

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Edward Curry S15393

fn34SC[sic, NC]

Transcribed by Will Graves

6/10/11

[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. 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 fails 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 errors or omissions to my attention.]

State of Kentucky County of Union: SS

On this 20th day of May 1833 personally appeared in open Court before the County Court of Union County now sitting Edward Curry a resident of said County and State aged eighty-four 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 in the spring or first of the summer 1780, in the County of Mecklenburg in the State of North Carolina (in which he resided) he joined as a volunteer about 25 men who were all mounted and were combined without an officer for the purpose of suppressing the Tories near the line of North and South Carolina – this party kept constantly on duty in Mecklenburg County and in South Carolina endeavoring to over awe the Tories who were rising and embodying at places – that sometime after, Colonel F. Kimbrel [probably Frederick Kimball] of South Carolina turned out and this applicant and the men with whom he had been acting joined Colonel Kimbrel immediately upon his turning out and raising volunteers and this took place only a few weeks before the defeat of General Gates near Campden – when he joined Kimbrel he was put under the command of Captain Nettles, who lived within a few miles of Camden – that he was employed with the company of Captain Nettles in riding through the country to suppress the Tories and the routes their friends – Colonel Kimbrel was encamped on the hanging rock fork of Lynches Creek and started with all his men to join General Gates on the morning of his defeat and were within 10 miles of the ground when they received news of the defeat – the companies were then directed to disperse as they were unable to make head against the British & Tories – but they were requested by the officers to collect occasionally in small parties and arrived through the country to check and prevent the ravages of the Tories. A few days after the defeat of Gates Colonel Buford with a Regiment of five or six hundred men and a number of wagons loaded with ammunition and clothing for Gates' Army was met and defeated at an Wish Tories, named Daniel Usher, about 6 miles from where this applicant lived – one of the American soldiers got to his house with severe wounds – he went and examined the place where Buford was defeated afterwards went on a scouting party and when he returned home his wife informed him that the Tories had been there in his absence inquiring for him and threatening to kill if they could find him and his wife urged him to leave home that night – he took his wife to his father's, James Cook, about five miles distant – that night the Tories came to his house which he had left and destroyed everything that they could not carry off and hearing from a Negro woman where he had gone, they came to Cook's and took this applicant prisoner, tied him and carried him off swearing that they would kill him and were carrying him away for that purpose, having gone about three quarters of a mile they were met by Captain Foster with a few men who having

hailed the Tories twice and not hearing the answer, he engaged them – the Tories ran and this applicant was left by them and liberated by Captain Foster – Foster and his party went back with him to his father in law's, James Cook's, got his horse and gun went with them and next day joined Colonel William Hagans (of the North Carolina militia) who had collected three or four hundred men on the road leading from Charlotte to Camden at a Creek called Waxhaw – from that time he was kept under the orders of Colonel Haigan for near two years – he always had his horse and was constantly directed and employed by the Colonel, with small parties to suppress and over awe the Tories who were numerous and the Colonel was anxious to keep them from rising and getting together – he frequently commanded such small parties by the direction of Colonel Hagen. Colonel Hagan frequently urged upon him to take the office of Captain – but he thought others better qualified and declined – Hagans men were all mounted, he does not recollect that they had officers except the Colonel who directed their movements and would entrust small parties to one and then another of the men – Shortly after joining Colonel Hagans they marched to the Hanging Rock where they joined General Sumter – he was sent out on a scouting party and in his absence, Sumter was defeated and the country overrun by the British and Tories – He states that he entered the service of his country about three months before Gates defeat as a mounted volunteer – and was constantly employed as such from that time until the cessation of hostilities – principally in checking and suppressing the Tories – was so obnoxious to them that they destroyed his property and would have put him to death at the time before stated if he had not been liberated by Captain Foster. A party of Tories who had taken him were commanded by young William Kimbrel [William Kimball] a nephew to the Whig Colonel. He states that while at the camp at Waxhaw Major Davy [William Richardson Davie] was with them – Captain Davis & Captain Walker frequently commanded scouting parties with which he was – but his great age, lapse of time & failing memory do not enable him to give so succinct an account as he heretofore could have done – he does not believe he was attached to any particular company for any definite period – but acted as a mounted volunteer as required by some patriotic officer, he had no discharge – that he recollects – he drew rations when in camp, but no pay to this day – that Robert Cook¹ of Callaway County Kentucky is the only person that he knows now living by whom he can prove his services – that he has no documentary evidence thereof – He expects to obtain the testimony of said Cook in this County or in the County in which she lives in support of his claim – he moved from North Carolina in 1785 to near Camden he moved to Georgia moved to Kentucky and has lived in it 33 years most of the time in Captain union County.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to & subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/ Edward Curry



[Morris Moore, a clergyman, and Robert Curry & Gideon James gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

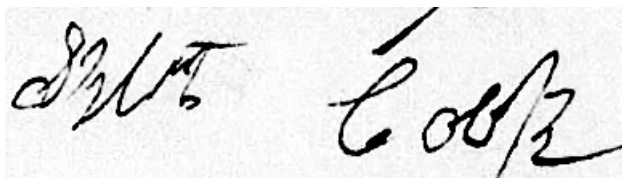
[fn p. 29: text of the affidavit is very faint]

¹ [Robert Cook S30963](#)

The Deposition of Robert Cook taken before me on the 10th day of December 1833 to be read as evidence in support of the claim of Edward Curry who is a petition for a pension for his Military Services in the revolutionary war.

This deponent deposeth and saith that he has heard the declaration of Edward Curry of Union County in this State and that from having served with him he knows the principal part of said declaration to be substantially true (to wit) that in the year 1780 in Mecklenburg County North Carolina about the first of June he joined this deponent's Company with 20 some odd others this deponent having been in the Continental service and as the Tories were numerous in this section and no patriotic officer in arms was there he voluntarily recruited such as he could get to join him as a volunteer light horsemen which continued to range night and day in order to prevent the Tories from collecting and also to prevent them from carrying provisions to the British at Camden and they continued so closely in this kind of duty as barely to rest themselves and horses till Colonel Frederick Kimbrel of South Carolina turned out when they joined him and were attached to the company of Captain Nettles – that a few weeks after they started to join Gates received news of his defeat on which Colonel Kimbrel directed his men to separate and by riding in small parties to keep the Tories in check if possible until this time the said Curry was constantly with this deponent and served faithfully – and this was the day after Gates defeat. And this deponent further saith that a few days or some short time after said Curry having brought his wife to James Cook's this deponent being there the Tories under the command of William Kimbrel [William Kimball] who was related to their Whig Colonel took Curry, Ty him and forced him off swearing that they would kill him, but they were met close by and dispersed by Captain Foster who brought Curry back to James Cook's and he got his horse and arms and went with Foster to join Colonel Hagins of North Carolina who was then encamped at a place called the Waxhaws – And this deponent further states that he went shortly after to Hagains Camp and Curry was there in service – that he continued in service under Haggin and other week officers, sometimes in camp, but generally on active duty in those little scouting parties that were sent out for the purpose of harassing the Tories and embarrassing their movements – this deponent states that he was not constantly but frequently with said Curry after Gates defeat, and constantly before, he was with him at the time of Sumpters defeat on a scouting party and once or twice with Captain Bob Walker so-called, who was a brave soldier – And this deponent further saith that from the time that the said Curry joined him which was in the first of June 1780 till British and Tory hostilities ceased in that section of country that said Curry finding his own horse and arms did serve in the manner that he states in his declaration – that he did devote his whole time to the service so much that he did not during the whole time attend to any secular [?] employment whatever – and this deponent states that the time he so serve was at least two years and a half to the best of his knowledge and belief – and further this deponent saith not.

S/ Robt Cook

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'R. Cook', written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of December 1833
S/ George W Fraser, JP Calloway County

[fn p. 13: affidavit dated July 1846 given in Union County Kentucky that Edward Curry died May 14, 1836.]

[fn p. 22]

Paris Tennessee 20th of July 1835

This day appeared before me William G Hogan an acting Justice of the Peace for Henry County Tennessee the undersigned Robert Ramsay and made oath, that a certain Robert Cook, and a certain Edward Curry, both residents of the State of Kentucky, were during the Revolutionary War, Tories – in these to the cause of their Country's liberty – that he knows them well – that he the said Ramsay was taken prisoner by them and detained in their custody a day and a night and was finally liberated on account of bad health – the said Ramsay swears that he understands the said Cook and Curry are now in receipt of a pension from the treasury of the United States – to which he swears they are not entitled for the foregoing reasons – the said Ramsay swears that he is old and unable or he would himself go to Kentucky and prosecute them himself – he therefore desires that this deposition may be sent to the Pension Office for the consideration of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and date above written.

S/ Wm G. Hogan, JP

S/ Robert Ramsey,² R his mark³

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$50 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 12 months service as a private in the South Carolina cavalry, militia service.]

² This is probably the same man as [Robert Ramsey S4036](#)

³ There is no indication in the file that the Commissioner of Pensions acted on the accusations contained in this affidavit.