

JOHN WADDILL/WADDLE

NAME	Waddill, John	NUMBER	R. 10977
LOCATION	Ca		
DATE	N. 6		
CONTENTS			

John Waddill lived in Washington County, Greene County, Cocke County where in 1835 John filed for Pension, and later in Madison County, North Carolina. Numerous letters and affidavits were signed by Greene County men. The Pension file is badly damaged and many of the letters and affidavits are illegible. Blackstone McDannell of Greene County acted as John's "Agent" to obtain his Pension. Another letter was written by Andrew Johnson in 1853.

Washington city 5
Dist. of Columbia 3rd Andrew Johnson
a member of the 32 Congress
of the U. S. do certify, that I am personally ac-
quainted with James Shaw Esq. whose genu-
ine official signature appears to the foregoing
proceedings, and that he was an acting Justice
of the peace in and for the county of Greene
and State of Tennessee at the date thereof,
duly qualified as such according to law, and
that full faith and credit should be given to
the same.
Given under my hand this 29th
day of January 1853.
Andrew Johnson

A Memorial Posted to Find-A-Grave states John Waddill [Junior], a Revolutionary War Soldier, was born in Pennsylvania on November 18, 1764, and his father was John Waddill Senior.

John Waddill [Junior] is said to be buried in 'Waddell' Cemetery located in Hot Springs, Madison County, North Carolina. The Memorial goes on to say that John Waddell Senior [1736-1827] is buried in Salem Cemetery in Limestone, next to Samuel Doak, a Pioneer Minister and co-founder of Tusculum College in Greene County.

Transcribed by Will Graves

State of Tennessee, County of Cocke: January Term 1835

On this 15th day of January personally appeared before the circuit court of Cocke County and State of Tennessee, John Waddill, a resident of the County of Cocke and State of Tennessee, aged 70 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 Act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832.

That the Deponent John Waddill was born about 15 miles from the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on the first of November 1764 of which he has no record. In his youth he moved to Baltimore County, Maryland, where he remained several years. He then moved to York District, South Carolina, and there remained for a short time; Thence he moved to Burke County, North Carolina, and there remained for a short time, when he moved with his father in the year 1775 to Washington County, then North Carolina, now the State of Tennessee. Here he lived for about 30 years. He has since lived alternately in Buncombe County, North Carolina and in Cocke County, Tennessee, having lived in Cocke County and all about 10 years and the balance of the time in Buncombe. He now lives in Cocke County.

At the age of 12 years, being very short of his age, in the year 1776 the Declarant did service in Fort Hopson on the North Bank of Nolichucky River, in what was then Washington County, North Carolina. Forty or fifty men guarded the Fort under Captain James Robertson. Declarant was not attached at this time to Captain Robertson's company and does not claim for this Service – Declarant was engaged only in the duty of hawling [sic, hauling?] and in fatigue duty and an occasional sentry duty – not being on the Service of a Scout. In the summer of 1776 we evacuated the Fort, being too weak to hold it against the Body of Indians, that were advancing to its attack. We retreated to the Sycamore Shoals Fort on Watauga River. We here remained until the 10th of November 1776. Captain Robertson had left the Fort. There were two companies formed at the Sycamore Fort. John Sevier was made a Captain when Captain Robertson left. The Fort fell under the command of J. Sevier. Shortly after we evacuated Fort Hopson. The Indians, of whose approach we had been warned while in Fort Hopson on Nolichucky attacked us in Fort Sycamore Shoals. The Indians were said to be 600 strong. There were 80 men in the Fort. The Indians attacked us first from the North side, a small part having crossed the River. The others immediately attacked from the South side. Twenty Indians were said to be killed, we lost no man. The Indians commenced attacked in the morning about 9 o'clock. They retired about a mile and there remained for two or three weeks. Some of them went up Holston [River]. They killed three men and a boy, and took a boy prisoner, whom they afterwards burnt. In about two or three weeks they moved off, spreading themselves along the Frontiers, and continued infesting them until Colonel Christian's Expedition. On the 10th of November 1776 Declarant was verbally discharged by Captain Sevier after a Service of four months. When the two companies were formed at the Sycamore Fort, Declarant became a volunteer under Captain Sevier early in the month of July 1776. In December 1776 Declarant volunteered for six months under Captain William Clark in Fort Sevier on the South side of Nolichucky River, Samuel Williams was a Lieutenant and Frances Hughes Ensign. (The officers under Captain Sevier in declarant's first service under Captain Sevier were George Hart, Lieutenant, Elijah Robertson Ensign Joseph Lusk Orderly Sergeant, William Tatum commissary). There was a company of Horsemen under Captain Thomas Price, who were connected with our company in the Fort. There were 40 men in our company and 80 men in Captain Price's. The whole were commanded by Colonel John Sevier. In June 1777, day not recollected, Fort Sevier was evacuated and we were verbally discharged by Captain Clark after a service of six months in Fort Sevier. The company of Horsemen was still kept up. The Declarant, immediately, in the month of June 1777, date not recollected, volunteered for 12 months under Captain Price. Each man was promised

five shillings in North Carolina money. Each man found his own horse. We still kept Sevier's Fort as a point of meeting. We ranged from Sevier's Fort to French Broad River, near the Indian trails, to the upper and lower War fords, on French Broad, the Lick Creek and the Big Bend of Chucky. The Indians kept quiet during this time. They made several attempts, but always finding that we were on the look out, they retired. Christopher Cunningham was our Lieutenant; Charles Young Ensign, Southey Nelson was the Orderly Sergeant. In September 1777 we evacuated Fort Sevier and made a Station at Camp Creek, Brown's Treaty line, then the Indian Border line of Washington County, Greene County not being yet struck off. At Camp Creek, we continued our station, until ordered to meet at Fort Sevier in January 1778, when we were discharged. This Declarant served under Captain Price seven months as a horseman. Captain Price verbally discharged us and told us, that he would give us written discharges on application. Declarant's Father received his discharge and received the pay from Colonel Carter or Colonel Sevier on the delivery of the discharge. In the course of the year 1780 Declarant volunteered as a Substitute for his Father under Captain Robert Sevier, C. Cunningham Lieutenant in three short tours against Tories on Holly Creek in Washington County and on Limestone in the same County. Declarant was engaged in this service one month. We disarmed the Tories and found them to the Court held by County Magistrates. Col. Clarke [Elijah Clarke] had come over from Georgia with his men to the Battle of King's Mountain in the year 1780 and he was about to return in November 1780. Colonel Clarke came into Washington County and was about 10 miles from Brownsborough. This Declarant volunteered under Captain James McLane one of the Captains under Col. Clarke, in the month of November on the second or third day, 1780, near Brownsborough, Washington County, N. C. at Samuel Sherrell's house. Captain McLane was a Brother in law of Mr. Sherrell and being on a visit to him there met Declarant. Hugh McGill [sic, Hugh McCall?] was a Lieutenant of our company. Declarant volunteered for six months under Captain McLane. He joined Colonel Clarke's Corps of about 500 men, and was marched across the Iron Mountain – passing out at the Limestone Cove and through the Rock Creek Gap. We were marched through the country, which is now Burke and Rutherford – crossing the head waters of Catawba and Green rivers and Broad River into South Carolina. In this State we marched through what is now Greenville and Pendleton district, crossing Saluda and Rock rivers. We had occasionally to separate and divided into parties for provisions. We were reunited at Clarke's Station on the South Side of Savannah River, on Pistol Creek, where we remained for several days. Thence we marched towards Augusta on the South Side of Savannah River, recrossing the Savannah below where the Town of Washington in Wilkes County now stands. Thence we marched to Liberty Hill opposite to Augusta about 25 miles from Liberty Hill we were joined by near 200 Carolinians. We killed several Tories in the course of this expedition, and destroyed their property. The Georgians, who had been driven from their homes and whose families and relations had been murdered by the Tories and their property destroyed, were so much exasperated, that they could not be restrained from retaliation.

We made an unsuccessful attack upon Augusta, which was garrisoned by Colonel Brown with a body of Tories and Indians. In the attack, we lost a few men, among whom was Captain Price. We remained before Augusta for seven days and then withdrew up to Clarke's Station upwards of 50 miles above Augusta. From this Station we kept the Indians, Creek and Cherokee, in check. We killed some Indians up Savannah River in Pendleton District. The whole body of men under Colonel Clarke were lying near the Quaker Springs. At this place Declarant was discharged verbally by Captain McLane in the month of June 1781, date not recollected – after a Service of seven months. From this place Declarant returned home. Thus Declarant served as a volunteer in Fort Sycamore under Captain Sevier from July 1776 to November 1776, a period of four months – He served as a volunteer in Fort Sevier under Captain William Clark from December 1776 to June 1777, a period of six months – He served as a volunteer in Captain Price's Company of Horseman from June 1777 to January 1778, period of seven months. In the year 1780 he served one month against the Tories of Washington County. He served as a volunteer under Colonel Clarke in the expedition against a gusto from November 1780 until June

1780 1 – a period of seven months. He served in all 24 months. There were no regular troops where Declarant served. The Declarant has no documentary evidence in regard to his Services, nor does he know of any person living, by whom he could prove his Services. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any Agency in any State.

Sworn to and Subscribed in Open Court this 15th day of January 1835.

S/ W. D. Rankin, Clk.

S/ John Waddill

The Declarant John Waddill further makes oath that he has not been as long acquainted with any clergyman in Clarke County, as he has with Reverend T. Hill of Sevier County, an adjoining County – with whom he has been acquainted for about 40 years and who is well acquainted with his reputation in the Country in which he lives.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court this 15th day of January 1835.

S/ W. D. Rankin, Clk

S/ John Waddill

[Thomas Hill, a clergyman, and John Ellison, and John Inman gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

Amendatory Declaration of John Waddill

State of Tennessee, Greene County: County Court June Term 1847 Monday 7th

On this seventh day of June 1847, personally appeared in open Court, held in and for the County of Greene and State of Tennessee John Waddill, a resident of the County of Buncombe in the State of North Carolina aged 82 years past, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following amendatory Declaration in order to obtain a pension, on account of his service in the War of the Revolution under the act of Congress passed the 7th of June 1832, viz.: That he is the identical John Waddill who made a Declaration before the Circuit Court of Cocke County in the State of Tennessee (his honor Judge Powell presiding) on the 15th day of January 1835, under the aforesaid act of Congress of the 7th June 1832 in order to obtain a pension, in which he stated certain services performed by him in the war of the revolution, all of which he declares is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Declarant further states that he has at different times since 1835, either by himself or his agent, made efforts to procure testimony as to his said services in the war of the revolution, but has failed to find living witnesses or record evidence further than the accompanying Certificate of the Comptroller of North Carolina, which shows that specie certificates for 5 pounds 13 shillings was issued in his favor by the said State of North Carolina for military services; and he further declares that he has no knowledge of any other such certificates being issued in his favor, or received by him in satisfaction of his said services: but that he received the balance of his pay, for all the services rendered under the authority of North Carolina, as specified in his former Declaration (except for services that Fort Sevier under Captain William Clarke) in North Carolina paper money, sometimes called "Proc money."

As to his services performed under Col. Elijah Clarke in the State of Georgia and South Carolina, as specified in his former Declaration, he declares that for that service he never received any pay whatever. An order to show that Declarant has made all proper exertions to obtain the proof of his services performed by him in the States of North Carolina and Georgia, and that the military records of those States are defective, which may account for the absence of proof of his service, he refers to the letters of the Secretary of State of Georgia and the Comptroller of North Carolina. Declarant further states that he actually served the different tours in the war of the revolution as stated in his former Declaration viz:

His first service was under Captain James Robertson in Hopson's Fort on Nolichucky and Sycamore Shoals Fort on Watauga River, but for this service he does not claim owing to his youth and the nature of the service.

The first service for which he claims, was under Captain John Sevier, at Fort Sycamore Shoals Lieutenant George Hart, Ensign Elijah Robertson & Sergeant Joseph Lusk; William Tatum being the

issuing commissary, foot company, at which fort, Captain Robertson first commanded, and after he left, Captain Sevier was left in command. This service he states was four months, he is from July 1776 to November 1776.

His second tour was under Captain William Clark, Lieutenant Samuel Williams and Ensign Francis Hughes,¹ foot company, Fort Sevier, Nola Chucky River, Washington County North Carolina. This period of service was six months, the is from December 1776 to June 1777, for which he never received any pay.

His third tour was under Captain Thomas Price, Lieutenant Christopher Cunningham, and Charles Young (Cornet) mounted Rangers, from June 1777 to January 1778 a period of seven months.

His service of one month at three different tours under Captain Robert Sevier against the Tories was performed in Washington County of North Carolina, for which he was allowed pay by the day, which service was commenced in March 1780 and was all performed during that year, acting as a horseman.

His last service during the War of the revolution was performed under Captain James McLain, Lieutenant Robert McGee, under Col. Elijah Clark of Georgia mounted Rangers, having entered that service in Washington County of North Carolina and marched to Georgia which service continued seven months viz. from November 1782 June 1781. All of said service except the last being under the authority of the State of North Carolina, that hold a period of 25 months, for which Declarant claims a pension, and which Service was all directed against the Cherokee & Creek Indians, and British & Tories.

Declarant further states that he does not know that any of the foregoing named officers, or any of his comrades are living by whom he could prove his service, but that he has every reason to believe they are all dead or removed beyond his reach, and that it is now impossible to obtain such evidence – that at the time the law was passed granting pensions to revolutionary soldiers in 1832, he could have proven part, if not all his service, by Ensign Francis Hughes, Nem [? or Hem ?] Price, son of Captain Thomas Price, Pharaoh Cobb² and Solomon Massengill, all of whom were then living and had a knowledge of some of his military service as aforesaid: but that at that time viz. 1832 and up to 1835 he declined making application for a pension, believing he could perhaps subsist without pecuniary aid from his Country: but that the same time knowing he was entitled as well as others.

Declarant further states that at the time he made his Declaration in January 1835, he directed his agent Pierce B. Anderson, to obtain the testimony of some of the witnesses named, who lived within a short distance of his agent, who promised to do so, but failed to comply. The officers and soldiers with whom Declarant served being all dead as he supposes, and no evidence of his service being found of record, except as stated, he has no alternative left but to throw himself upon the mercy of his Country, and ask for that pittance so justly due, and which would support him in his old age, relying upon the truth of his statements, the justice of the case and the magnanimity of his Country for which he so zealously labored both in peace and war. That his first wife was the daughter of his old Captain John Sevier afterwards General Sevier, then Governor of Tennessee, by whom he had two children: by his second wife he had seven: and by his third wife, now living seven, and in consequence of his age and infirmities and poverty he is not able to subsist himself and family; and knowing that he served his country faithfully as stated in his former Declaration and believing he is justly entitled he therefore claims a pension under the law aforesaid. That he has no record of his age but is fully satisfied from reliable sources, viz.: from his parents and their family register which he has often seen, now lost or destroyed, that he was born on the 1st day of November 1764, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and is now 82 years of age past.

As to his character for honesty and veracity, and the belief of those who have known him as to his being a revolutionary soldier, he refers to the testimony that may hereafter be procured.

1 [Francis Hughes \(Hughs\) S3075](#)

2 [Pharaoh Cobb S1657](#)

He further states that the reason why he makes this Declaration in Greene County Tennessee instead of Buncombe County N. C. is because, it is more convenient to do so; the distance to Greene Court House being 22 miles, while from his residence to Buncombe Court House the distance is 39 miles.

Declarant further states that after the close of the revolution in 1783, viz in the year 1788 he served a tour as a horseman against the Cherokees of the term of three months, commencing in the last days of September or first of October under Captain Samuel Henley and served on the frontiers, in now Blount County.

That his next service was performed under Captain Jacob Tipton, Lieutenant John Lyle and Charles Robinson Ensign, Major Mathews Rhea commanding three companies, called six months levies, that he marched under Captain Tipton from Washington County, Territory of the United States, in June 1791, to the North Western territory, and was joined to the Army under General St. Clair – that he marched with the company an Army into the Indian Country about 30 miles North East or North of Port Jefferson, where the Army was attacked by the Indians on the fourth day of November 1791 and was totally defeated with a severe loss in killed – wounded and otherwise. After which defeat he returned to his home in Washington County aforesaid after having served from the time of his enrollment in May 1791 to December 1791 a period of nearly 7 months. The Indians being troublesome about this time in what is now middle Tennessee, a company of drafted militia was raised in Washington & Sullivan counties under Captain Jacob Brown and Lieutenant John Skiltern in which Company Declarant acted as Ensign for the term of six months or thereabouts the commencing in May 1792 and ending in November of the same year which service was performed as a footman and Ensign in Middle Tennessee – that on the return of the company to their homes, near Knoxville and East Tennessee, declarant fell in company with a body of soldiers under General John Sevier destined for the frontiers, and joined the company of Captain Greer from Washington, taking the place of Ensign, marched to South West Point on the Tennessee River and assisted in erecting four block houses, which service continued from about the first of November to the last of December a period of near two months. Declarant merely states this last service, after 1783, to show that he belonged to that class called Indian fighters, and doubts not that his name can be found upon the rolls in the War Department of Washington City.

He hereby relinquishes every claim to a pension what ever except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension roll of the agency of any State.

S/ John Waddill

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court the day and year first written.

S/ Robert Rankin, Chairman Court

Questions by the Court

1st When and in what year were you born?

Answer: I was born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, about 15 miles from the City of Philadelphia on the first day of November 1764.

2nd Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?

Answer: I have no record of my age. But from the information derived from my parents and their family register which I have often slain I believe I am now 82 years of age past

3rd Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live?

Answer: When I was first called into the service I was living in Washington County of North Carolina, now Tennessee. Since the revolutionary war I lived in Washington County & Cocke County Tennessee and Buncombe County North Carolina where I resided at present.

4th How were you called into service; were you drafted; did you volunteer or were you a substitute, and if in substitute, for whom?

Answer: I volunteered on all occasions, and served one tour as a substitute for my father under

Captain Robert Sevier against the Tories

5th State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops when you served, such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer: I was well acquainted with Col. John Carter who was our militia Colonel during the time I was under Captain John Sevier, Captain William Clarke, and Captain Thomas Rice. I was well acquainted with Col. John Sevier, my old Captain, who was afterwards General John Sevier of militia – I do not remember that a full Regiment served at any one point during my three terms with Captains Sevier, Clarke & Price, service was generally performed by companies or parts of companies and scouting parties against the Indians & Tories, except when an expedition was carried into the heart of the Indian country-- During the expedition under Col. Elijah Clark to Georgia we were joined by a bout 200 Carolinians under the command of Colonel Andrew Pickens, Captain Williams & Ford. I afterwards met Col. Pickens at Knoxville in the year 1792, who recognized me, having become acquainted with me in Clarke's expedition to Augusta Georgia. At this time Colonel Pickens then General Pickens was a commissioner on the part of South Carolina to treat or make some arrangements with the Cherokees, and perhaps the Chickasaws.

During the expedition in 1791, under St. Clair, I became acquainted with him, also with General Butler, and Major Thomas Butler, the former Butler was killed, the latter had his leg broke and St. Clair's defeat, also with Colonel Darke who commanded a Regiment and was the first to charge the enemy and was wounded in the thigh by a bullet.

I should have stated before, that I volunteered in Washington County of North Carolina under Captain James McLain one of Colonel Elijah Clarke's captains, and marched across the Blue Ridge through North & South Carolina into Georgia to Augusta where we had a fight with the British and Tories garrisoned at that place under the command of the Tory Colonel Brown. We retired from the fight after losing Captain Thomas Price one of my old captains on Watauga, and several men. In this expedition I served seven months and never received any pay whatever, and was verbally discharged by Captain McLain and arrived at home in Washington County in company with about 50 other discharged soldiers. As to written discharges I never received but 2, one from Captain Thomas Price in 1778, the other from Major Sharp an old Continental officer who commanded the expedition two Little Tennessee in 1792; the first I've delivered to Colonel Carter when I drew my pay, the second is lost or destroyed.

The sixth question as to a discharge being answered in the preceding answer the court passed it by.

7th State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief in your services as a soldier in the revolution.

Answer: I am well known to Major John E. Patton, present proprietor of the celebrated Warm Springs: David Farnsworth who was an officer in the late war in General Coulter's brigade both of whom reside in a few miles of where I reside, also Esq. Thomas Woolsey, and many others who can testify as to my character.

The answers to the foregoing interrogatories being satisfactory to the Court, the Court are of the opinion from the evidence before them that the said John Waddill is a resident of Buncombe County North Carolina, and that he is a man of good character and respectability whose statements is and ought to be entitled to full faith and credit.....

State of Tennessee, Greene County

On this second day of June 1854, before me William Horton, a Justice of the peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, personally appeared John Waddle or Waddill aged about 90 years, a resident of Madison, formerly Buncombe County North Carolina, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following explanatory Declaration in order to obtain a revolutionary pension, under the above named act of Congress: to wit:

Declarant states that he is a resident of the above named County of Madison, and that he is the identical John Waddle or Waddill, who made an original Declaration under Act of 7th June 1832 that Newport Tennessee about the year 1835: that also and amendatory Declaration at Granville Tennessee about the year 1846.

That in his said original Declaration, he states his service in the duration thereof in the war of the revolution according to the best of his Knowledge and belief, under Captains James Robertson, William Clarke, Thomas Price and Robert Sevier and James McLain – believes he was correct as to the year, but may have been mistaken as to duration thereof – but knows with certainty that he served as an infantry soldier under Captains Robertson and Clarke, and as a mounted Ranger under Captains Price and Sevier: and that the service under the four first named Captains was in, and under the authority of the State of North Carolina during the revolutionary war, and that in every instance was honorably discharged – and thinks it was very probable that he served for a greater or less term than specified in said original Declaration, as it was almost or quite impossible, owing to the lapse of time and consequent loss of memory, to remember the precise duration of each tour, in the absence of records.

He further states that for any seeming discrepancy that may exist as to duration of service, in comparing his alleged service with the payments made to him by the State of North Carolina, as per Certificate of the Comptroller of that State of May 1854, he would ask the Commissioner of pensions to consider that when said Declaration was made, upwards of 50 years had elapsed since his services – as well as failure of memory, and that in consideration thereof, to make due allowances.

He further states, with regard to the £4.19 Schilling: 14 shillings, and £15.6 paid to him by the State of North Carolina for military service in the war of the revolution, as per Certificate of the Comptroller aforesaid, he deems it necessary, by way of explanation to state as follows: that for his Infantry service under Captains Robertson and Clarke he was allowed and paid at the rate of five dollars per month – that 1 pound of North Carolina currency was equal to \$2.50: 8 shillings to the dollar, and 12 ½ cents to the shilling – that for his service under Captains Thomas Price and Robert Sevier, as a mounted Ranger, he was allowed and paid at the rates of five shillings or 62 ½ cents per day for himself and Horse. Declarant is well satisfied, amounting to a certainty, that the rates of currency and paywas, as above stated. Declarant believes that the £15.6 shillings or \$38.25 was in payment for his services under Captain Robertson, say about seven months, or that it may cover the service under Robertson and Clarke. At any rate he states that he knows he received the said £15.6 and therefore claims the same to his credit. And by way of further explanation, he states that he is under the impression, that he served under Robertson about six months at forts Hopson on Nolichucky River and at Sycamore Shoals fort on the Watauga River; having been driven by the Indians from the former to the latter fort: that he afterwards joined Clarke's company, and thinks he served in that company some five or six weeks, or from about the first of January 1777 in February next, in which latter month he, by privilege, with some others, to wit Joseph Dunham, John and Samuel Sherrill and Adam Sherrill and one or two others, joined Captain Thomas Price's Company of mounted Rangers, on account of the difference of pay – the foot service being five dollars per month, while for the Horse service it was 62 ½ cents per day. Declarant therefore thinks that the £15.6 was intended to cover the service under Robertson and Clarke of about seven months or more.

Declarant further states, that from the letter of J. L. Edwards of 17th January 1848, he is induced to believe, that his service in Clarke's company is represented for a longer period, than he actually served in said company: He believes it was not more than five or six weeks. If represented otherwise, he declares that it is an error made by his agent P. D. Anderson, who drew up said Declaration at Newport, and who may have misunderstood claimant in the narration of his service.

Declarant further states that he served as a Ranger in Captain Price's Company from February to June 1777, say four months; and that the said Captain Price by authority, raised a company of mounted Rangers in said month of June, for State line service, to serve for the term of 12 months, unless sooner discharged – and that this declarant, immediately upon the expiration of his four months service under

Price as a scout or Ranger, entered the State Line service of North Carolina for the aforesaid term of 12 months unless sooner discharged, as a mounted Ranger, and continued to serve as such until Christmas day of the same year 1777, or New year's day 1778, believes however it was the 25th of December 1777, when he was honorably discharged from Price's Company, having served continually in said company from February to December in the year last named, say about 10 months or more, for which service he declares he was paid at the rates of five shillings or 62 ½ cents per day for himself and Horse, amounting to about 70 or 80 pounds or about, or near \$200.

As to the 14 shillings, Declarant claims the same for some small service as a scout or spy, which he deemed so small that he thought it unnecessary to mention in his original Declaration, and that he was frequently out as such for a few days at a time on foot.

As to the £4.19 shillings, he claims the same to his credit, for one of his tours of 16 or 18 days under Captain Robert Sevier as a mounted Ranger against the Tories in 1780, at the rate of 62 ½ cents per day for himself and Horse, the said £4.19, being \$12.37 ½ since North Carolina currency, which amount he knows he received. He further states that the £15.6 for infantry service and the 70 or 80 pounds for the Horse service under Price, he received from Col. Nathaniel Taylor who was then Entry taker West of the Blue Ridge and paymaster in the militia in service, for the State of North Carolina, as he then understood it: the said Taylor, then being a resident of Washington County, on Watauga River, now Carter County Tennessee who is now dead.

With regard to his service under Captain James McLain in Colonel Elijah Clarke's Georgia Regiment in 1780 – '1, and by way of explanation, and for the satisfaction of the Department declarant states as follows:

That in November 1780, and for years previous thereto, he resided on Nolichucky River in Washington County State of North Carolina West of the Blue Ridge, now Tennessee – that about this time, October, 1780, Colonel Elijah Clarke with his broken Georgia Regiment fled from that State to the mountain counties of North Carolina, having been driven out of said State by the British, Tories and Indians, after his unsuccessful attack upon Augusta in the fall of 1780-- that they came as refugees to Rutherford County North Carolina, thence crossed the mountains to Washington County, and formed a Camp about 12 miles above where Declarant lived, on the Nolichucky, which place was considered to be a safe retreat for his broken Regiment – that the said James McLain, came from Clark's Camp to Declarant's neighborhood to visit his brother-in-law one Samuel Sherrill whose sister, McLain had married, and who lived within half a mile of this Declarant. That said McLain remained in the neighborhood, probably two weeks, and was frequently at affiant's residence, and in this way Declarant became acquainted with the said McLain who represented himself as a Captain in Clarke's Georgia Regiment, and that he was a Georgian, and was induced to volunteer under said McLain for the term of six months. He further states that McLain's son, a youth of about 17 or 18 years, and a mulatto servant, "Dave" accompanied him to Nolichucky – that he volunteered as aforesaid in the month of November 1780 – He knows this date is correct from the fact that that the British and Tories under Colonel Ferguson were defeated at King's Mountain in the month of October previous, in which battle he states that many of his neighbors and friends were engaged, and would have been engaged himself, as he had made preparations to march, had he not been prevented by a spell of sickness, something resembling the smallpox. That soon after he volunteered as aforesaid, he set out from his home on horseback and joined Clark's command on Tow River in the mountains, now Yancey County, North Carolina, and marched by way of Turkey Cove on the Catawba River, Pleasant Gardens, Broad River, thence to Ninety Six in South Carolina, and remained in that State for some time, operating against the Tories, and after various marching and countermarching in South Carolina, crossed the Savannah into Georgia and the Regiment by this time being scattered into small parties for the purpose of procuring subsistence, and to protect the inhabitants from murder and pillage by the enemy – then about this time, Colonel McCall, with whom Declarant became acquainted at Fort Sycamore Shoals on Watauga River in 1776, after his escape as a prisoner from the Cherokee Indians, joined Clarke with a small force of

South Carolinians, before Clarke crossed the Savannah, and that said McCall and Clarke both were seized with smallpox, and that McCall died, as Declarant afterwards understood – that during Clarke's illness, Major or Lieutenant Colonel Williams or Williamson assumed the command of the Regiment and with a part of the command marched to, or in the vicinity of Augusta, then garrisoned by the British, Tories and Indians under the command of Colonel Brown and operated to some extent against them – that after Clarke's recovery from the smallpox, he marched with the remnant of his command, say about 80 or 100 men, and joined Williamson, and after some small fighting, the Americans finding they were too weak to reduce Augusta retired from before it to the Country to await reinforcements – Declarant states that he was one of the 80 or 100 men under our when he joined Williamson – that soon after Clarke retired as above stated, he was joined by some South Carolinians under Colonel Pickens, and some other troops, and again laid siege to Augusta, and after some fighting Colonel Brown surrendered the town and Garrison to the American forces early in June 1781 – that by this time June 1781, Declarant had served in said Regiment under McLain and the other officers, one month over the term of six months for which he engaged – and that said term expired before he marched to Augusta, but that he could not leave for home without company, owing to the numerous bands of Tories and Indians, and he was therefore compelled to remain with his Regiment until a favorable opportunity of occurred for leaving for home, which happened about the time of the surrender of Augusta, and he left for home, after being verbally discharged by Captain McLain, in company with Thomas Hall, James Bentley, Thomas Wheat, Robert McGee, his Lieutenant, one Mr. Dukes, and several others, all belonging to the Georgia Regiment of Clarke, who had obtained leave of absence to visit their families on Nolichucky and Watauga in Washington County of North Carolina, where they had been taken for safety, when the British overran Georgia, for which service this Declarant states, he never had received his pay, nor has he ever seen Colonel Clarke or Captain McLain since he left them near Augusta.

This declarant also states that, at the time of the service aforesaid it was his understanding that Clarke commanded a Georgia Regiment, and that both him and Captain McLain were Georgians, and that when he joined the Regiment in November 1780, it was understood that they were refugees from Georgia, having been driven out of the State by the enemy – that in the year 1810, this Declarant was in Wilkes County Georgia, and learned from reliable sources that Clarke and McLain both lived in that County during the revolution.

With regard to his age, Declarant states that when he made his Declarations in 1835 and 1846, he stated it from an indistinct memory, having no record of the same, and that he may have stated it incorrectly and to his disadvantage, but is well satisfied that he is fully the age represented, if not older: He admits that when he served under Captain Robertson in 1776, he was quite young, say 12 or 15 years of age, but that he drew the rations and pay of a soldier for that service, and did all the military duty required of him: and that at the time, it was not unfrequent [sic] occurrence for stout boys of 12, 13, 14, & 15 to enroll and act the part of soldiers on the frontiers, where war was almost or quite reduced to a trade, or means of subsistence with hundreds of inhabitants.

He further states that from bad luck, bad management, negligence &c in the prosecution of his claim to a pension, he has been deprived of the same, when he is justly entitled to it, and in consequence thereof has been living in extreme poverty ever since his first Declaration in the 1835, and that had he been in good circumstances, as in his early days, he in all probability would not have made application: And now, this being his last effort to establish his claim, he asks the Commissioner, most respectfully, to early investigated his claims, comparing his narrative with the history of the war, and with the proofs herewith submitted from North Carolina, Georgia and Illinois, and such other proof as may hereafter be submitted by his friends to act in his behalf.

Declarant hereby requests that in the event of the issue of a Pension Certificate in his name, that the same be made payable at the Agency in Jonesboro Tennessee, as it is only about 50 miles from his residence, and will be attended with less expense and inconvenience to receive it there than at any other agency in the United States – that he now resides within 4 miles of the Greene County Tennessee line,

and makes this explanatory Declaration in said County and State, for the purpose of convenience.

Witnesses:

S/ M. Bartley

S/ John Waddill

S/ P. Bartley

[Attested by William Horton, JP for Greene County]

[fn 70]

Executive Department, Milledgeville, Georgia, May 1st 1854

I, L. H. Briscoe, Secretary of the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the following Certificates and papers are true and faithful copies of Record Evidence now on file in this Department (collected by authority of the State of Georgia) touching the military services of one James McLain in the war of the revolution --

State of Georgia

These are to certify that James McLain was an inhabitant of this State prior to the reduction thereof by the British arms, and was a refugee from the State, during which time he cheerfully did his [duty as a] Soldier and a friend of the United States.

Given under my hand this second day of February 1784

S/ Elijah Clarke, Col.

By His Order

S/ H. Freeman

And I further certify that there is a large quantity of testimony in the shape of correspondence, orders &c proving that Elijah Clarke was a distinguished actor in the scenes of the Revolution – having served in the Capacity of Captain and Colonel – that in his official capacity – as aforesaid he was actively engaged in...[further statements as to Clarke's Rev War activities and petition for a land grant]

S/ L. H. Briscoe, Secy Ex Dept.

[fn 81, affidavit of Rev. Luke L. Branson in support of the character and reputation of John Waddill]

[Illinois, McDonough County, January 24, 1854, Charles Waddill, 38, son of Charles Waddill, gave an affidavit saying his father, Charles, was the brother of the applicant, John, and that Charles had been asked to give an affidavit saying he knew of John's tour under Capt. Price, but that Charles was sick with the dropsey at the time of the request and died shortly thereafter on June 4, 1852.]

[The pension application of one George Waddle, S9515 is erroneous contained within the file of John Waddill in the Footnote.com post beginning at page 109 in the Waddill posting.]

PENSION FILE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

State of Tennessee }
Greene County } ss On this thirty first
day of December one
thousand eight hundred and fifty two, before
me James Shaw an acting Justice of the
peace in and for said County, personally
appeared John Shields, aged fifty two
years past, a resident of the county aforesaid
and a credible witness, and made oath
in due form of law to the following
affidavit to wit:

That he was personally
acquainted with Charles Maddill deceased,
late of Mc Donough County Illinois,
and that he was a respectable, and in-
telligent man and of good character, whose
word was as good as his oath.

He further states that the said Charles
Maddill was a resident of Washington
County Tennessee before he removed to
said County of Mc Donough, and a
brother to John Maddill, a revolutionary
soldier, and an applicant for a pension,
who now resides in Madison, formerly
Puncombe Co. North Carolina.

He further states that the letter of the said
Charles Maddill, written by himself of date
January 20. 1852. in Mc Donough
County Illinois to W. Mc Daniel relative
to the Revolutionary service of the said
John Maddill, is genuine and entitled
to full faith and credit, which letter has
been shown to this affiant, and which
he recognizes as the said Charles Maddill's

handwriting. He further states that from reliable information by letter from Illinois, the said Charles Maddill died in the month of ^{April} June one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

He further states that he is personally acquainted with the said John Maddill and he is reputed as a revolutionary soldier, and is satisfied that he did serve in the revolutionary war as an American soldier.

This affiant has also heard his mother Ester Shields, who was Eighty two ^{say} years of age, two years ago, when she died, that the said John Maddill did actually serve in the war of the revolution, but he is not able to specify any particular service.

J. M. Shields

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year first within mentioned

James Shaw
Justice of the Peace