

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Moses Lindsey S4551

f24SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves rev'd 3/27/10 & 5/29/15 & 8/19/23

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have been inserted within brackets or footnotes. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. A bracketed question mark indicates that the word or words preceding it represent(s) a guess by me. The word 'illegible' or 'indecipherable' or 'undeciphered' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. Only materials pertinent to the military service of the veteran and to contemporary events have been transcribed. Affidavits that provide additional information on these events are included and genealogical information is abstracted, while standard, 'boilerplate' affidavits and attestations related solely to the application, and later nineteenth and twentieth century research requests for information have been omitted. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading skills fail to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention. Researchers should not rely solely on the transcripts but should review the originals for themselves. These transcripts are intended as an aid to research, not to be used in lieu thereof.]

State of Tennessee, Williamson County

On this 28th day of August 1832 personally appeared in open court before the Honorable Thomas Stewart then presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of law and equity for the 4th judicial circuit, state of Tennessee, Moses Lindsey, a resident of said county and state aged 70 years being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision of Congress passed seventh June 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. He first entered the service under Captain Garrett Smith about the __ of __ 1776 who was then stationed at the Blockhouse on the frontier of South Carolina on a Creek called Raburn's Creek, James Lindsay [James Lindsey] being lieutenant in said company in which he served six months guarding the frontier from the deprivations and ravages of the Indians who then very much infested that part of the country. His next tour was also six months and under the following officers: General Williamson [Andrew Williamson], John Lyles [John Lisle], Colonel; John Hampton, brother to Wade Hampton, Major; and John Lindsay [John Lindsay], his uncle, Captain. He then with these officers commanding about the __ of __ 1777 marched from the Indian line after they had been driven away from the forts down to Briar Creek in Georgia are where we lay as near as I recollect about four weeks when an express arrived that the British Commandant Campbell [Archibald Campbell] was upon us. We retreated to Augusta where we arrived in eight hours being 32 miles from Briar Creek. Campbell attempted to cross the Savannah [River] at Augusta. We used our endeavor to prevent him and we did prevent him. In about two weeks afterwards, we having received reinforcements, he was marched to the mouth of Stono River 14 miles south of Charleston South Carolina where the British General Provost [Augustine Prevost] with his fleet joined him and we pursuing him and camped at Stono field about 10 miles from the British Army. Here we remained until we were reinforced to 10,000 man when we attacked them¹ and drove them from their fortifications to their boats where they were joined by a large party of reserve and we in our turn were repulsed and compelled to retreat leaving as was said 1600 men in killed and missing. This is the last of my service until Charleston [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] and indeed the whole state of South Carolina were in possession of the British. I next entered the service of my country about the month of June or July 1780 under Sumter [Thomas Sumter], General; John Lyle, Colonel; John Hampton, Major; and John Lindsay, Captain, this was in about June or July

¹ June 20, 1779 https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_stono_ferry.html

1780. We marched from the Yadkin River to the Fish Dam Ford on Broad River, where the British under I do not know who attacked us very suddenly [November 9, 1780].² We however repulsed them with considerable loss on their side. We then marched to McCracken's Old field in Newberry County South Carolina. Here we lay until news arrived that Tarleton [Banastre Tarleton], the British colonel, was marching to attack us. We retreated to a place called Blackstock's Ford on Tyger River. Here the British under Tarleton came up with us and offered battle which we returned [Battle of Blackstocks, November 20, 1780].³ This battle commenced about an hour last sun and was continued until three quarters of an hour in the night when General Sumter being dangerously wounded in the back, the fighting mutually ceased and we retreated 22 miles that night, carrying our wounded general on a litter. We then went up to the ahead of Broad River and lay a short time. General Clarke [Elijah Clarke then having the command of us in place of General Sumter who went to Salisbury for the purpose of healing his wounds and hearing [that a] considerable body of British and Tories had collected at Musgrove's Mill, marched us upon them and attacking them about the break of day we completely routed and defeated them [Battle of Musgrove's Mill, August 19, 1780].⁴ We then returned back to the edge of North Carolina to Gilbert Town where we lay until General Sumter having recovered of his wound resumed the command of us militia (which generally consisted of from three to 500 men) and General Clarke returned to Georgia. Then on Morgan's [Daniel Morgan's] coming from Virginia with 300 rifle regulars and Colonel Lee's [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee's] Legion and Washington's [William Washington's] light horse, we to the amount of about 300 militia under major Robert Dugan, first major, and James Dugan, second major, joined Morgan and remained on Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River until Tarleton pursued and we retreated to the Cowpens on the edge of North Carolina where we encamped and were attacked next morning the 17th of January 1781 at daybreak and fought the battle of the Cowpens⁵ and completely defeated them. We then went on with Morgan guarding the prisoners to Guilford Court house where we met General Greene [Nathanael Greene] with his division. Morgan there with his regulars secured the prisoners and the militia including me under Major Hampton were sent to the head of Broad River where we refreshed ourselves and horses for a short time. We then joined General Greene who was preparing to attack Ninety Six which we soon after did besiege for two or three weeks [May 21-June 19, 1781].⁶ This was in May 1781 as well as I remember. We took one Fort. The next day 300 militia of whom I was one were sent to reinforce General Clarke in his attack on Augusta then in possession of the British. We took Grierson's Fort.⁷ General Greene being hard run in consequence of Lord Rawdon having from Europe reinforcements, we were sent back to a General Greene where we remained but a few days before Rawdon [Lord Rawdon] compelled General Greene to raise the siege. We retreated across the Saluda River and went to Musgrove's Mill. We then marched to Fish Dam Ford. Our general then maneuvered for some time. The British returning to Charleston we kept down Broad River on the opposite side and about 4 miles from Eutaw Springs, we fought the celebrated battle which was in September 1781 [September 8, 1781].⁸ I was attached to General Pickens' [Andrew Pickens'] brigade and fought under him

² https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_fishdam_ford.html

³ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_blackstocks.html

⁴ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_musgroves_mill.html

⁵ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_cowpens.html

⁶ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html

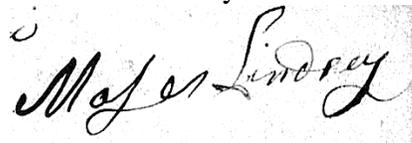
⁷ Siege of Augusta (second/Clarke) [May 22-June 6, 1781] <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/810522-augusta/>

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

in this battle. The loss on both sides was great. After this battle [I] was not in any more battles general battles. I was been sent with some other militia to guard our country to Newberry County where I was retained constantly on the actual duty in scouting parties against the Tories. Colonel Kaisey [sic, Casey], Levi Kaisey [sic, Levi Casey], afterwards general and then member of Congress, commanded us. I think I remained in this capacity for upwards of 12 months and I think until after peace was signed. My whole service was four years and six months. My first two tours of six months each class served as a substitute for John Boyd: the last two were. The first I do not recollect for whom. I know of no person who came testify to my services except Jesse Jackson who saw me when in the scouting parties. I took the certificate of James Shirer on the 17th January 1820. It is not legally authenticated, such as it is I send it. From the time Charleston was taken by the British, I was continually in the service excepting two or three months immediately after that event and continued until the close of the war. I had several discharges from Colonel Lyles and some other officers and on the conclusion of the war I took my indent gave up my discharges. My intent I afterwards sold for an old gray horse. I was born in [?] County Virginia. I was living in Newberry South Carolina when I entered the service which was in 1776 in my 15th year. I have no other a record of my age than that in my father's family Bible which is now in Newberry South Carolina. I have lived since the war in Newberry South Carolina up to 1810 when I moved to Williamson County Tennessee where I have lived ever since and now live. I am acquainted with Captain John Frost, William F. Miller, Jesse Jackson and James D. Williams, who can testify as to my reputation as a soldier of the revolution &c. and I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declare my name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Moses Lindsay

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Moses Lindsay". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper.

S/ Preston Hay, Clerk of Williamson Circuit Court

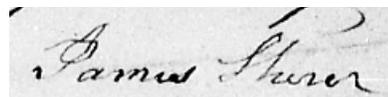
[William Johnson, a clergyman, and John Frost, James S. Williams and Luke Pryor gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 11]

Georgia Henry County: Personally appeared James Shirror [sic] before me and certifies on oath that he was well acquainted with Moses Lindsay during the Revolutionary War from the Commencement to the close and during the time he was a good Soldier. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th January 1820

S/ Wm Barkley, JP LL

S/ James Sherer⁹

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Sherer". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, slightly textured paper.

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I Jesse Jackson have been acquainted with Moses Lindsay the applicant in the said declaration for upwards of 50 years which was between 1782 and 1786. I have seen him when in the service

⁹ [James Sherer W4512](#)

of the Scouting parties whose business it was to prevent and hinder the Tories from committing depredations on the Country. He was then under Colonel Levi Casey, afterwards General Casey and then a member of Congress. I know Moses Lindsay to be a man of veracity and although I never saw him in the service of his country except in the scouting parties as above named, I believe he has served in every action and in all the duty which he has stated in the said declaration. I also say on oath that he has been reputed in the neighborhood where he lives a soldier of the revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Preston Hay, Clerk etc.

S/ Jesse Jackson



[p 18]

The Amended declaration of Moses Lindsay for a pension
State of Tennessee Williamson County: On this 10th day of May A.D. 1833 personally appeared before me the undersigned a justice of the peace for the County of Williamson aforesaid Moses Lindsey a resident of said County who being duly sworn deposed and saith that by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned below, and in the following grades

In the first tour mentioned in my declaration, for 6 months I served as a private substitute.

In the 2nd tour mentioned in my declaration For 6 months I served as a private.

In the 3rd tour mentioned in my declaration commencing in June or July 1780, soon after the surrender of Charleston, and ending on the 9th of September 1781 the day on which the battle of the Eutaw Springs was fought, for one year and 2 months I served as a private.

In the 4th and last tour mentioned in my declaration mentioned, commencing immediately after the battle of the Eutaw Springs and ending a short time before peace was signed, For 12 months I served as a private, making in all 3 years and 2 months service and for such service I claim a pension.

Sworn to and subscribed on this 10th day of May 1833

S/ Moses Lindsey

Given under my hand and seal

S/ Wm Maney [?], JP

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4, 1831, for service as a private for 2 years in the South Carolina militia.]

South Carolina Audited Accounts¹⁰ relating to Moses Lindsey
Audited Account No. 4596

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Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

8/19/23

¹⁰ The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name. The number behind the 'pp' indicates the number of pages in the file and the 'Audited Account No.' is the actual Account Number assigned by the South Carolina Archives.

[p 2]

[No. 1286 Book X 29 December 1785]

No. 94

Moses Lindsey for 61 days Duty as Private footman in Capt. John Lindsey's Company from 14 March to 15 May 1780 alternately, 224 days Do as Horseman in same Company from 17th July 1780 to 20 June 1781 alternately and 188 days Do in Capt. Thomas Lindsay's Company from 21 June to 25 December 1781 Inclusive the Whole in Col. Waters's [Philemon Waters'] Regiment and amounting to

[old South Carolina] Currency	<u>£442.10</u>
Stg. [Sterling]	£63.4.3 ¼

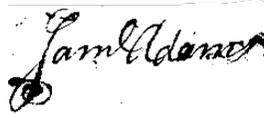
Ex^d J. M^c. A. G. [Examined by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

[Restatement of the veteran's services as set forth above except in a slightly different format indicating that the services are reflected on the Pay Bills of Colonel Waters Regiment]

[p 3]

Rec'd 29th December 1785 full Satisfaction for the within in an Indent No. 1286 X per Order & Assignment from Moses Lindsey

S/ Saml. Adams [Samuel Adams]



[p 4]

November the 5th 1784 Then Received of Thomas Lindsey full Satisfaction for my account against the publick of South Carolina which is Returned into the auditor's Office in Charleston on which I do Request that [text too faint to discern] Indent May Issue to the said Lindsey or otherways if the Indent is Made out I desire that the Indent May be delivered to the said Lindsey or his order as witness my hand This Day and year above Ritten.

Test

S/ Clement Gore

S/ Moses Lindsey

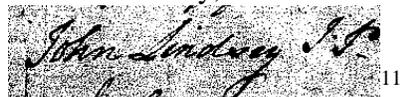
Ninety Six District} Personally Appeared Clement Gore before me a Justice of the Peace for the District aforesaid and made Oath that he did see Moses Lindsey acknowledge and subscribed his name to the above Receipt unto Thomas Lindsey or his Assigns and Did also acknowledge himself Satisfied and Paid for the same and at the same Time, Did Subscribed his name as a writing to the same

Sworn to before me

this 9th day of November 1784

S/ John Lindsey, JP

S/ Clement Gore



¹¹ This is the signature of Lieutenant Colonel John Lindsey of the South Carolina militia

I do hereby acknowledge to have received from Mr. Samuel Adams full Satisfaction for the above Order & for which I do hereby assign over my Right and Title & interest of & to the same as witness my hand

S/ Thomas Lindsey

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas Lindsey", written in dark ink on a light background.

[p 5]

State of South Carolina – Ninety Six District –

I Moses Lindsay [sic] do hereby acknowledge to assign over all my Right, Title & Interest to Mr. Samuel Adams of and to an Indent Issued by the Treasurers in my behalf for the sum of Sixty three Pounds, four Shillings & three pence farthing Sterling No. 1286, Book X – together with the Interest that is or may be hereafter due thereon and the same Principal & interest to appropriate to his own use in whatever manner he may think fit – having received full satisfaction for the same, as Witness my hand this 31st day of January 1787

Witness

S/ John Lindsey, JP

S/ Moses Lindsey

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Moses Lindsey", written in dark ink on a light background.

[p 6: Printed form of Indent No. 1286 Book X]

[p 7: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by Samuel Adams]