

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Chaney S32177

Transcribed by Will Graves

f42SC/NC

rev'd 5/25/11 & 11/27/21

[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, Green County }

On this 28th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three personally appeared before me (the undersigned), Samuel R. Cavins, one of the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of said County of Green in said State being a Court of Record composed of a president and two Associate Judges, John Chaney, aged Seventy six years, a resident of said County and State 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 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein after stated, to wit:

He was born in the then County of Orange in the State of North Carolina (Afterwards) and now Randolph County in the year Seventeen hundred and fifty Seven, the day & month he cannot state. He continued to live there until about seventeen Years old or perhaps eighteen. He had not the record of his age; it was in his father's Bible which was burnt at the burning of his sister's, Margaret Allred's house many Years ago. His Wife who is present tells ^{him} that he Knows her age perfectly well or near it & that she is just ten years the Youngest and if she is correct, which he thinks probable (although he ^{has} the impression that he is Seventy six) she is Sixty three years of age and he is Seventy three instead of Seventy six. He will not upon reflection undertake to state his age with precision. About the age of Seventeen or eighteen he went to South Carolina in the District of Ninety Six to live with his cousin John Chaney. Having been there about a year, he met with Captain James Lepham [sic, James Latham] and enlisted with him in the presence of John Hargrove [John Hargrave]¹, John Toles, Mr. ___ Tapley [John Tapley] & others not recollected who had previously enlisted under said Captain. This applicant then and there enlisted under said officer to serve in the service of the United States in the War of the Revolution in the States Troops of said State of South Carolina for one year ^{probably by a colonel} ~~Con[illegible] he can not say Certainly~~. He was promised one hundred pounds Sterling and lands the quantity of which he has forgotten as bounty, no part of which he has ever received. The same day of his enlistment (which he thinks ^{was} in the year seventeen hundred and Eighty or Eighty one, he is not positive he thinks in the early part of one of said years at the latter part of Spring or first of Summer). He was living at or near Cook's Mill in said District of Ninety Six when he enlisted and marched off with said Captain & other recruits towards Augusta in Georgia and then to where said Lepham Kept at a public Store perhaps five or six miles from Augusta. He was sometime at the Store and was put under the charge and command of said John Hargrove who was then Ensign and was by said Ensign marched back to Ninety Six or near it. Said Captain Lepham remaining at said public Store Near

¹ [John Hargrave S32297](#)

Ninety Six with and under said Ensign he joined and was put in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Middlton [sic, Charles Myddleton] whose first name he was under the impression was William. The Major's name in said Regiment was Moore whose first name he has also forgotten. He cannot state the length of time which he stayed at said public Store but thinks it was several months. Under the charge of said Ensign & in joining said a Regiment of Col. Middleton he was put in the company commanded by Captain Isaac Ross.² The lieutenant's name of said company was Dinkin [sic, Dinkins or Dunkin or Duncan?], first name forgotten. The Brigade commanded by General Rutherford [Griffith Rutherford].³ He thinks the oldest Colonel in said Brigade was ___ Henderson another of the colonels in said Brigade was ___ Pogue, another Wade Hampton. General Rutherford about this time being absent, the command of said Brigade devolved on Colonel Henderson who marched said Brigade including this Applicant down near to Monks Corner [Moncks Corner]. They were there met by Lord Rawdon (who had been sometime lying at said place & had moved from it) with (as was said) Several thousand foot men and One thousand dragoons going to relieve Colonel Cruger [John Harris Cruger] who was in Ninety Six besieged by General Greene [Nathanael Greene]. Upon meeting Lord Rawdon, they retreated and were pursued by the enemy. From Monks Corner to Ninety Six he thinks it was about 160 or 150 miles. The British pursued them to Little Saluda [River] or near it to the Juniper Springs at West's Old Fields where they had a fight⁴ with the enemy's dragoons, all said Rutherford's⁵ men with this declarant being mounted men. This declarant mounted near Ninety Six (where was our Guard Pasture). Knowing they had foot to support them, we were compelled to retreat with the loss of about twenty eight killed & a number wounded. In this Action this declarant was wounded in three places with the Broad Sword by a Russian [sic, Hessian?] dragoon whom he met in full charge. His antagonist being well skilled in the Sword exercise & uncommonly strong was greatly his Superior. The first wound was a slight cut across the fingers on the Sword hand; the next a Severe Cut across the wrist of the same hand, at which turning his ^{Horse} round a pine Sapling ^{to escape} he received a Severe Cut & wound a little back of his left temple which brought him to the ground: he jumped to his feet & whilst running round a pine one of his companions rode up and with his pistol shot the russian dragoon ^{dead} in his saddle. A fever rising in his wounded wrist, & no doctor being to be had he suffered much. He lost his Horse, Saddle, Holsters, pistols & Sword & saved himself by mounting behind his companion. The Americans continued to retard as much as possible the British Army until they Arrived at Saluda Old Towns Where they camped about 100 yards from the British picket. Colonel William Washington had with his command been with said Brigade and was ^{there} at this time. One of his Dragoons Billy Lunsford⁶ requested of his Captain leave to steal upon & shoot a British sentinel. The Captain told him it could ^{not} do the Cause any good and as the Sentinel was doing his duty, it was a pity to shoot him. Billy swore his time was out and so he was going home to Virginia, he would have it to tell that he had killed one damned British son of a bitch. Accordingly Billy commenced pacing backwards & forwards with a pistol creeping on his all fours and grunting like a hog. The Sentinel was heard to slap his Cartouche box & fired & Billy changed his grunting to groaning being shot through the body [the bullet] entering his right & coming out of his left side. It was ^{as} pretty a shot as

² [B233](#) is a roster of Isaac Ross' Company in Myddleton's Regiment of 10-month State Troops. This roster contains the names of a couple of the men named by the veteran, to wit: John Tapley and John Hargrave.

³ If this veteran was in Isaac Ross' Company of 10-month State Troops, the Brigade was commanded by B. G. Thomas Sumter, not Griffith Rutherford, who was a general in the NC militia.

⁴ Juniper Springs or Myddleton's Ambuscade, June 18, 1781.

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_myddeltons_ambuscade.html

⁵ Again, the veteran is confusing Rutherford with Charles Myddleton. Rutherford was not at this engagement, but Capt. Isaac Ross and his Company along with Myddleton's 2nd Regiment of State Troops were present.

⁶ MAYBE the same man as [William Lunsford VAS1002](#)

could have been made in daylight. The British Sentinel being reinforced carried Billy a prisoner into their camp where by the Kind attention of a British Surgeon who nursed him & had him nursed all night to prevent his bleeding inwardly & to make him bleed outwardly, he recovered. (This declarant afterwards traveled with him (Billy) down to Congaree.) The next day was Kept up & continued from that day for several days in succession skirmishing for the purpose of checking the enemy until General Greene could raise the siege of Ninety Six and escape with his baggage. We always encamping at night & making fires with the appearance of intending to remain until morning & fighting but soon after making our fires marched all night (halting to sleep in daytime just after crossing a river or suitable place to gain advantage of ground). Between Ninety Six & Broad River, this declarant & Army joined General Greene. The British having turned from the pursuit at the old Saluda Towns to go to Ninety Six ^{having gone there} and finding that General Greene had gone, immediately resumed the pursuit, the Americans retreating with great speed & halting to rest on the Banks of Streams (after crossing) & planting his Cannon against the Fords. Whilst fleeing from the neighborhood of Monks Corner before Lord Rawdon, he ^{this declarant} crossed Davenport Creek, Tiger River [Tyger River], & Broad River. The British at length turned back to Ninety Six & the American Army with this declarant marched down the Congaree [River] and there remained stationed a long time. Then this declarant got a Furlough & traveled up to Saluda Old Town in company with Clark Spraggins. Was gone about twenty days. Billy Lunsford being then with his wounds, & [getting] better, returned with him down to the Army. Said Spraggins was a brother to Captain Thomas Spraggins⁷ in Rutherford's Brigade. In a ^{few} days after his return to the Army from Saluda Old Town on said Furlough, his period of the Service expired; having served said twelve months faithfully and to the acceptance of his officers. He received a written discharge from his said Captain which discharged he afterwards Kept in a little trunk at his sister's, Margaret Allred's, whose house was destroyed by fire and his discharged with it. He was dismissed on the Congaree at a Ferry the name of which he has forgotten. He never left the Camp but enlisted to serve another year. Said Company was Cavalry or mounted men.

Within a few days after the expiration of his said Year's service he ^{voluntarily entered} he enlisted ^{in a} corps of troops raised by the State of South Carolina by a call from Congress to serve with Colonel William Washington in the company, the name of the Captain of which he can ^{not} recollect, to serve for the period of ^{at least} one Year. At the encampment of the Army which was on the North Side of the Congaree at said Ferry, the name of any Town ^{or County} or place near ^{or there} he does not know, he was opposite & not far from the British Army lying on the South Side of the said River. The British moved down to Orangeburgh & thence to the Eutaw Springs. The Americans, including Colonel Washington's command & Colonel Henderson's [Lt. Col. William Henderson], moved down to the Eutaw Springs, & the Battle⁸ there ensued, as well as the fight at the Potato Patch, two or three miles from the Springs. This applicant was in the rear of Washington's Troops in the heat of said Battle. The British, after giving way, rallied at the Brick House & planted some Field Pieces. Washington attacked these pieces, supported by some of Lee's [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee's] Footmen. Washington jumped his Horse into the midst of the enemy & was suddenly taken prisoner. A british soldier appearing to be in the posture of attempting to stab Colonel Washington, One of his men rushed forward and cut ^{him} down at one blow. Washington being a prisoner and his men mingled in confusion with the enemy & not knowing what else to do, this Applicant with about twenty five retreated and left the field. Afterwards they were joined by five of Washington's other soldiers, stating that they only escaped out of a great many who attempted to charge through the enemy's lines, they having succeeded by flight after penetrating

⁷ I could not find a NC captain by this or any similar name in any of the resources available to me.

⁸ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_eutaw_springs.html

through. Said twenty five having no Officers ^{and being joined by said five men} they marched from the High Hills of Santee up to the other State Troops and joined them at Brown's Old Fields. Said Washington's troops were entirely broken up. After the Battle of the Eutaw Springs, he was taken sick and was at Colonel Middleton's house about three Weeks. John Toles was sick with him. Speaking of his wish to go to the State Troops, Colonel Middleton's Overseer advised him on account of Tories to go a near route & pathway on which he was owing to sickness & fatigue very near perishing before he reached the Camp, when Adjutant Weathers took him in his Arms & carrying him to a shade gave him brandy & cheese, &c, and he was there sick about a month. The State Troops crossed the Congaree about this time. John Toles, who was sick with him at Colonel Middleton's House, was about this time (being on his way to Ninety Six) hung by the Tories. After being sick about said month he seemed better and, when the State Troops marched, marched with them but soon relapsed and continued sick probably something near a month, not positive.

Washington's Troops were never collected and reorganized within his Knowledge after the Battles of Eutaw Springs. There being no officers, and the Negroes or Tories having stolen his Horse whilst he was sick he considered himself at liberty to return home and done so to North Carolina, having Served in said last period of Service about four months ^{say four months} from the time of his enlistment to the time of quitting the Service as above stated. He ^{states} that he quit the Service as above, with the advice of his friends who were Officers in the State Troops And One reason for his doing so & their advice was his feeble state of health, having suffered greatly from sickness & fatigue & being completely worn out. The time of his quitting the Service as above he thinks was in the latter part of summer or in the Fall of the year 1781 or 1782, he can ^{not} be positive. During all his said Services he Served in the Service of the United States in the War of the Revolution at least one Year and four months, fully and faithfully & to the Satisfaction and acceptance of his Officers & those with whom he served. He was mounted in said Service, the Company being mounted or horsemen.

In the Year 1821 or there about he made his Declaration⁹ in the Circuit Court of Overton County Tennessee before the Hon. Nathaniel Williams, Judge of said Court. After a long anxiety he despaired of the success of said application or sometimes suspected that he had been placed on the pension roll & that some persons had by means of forgery drawn his money. Having been most of his time residing in out settlements & being so advised by his sons he neglected to make a new application. His extreme want has now induced him again to apply for his Country's help. He cannot recollect the names of any other officers either of the State Troops, Continental Army or militia, nor the first names of some others whose last names are used in this declaration. He lived in Randolph County North Carolina on Deep River five years after the War when he married & continued to live in the same neighborhood about fifteen years more. He then removed to Tennessee (East) Granger County near Holston River. He then removed to (West) Tennessee Overton County. He lived in Granger seven years and in Overton about twelve years. He then removed to Harrison County Indiana where he lived about one year. He then removed to Monroe County and lived one winter and moved to Green County in said State where he now resides and has resided about one year and a half.

He never received one cent of pay for any of said Services nor any part of the bounty promised him.

He has no documentary evidence that he knows of except the former application mentioned or the record thereof and he knows of no person whose evidence he can procure of his personal knowledge of his Services.

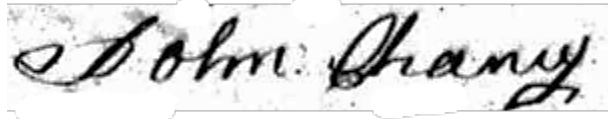
He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of the Agency of any state as he knows of. He can not

⁹ This file does not contain a declaration dated 1821.

state the names of any other continental or other Regiments. His said discharge he thinks was given by his said Captain under whom he was serving at the expiration of his said first engagement.

He is known to Obediah Leonard with whom he was acquainted in his youth; with William Lowe [several indecipherable words] companion of his youth after the War with Abram [last name appears to start with the letter "Ma"] many others. He states that he is very infirm, his memory [several indecipherable words] bed great part of the time. He is seldom able to go about & if he should at any time be able to ride to Court it would be on [several indecipherable words] and would probable in danger his health still more & would therefore be greatly inconvenient as well as improbable that he could do so at all.

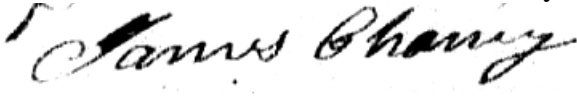
S/ John Chaney

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Chaney". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Samuel R. Cavins, A. J.

[James Chaney, son of John Chaney, the applicant, gave testimony that he has heard his father relate his services in the revolution in substantially the same terms as set forth in his father's declaration

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Chaney". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

] [Abram May, Senior, a clergyman, and Abram May Junior gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

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State of Indiana Monroe County} On this the twenty fifth day of August in the year of our Lord 1834 personally appeared before me the undersigned John W Lee one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County and State John Chany [sic] and being by me first duly sworn according to law upon his Oath states that he is the same John Chaney who made and swore to the foregoing Declaration dated the 28th day of March 1833 aforesaid. He states that he feels much more healthy and strong both in body and mind that at the time when he made his said foregoing Declaration so much is his health restored that he is enabled to walk to this County adjoining to that of Green where he resides. Not being safe on horseback on account of a "swimming of the head."

He states that he can now remember some additional circumstances, and additional services which he forgot to state in his foregoing Declaration. Many circumstances especially those occurring in the earliest he retains in his memory with considerable freshness. The events preceding and in the early part of the Revolution he recollects with more certainty and distinctness than subsequent events. Not only because boyhood impressions were stronger but because subsequently the number of objects increased whilst their novelty vanished but his memory has failed on account of old age and sickness formerly. His memory he finds to have failed most in regard to dates.

He states that he supposes that the Department of War requires proof by two Witnesses of his service on account of having construed his Declaration to state that he was Continental or regular soldier of the Continental Army. He states that so far as his statement goes to make that impression he must have been miss understood by the person (J. B. Lowe) who drew up his Declaration. He may have used indefinite language himself or being misunderstood when it was read over to him being hard of hearing he might not have sufficiently heard or he might not have distinctly heard or understood the description. He however now expressly and positively states that although he may be mistaken in

some of the circumstances stated he recollects perfectly well that he served during the said first tour described in his said Declaration as a private soldier in the State Troops of South Carolina and not in the regular or Continental troops of the United Colonies or States. He sees that he stated in his foregoing Declaration that his Brigade was commanded by General Rutherford. Upon reflection he may have been mistaken it may have been as it sometimes seems it was General Sumpter [Thomas Sumter]. At any rate the above named General lived up in Rowan County North Carolina he thinks. But in this he is not positive. On account of disability of some kind the General was not long if at all at the Camp & he was not acquainted with him. And he absented himself entirely during almost all of said engagement and Colonel Henderson being the first or oldest Colonel had the command. He served in a Court of Dragoons or mounted men in said service in said State Troops. His Colonel's name was William Middleton [sic, Charles Myddleton]. The mistake which he now thinks he made in his Declaration as to his general he supposes he fell into in consequence of there being in the same detachment with him a Colonel or Major who was a son of General Rutherford & who belonged to one of the Regiments with him.

He states that his services under Colonel Washington of four months as stated in his Declaration were Continental or regular services. He states that he was confused in his memory as to dates and character of different services at the time of making his Declaration owing in part to the weather and a room crowded with company. He finds that when at home and in quietness his memory serves him best and since making his Declaration he has made notes at home of things as they occurred to his memory and in this way he is enabled with the more certainty to correct some errors and make such additional statements as he now makes.

Besides the services claimed for in his foregoing declaration, he served three months as a Volunteer private company of Dragoons or mounted men in the militia of the State of South Carolina under the command and in the company of John Ryan Captain. The company was called he best thinks Rangers. They were probably raised under the orders of Colonel Hammond¹⁰ or Colonel Pickens [Andrew Pickens]. Both then colonels with Colonel Clark [Elijah Clarke of Georgia] ranged with their commands through this Country. He entered this service whilst living in the District of Ninety Six in said State of South Carolina. Said services were performed (as near as he can state as to the time) immediately preceding his services of one year in the State Troops under Colonel Middleton as aforesaid in his Declaration mentioned.¹¹ This service was the most dangerous in which this applicant was engaged. The Tories and British were constantly scouting and to the number of them engaged in the warfare the loss was great. He entered the service in Ninety Six and was there dismissed without a written discharge. He served said three months at least fully and faithfully to the satisfaction of his officers.

After returning to North Carolina as stated in his Declaration as aforesaid and after quitting the service under Colonel Washington he entered the service again, in the militia of North Carolina as a volunteer private Soldier in a company of Mounted Rangers under Captain John Rains. Colonel Dugan or Doogan commanded the Regiment of Militia out of which they were raised. Said Regiment being 2nd [?] he the applicant living in the County of Randolph North Carolina. He entered this service (how long precisely he cannot state) not long after his return from his said Continental service under

¹⁰ A reference to either Samuel Hammond or his uncle, LeRoy Hammond, both of whom served in the SC militia as colonels in 1781. LeRoy Hammond served in such capacity prior to the fall of Charleston in May 1780 but he took parole and did not reenter active service until late 1780 or early 1781.

¹¹ The 10-month State Troops which B.G. Thomas Sumter was authorized to raise were to serve from April 1781 to February 1782. These troops were to be paid in slaves confiscated from the Tories. I cannot reconcile the veteran's statements as to the timing of his services with the events and officers under whom he claims to have served. No doubt the passage of 50 years and more since the events he recalled contributed to his confusion.

Colonel Washington. He this applicant & company ranged principally in Chatham and Randolph counties. Said Company was about fifty files [sic?]. Said Colonel Dugan^{or Doogan} was not in the service^{present in person} with said company nor did said company join any other Troops. We were designed to act against the Tories, principally those under Colonel Fannon [David Fanning] and his Lieut. Colonel Walker [sic, perhaps a mistaken attempt to name Capt. Stephen Walker of the Randolph County NC loyalists] who had about that time small parties detached from each other, being at other times joined – Colonel Fanning being at this period of the War reduced in his numbers it being towards the close of the War or strife between the Whigs and Tories in North Carolina. We waylaid Colonel Walker and his party of a few men who were on a scout & took them, him & his men. We put Colonel Walker to death by shooting him. We could not get hold of Fanning – he was an active, cunning and watchful fellow. Colonel Walker was a more cruel murderer than Colonel Fanning – I think I was more but at least three months in this service.

From old age and perhaps owing in part to weakness formally I find my memory defective as to dates, but some circumstances I retained with considerable strength of memory. I recollect it well many circumstances of the Regulators and their battle with Governor Tryon. This may be said to have been the first Battle fought for liberty in the Country. I recollect a part of the song made on account of the Battle of which the following are a couple of lines

"See how they tremble and their poor hearts do ache
We will make them remember the year Sixty eight"

The Regulators (this deponent resides amongst them) seem to have the same spirit which led to the Revolution; but the whole country not being ripe for revolt and not being supported by a sufficient number of their countrymen they in the Battle (above named) with Governor Tryon at Guilford in Rye Harvest time were defeated and dispersed. After the Battle the Governor issued orders to capture all of those Regulators who could be found to be punished at the same time promising pardon to those who should come in and take the oath of Allegiance. Many brave and patriotic spirits who ought to have had the credit of giving the first impulse to anything like revolution, were in their despair reduced by these promises of pardon connected in their minds with the fear of death and took the oath of allegiance. I was at that time only about ten or twelve years old; but the impression made it being the first impression in regard to war & revolution were the most deeply imprinted upon my memory of all the circumstances of which I had knowledge connected with those times. Governor Tryon (as was the Account at the time) commenced the Battle before mentioned by the shooting down of a regulator by one of his men. The two parties being posted in parallel lines near each other. A severe fight ensued. Samuel Lowe the father of William Lowe Esquire of Monroe County Indiana was one of the Regulators. The Governor's Light Troops made a show of gaining the flanks of the Regulators, and they retreated in confusion. Among the regulators who distinguished themselves he recollects that a Captain Merrill who lived near Salisbury in Rowan County was spoken of as having fought very bravely. On account of the oath of allegiance taken by many of the regulators, they were in a critical situation during the strife between the Whig and Tory having to hide continually from both.

The said William Lowe above mentioned is the same mentioned in his foregoing Declaration with whom he stated therein he was for made early acquainted in his youth.

At the time of making the application mentioned in the Circuit Court of Overton Tennessee he proved his services by two witnesses to wit Margarett Alred and Francis Cheney who are dead; he also at the same time proved that he had and that there was seen by them a good Discharge for a part of said services. A Mr. Menan [?] Martin he recollects was present. He has written to the person who was clerk of the Overton court at the time of making said proof for the purpose of proving said facts. Also he has written to said Martin, but has received no answer.

This Declarant states that by reason of his old age and consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to some circumstances and events but that he is clear and positive as to the time which is by him claimed for. He has no hesitancy in saying that in one of his militia tours he served longer than the time claimed for, and in no instance less than the periods stated. He swears positively that he did in his Application in Overton Circuit Court Tennessee prove by two Witnesses his services as now claimed for, and the existence of his Discharge for a part of them.

John Chaney

I William Lowe aged about Sixty Seven years certify that whilst keeping store at a place called the X roads in Randolph County North Carolina being then the County Seat of justice for said County I was very familiarly acquainted with John Chaney the above signed applicant for a pension. I being then an unmarried man and the said John Chaney being also unmarried as is my impression, I have a very distinct recollection that we slept for some time in the same room, and that often of nights as well as other times said Chaney conversed of his services in the Revolutionary War. I well recollect his stating that he served in the South. His account of the Regulation Battle agrees very much with that always given to me by my father who was a Regulator, as well as other circumstances with which I was by tradition acquainted. My father as he states of the Regulators was obliged to keep concealed from both Whigs and Tories except those Whigs of his intimate acquaintance until from the circumstance of several of my brothers entering the service of the colonies and from ascertaining his attachment to the Whig cause, he was recognized by them (the Whigs) as their friend, and was taken a prisoner by Colonel Fanning, from whom he escaped in an engagement; or by whom he would no doubt otherwise have been shot. The above named engagement was a fight across Deep River between the commands of Fanning, and a Whig officer whose name if I mistake not was Coulson. He said Chaney describes very well the taking of Colonel Walker (it occurred not far from my father's) as I then understood it I then being 12 or 14 years of age. I was well acquainted with Captain Merrill's character of home said Chaney speaks as having been a Regulator, he was distinguished by being, and was afterwards as I was informed, hung by Fanning's orders.

I was well acquainted with Captain John Rains under whom said Chaney states he served as a Ranger; and although I did not see said Chaney in said services, from circumstances related by him in conversation repeatedly, I have no doubt of his serving under him as he states, as well as from my knowledge of Mr. Chaney & love of truth. He is one of the most correct and harmless man I ever knew. Neither in his youth nor during many years of our acquaintance in afterlife have I heard others express or myself had doubt of his sincerity in religious profession, or his honesty in any respect; nor have I heard doubts expressed of his having been a soldier of the Revolution. On the contrary his reputation of having been such a soldier of the Revolution was well confirmed and universal to the extent of his knowledge among said Chaney's acquaintances. I recollect well to Colonel Doogan – I lived at his house after the War and done business for him. I recollect very well said Chaney's having a fistfight on my account (then being fashionable) and speaking in high terms of my old friend Colonel Doogan of said Chaney's spirit in resenting an injury to a friend, he remarked that he was a brave soldier in the War meaning the Revolution. I was present a part of the time whilst Mr. Chaney was making his Amendment but he having returned home & being now without the advantage of having any conversation with him I have no doubt that I am unable to state many things of which he might if present refresh my memory.

S/ William Lowe

William Lowe

[Facts in file: Veteran died September 12, 1845 leaving no widow but he was survived by children. The only child named in the file is James Chaney who in 1833 was living in Green County Indiana and did not state his age.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$20 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 6 months service as a private in the North Carolina & South Carolina militia.]