

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Manson W8423

Mary Manson

f33SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

6/12/09: rev'd 6/1/16

[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.]

[p 4]

State of Tennessee County of Jefferson September 7th 1832

On this Seventh day of September personally appeared before me Jacob Gear one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Jefferson and State of Tennessee, William Manson, a resident of said County and State, aged Eighty two years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832.

That, the Deponent William Manson was born on the 13th of November 1750 in Caithness, one of the northern Shires of Scotland; of which he has a record in his family Bible. In the year 1775 he emigrated to the United States and landed at Savannah, Georgia late in the fall of 1775. In the following Spring he moved to Broad River, Wilkes County, Georgia, 15 miles above James' Fort -- now called Petersburg -- In July 1776 he enlisted under Captain Bowie [John Bowie],¹ and after serving 15 months lived for nine months about three miles from Fort Independence on Rocky River -- Thence removed nine miles lower down upon Calhoun's Creek where he lived in eleven years -- then moved to Pendleton County, on the branch of the Savannah River, where he lived fourteen years and ten months -- then moved to Warren County Kentucky, where he lived four years -- then moved to Madison County, Alabama -- at that time the Mississippi Territory -- where he lived five years -- then moved to Blount County, East Tennessee, where he remained three years -- then moved again to Alabama where he remained seven years. Thence removed to East Tennessee in 1823 -- where he now lives in Jefferson County. In July 1776, day he does not recollect, this Deponent enlisted under Captain John Bowie, of the South Carolina State troops, for the term of fifteen months -- He enlisted in Fort Charlotte, South Carolina, on Savannah River -- William Hutton -- Lieutenant during the whole term -- there were other lieutenants, who did not continue for the whole term -- being changed or dispatched on the other service -- of which this deponent only recollects Lieutenant Prince -- he does not recollect the name of the Ensign. Fort Charlotte was a large, well-built, strong Fort -- and gave security and protection to the frontiers -- Captain Bowie kept the Fort for twelve months -- during which time a constant war was waged between the Cherokee Indians, aided by the Tories -- and the Whigs -- This Fort was constantly filled with the defenseless families of the frontiers, until the close of this Deponent's term of service. After remaining in the Fort for 12 months -- this deponent was marched under Captain Bowie, about 40 miles up the Savannah

¹ [John Bowie SC12](#)

River -- together with several companies -- the whole commanded by General Andrew Williamson -- He believes Colonel Reed was one of the Officers -- Major Pickens [Andrew Pickens] was -- to the right of the River, he does not recollect how far, General Williamson held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, at which a large body of land was purchased from the Indians -- extending up the Savannah River. After the treaty was concluded, which occupied about two weeks, this deponent was marched back to Fort Charlotte -- and in a few days was marched under Captain Bowie to Fort independence, thirty miles higher up on Rocky River -- where this Deponent was discharged in the month of October 1777 after completing his service of fifteen months. This Deponent has lost his discharge; when or where he does not know. Nine months after his discharge, he removed to Calhoun's Creek -- where he was attached to Captain Joseph Pickens' Company of mounted Rangers -- Alexander Lucky and Mathew Finley Lieutenants -- the name of the Ensign he is unable to recollect. In 1779 the Tory Captains Boyd [James Boyd] and McCrary marched along the border settlements, coming out of North Carolina, plundering the Whig families -- intending to join the British forces on the Coast. Early in the summer of 1779 the Deponent was marched under Captain Pickens against the Tories Boyd & McCreery -- At the Savannah River above James Fort the Company divided, one part crossing the River under Captain Pickens in pursuit of Boyd -- the other part of which the deponent was one, pursued McCreery who had not yet crossed the River -- but did not overtake him -- but returned to Fort Charlotte. Captain Pickens overtook the Tory Boyd [Battle of Kettle Creek, February 14, 1779]² -- routed his Company and killed him, and returned with the prisoners to Fort Charlotte -- where the Deponent was employed as one of the guard over them. He was on service in this expedition one month. In a short time before the Siege of Savannah -- the deponent was marched under Captain Pickens from Cowan's ferry, Savannah River, to Brier Creek, to quell and subdue the Tories in that section, which was effectually done and the company returned after an absence of one month. The deponent was, during a period of several months, engaged in several short expeditions, which in all must have amounted to two months -- that all of them he cannot now recollect. He was, in 1780, marched under Captain Pickens from Calhoun's Creek to the high hills of Santee, where Captain Pickens, being informed that Charleston was taken [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780]³ -- returned through a Tory settlement on the North side of Saluda River -- after an absence of a month and a half. In 1781 he marched under Captain Pickens to the Siege of Fort "96" [Siege of Ninety Six, May 22-June 19, 1781]⁴ -- where a large body of British and Tories were besieged under the command of Colonel Cruger [John Harris Cruger] of the British Army. General Greene [Nathanael Greene] commanded the Regulars of the Continental Army -- The American Army had made considerable progress in undermining the Fort and the besieged could not have held out much longer -- when information arrived of the approach of Lord Rawdon. General Greene determined upon an assault in which the Deponent's Captain Joseph Pickens was killed and several of his men wounded. The deponent was two months in service in marching to -- besieging "Ninety Six" and returning home. Not long before the British evacuated Charleston,⁵ the deponent joined his company at Bacon's Bridge 40 or 50 miles from Charleston -- where he was commanded by General Andrew

² Kettle Creek February 14, 1779 <https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/790214-kettle-creek/> & <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/battle-of-kettle-creek/> & Elliott, Daniel (2009). *Stirring up a Hornet's Nest: The Kettle Creek Battlefield Survey* (PDF).

³ Battle of Charleston <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/800401-charleston/> & <https://allthingsliberty.com/2020/10/britains-last-throw-of-the-dice-begins-the-charlestown-campaign-of-1780/>

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

⁵ December 14, 1782

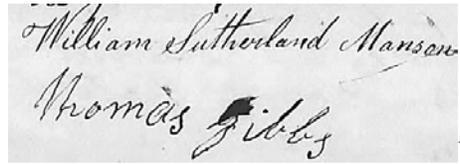
Pickens -- guarding the Country from the foraging parties of the British who were in Charleston -
- Returned under Lieutenant Finley after service of one month. After this, time not recollected,
he was marched under Lieutenant Finley to the Block House, on General Pickens farm, where
Abbeville now stands, where he was engaged in service for two months and a half -- guarding
the prisoners that had been taken there for safe keeping. This Deponent declares that he was in
service under Captain John Bowie -- fifteen months as an enlisted soldier -- and under Captain
Joseph Pickens and Lieutenant Mathew Finley ten months as a mounted Ranger. He has no
documentary evidence in regard to his service, nor does he know of any person living from
whom he could procure the testimony as to his service. This Deponent 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.

S/ William Manson, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of September 1832.

S/ Jacob Gera, JP

[William Sutherland Manson, a clergyman, and Thomas Gibbs gave the standard supporting
affidavit.



William Sutherland Manson
Thomas Gibbs]

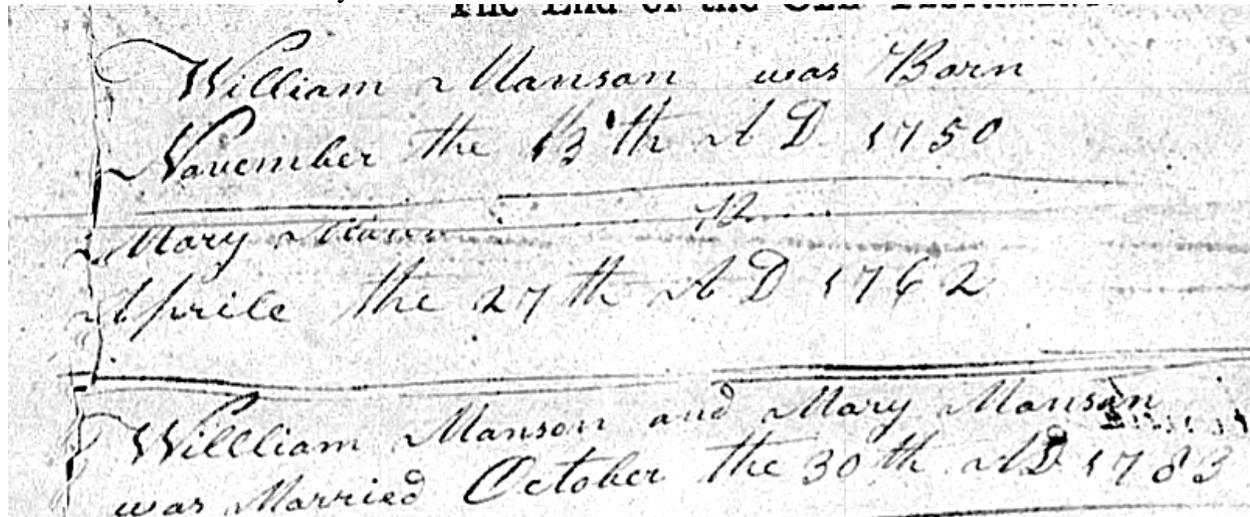
[p 13: On November 5, 1838, in Jefferson County Tennessee, Mary Manson, 76, filed for a
widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of William Manson; that she
married him October 13 1783; that he died July 3, 1838; and that she remains his widow; she
supported a family record made by her son William S. Manson some 30 years previously and
copied into a Bible by Christopher Windows, a school master. She signed her application with
her mark]

[p 16: family record]

William Manson was Born November the 13th AD 1750

Mary Manson was Born April the 27th A.D. 1762

William Manson and Mary Manson were married October the 30th A.D. 1783



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November the 13th AD 1750
Mary Manson was Born
April the 27th A.D. 1762
William Manson and Mary Manson
were married October the 30th A.D. 1783

Sinclair Manson son of William Manson was born December the 10th A.D. 1778

William Sutherland Manson was born November the 19th day A.D. 1790

Jane Manson was born February the 13th A.D. 1793

Betsy Manson was born January the 23rd A.D. 1797

Maryann Manson was born February the 3rd A.D. 1799

Rebecca Fields Manson was born May the 28th A.D. 1801

Isaac Ambrose Manson was born December the 29th day A.D. 1803

Millinda

A handwritten list of birth dates for the Manson family, written in cursive on aged paper. The entries are separated by horizontal lines. The text reads: Sinclair Manson son of William Manson was born December the 10th A.D. 1778; William Sutherland Manson was born November the 19th day A.D. 1790; Jane Manson was born February the 13th A.D. 1793; Betsy Manson was born January the 23rd A.D. 1797; Maryann Manson was born February the 3rd A.D. 1799; Rebecca ^{Fields} Manson was born May the 28th A.D. 1801; Isaac Ambrose Manson was born December the 29th day A.D. 1803. At the bottom, the name Millinda is written.

[p 31: the widow applied for transfer of her benefits to Lea County Iowa on April 27th, 1844]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a private for 2 years in the South Carolina Continental line. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]

South Carolina Audited Accounts⁶ relating to William Manson

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⁶ 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"

[p 2]

[Book] X [No.] 84 12th August 1785
 William Manson for 120 days Militia Duty in 1782, & 1783
 Amount £8.11.5 Stg. [Sterling]
 Ex^d. W. G. [Examined by William Galvan]
 J. M^c. A. G. [approved by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

[p 3]

The Publick of South-Carolina to William Manson	Dr.
To foot Service Done at Beacon's Bridge [Bacon's Bridge] Under the Command of Brig. Gen. Andrew Pickens, and in Capt. William Strain's Company from the 29 day of July 1782 to the 15 th of August Both Days Included	
17 Days at 10/ [10 shillings old SC Currency] per day	£8.10.0
foot Service Done at Gen. Andrew Pickens Block-House from the 1 st day of December 1783 to the 28 th day of February Both Days Included 90 days at 10/per day	45.0.0
To 13 days Service Done at Gen. Andrew Pickens Block-House in August 1783 – 13 Days at 10/ per day	<u>6.10.0</u>
	Total £60.0.0

Total Sixty pounds old Currency

State of So Carolina

Ninety Six District} William Manson made Oath before me that he performed all the Duty as Above charged for which he Rec'd no pay nor made Any Return therefore prior to this.

Sworn the 23rd of July 1784

before me William Luckie, JP

William Manson



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William Manson". The ink is dark and the signature is written over a light background.