

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Smith W22272
Transcribed by Will Graves

Mourning Smith f123SC
rev'd 7/20/09 & /3/11 & 5/5/14

[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' 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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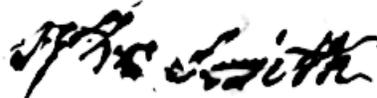
State of South Carolina, Spartanburgh [sic, Spartanburg] District

On this 26th day of September 1832 personally appeared in open court before the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the District aforesaid, now sitting, Major William Smith, a resident of Spartanburg District in the said State, aged Eighty-one years, who being first duly sworn 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 of the following named officers and served as here in stated.

In the fall of 1775, I entered the service of the United States, as a Lieutenant in the company of Captain Joseph Wofford, in Colonel John Thomas' Regiment, and served the tour known as by the name of the Snow Camps [December 1775-January 1776], and continued until our troops were discharged but cannot recollect the time employed. In the year 1776, I again entered into the service, on an Expedition against the Cherokee Indians, as a Lieutenant in a volunteer company under Captain Thomas in Colonel Thomas' Regiment, Genl Williamson [Andrew Williamson] having the command, and served a tour of six months; during which we had two Battles with the Indians, one at Tomassee [Tamassee, August 12, 1776] and the other at the Black Hole [September 19, 1776]. General Sumter [Thomas Sumter] in this expedition was a colonel and commanded the 6th Regiment. And at the end of this tour I returned home and immediately in 1777 received the commission of a Captain from the hand of Colonel Thomas, but do not now recollect the names signed on the commission. And in a short time, I was ordered by Colonel Thomas, to draft a company, and marched to Georgia for the relief of that state, the British having taken possession of the town of Savannah. I marched my company to Savannah River and joined the troops under Genl Williamson, and was attached to the Regiment commanded by Colonel LeRoy Hammond. We then crossed the river and marched in a direction to Savannah, and after some small skirmishes with the Tories and one with the Indians, we met the British forces on their route to Augusta, and were compelled to retreat before them until we reached Augusta, and re-crossed the river, the British forces taking possession of Augusta. After the Retreat of the British forces from Augusta, I again recrossed to the Georgia side and remained on the scouting service until General Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln] arrived. We then joined Genl Lincoln and moved in the direction of Savannah and crossing the river of above Savannah, marched to Edisto [River], where we in camped and I received orders from Genl Lincoln to return to Purrysburg and reconnoiter the movements of the British. At Purrysburg we took some prisoners and returned to Lincoln's army near Bacon's Bridge on Ashley River. I then continued under Genl Lincoln until sometime in July, after the battle of Stono [June 20, 1779], in which I was engaged. When I returned home with my company and discharged them. In April 1780, I again with a few volunteers, started to

Charleston, and after arriving at Moncks Corner and understanding that Charleston had fallen [May 12, 1780] in possession of the enemy, and finding we could not aid the city, we returned home and increasing our number, marched to North Carolina and joined Genl Sumter and I shortly afterwards returned to South Carolina under Sumter, and the troops, being divided, a part with my command, moved to the west, while Genl Sumter moved down the River. Shortly after which the Battle of Musgrove's [Musgrove Mill, August 19, 1780] was fought, in which I was engaged and after Gates' defeat [Battle of Camden, August 15-16, 1780] and the defeat of Sumter [Fishing Creek, August 18, 1780], we again retreated to North Carolina. In a short time we returned to South Carolina and met the enemy at or near Grady's [?] ferry on Broad River. We retreated before them to Blackstock's [November 20, 1780] where Genl Sumter was wounded and Tarleton [Banastre Tarleton] was repulsed. I then went again to North Carolina and getting in front of Lord Cornwallis's camp, we retreated before them as far as Dan River. The party with which I was, turned from the River, evaded they are pursuit. The Army returned as far as Country Line Creek under command of Genl Greene [Nathanael Greene] where we encamped for some time. After which we met the enemy at Guilford Court house [March 15, 1781]. After the Battle of Guilford [March 15, 1781] we returned to South Carolina. I then immediately received the commission in the state troops of a Captain and continued in that command until very near the end of the war--sometime in 1782, I think in November. During this time I was generally associated with Cols Washington [William Washington] & Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee]. I have no documentary evidence that I can now find to prove the foregoing statements, having lost all the papers connected with the same, and can only refer to Thomas Hannah, Samuel Morrow, Absalom Thomason and many other persons now residing in this District who served with me and knew of my services. I was born on 20th September 1751 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. I have no record of my age in my possession, the record being [in the] possession of a sister. I lived in Spartanburg when I entered the service and have resided there since the war and now reside there. I cannot recollect by whom my first commissions were signed -- my last commissioned was signed by Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge] -- the whole of them however have been lost or mislaid. As to my character for veracity and moral deportment, I referred to the Reverend James Rountree and any respectable man in Spartanburg District. I do hereby relinquish any claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state. This declarant further states that he is confident that he served more than four years as a Captain during the revolutionary struggle.

S/Wm Smith



Sworn to in open Court
S/ John B. O'Neill, Presiding Judge

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State of South Carolina Spartanburg District: I Absalom Thomson¹ [sic] residing in the District of Greenville in the State aforesaid hereby certify that I am well acquainted with William Smith who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration, that I believe him to be 81 years of age; that I knew him in the revolutionary war, that I served as 2nd Lieutenant under the said William Smith as Captain in General Sumter's Brigade of State Troops about the year 1781, for the term

¹ [Absalom Thompson S21533](#)

of 10 months & were together in an engagement under Colonel Lee & General Sumter at Fort Granby on the Congaree [River] where I will received a wound in my left-hand; I have known the said applicant ever since the revolution and that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier & Captain of the revolution & I concur in that opinion.

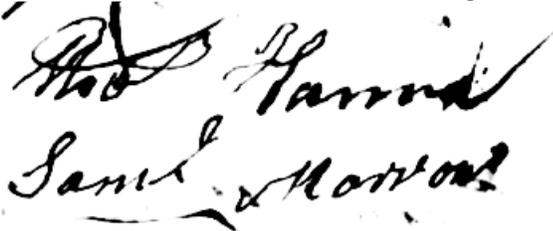
Sworn to & subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

S/ Abs. Thompson



S/ Jno B. O'Neill, Presiding Judge

[Samuel Morrow & Thomas Hannah gave the standard supporting affidavit.]



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[James Rainwater, a clergyman, gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 25-30 appears to me to be a first-person account written in William Smith relating his services during the Revolution: the pages have been scrambled but I think I have transcribed them in the correct order. The image numbers given below are from the HeritageQuest.com version (now Ancestry.com) which are much more legible than the images posted on Fold3.com.]

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"Joined Captain Joseph Wofford's company as a Lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Senr Regt in Sparta Dist [sic Spartanburg District] in the winter of 1775 in the snow camps & marched to Granby & joined General Richardson's Brigade & from thence up the country through Lexington, Newberry & Lawrence [sic, Laurens] District & in camp a short time at Duncan's Creek & at Raebins's [sic, modern spelling Rabon Creek] Creek after a parcel of Tories at Ninety Six they left there & went up into the Indian land on Reedy River of these three [?] men volunteered under the command of Colonel Martin of NC this deponent went & had an engagement with & defeated the Tories: they then returned to General Richardson at Raibin's Creek & was discharged having served about 2 1/2 months: he then returned home & remained there until about the first of the summer 76 when he & John Thomas Junr raised a volunteer company for 6 months of which Thomas took command as Captain & this deponent as first Lieutenant & joined the Regiment commanded by Colonel John Thomas Senior in General Williamson's brigade & was marched on an expedition to the Cherokee through what is now Greenville & Pickens Districts SC into Georgia and had two battles with the Indians during the expedition Captain Thomas was arrested & this deponent could at the command of the company: he was marched back near to where P. D. C. H. [Pickens District Court House?] now stands & was discharged having served 6 months: he then returned home soon after which Colonel John Thomas Senior handed him a Commission as Captain of the Militia he took command of a company and was ordered with part of the company to Woods Station on Tyger River [several words interlined but not legible] watch the maneuvers of the Indians: he continued there for about 2 or 3 months when Lieutenant Easley with another part of the

company came & this Deponent with his men were relieved & went home where he remained until after the British took Savannah in November 78 & this deponent was ordered about the first of December '78

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to draft his company into three divisions & march with one division to the relief of Georgia, he marched & joined Colonel Hammond's [LeRoy Hammond] Regiment at Augusta Georgia General Williamson's brigade & remained there on the SC side of Savannah River some little time. Detachments were frequently ordered over across the River one of which under command of Colonel Hammond had a battle with the Creek Indians at Rocky Comfort, this deponent was there. After remaining at or near Augusta some time Williamson understood that the British were leaving Savannah & marching up towards Augusta he ordered his brigade across the River into Georgia & marched down and met the British about Brier Creek & finding they were too strong retreated back by Augusta this deponent was ordered back with his company & some others to impede the progress of the British Army this deponent took command of the whole & went back to Spirit Creek & on up the bridge & he gave the enemy battle for some time until his spies from below came in & informed him that the enemy were crossing the Creek he then retreated & overtook Colonel Hammond just after he had crossed the River at Augusta: after Williamson halted near the River & remained there some time: in the time Colonel Hammond was ordered to cross the River above Augusta & get round between the British Army then in Augusta & Savannah he did so & attacked one of the enemy's stations & defeated them & released several of the Americans who were then prisoners & took several prisoners: while Colonel H. was on his march back to Williamson he passed the British Army who had left Augusta & were marching back toward Savannah.

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Colonel H. crossed at Augusta & Rejoined Williamson this Deponent was with Colonel H. They remained near Augusta until General Lincoln came & joined them with his Army & took command: they crossed the River and marched down through Georgia towards Savannah. When they learned that the Main British Army had left Ga. & was marching towards Charleston & crossed the Savannah River & marched towards Charleston SC to Parker's ferry on Edisto: this deponent was ordered [indecipherable word] with a parcel of men to Purrysburg on the Savannah River where he found a small party of the enemy, rushed in upon & defeated them taking several prisoners among whom were 3 or 4 B. officers he then returned to join Lincoln who had crossed Edisto & marched down on to Stono where this Deponent joined him. Lincoln remained there some time sending out detachments to watch the maneuvers of the British until the Stono battle on the 20 of June 1779 this Deponent was in the battle as a Captain of the militia General Williamsons brigade Colonel Hammond's Regiment they made a draw battle. Lincoln commenced a retreat & the enemy did not follow him. Lincoln remained in the neighborhood of the battleground until about first July when this Deponent was discharged & returned home having served as a Captain 7 months. The reason of this Deponent having remained this length of time on continued service was that when the time of the first division of his company had expired & the 2nd came on General Williamson ordered him to discharge the first but requested him to stay & take command of the 2nd so he did: also of the 3rd division: he was not in service any more until April 1780 when he was ordered by Colonel John Thomas Junior to raise as many men as he could & join him Thomas & marched to Charleston: this Deponent raised a very small company of volunteers joined

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Colonel Thomas when they learned that the British had besieged Charleston & they declined going but were engaged dispersing the Tories who were beginning to embody. They had one skirmish: they [were] thus employed until after the fall of Charleston: when they marched under

Colonel Thomas & joined General then Colonel Sumter at an old Ford on the Catawba River in the edge of NC: they then made by unanimous consent Sumter their commander: they remained there until news reached them that the Tories were collecting at Ramsour's mill NC Sumter marched to attack them but before he reached there Captain Falls had attacked & defeated them but fell himself in the engagement: Sumter then marched back down the Catawba near the line between NC & SC where he remained some time -- sending reconnoitering & scouting parties frequently this deponent was in several & had several skirmishes: this deponent was ordered on an expedition under the command of Colonel Clark of Georgia into Spt. Dist. [Spartanburg District] where they joined Colonel McDowell of NC & Shelby or Sevier of Ky they found that Ferguson with a large party of British & Tories were meeting them they retreated back to Fairforest Creek a few miles from where Spt Village [Spartanburg Village] now stands & stopped for the night before day the spies came in & informed them that Ferguson was within half a mile of them they then retreated near to the old iron works on L's fork and the spies came running in & informed him that Ferguson's horse were almost in sight: they formed to give them battle & drove them back to Ferguson's Army when they again retreated on across Broad River at the Cherokee Ford & went back to Sumter. The NC & Ky troop, left them at Broad River: Sumter remained there some time sending out scouting parties this deponent was out in several skirmishes during the time he was in the battle at the hanging rock Sumter was there this deponent was in Colonel Thomas' Regiment: he was also in the battle at Musgroves Mills on Enoree [River] Sumter was not there Colonels Clark, Williams [James Williams] commanded. [230]

Sumter had been defeated at fishing Creek & was collecting his scattered forces when this deponent rejoined him in York district having collected what he [deemed] sufficient force he moved down Broad River near the fish dam Ford Chester District where they had an engagement & drove the enemy: this Deponent was there: they crossed B. R. into U. Dist. & encamped on Paget's Creek a short time & moved down broad River where they found Colonel Tarleton on the other side of the River with a strong force -- both of foot & mounted men: Sumter found that Tarleton was about to cross the River & supposing his forces 2 small to risk and the engagement retreated back across Enoree to Blackstock's Ford on Tiger where Sumter halted to get something to eat. Tarleton pushed on his horse who came upon Sumter while halted had an engagement & drove back the British force: Sumter wounded. Sumter then retreated on into Spt. Dist. & to the old iron works on L' fork where Sumter was carried in a horse litter: after Sumter was carried off Colonel [paper torn text missing] tleton [Middleton, Charles Myddelton?] requested this deponent to take a few men, go back & see what Tarleton was doing: he did so & found him on the battleground at Blackstock's: he then returned to the old iron works: the Regiment then separated Colonel Thomas in whose Regiment this deponent was marched into NC & remained in the edge of NC some little time keeping out parties as spies upon the movements of the British in SC this Deponent fell in with MC troops & was in a battle on the Catawba when General Davidson [William Lee Davidson] of NC was killed [Cowen's Ford, February 1, 1781] he then went on with the NC troops retreating ahead of Cornwallis frequently skirmishing with the outpost of his Army. General Greene who this Deponent had joined and several crossed Dan River this Deponent did not cross but turned down the River. Cornwallis went to Hillsborough & Greene re-crossed Dan River & this deponent rejoined him & marched up on Country line Creek & encamped where he remained some time sending out parties who had several skirmishes with the enemy. Green left the encampment & marched to Guilford [231]

Ct. House where he had a battle with the enemy under Cornwallis: this Deponent was in the Battle as a Captain. A few days after the battle this Deponent with what few men he had under

his command returned to NC & joined General Pickens who was encamped on Broad River between Enoree & Tyger in Newberry District about the last of March or first of April 1781: having served as a volunteer Captain in the militia 12 months: he then received a commission as Captain in the State Troop of SC in April 1781 for 10 months services: he raised a company in a very short time & marched into Fairforest [a line of text interlined and illegible] & was attached to Colonel Thomas's Regiment Major Moore [John Moore] Sumter's Brigade: this 10 months service was in SC and entirely: Sumter marched & encamped near Granby some time during which time the forts at Granby Orangeburg & Motts were taken: this deponent was at Granby Colonel Lee commanded Colonel Taylor of Sumter's Brigade was there this deponent was attached to his Regiment: Colonel Lee was [paper torn text missing] General Greene's Army: he came up during [paper torn and text missing] to Orangeburg & took the Fort: Sumter returned to Granby shortly after the taking of the Fort: this Deponent was then ordered with his company to guard some property taken at these forts into the upper part of the State: he left the property as ordered & was returning when he fell in with General Greene & went to Ninety Six during the siege & remained there about 2 nights & one day when he returned & joined his own brigade near Orangeburg [line of text obliterated] British left Charleston & were marching up the country to Ninety Six Sumter in front of them had several skirmishes with them most Sevier of which was at the Juniper: General Greene left the siege at the approach of the reinforcement of the British Army when Sumter got near 96 nearly all his militia [several indecipherable words] with his State Troops [here the document ends]

[pp 35-38]

State of South Carolina District of Spartanburg: Personally appeared before me James Hansen a Justice of the Quorum for the State & said district aforesaid William Smith also of said State and District and on being duly sworn did depose that sometime in the year 1775 & 1776 he served as a Lieutenant in General Richardson's expedition against the Tories and General Williamson's against the Indians as stated in former declaration. And that soon after he returned from the last named expedition he received a Captain's Commission in Colonel Thomas's Regiment of South Carolina [word obliterated] was immediately [paper damaged words illegible] by said Colonel Thomas and marched to Woods Fort upon the Indian line where he remained in service 2 or 3 months when relieved by another Company. Sometime after which the British having taken Savannah he was ordered to draft his company into three divisions with the first of which he was ordered in December 1778 to join General Williamson near Augusta Georgia. After which his being a man company, he was attached to Colonel Hammond's Regiment and then made several excursions into Georgia. In one of which they met the British Army between Savannah and Augusta. The enemy being considered too strong the American Army retreated but being pressed upon too hard, this Deponent was ordered with his whole Company & with some others to detain the enemy. In conformity to which order he [indecipherable word] up the bridge at Spirit Creek and engaged them until his spies came in and informed that they were crossing the Creek below. He then retreated and crossed the River at Augusta where he rejoined the main Army, when he was ordered by General Williamson to erect a small Battery for the purpose of mounting a field piece. The British Army came in to Augusta, and while they were there deponent with Hammond's Regiment was ordered to cross the River above and go down between that place and Savannah, where at a place called Mcbeen [?] they attacked and took a breastwork left by the enemy and released several Americans who were confined there as prisoners and also took several prisoners among whom were 2 or 3 British officers. They then recrossed the Savannah River to the Carolina side. After which they made several other excursions into Georgia in one of which they had an engagement with and defeated a party of Creek Indians at Rocky Comfort who were on their way to join the British at

Savannah and again returned to head quarters. After which the component does not recollect anything worth notice until General Lincoln joined them and took command. After which the whole Army crossed the Savannah River into Georgia and marched down towards Savannah, when they recrossed the River into South Carolina and fell in the rear of the British Army who had left Savannah and were on their march for Charleston. The American Army proceeded as far as Parkers ferry on the Edisto the British having gone on to Charleston where being repulsed they turned down upon the seashore. Lincoln lay some time at Parkers ferry keeping out parties to watch the movements of the enemy. After which he moved on towards Stono where the British Army was then lying and soon after which the Stono battle was fought it being about the 20th of June 1779. Deponent having served in that battle as a Captain of militia in Colonel Hammond's Regiment and General Williamson's Brigade. After the battle of Stono the British went on to Savannah and some time after being in July 1779 deponent was discharged having performed a continued service as Captain of militia of about seven months. And deponent would here state that the reason of his having remained this length of time in continued service were that when the time of the first division of his company had expired and the second came on, he was ordered to discharge the first but requested to stay and take command of the second; and so with the third division, having consequently served with the three original divisions of his Company.

Having omitted it in the proper place deponent would here state that while General Lincoln was at Parkers ferry on the Edisto he was ordered to proceed to Purrysburg on the Savannah River where he fell in with a small party of the enemy rushed upon and defeated them taking several prisoners among whom were some officers.

Deponent having been discharged sometime after the Battle of Stono, was not in the Army until after Charleston was besieged being in April 1780 when he again entered the service as Captain of a company of volunteers in Colonel Thomas' Regiment (none but volunteers being then in service and this State) and was engaged under the orders of his superior officers in scouring the country from Tories and fell in with and defeated a party of them near Tyger River he was thus engaged until after the fall of Charleston and the British began to [indecipherable word] the interior in such numbers that deponent was compelled to retreat into North Carolina where they joined Sumter after which deponent made several excursions into South Carolina under the command of different officers viz. Shelby, Clark, McDowell and sometimes Sumter during which they had several battles and skirmishes with the enemy the most important of which were at the old Iron works in Spartanburg District, Musgrove Mills on Enoree and at Blackstocks on Tiger River at which latter place General Sumter was wounded. Thomas' Regiment to which deponent belonged was marched into the edge of North Carolina and remained there a short time keeping out spies upon the movements of the enemy in South Carolina. This deponent then fell in with the North Carolina troops and was in a battle on the Catawba where General Davidson [William Lee Davidson] was killed [February 1, 1781 at Cowan's Ford]. Deponent did not return to South Carolina until after the battle at Guilford Court House [March 15, 1781]. After which he returned and joined General Pickens who was encamped between Enoree & Tyger rivers in Newberry District it being about the first of April 1781. Having served twelve months all of which service was performed as a volunteer Captain except about three months which he acted as Major without any other commission [several indecipherable words]. After deponent returned from North Carolina he received in April 1781 a captain's commission in Sumter brigade of South Carolina State troops. This service was altogether in South Carolina deponent was in the battle at Granby where the Fort was taken shortly after which deponent was ordered with his company to guard some property to the upper part of the State. Having done so he fell in with General Greene on his return and went to Ninety Six after which he rejoined his own brigade near Orangeburg, where he remained until

the British left Charleston and were marching up the country to Ninety Six. Sumter being in front and many skirmishes with them in which deponent was engaged the most important of which was at the Juniper. General Greene quit the siege at Ninety Six on the approach of the British reinforcements and Sumter joined Greene with his State troops Brigade between Ninety Six and Bush River. The British having left Ninety Six followed us towards Congaree where they turned and marched towards Charleston. The American forces followed them in detachments, skirmishing with [indecipherable word or words] frequently until they nearly got to Charleston. Deponent was in many of the skirmishes doing duty under the Command of Hampton sometimes in front and sometimes in the rear of the enemy. This skirmishing continued until the Battle of Quinby. In which Battle deponent was under the command of Colonel Lee when they charged and cut off the enemy's baggage. After the battle at Quinby Sumter marched up the Santee and then up the Congaree River some distance below Granby where this deponent was attacked with the fever and sent to the Hospital.

Having recovered from the fever he again joined Sumter at the four holes and the British having all gone back to Charleston they marched up to Orangeburg and remained until a part of Sumter's brigade who had gone to Georgia returned. This deponent was then discharged having served in this time as Captain something over ten months.

This deponent in conclusion would further a at that he served during the revolutionary war and for which he received pay from the State of South Carolina 8 or more months as Lieutenant twenty-six or twenty-seven months as Captain and three months as Major without however at any [indecipherable word or words] having held a major's Commission and having only acted as Major in the [indecipherable word or words of that office but having held and acted under a Captain's Commission about two years & eight months.

Sworn to and subscribed this 15th of July 1835

S/ Wm Smith

[pp 60-62 SC Comptroller General's certificate of Indents issued to William Smith for services in the Revolution: dated December 18, 1855.]

[p 72]

South Carolina Spartanburg District: before me Jessey Cooper one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the District aforesaid personally appeared George Robuck² and being duly sworn did depose, that he has been well acquainted with Major William Smith of Spartanburg District ever since the year 1776 or 1777. That he served a three months tour of duty under him at Woods Fort and deponent further adds that William Smith did three tours of similar duty each of three months as Captain. I afterwards did a tour of duty under the said William Smith at a place called Liberty Hill in South Carolina of 3 or 4 months during that term of service we had one engagement with the Indians over in Georgia, and deponent adds that he knew William Smith during the war as Captain but did no more duty under his command and deponent further heads that William Smith was a true adherent to the American cause, and that he believes him to be above fraud and dishonesty.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of June 1835

S/ J. Cooper, JP

S/ George Robuck



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² [George Robuck \(Roebuck\) S9467](#)

South Carolina Spartanburg District

Before me Jessey Cooper one of the Justices of the Peace in and for District aforesaid personally appeared Thomas Farrow³ Esquire and being duly sworn did depose that he has been well acquainted with Major William Smith of Spartanburg District ever since the year 1776. In the year 1778 deponent saw William Smith in General Williamson's Army acting as Captain at a place called Liberty Hill in South Carolina Edgefield District. We then marched down on the Edisto River in pursuit of the British Army that had crossed over from Savannah -- deponent then was out of the service until the fall of the year 1780 deponent then joined Colonel Thomas's Regiment and again saw William Smith as Captain in Thomas's Regiment. Deponent then knew him generally in the service until the fall of the year 1780 as a Captain. After which time deponent believes William Smith was attached to Colonel Wade Hampton's Regiment in the State Troops for the term of 12 or 18 months -- deponent further heads that he believes and has never heard it doubted that William Smith was a Captain during the most of the war and deponent further heads that he has been well acquainted with William Smith ever since the time above stated, and that he is of good character and entitled to the utmost credit, but deponent well here they had that he never saw William Smith's commission.

S/ Thos. Farrow



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day June 1835

S/ J. Cooper, JP

[p 107]

State of South Carolina Spartanburg District: Abram Toney⁴ makes oath before me, the subscribing Justice, that he was well acquainted with William Smith of the District & state aforesaid in the time of the American Revolution: that the said William Smith acted as a Captain during said revolution: the first acquaintance this deponent had with the said Smith was during the war but not recollect the precise date; the said William Smith was then called & as this deponent understood as acting as Captain. Sometime in May 1780 this deponent volunteered in a company commanded by the said Captain William Smith and Colonel Thomas' Regiment & retreated into North Carolina & joined General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter]: from whence detachments were frequently ordered into South Carolina. This deponent served under the said William Smith as his Captain from the above mentioned time until about the last of March first of April 1781 during which time he was under the command of said Captain in the battles of Blackstock's, Musgrove's Mills & Cedar Spring or old Iron works [Wofford's Iron Works, August 8, 1780]. About the first of April 1781 this deponent enlisted in the State Troops of South Carolina under the said Captain William Smith & served under him for 10 months in Sumter's Brigade: during which time this deponent knows that the said Captain Smith was in the battle at Granby & the Juniper & a great many skirmishes while pursuing the British Army on their retreat toward Charleston: this deponent was also with the said Captain Smith at a place called Wadboo landing where some British vessels had landed & Captain Smith was ordered by Colonel Hampton, this deponent thinks, with a parcel of men to take them: he took them; the said Captain Smith being the first man who boarded the vessels. This deponent was well acquainted with the said Captain William Smith during the whole of the above mentioned time of about twenty-one months during which time he acted as Captain with the exception of some short time when he acted as Major though never as this deponent understood received a commission as Major.

Sworn to & subscribed before me July 15th 1835

³ [Thomas Farrow S17946](#)

⁴ [Abraham Toney R10642](#)

S/ Lee Linder, JP

S/ Abram Toney, X his mark

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South Carolina Spartanburg District: Personally appeared before me James Hamm one of the Justices of the Quorum in and for the District aforesaid Captain Thomas Hannah and being duly sworn deposed and says, that [he] has been well acquainted with Major William Smith of Spartanburg District since the year 1779 in May 1780 I saw him in command of a company in the militia as Captain in Colonel Thomas' Regiment of South Carolina, the said Smith was sent by Colonel Thomas against a party of Tories on Tyger River in Spartanburg District and defeated them we again Joined Colonel Thomas, and retreated into North Carolina and joined General Sumter's Army and deponent knew him in the Army as an officer until 1781 at which Time William Smith joined the State Troops as a Captain in Sumter's Army in South Carolina and deponent says and never has heard it doubted that William Smith was a Captain during the most of the war -- and deponent further says that William Smith is of good character and entitled to the utmost credit.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July 1835

S/ James Hamm, JQ

S/ Thos Hanna



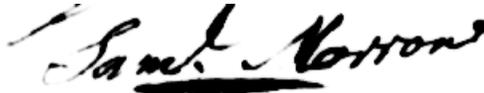
[p 110]

South Carolina Spartanburg District: Personally appeared Maj. Samuel Morrow⁵ and being sworn Depose and saith that he was acquainted with Major William Smith as an officer commanding as a Captain under Colonel Thomas; Which was about May -- Year 1780, we retreated to North Carolina and I saw him in the Service, under the Command of General Sumter; I went under the Command of Captain McClure's Company & Colonel Lacey's Regiment also saw said William Smith commanding as an officer; When I left Sumter and came into Colonel Thomas's Regiment, said Smith was still commanding as an officer; -- I still remained with said Smith till after the Battle at Blackstock's this deponent went on then with Lacey's Regiment again after which time; said Smith took the Command as Captain in the State Troops, I saw him in his uniform as a commanding officer viz. -- as Captain -- I do further say that I have just cause to believe that said Smith received his pay in Negroes agreeable to the Terms of that enlistment --

Sworn to before me this 6th of July 1835

S/ James Hamm, JQ

S/ Saml Morrow



[p 112]

South Carolina Spartanburg District: Personally appeared before me James Hamm one of the Justices of the Quorum in and for the District aforesaid John O'Shield⁶ and deposed and says that he has been well acquainted with Major William Smith of Spartanburg District since the year 1773 that he knew him as an officer during the war of the Revolution deponent knew said Smith in the Stono expedition as a Captain in General Lincoln's Army -- in which service deponent was on the Main Guard, when the said Smith was Captain of the same which was in

⁵ [Samuel Morrow W21825](#)

⁶ [John O'Shields S18146](#)

the year 1779. Deponent also knew him in the State Troops as Captain deponent also knew him in listing man in the State troop service, and saw him after he had raised his company and in the Service deponent also saw said Smith at Bacons Bridge in General Greene's Army in command as a Captain -- deponent further states that it is generally known and he never heard it doubted that William Smith was a Captain during the most of the war of the Revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July 1835

S/ James Hamm, JQ

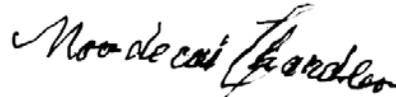
S/ John Oshiel, X his mark

[p 114]

Union District South Carolina: Personally appeared before me William Shelton, a Justice of the Peace of the aforesaid State and District, Mordecai Chandler⁷ and made oath that some time in the year 1778 or 1779 he saw Major William Smith of Spartanburg District in Command of a Company in Colonel Thomases Regiment somewhere above Augusta Georgia marched on in company with him some distance below, where the enemy coming near upon us we were ordered to retreat, knows that said William Smith was left in command of a mounted Company to detain the enemy, and that they had an engagement at Spirit Creek about 3 miles below Augusta Georgia. Does not recollect seeing him anymore until after the fall of Charleston in 1780 when he joined said William Smith as a volunteer, retreated into North Carolina and joined General Sumter when we again returned into South Carolina was in the Battles at the old Iron works and at Musgrove's knows that said William Smith commanded in both these battles either as Captain or Major, after these battles Deponent joined Liles [sic, Henry Lyles] Regiment, and salt no more of said Smith but heard of his being in the service during the war. Sworn to and subscribed this 22nd of June 1835 before me

S/ Wm Shelton, JP

S/ Mordecai Chandler



[pp 118-119 is a Pay Roll roster submitted by Smith in support of his claim. See [B26](#)]

[fn p. 8: On February 9, 1839 in Spartanburg County South Carolina, Mourning Smith, 75 on the 15th of June last, filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 act stating that she is the widow of William Smith, a pensioner of the United States for his service as a Captain in the South Carolina militia; that she married him sometime in the year 1779 (day not precisely recollected); that her husband died June 22, 1837; and that she remains his widow. Her application was supported by an affirming affidavit from John O'Sheals, Jethro O'Sheals and Samuel Smith.]

[p 12: family record:

Mourning Bearden daughter of John & Lethee⁸ Bearden was born 15th of June 1763

Aaron Smith son of Wm & Mourning Smith was born the 12th of January 1781

Letee [Letice] daughter of Wm & Mourning Smith was born 6th June 1783

Isaac son of Wm & Mourning Smith was born 31st of October 1784

Eber son of Wm & Mourning Smith was born 12th [paper torn] 1787

⁷ [Mordecai Chandler R1848](#)

⁸ The War Department read this name as "Letice Bearden"

Mourning Bearden
Daughter of Mrs
Leticia Bearden
was borne 15 June
1763 —
Aaron Smith son of
Mr & Mourning Smith
was borne ^{the} 22nd Jan^y 1764
—
Leticia daughter
of Mr & Mourning
Smith was borne
^{the} 6 June 1763
—
Isaac son of Mr
& Mourning Smith
was borne 31st October
1784
—
Eber son of Mr
& Mourning Smith
was borne 12th
1787

[other children of the veteran and his widow]
Doctor J. Winsmith [name changed from Smith]
Ralph
William
Eliphas
Elihu P.

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$480 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a Captain for two years in the South Carolina militia. Veteran's widow was pensioned at the rate of \$600 per annum commencing June 24, 1837 and ending October 2nd, 1842 when she died.]

South Carolina Audited Accounts⁹ relating to William Smith
Audited Account Microfilm file No. 7167
Transcribed by Will Graves

AA103
9/23/20

⁹ The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AA) 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.

[p 73: Printed form of indent No. 2036 Book X dated June 22nd, 1787 “delivered to Captain William Smith this our Indented Certificate for the Sum of Thirteen pounds four Shillings and two pence Sterling for Arrears of Cloathing due to him for Services in Colonel Thomas’s Regiment Sumter’s Brigade State Troops per Certificate from the Commissioners for adjusting the Claims against that Brigade.”]

[p 74: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by Thomas Sumter Junior, Thomas Sumter and George James [surname unclear?]