

## Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Robert Hawthorn W23326	Mary <sup>1</sup>	fn62SC
Pension application of Robert McClary X490	Mary	
Transcribed by Will Graves		12/30/10

[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. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading fails to catch all misinterpretations. I welcome and encourage folks to call those and any other errors to my attention.]

State of Illinois White County: On this 3rd day of June 1833 personally appeared in open Court before the Judges of the County Commissioners Court for the County of White being a court of record now sitting Robert Hawthorn aged 79 years a resident of the County of White, 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 as a volunteer in the militia about the first of November 1776 under Colonel Richardson, Captain Robert Hancock 1st Lieutenant Eleazen Maubly 2nd Lieutenant Manns Lyles does not recollect other officers. That he resided in the County of Graindwell [Greenville or Barnwell?] in the State of South Carolina & on Broad River. That he marched first to Ninety Six where some Tories were collected at which place there was a battle and the Tories defeated. That a Major Williamson [Andrew Williamson] commanded them at that engagement but thinks he did not belong to the Regiment (that Williamson it was soon after elected a Colonel subsequently General and before the close of the War took the oath of Allegiance to the enemy). That Ninety Six was about 60 miles from his place of residence no regulars at the battle. That after that battle he was in constant service during the ensuing winter and spring to keep in check the Tories & Indians, and in an engagement at Linley's [sic, Lindley's] Fort in which they were defeated. That Colonel Baird was commander in chief, Colonel Lyles & Colonel Williams [sic, then Captain James Williams] were also in command of regiments. That a little prior to that battle Colonel Richardson had been appointed General and his place was supplied by Colonel John Wynn [John Winn]. That he not at the battle at Lindley's Fort. That after the above battle he still continued in the service until the last of October or first of November 1777 when he was discharged and returned home. His term of service being not less than 11 months and a half. Him and

That under General Richardson, Colonel John Winn Major Robert Ellison Captain John Pearson first Lieutenant William Rayford 2nd Lieutenant Job Owens he again entered the service as a substitute for Adam Hawthorn (who had been drafted) in the month of December 1778.

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<sup>1</sup> Mary Camron first married Robert McClary, a veteran of the Revolution; he died; she then married Robert Hawthorn, also a veteran of the Revolution. She filed claims as the widow of each man and both claims are contained in the one file under Robert Hawthorn's name.

That he resided as above that he marched from his place of residence to Perryburgh [sic, Purrysburg] near the Black Swamp on the Savannah River. That the enemy had previously taken Savannah. General Lincoln was commander in chief General Howe had command at S. before the arrival of General L. That he was discharged in February and absent two months in service.

That under General Williamson & the same Colonel & other officers as above he again entered the service as a volunteer on the first of March 1779. That he marched from his place of residence as above and joined the main Army under General Lincoln then near Augusta Georgia. That General Moultrie was pursued by the enemy from the Black Swamp where he was stationed to Charleston. That General L. followed with the main Army soon after. That in the month of June as he now thinks there was a battle at Stono, but was not in it. That immediately after he was discharged & returned home but cannot state how long in service except from the date above to wit from the first of March until the battle at Stono.

That under General Moultrie as commander in chief Colonel Thomas Taylor Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Keotlies [sic?], Captain John Robinson Lieutenant Thomas Horburt [sic?] he again entered the service as a volunteer on the first of May 1780. That he was in service until the evacuation of Charleston in the fall of 1781. That in the summer of 1780 he was engaged in a scouting party and breaking up parties & keeping in check the Tories and disaffected and that he continued in this duty during the fall of that year & the winter of 1780 & 81 until the return of General Greene the commander of the southern Army into South Carolina in the spring of 1781. That about this time General Henderson [William Henderson] took command of the Brigade to which he belonged does not recollect who had command previous. That after the battle of General Greene with Lord Rawdon, the Brigade to which he belonged was sent to take possession of the enemy's post between Ninety Six and Charleston. That Congarees station was first taken and afterwards the one at Orangeburg. That he then joined the main Army at Ninety Six under General Greene that on the approach of Lord Rawdon soon after, the whole Army retreated across Broad River. That Ninety Six was soon after given up and the main Army again returned but General G. soon retired to Santee. That he again resumed his duty of dispersing Tories and continued in that service until after the battle at Eutaw Springs. He was then stationed at Four Holes, that he continued there except a small of the time (when General Pickens came to that Station from the post at Orangeburg & the Brigade to which he belonged went to Orangeburg) until the evacuation of Charleston in 1781<sup>2</sup> at that time he was discharged and returned home.

That he has no documentary evidence: never received a written discharge. That from the nature of his service he was not often with any large bodies of Troops and cannot now recollect any other officers of the line or militia except those above mentioned: That Joseph Hawthorn his brother will testify as to his personal knowledge of his services in the Spring of 1779 and to his absence from home at other times, and Peter Miller who at that time resided in Grandwell County will also testify as to his absence from home and the general reputation he bore at the time &c. That he was born in the County of Monocou [sic, Monaghan?] Ireland March 5th 1754. That he has no record of his age & never had one. That he resided when he entered into the service each of the above times in the County of Grandwell South Carolina. That he resided there six or seven years after the close of the War. He then removed to Albert or Elbert County Georgia resided there eight or 10 years he then removed to Henderson County Kentucky was there 10 or 12 years he then removed to this State where he has since resided.

That William Hamilton & Josiah Stewart all persons in his present neighborhood who

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<sup>2</sup> Sic, Charleston was not evacuated by the British until December 1782.

will testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution.

He hereby relinquishes every claim 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.

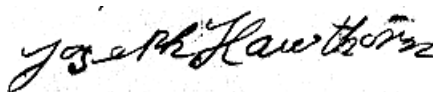
Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

S/ Jas. Radcliff, Clerk

S/ Robert Hawthorn<sup>3</sup>



State of Illinois White County: And also on this 3rd day of June A.D. 1833 personally appeared in open court Joseph Hawthorn<sup>4</sup> aged 76 who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath depose and say that he has been acquainted with Robert Hawthorn from a child and that during the Revolutionary War the said Robert was much engaged in the service of the United States but cannot now recollect any particular periods except the time previous to the battle of Stono in which expedition this deponent was engaged in served with his brother and further this deponent saith not.



[William Hamilton, a clergyman, and Josiah Stewart gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[fn p. 13: on October 19, 1825 in White County Illinois, Robert Hawthorn, 72, filed for a pension under the March 18, 1818 and May 1, 1820 act for service in the Continental Army; in this document he describes himself as being a farmer by occupation and that his family consist of himself and his wife, his wife being then 66 years old next February.]

[fn p. 11: on September two, 1839 in White County Illinois, Mary Hawthorn, 80, filed for a widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of Robert Hawthorn a pensioner at the rate of \$80 per annum for his service in the revolution; that she married him June 3, 1783; that they were married by Phillip Walker, Esquire; that her husband died July 7th, 1834.]

[fn p. 58]

#### Declaration

In order to obtain the benefits of the third section of the act of the 4th July 1836 and of the first section of the act of the 3rd March 1837

On this 9th Day of October 1839 personally appeared before the Circuit Court in and for the County of White and State of Illinois, Mary Hawthorn, a resident of said County of White and State aforesaid aged seventy-nine years and eight months who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the act of Congress passed the 4th of July 1836 and the act explanatory of said act passed March 3rd 1837. That she was married to Robert McClary in the month of

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<sup>3</sup> The text shown in red type is missing entirely from the version posted on Footnote.com but can be found in the version of the file posted on HeritageQuest.com.

<sup>4</sup> FPA R4774

