his services to his Country. He has no documentary evidence – a part of his service, he can prove by Thomas Gist³ a respectable citizen of White County whose statement on oath is hereto appended. He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any State.

Answers to the interrogatories prescribed by the War department and propounded by the Court.

1. He was born in Halifax County Virginia on the 9th day of September 1759.
2. He has a record of his age – the family Bible which belonged to his father is now in his possession.
3. As already stated, each time he entered the Service he resided in what is now Washington County East Tennessee.
4. The manner of his being called into Service has been fully set forth.
5. He has also stated the General Circumstances of his service with as much accuracy as he can, except that after the Battle at Kings Mountain and after his discharge he was detained from home a long time attending to a brother in law whose name was George Hutson who had been wounded in the battle, but who finally recovered and came home – he has given the names of the principal officers with whom he was acquainted.
6. His discharges have been mentioned and from whom received – they were burnt up in the house of his son even Elijah Weaver in White County about 24 years ago.
7. He states the names of the following persons to whom he is known in his present neighborhood and who can Testify as to his character for Veracity and their belief of his Services as a Soldier of the revolution – Viz.: Solomon Yeagar [sic, Yeager?], Thomas Broils [sic, Broyles?], David Snodgrass, James Snodgrass and the Reverend Andrew McBride.

² Battle of Boyd's Creek (then, NC, now Tennessee) December 16, 1780
<http://www.tngenweb.org/revwar/boydscreek.html>

³ [Thomas Gist S1762](#)

S/ Samuel Weaver, X his mark

Sworn to in open Court 9th October 1832.

S/ Jacob A. Lain, Clk

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This day personally appeared in Open Court, Thomas Gist, and made Oath in due form of Law, that he was out in the service with the said Samuel Weaver, and knows that he served as stated in the foregoing Declaration (which has been read to him) so far as the campaigns under Captain James Stinson and Captain Amos Bird are concerned – this affiant was in both these campaigns and knows of his personal Knowledge that the said Weaver served as he states – as to the other Campaigns mentioned in said Declaration, this affiant fully believes they were performed, but does not know it. Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Thomas Gist, X his mark

Sworn to in open court 9 October 1832.

S/ Jacob A. Lain, Clk

[Standard certificate of veracity and reputation given by Rev. Andrew McBride, and Solomon Yeager]

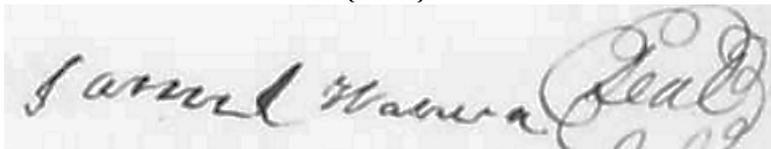
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State of Tennessee White County: March 22, 1833 -- Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace in and for said County -- Samuel Weaver, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith, that his rank was that of a private, in all the Campaigns mentioned in his Declaration, heretofore sent to the War Department and now here present, it having been sent back for correction. He further states that by reason of old age, and the consequent loss of memory, is impossible for him to speak of the length of his service with more precision than he has already done in his Declaration -- with this exception. He can now state, with certainty, that his first Campaign was not less than six months. He still believes it was seven months but he can safely say that it was as much as six. He served five Campaigns in all -- as will appear from the five different narratives contained in his Declaration -- the length of each is definitely stated except the first -- But he now finds that his friend who drew up the Declaration, has, as he is informed and believes, through an inadvertence in designating the different tours, but "Third," where it ought to have been "Fourth" -- and "fourth," where it ought to have been "Fifth." He therefore states his services thus

1st Tour as a private -- six months (at the least) his second tour six months -- as a private. His third tour -- three months as a private -- his fourth tour three months as a private -- His fifth tour three months as a private -- making in all twenty-one months, for which he claims a pension.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this date above written.

S/ Samuel Weaver {Seal}

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel Weaver" followed by a circular seal or stamp. The seal contains some illegible text and a central emblem.

S/ Waman Leftwich, JP

[Fact in file: the veteran's son, Elijah Weaver, was a resident of White County, Tennessee, about the year 1808. This fact is stated in a letter summarizing the contents of the file but I did not personally see that information in the file.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$70 per annum commencing March 4, 1831, for 21 months service as a private in the North Carolina militia.]