

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension Application filed by Major Joseph McJunkin

Transcribed and Annotated by William T. Graves

State of South Carolina
Union District

On the 25th day of December 1833 personally appeared in Open Court before John I. Pratt Esqr. Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Union District Maj. Joseph McJunkin¹ a resident of the District of Union in the Seventy ninth year of his age Since 22nd June last who first being duly Sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress the 7th June 1832.

Saith that he entered the Service of the United States as a volunteer the first of October 1775, against the Tories and Indians as a private Soldier under the Command of Capt. Thomas Brandon² in Col. Thomas³ Spartan Regiment and known by the name of the Snow Camps. Much snow fell on the 24th of December a short time before the attack, Governor Martin⁴ of North Carolina formed a Junction with Genl. Richardson⁵ and part of each of their forces were in the engagement. I continued until the last of January 1776. I again on the first of May 1776 entered the Service under Capt. Jolly⁶ in Col. Thomas' Regiment In the Indian Expedition. The Indians States being hostile on the 28th of June 1776, Broke into the White Settlements and did great mischief. We Buried the dead that the Indians had kill'd; and at a place Called Princes Fort⁷ We Celebrated the first American Jubilee. We then Pursued the Indians & retook some Prisoners; and destroyed those Towns as with the Enemy. We then marched to the Middle Settlement Towns, where We had another engagement at a place called the Horse Shoe or Black hole,⁸ where we defeated the Indians, & the next day we marched for the Valley Towns, on High & Low Wassa (?) Rivers. We there Found the army under Genl. Rutherford about the first of October, a detachment of which forces was Commanded by Col. Thomas Sumpter⁹ was Sent to a place Called Frog Town where we burned & destroyed the Indian Towns; returned to the army at Chota then took up our march to Keowee old Towns on Torgalow (?) River¹⁰; thence to the Seneca Towns on Seneca River and was discharged the first of November 1776.

I again went into Service the first of May 1777 as a Captain under Col. Thomas and by him ordered to the Indian line and performed a Tour of four months duty at a post Called Motley's on South Pacolet (spelled Packollete) River, this Tour of duty was done in conjunction with Capt. Bullock¹¹ & about this time the Spartan Regiment was divided and the Regiment under the Command of Col. Thos. Brandon was called the Second Spartan Regiment to which I was attached.

I again was out under the command of Col. Thos. Brandon on a Tour of Two Months & was ordered to Stono & marched as far as Bacons Bridge & was dismissed the last of June 1778.

I again in November 1778 was ordered to the time to a place Called Thomason Fort and performed another Tour of duty of four months Status as Capt. ending Feby. 1779.

Again in Nov. 1779 was ordered to Charleston & was placed at Ten Mile Spring by Gov. Rutledge under the Command of Co. Jas. Steen,¹² and continued until Feby 1780, when we were dismissed having Served Four months as a Captain at this time.

And when Charleston fell on the 8th of May, 1780, shortly afterwards the Whigs Collected together under the Command of Col. Thos. Brandon was on the 8th or Tenth of June 1780, Surprised & defeated by the Tories.¹³ The British and Tories having now over run the Country, and from this date we were what we Call Refugees not Taking protection as many did but retreated from place to place and was continually on the Alert and having retreated over the Catawba River there meeting Genl. Rutherford¹⁴ and being determined to defend our Country, there We Elected Col. Thomas Sumpter our General he taking the Command led us to Ramsours. at which I did not get up until the close of the Battle in 20 June 1780, where He defeated the Tories.¹⁵ We then collected some Military Stores & marched again for So. Carolina & marched to Clems Branch, from there to Rocky Mount¹⁶ and then having no heavy artillery we were repulsed & marched to Hanging Rock¹⁷ at which place there were 400 British regulars & 1400 Tories which we attacked & defeated after marching all night when we were about 540 Strong. I then fell under the Command of Col. Williams¹⁸ & hearing at Smith's ford that the British & Tories were encamped at Musgrove's Mill on Enoree River marched 40 miles that night & attacked the Tories as day broke and defeated them on 20th August 1780, and at the Close of this action we received Word that both Sumpter & Gates were defeated, which Caused us to abandon the Idea of Crossing the River to attack the British; having passed Ferguson's on our right we retreated towards the mountains.¹⁹

Soon after this Genl. Sumpter having recovered his forces & crossing Broad River, I fell in with my command under him & In November 1780, I accepted a Majors Commission; from May 1777 to this time I was a captain. We then marched to the battle of Blackstocks & being officer of this day, was attacked by the British Col. Tarleton, who was repulsed & defeated.²⁰ We then retreated to York district. Then Genl. Morgan²¹ came with his forces to the Grindal Shoals on Pacolet River, where we Joined him under the Command of Col. Brandon. Soon after, I was nominated & appointed to pilot Col. Wm. Washington²² with his Troop of horse to attack a body of Tories at Hammonds old Store, who was defeated.²³

At this time Genl. Pickens²⁴ was encamped between Fairforest & Tyger to watch the movements of Tarleton²⁵ & give information to Genl. Morgan. I was sent as an express to Gen. Morgan. Morgan then sent an Express to Col. Washington who marched to Wofford's Iron Works²⁶ & inform him of Tarleton's approach & to meet him at Gentleman Thomasons. The next morning (the 19th of January 1781), Tarleton attacked Morgan at the Cowpens where Tarleton was defeated.²⁷ We then marched to the Island ford on Broad River. Lord Corn Waslace (sic) pursuing to retake the prisoners.²⁸ Morgan Marched instead to the Catawba. We then directed our Caisson for the South Yadkin & crossed both Yadkins. Morgan directed the So. Carolina troops to return and defend their own State which we done & formed a Camp near Union Court House under Col. Brandon. It was at this time Genl Sumpter was making war down at his Country & ordered Col. Brandon to meet him on the East side of Congaree River, which Brandon attempted, I being one of his Majors. We marched to Granby²⁹ & finding a Superior force there, Col. Brandon thought proper to retreat. We then marched to assist Col. Roebuck³⁰ on which Command I got my Right arm Brokin by a ball on the 3rd day of March 1781.³¹

(See my vouchers now filled in the War office). While lying with my wound & having the Small pox [I] was taken prisoner on the 9th of May 1781 by a party of the Bloody Scout³² & carried to Wofford's Iron Works & condemned to be hanged for being a rebel in fifteen minutes, was respited in consequence of pursuers--was carried to 96 & put in Jail with prisoners of War. I was confined until a few days before Genl. Greene³³ besieged that place; was paroled—but meeting Greene near 96 & being anxious that he should capture that place returned with him to give my assistance as far as I was able in my crippled State, after the siege was raised I returned home and as Soon as I was able from my wounds I was out again and continued until peace was made and until the British left Charleston in December 1782 & after the British did leave Charleston The Tories at repeated times committed great depredations & I was out repeatedly.

I served as a private Soldier up to May 1777 and as a Capt. Up to Nov. 1780 & from then to the Close of the War as a Major.

I do hereby relinquish every Claim to a pension or annuity, except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension Role of any State, except that of So. Carolina at the rate of \$18.00/month; from the United States, & which I also relinquish on Condition that I obtain a pension by this application to the level of Capt's pay.

In answer to the Interrogatories propounded by the Court, I answer as follows:

1st The 22nd June 1755

2nd None but one left by my Father

3rd Removed to So. Carolina & resided in Union District ever since.

4th I was a Volunteer

5 I have set out in my declaration

6 I never rec'd any written discharge. I have my Captain's Commission now in possession. My Major's Commission I have lost or mislaid. My Captain Commission is by Col. John Thomas. My Major Commission was signed by Govr. John Rutledge³⁴ & countersigned by Col. Ths. Brandon.

7 I Refer to the Rev'd John Jennings & Major Thomas Young³⁵ to prove my Character for truth & moral deportment. I also refer to Maj. Thomas Young for the proof of my Services.

Sworn to this day & year aforesaid

S/ Joseph McJunkin

before me. J. I Pratt, Judge of the Court of Ordy

Mr. John Jennings a clergyman residing in Union District & Maj. Thomas Young, Resident in the same, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin who has Subscribed & sworn to the foregoing declaration, that we believe him to be Seventy Nine years of age that he is reputed & believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a Soldier of the Revolution & we concur in that Opinion.

Sworn & Subscribed

S/ John Jennings

the day & year aforesaid

S/ Thomas Young

J. I. Pratt, Judge

And the said Court does hereby declare its opinion after the investigation of the matters & after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War department that the above named applicant was a revolutionary Soldier, and served as he States, the Court further certifies that John Jennings who has Signed the foregoing Certificate is a clergyman

residing in Union District & that Majr. Thomas Young who has also Signed the same is a creditable person and entitled to every credit.

S/ J. I. Pratt, Judge
Of the Court of Ordy.

State of South Carolina
Union District

I John Rogers Clerk of the Court hereby Certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the Said Court in the matter of the application of Maj. Joseph McJunkin for a pension.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office this 7th day of June 1834.

S/ J. Rogers Clk

State of South Carolina
Union District

I Joseph Hughs Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Militia of South Carolina do hereby Certify that Major Joseph McJunkin was wounded on the second day of March 1781 under the Command of Colonel Thomas Brandon in the Arm (which has rendered it almost useless) in defense of his Country.

Given under my hand this 18th day of February 1807.

S/ Joseph Hughs, Lt. Colo.

Increase of Pension

It is hereby certified that Maj. Joseph McJunkin formerly an officer in the United States service and who, it appears by the accompanying certificate was placed on the pension roll at the rate of twelve dollars per month, on account, as he states, of having received a wound in the right arm by a ball fracturing the condyles (?) of the humeral bone which has left the Elbow in a state of ankylosis while in the line of his duty, and in the said service, on or about the 2nd day of March in the year 1781 at a place called Fletchers Mills in the state or territory of South Carolina, is not only still disabled in consequence of the said injury, but, in our opinions is entitled to Four dollars Sixty six & two thirds more than he already receives as a pensioner, being disabled to a degree amounting to Two Thirds of a total disability.

South Carolina
Union District

Personally came Dr. Saml. Otterson & Dr. E. M. Bobo before Mr. L. B. Askers, J. P., who being sworn say the above is correct to the best of their knowledge—that the above named Physicians are creditable. S/Saml. Otterson

S/ Edwd. M. Bobo

S/L. B. Askers, J. P.

South Carolina
Union District

I Richard Gantt, one of the Judges of the Court of general Sessions and Common Pleas , being a court of record and unlimited jurisdiction, do hereby certify that I have

been satisfied that Dr. Saml. Otterson³⁶ and Dr. E. M. Bobo whose Signatures appear within are respectable in their profession and that their certificates are entitled to credit.

Given under my hand and Seal at Union C. H. this seventh day of March 1828.

S/ Richard Gantt, LS

Increase in Pension

It is hereby certified that Joseph McJunkin formerly a Major in the second Spartan Regiment of Col. Thos. Brandon, who, it appears by the accompanying certificate, was placed on the pension roll at the rate of Sixteen 66 2/3 dollars per month, on account, as he states, of having received a wound in the right arm by a Ball passing through the elbow joint & thereby producing a partial Anchylosis while in the line of duty, and in the said service, on or about the Second day of March in the year 1781 at a place called now Union District in the state or territory of South Carolina, is not only still disabled in consequence of the said injury, but, in our opinion, is entitled to two 8 1/3 /100 dollars more than he already receives as a pensioner, being disabled to a degree amounting to three fourths of a total disability.

S/ Joseph H. Dagan

S/ E. M. Bobo

I certify that I am acquainted with the Physicians who have signed the above certificate and they are reputable in their profession. S/ Wm Skelton, J. P.

State of South Carolina

Union District

I John Rogers Clerk of the Court of Sessions & Common Pleas for Said District do certify that William Skelton Esq. whose Signature is Signed on the within Certificate is an acting Justice of the Peace & properly authorized to administer Oaths and his official acts as Such are entitled to full faith.

Given under my hand & Seal of Office at Union Court House this 11th Feby 1832.

S/ J. Rogers, Clk.

State of South Carolina

Union District

Personally appeared Maj. Thomas Young before me and deposeth that he was before & during the Revolution & ever since well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin, who was an active enterprising soldier that this deponent was in the Service of his Country while Maj. Joseph McJunkin held the Commissions of Capt. and that of Maj. That Said McJunkin did Serve (as this deponent believes) as Set out in his declaration as the deponent was at repeated times in Company together in the Service of their Country during the Revolutionary War and that Said McJunkin is and was during the war a respected and fine Soldier and has the esteem of his Country Since.

S/ Thos. Young

Sworn & Subscribed before me this 8th day of Jany. 1834. S/ J. Rogers, Clk

State of South Carolina

Union District

Personally came Meshick Chandler Before me D. Wallace a Justice of the Peace in & for the Said District who being duly sworn on his Oath declares That He knew Samuel McJunkin, the Father of Maj. Joseph McJunkin, during the Revolutionary war. That he the Said Deponent was well acquainted with the said Samuel McJunkin until the End or Termination of the said War & that he the said Samuel McJunkin never did Bear any Military commission in the Said Revolutionary War.

S/ Meshick "M" Chandler, his mark

Sworn To & Subscribed Before me at Union Ct. House the 15th July 1834. S/ D. Wallace, J. P.

State of So. Carolina

Union District

Personally came Major Thomas Young Before me D. Wallace, a Justice of the Peace in & for the Said District, who being duly sworn on his Oath Saith. That he knew Samuel McJunkin, the Father of Major Joseph McJunkin, during the Revolutionary War. That He also knew Samuel McJunkin Jnr., the Brother of Major Joseph McJunkin during the Revolutionary War & That neither of Them ever did bear a military commission during the Said War.

This Deponent also on oath states That the present Major Joseph McJunkin did Bear first the commission of Captain & then of Major during the said Revolutionary War & That no man by the name of Saml McJunkin did bear any military commission during the said War To the Knowledge of this deponent.

This deponent also positively swears That he Served under Major Joseph McJunkin after the fall of Charleston, & That he commanded as & held the Commission of Major in the United States Service at the Battle of Cowpens.

S/ Thomas Young

Sworn To & Subscribed Before me the 19th July 1834. S/ D. Wallace, JP

So. Carolina

Union Dist.

Maj. Joseph McJunkin Personally appeared before me & deposeth That he was a Major in the Revolutionary war from Novr. 1780 to Decr. 1782 the time the British left Charleston at least two years—and long after until the Tories were entirely Subdued--& Claims 10 months as a private at the Commencement of the Revolutionary War. This deponent further States that his commission as Maj. under which he Served during the Revolutionary War is either lost or mislaid but the facts of the Cause is Set out in my declaration for a pension under Act of June 1832.

S/ Joseph McJunkin

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 16th June 1834. S/ Hiram Gibbs, Q.M.

State of South Carolina

Union District

Drury Harrington³⁷ came personally before me John Rogers Clerk of the Court of Sessions & Common Pleas for Said District and deposeth that he [was] well acquainted with Maj. Joseph McJunkin during the Revolutionary War & ever Since, and During his Services in the Revolutionary War he the Said Joseph McJunkin did hold the office of

Major for a considerable time & I did Service under him While he held the Said office of Major. I have heard the Declaration of Maj. Joseph McJunkin Read and believe the same to Contain facts great deal of which Service I Knew of my own knowledge.

S/ Drury Harrington

Sworn to & Subscribed before me this 15th June 1834. S/ J. Rogers, Clk.

State of So. Carolina

Union District

Personally appeared before me Sarah A. O'Keefe who being duly sworn saith that sometime during the year 1833 she saw among her father, Major Joseph McJunkin's papers a Majors Commission authorizing her father to act as Major in the Revolutionary War and that the said Commission was directed to her father granted by John Rutledge Governor of South Carolina and countersigned by Col. Thomas Brandon and that she does not recollect the date of said Commission and that it is lost or mislaid as she supposed to that it cannot be come at.

S/ Sarah A. O'Keefe

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of June 1833. S/ Stephen Johnson, J. P.

¹ Joseph McJunkin (1755-1846) was a native of Pennsylvania who in 1775 immigrated to the area that later became Union County, South Carolina. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian. James Hodge Saye, *Memoirs of Major Joseph McJunkin: Revolutionary Patriot*, Kennedy Free Library, 1981, Reprint as originally printed in the Richmond, Virginia, Watchman and Observer, 1847. A word of caution needs to added in referring the reader to Rev. Saye's work: because McJunkin's actual memoirs have not been found, it is impossible to tell which parts of Saye's work are McJunkin's actual memoirs and which parts were added by Saye based on his independent research. Phil Norfleet has posted McJunkin's *Memoirs* on the Internet at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/sketch_of_joseph_mcjunkin.htm.

² Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was a South Carolina Patriot militia officer who served under James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and under Thomas Sumter at Blackstocks and later engagements. Norfleet has a biographical note covering Brandon posted at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_brandon.htm.

³ John Thomas, Sr. (1720-1881) was the commander in 1775-1776 of the Spartan Regiment of militia. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780 and held for 14 months. Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1983.

⁴ Josiah Martin (1737-1786) was the last of the royal governors of the colony on North Carolina. He held that officer from 1771-1775.

⁵ Richard Richardson (1704-1780) was a militia commander holding the rank of colonel during the so-called Snow Campaign of late 1775. He died following an illness while in captivity at Charleston.

⁶ Joseph Jolly (c 1718-1788) was a captain in the militia under Col. John Thomas in the Spartan Regiment. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 508. See also, <http://www.oursouthernancestors.com/jolly-001.html>.

⁷ Prince's Fort was erected near the property of John Prince 2 1/2 miles northeast of the present village Fair Forest on a commanding height of land beside Grays Creek, a branch of the Tyger River. J. B. O. Landrum, *Colonial and Revolutionary history of Upper South Carolina*, Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1959, pp. 31, 124.

⁸ Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume One: 1771-1779*, Booklocker.com, 2004, pp. 165-167. O'Kelley states that the Battle of Black Hole of the Coweecho River, North Carolina, occurred on September 19, 1776.

⁹ Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) was a South Carolina Continental Line officer who resigned his commission in 1778. He reentered the war as an officer in the South Carolina militia after the fall of Charleston in May 1780. He later served South Carolina in both the U. S. House and Senate.

¹⁰ This is probably a reference to the Tugalo River which is now part of Lake Hartwell in Georgia.

¹¹ This may be a reference to Capt. Zechariah Bullock who served in the militia. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 121.

¹² James Steen (1734-c.1781) was a successful planter who, at the time of the Revolution, resided in the Thicketty Creek area of what was once the northern part of Union County (formed in 1785) and is now part of Cherokee County (formed 1897), South Carolina. He is believed to have been stabbed to death in Rowan County, North Carolina, while trying to arrest a Tory. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 894.

¹³ This skirmish known as Brandon's Defeat occurred on June 8, 1780. At the time, Brandon was in command of the 2nd Spartan Regiment. The Tory forces were commanded by Capt. William Cunningham. Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume Two: 1780*, Booklocker.com, 2004, pp. 163-165.

¹⁴ Griffith Rutherford (1731-c1800) was a militia commander from North Carolina. He played a significant role in the Cherokee War of 1776; he commanded the troops (but not himself present) that defeated the Tories at Ramseur's Mill in June 1780; and he commanded a brigade at the Battle of Camden on August 16, 1780. He was captured at Charleston and held as a prisoner of war until he was exchanged in June 1781. Mark M. Boatner, III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA., 1994, p. 953.

¹⁵ Actually, Sumter was not present at Ramseur's Mill. The Whig forces there were commanded by Col. Francis Locke of the North Carolina militia. The Battle of Ramseur's Mill occurred on June 20, 1780. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 180-187.

¹⁶ The skirmish at Rocky Mount occurred on July 30, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the Tories by Lt. Col. George Turnbull. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 211-216.

¹⁷ The Battle at Hanging Rock occurred on August 6, 1780. The Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the Tories by Major John Carden. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 221-233,

¹⁸ James Williams (1740-1780) was a South Carolina militia commander. He served as a captain under Maj. Andrew Williamson in the First Battle of Ninety Six and rose through the ranks to become the colonel in command of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia. After the fall of Charleston, he challenged Sumter for command of the South Carolina backcountry militia but died from wounds sustained at King's Mountain. His death prevented a showdown between Williams and Sumter to succeed Williamson as commander of the backcountry militia. William T. Graves, *James Williams: An American Patriot in the Carolina Backcountry*, Writers Club Press, San Jose, 2002.

¹⁹ The Battle of Musgrove's Mill occurred on August 18, 1780. The Whig forces were commanded by Williams, Isaac Shelby and Elijah Clarke. The Tories were commanded by Lt. Col. Alexander Innes. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 286-292.

²⁰ The Battle of Blackstock's Plantation occurred on November 20, 1780. As McJunkin states, the Whigs were commanded by Sumter and the British by Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 365-373.

²¹ Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) was a noted American field commander of the Continental Line. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp.735-737.

²² William Washington (1752-1810) was a Continental Line cavalry officer. He was a cousin of George Washington. Stephen E. Haller, *William Washington: Cavalryman of the Revolution*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2001.

²³ The skirmish at Hammond's Old Store occurred on December 30, 1780. Hammond's old store was located in present day Laurens County, South Carolina. William Washington commanded the Continentals and Col. Thomas Waters of the Savannah militia commanded the Tories. O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 393-394. Interestingly, Col. James Williams, who resided in the portion of Ninety Six District that later became Laurens County, refers in his will to an old store located on a 150-acre tract he purchased from Col. Hammond. Is it possible that Williams owned the site on which this skirmish was fought? The skirmish continued the next day when forces detached by Washington under the command of Col. Joseph Hayes, Williams' successor as commander of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia, attacked fortifications on Williams' plantation. The Tory militia had occupied these fortifications on at least three occasions during the summer, fall and winter of 1780 and, on the day of the skirmish, they were occupied by forces commanded by Williams' old nemesis, Gen. Robert Cunningham. For a description of the skirmish at Williams' Fort, see O'Kelley, *Blood and Slaughter, 1780*, pp. 396-397. See note 18 above for more on Williams.

²⁴ Col. Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) took parole in June 1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after the British or Tories burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt honorably discharged from the terms of his

parole by the burning of his plantation by the British. After the Battle of Cowpens, Governor Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General.

²⁵ Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton (1754-1833) was a British cavalry officer much vilified for his allegedly excessively brutal tactics in fighting the Whigs. Anthony J. Scotti, Jr., *Brutal Virtue: The Myth and Reality of Banastre Tarleton*, Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, Maryland, 2002. Tarleton left his own record of his activities in America during the Revolution and that record is still available in print. Banastre Tarleton, *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America*, Ayer Company Publishers, Inc, North Stratford, New Hampshire, Reprint Edition, 1999.

²⁶ According to Phil Norfleet, Wofford's Iron Works was located where South Carolina State Road 30 crosses Lawson's Fork Creek in the modern-day town of Glendale, South Carolina. Phil has posted several photographs of the area on his website as well as given a general description of the events that occurred there. http://www.angelfire.com/folk/scsites/wofford's_iron_works.htm.

²⁷ The Battle of Cowpens was one of the most important battles of the Revolution. The battle was fought on January 17, 1781, between Continental and militia forces commanded by Genl. Daniel Morgan and British troops commanded by Banastre Tarleton. An excellent history of this battle has been written by Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998.

²⁸ Charles, second Earl and first Marquis, Cornwallis (1738-1805) was commander of the southern department of the British Army (under the overall command of Sir Henry Clinton) from June 1780 until his surrender at Yorktown in October 1781.

²⁹ Following the fall of Charleston in May 1780, one of the enclaves fortified by the British was Fort Granby located near present day Columbia, South Carolina.

³⁰ Benjamin Roebuck (c1755-1788) was an officer under Sumter. He commanded one of the units at King's Mountain. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 827. He had at least two brothers who fought in the Revolution and claimed pensions for their services: George Roebuck (S9467) and John Roebuck (R8917), Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 825.

³¹ Moss states that McJunkin was wounded at the battle at Fletcher's Mill. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 631.

³² This was one of the nicknames of William Cunningham. Cunningham (1756-1787) was one of the most ardent of the backcountry Tory militiamen. He and the men under his command committed some of the most egregious acts of retribution perpetrated by either side during the bloody civil war that took place in the South Carolina backcountry from May 1780 until the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782.

³³ Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commander of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he relieved Horatio Gates of that command in Charlotte until the end of the war. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, pp. 453-456.

³⁴ John Rutledge, 1739-1800, was Governor of South Carolina at the time Charleston fell on May 12, 1780. He set up a government in exile in Hillsborough, North Carolina, having been given virtual dictatorial powers by the General Assembly prior to the fall of Charleston.

³⁵ Thomas Young (1764-?) was a militiaman who served under Col. James Williams, Col. Thomas Brandon (his uncle), General Andrew Pickens and others. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 1021. Young wrote a memoir covering his Revolutionary War experiences. This memoir was printed in Joseph Johnson, *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South*, Walker & James, Charleston, The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1972). Phil Norfleet also has posted the memoir in full at http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_young.htm.

³⁶ Samuel Otterson (1754-1837) served as an officer in the militia throughout the war. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 744. He was not a physician at the time he served in the militia.

³⁷ Drury Harrington served under Col. Thomas Brandon. Moss, *SC Patriots*, p. 418.