Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension Application of Samuel Hammond S21807

Transcribed by Will Graves

State of South Carolina, Richland District

On the 31st day of October & 1st day of November Personally appeared in open Court before me Richard Gant now sitting Samuel Hammond[1] at present a resident of the State & district aforesaid now in the seventy sixth year of his age & he being first duly sworn as the law directs, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the act of Congress passed the 7th June 1832.

Applicant states that according to his father's[2] family Register he was born in Richmond County in the State of Virginia, was baptized and registered in the Episcopal Church of Farnham Parish in said county, that about the commencement of the Revolutionary War he was at school in Prince William County Near Dumfries, that he offered himself as a volunteer in a company of Infantry raised for the purpose of military improvement commanded by Mr. Grayson, afterwards Col. Grayson[3] and a member of Genl. Washington's family, & in which Mr. Leach, afterwards Major Leach, & P. L. Lee[4], afterwards Major Lee, were lieutenants the Company accrued & equipped themselves & with a part of that Company applicant marched towards Williamsburg, Va., to aid in compelling Lord Dunmore,[5] Governor of the Province to restore to the public Magazine Arms & ammunition which he had taken there from & removed on board a British armed vessel and about 8 miles from Williamsburg [page 2] met up Col. Patrick Henry[6] who had anticipated us & caused a return of the locks of the muskets & other munitions to be restored to the magazine or arsenal. Next applicant returned to Richmond County to his Father's residence & enrolled himself in a volunteer Company called minute men in Richmond County Sanctioned by Committee of Safety in 1775. The Company when filled elected their officers & he was elected a Lieutenant. The officers however had no Regular commissions their elections were certified by Col. LeRoy Peachey to others of the Committee. They armed & equipped themselves as a Company of Infantry. While applicant was attached to said Company he with a part thereof performed some services & in December 1775 was with Major Richard Parker[7], afterwards Col. R. Parker [interlined in a different handwriting--*killed in Charlestown*] in a battle against a detachment of British Troops at a place called the Great Bridge[8] in Virginia where the British were repulsed & defeated, their commanding officer killed & a number of Prisoners taken, the British officer killed, he believes, was a Captain or Major Fondica[9] perhaps memory may have failed as to his real name. Deeming it unimportant to detail all the circumstances in relation to the Services of the applicant always adverse to any thing like egotism will only advert to such circumstances as are essential to the establishment of his claim, therefore passing over other services will state that in the years 1777 ("1777" is interlined) & 1778, he was in service in Western Pennsylvania under the command of Genl. Hand[10] of that State, that in the fall of that year he was ordered to South Carolina & joined Genl. Lincoln[11] on Savannah [page 3]River either the last of December ("1778" is interlined) and 1st January 1779----that he was immediately after sent to 96 and entered in Service there under the orders of Genl. Williamson[12] & was attached to Col. LeRoy Hammond's[13] Regiment marched with him to Spirit Creek in Georgia about 12 miles below Augusta where they met the British army commanded by Col. Campbell[14] on its march to Augusta. A warm cannonade took place which was kept up some hours in which time Col. L. H. destroyed the Bridges on the main road upon said creek & also the path ways over Henderson's Mills above by which the British were delayed in their arrival at Augusta two days & gave time for the Troops & public stores to be removed North of the river.

Applicant remained with Genl. Williamson until the retreat of the enemy from Augusta[15], few days after which he marched under the Command of Col. LeRoy Hammond upon an expedition in Georgia, was with that command in a Battle with the Indians & Tories South of Ogeechee (looks like "Ogicher") on one of its tributary branches---the Indians were defeated , a ?

killed with several Tories in Indian dress. On return from that expedition, Applicant was put in charge of a fatigue party & Boat builders to prepare Flats for the Passage of Genl. Lincoln's army across Savannah River. Genl. Prevost[16] crossing that river below and his advance towards Charleston caused a change of purpose with Genl. Lincoln. The Boats were left & your Applicant deposited them where directed, followed on after the Army. [Page 4] But he did not arrive with his command until some days after the Enemy had settled near Stono Ferry, but was in time to take a share in the Battle of Stono about the 20 June 1779 after which his command being composed of volunteers from the militia of Genl. Williamson's Brigade were discharged after being marched to 96 District. Applicant however continued in Service though without command in some staff employments. In September he marched to Savannah with a Detachment of Col. LeRoy Hammond's Regiment & volunteers of his own enrolling, still acting as Assistant Quarter Master, he was in the attack upon the British Works upon the left of their line, and attached to Genl. Huger's[17] command. His senior Brother Charles Hammond[18] commanding a company of Col. L. Hammond's Regiment was wounded but taken off the ground by Applicant when retreat was ordered. In the month of April 1780, [he] was marched into Georgia under the order of Genl. Williamson & was encamped with a detachment of Carolina & Georgia militia on Cupboard Creek a few miles below Augusta on the Savannah roads on the 16th of May on which day Genl. Williamson notified the commanding officer there that he had received official information of the surrender of Genl. Lincoln & garrison at Charlestown[19] to the British Commander Sir H. Clinton.[20] Called upon the officers to attend a council at McLean's above Augusta, attending there Gov. Howley[21] of Georgia, his counsel and officers of State with many others attending nothing conclusive adopted for defenses. Governor H. retired with counsel & State officers. Williamson discharged Militia & called a council of Officers to attend at White Hall, his residence near Ninety Six. Counsel attended [page 5]. Advised by a majority to send a Flag & purpose to surrender on terms such as was granted to the militia in Service at Charlestown,[22] Applicant protested against that course, withdrew from there & with a few real Patriots retired to North Carolina. On his way he had one or two skirmishes with the Tories always successful. Passed to the North & on his entering into North Carolina fell in with & joined Col. E. Clark[23] of Georgia with his little band of Patriots & in a few days was joined by Col. Edward Hampton,[24] Col. James Williams[25] & Col. Thomas Brennon[26] in July date not at present known was with Col. Elijah Clark in a Battle at a place called the Green Springs near Burwick's Iron Works in Western part of So. Carolina. In August 18 or 19 was with Col. Williams of Carolina, Clark of Georgia & Col. Shelby[27] from over the mountains in the Battle of Musgrove's Mills on Enoree River 96 District. The Enemy were defeated, Col. Innis[28] commanding officer of British wounded, Major Fraser 2nd in command killed, a number of prisoners taken who were committed to Applicant's Care & Safety. Conveyed to Hillsborough N. Carolina. While at that place received the appointment of Major with a Brevet commission as such from Gov. Rutledge[29] with orders to command the militia from Col. L. Roy Hammond's Regiment of 96. Had conference with Board of War & obtained from Mr. Pen[30] an order on the commissaries & Quartermasters for the So. Western frontiers of North Carolina, for Rations of provisions & forage, for the S. Carolina & Georgia militia, who might assemble for active service. Applicant on his return [page 6] into Roan (sic, Rowan) County established a camp as a rallying rendezvous for the Carolina & Georgia Refugees as they were then called & advertised at public places invitations to join him there. A copy of which being preserved will be found hereunto annexed and marked A. The number assembled there upon that appeal by the last week in September was considerable & made the largest proportion of Col. Williams' command in the Battle of Kings Mountain 7th of October following. Immediately after the Battle of that day, Applicant was joined by a number of men from the Regiment to which he had been appointed Major, who had joined Col. Clark in his previous attack upon Huger Sta. & came away with him, with this addition to his command he marched to Mecklenburg & joined Genl. Davidson[31] & served some time with Col. Davy[32] upon the Enemy lines then on retreat, soon after the Applicant

joined Genl. Sumter[33] & was with him in the Battle of Blackstocks after which in consequence of wounds received by the General in that affair the State was deprived of his usefulness at the time & Applicant joined his command to Cols. Twiggs,[34] Clark & ?(could be Sevier) was with them in several small engagements which continued until Clark's affair on Long Creek near 96 was not in that engagement being out on command at the time was left behind on their retreat, followed made good his retreat & on his way fell in with & joined Col. William Washington & Col. McCall to whose command he was attached & joined Genl. Morgan next day. Was in several light skirmishes with the Enemy previous to the Battle of Cowpens & was with the General there [page 7]. Commanded on the left of the front line as Major of McCall's Regiment. It is here necessary to observe that Col. McCall had been promoted to the command of a Regiment of Cavalry authorized to be enrolled for six months & Applicant appointed to the Majority neither had yet been commissioned & only few armed with swords & pistols. The Refugee militia attached to their respective commands enrolled in the regiment and were promised by the Governor to be provided with clothing & arms as soon as they could be procured --- not a day was lost in recruiting nor was the full number made up before the Battle. The few 25 to 30 that were equipped as Horsemen were placed under Col. McCall and attached to Col. Washington's command. Those who were not so equipped were armed with Rifles & placed under the Applicant. After the action, the Service was so pressing & the movements of the Army so rapid that no recruiting could be attended to out of Camp & the Applicant was kept constantly on Detachments upon the Enemy Lines, so that he could not recruit in the Army as he had previously done. The evening of the day of the Battle of the 17th he was detached by order of Genl. Morgan to look into Cornwallis' Camp north of the Broad River & to update his movements & communicate with Genl. Pickens and himself daily until further orders. This service was performed regularly until the British took up Camp at Ramsour's Mills. Thence proceeded on & joined Genl. Greene & reported to him north of Catawba River. Was with the Genl. on his retreat through North Carolina constantly employed in [page 8] command of small detachments until they arrived at Moore's Plantation on the Guilford road, there Genl. Pickens was ordered to pass round the British, fall in their rear & watch their movements & to communicate them to the Genl. Applicant was kept in advance in rear of the British, took many prisoners on the way to the borders of Virginia. Continuing upon their rear on their retrograde march, until their arrival at Hillsborough. In conjunction with Col. McCall, took a picket guard at Hart's Mills in full view of the Enemy Camp consisting of one Commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned Os [Officers] & 23 privates with some scattering Grenadiers, on plundering expedition. Prisoners committed to the charge of Applicant, was taken to Genl. Greene & by him ordered to Halifax old Court House Virginia. This duty, irksome as it was, was performed, returned & joined the army in Guilford County prior to the Battle of the 17th of March as memory now serves him ---continued with the Army until the pursuit of Cornwallis was given over. He was there ordered to join Genl. Pickens previously detached to the Western part of North Carolina, to rally the friends of South Carolina & Georgia with those of North Carolina with the view of recovering all the South from the Enemy. Applicant halted on the South fork of Catawba river, several of his men taken with the Small Pox, he had the whole of command inoculated upwards of 100, which detained him sometime, after which, he joined Genl. Pickens & was immediately ordered [page 9] to prepare for the command of a detachment intended to pass into the District of 96 to cause the people friendly to the cause to join & give them aid to expel the Enemy from Carolina and Georgia -- selected for such service & with the assistance of support in Company with Major Jackson of Georgia, an Officer of much popularity & superior military understanding, left Genl. Pickens, date not remembered & not material, passed through District of 96 with one hundred Citizen Soldiers & arrived safe on the margin of the Savannah river near Paces Ferry. Joined there by Capt. Thomas Kee of Col. L. Hammonds' Regiment & Capt. Henry Graybill of the same with a considerable number of Volunteers, detached Capt. Kee to attack a British post on Horn's Creek commanded by a Capt. Clark. The British party were defeated, the Captain killed & the Company

taken & paroled. Major Jackson passed over to Georgia, joined Cols. Baker, Stark & Williamson, who had collected a considerable force of the Georgia militia & were near Augusta, the British outposts were driven in on both sides of the Savannah River & a Siege commenced. The Georgians under Col. Jackson raided a Battery near Fort Greyonson [sic, Fort Grierson] & the Applicant simultaneously erected a Battery opposite Fort Cornwallis on the North side of Savannah River, & held the Enemy within, cut off from all communication with the Country [page 10] with the arrival of Genl. Pickens, Col. Clark & Col. Lee.

Applicant continued with Genl. Pickens aiding in the reduction of the British Garrisons in Augusta until Col. Brown surrendered when he was detached towards Orangeburg Co. & then other Troops under Pickens and Lee marched to & joined Genl. Greene at 96. While in front of the British under Lord Rawdon, advancing toward 96, Rec'd by express, ordered to retreat & joined Gent. Pickens west of that place & with him retreated towards the North & rejoined Genl. Greene on the Congaree River below Broad River. Continued actively employed as a partisan until the Battle of Eutaw the 8th September. About part he acted upon that occasion is [a] matter of Historical record.

After that, say 17 September 1781, he was appointed to the command of a Regiment of Cavalry which he was on that day authorized to raise for three years, or during the War, to be recommended by the Governor to be placed on Continental Establishment as may be seen by a certified Copy of the Governor's letter of that date hereunto annexed marked B. A member of his Regiment of State Troops who had been long with him first as volunteer, secondly as recollected in six months service reenlisted with them & a detachment from Col. [page 11] Hammonds Regiment militia he the Applicant, remained in service with Genl. Green (sic), until preliminary articles of Peace were signed & announced, then encamped with Genl. Green's Army near Bacon's Bridge in Carrherd (?) Precinct. Ordered to discontinue recruiting for his new Regiment & in a few days after they with a few of his former Regiment of State Troops & a detachment of Col. Hammond's Regiment were discharged. Previously to this, Two Companies of his Regiment of State Troops were detached under the care of Capts. Jesse Johnson & George Hammond with Genl. Pickens in an expedition to the Cherokee Nation of Indians. Their term of Service was nearly expired but they voluntarily performed the Service --- most of them were engaged for the three years, but discharged before joining. It may now be necessary for a clear development of the Applicant's services that he should state some facts not brought into view in the preceding detail. In the first place then, he states that when he left the State of South Carolina with his few volunteers, they were collected from different Regiments of Carolina militia & a few from Georgia & although he held the commission of Captain, he had no right [page 12] to command them but by their own consent, but that consent was freely given, but as the numbers increased he did not feel satisfied himself to hold them together as a Company with such precarious powers & one or two Patriotic Lieutenants having joined who might rightfully command a part of them, with the advice of Col. Williams, Clark & Shelby, an election was held & he was elected. Yet he felt further solicitous better to secure them & his own usefulness & devise Enrollment for their signature (a copy of which will be found hereunto annexed marked B). that Enrollment was signed & resigned by the same men, at different times & for different pensions & were always received at the expiration of their terms until he was authorized to raise the Regiment of Ten months service, when nearly all those who had been with him in the various services before noticed enlisted in the Regiment for 10 months, & served again for three years or during the War. From the fall of Charlestown in May '80 to the formation of the Regiment of State Troops, Applicant never made a payroll nor did any of his Citizen Soldiers require it to be done for them. They furnished themselves as well as they could with their own clothing which was often very scanty & with their own horses & arms. Applicant [page 13] also done the same & the only payroll ever presented or signed for payment was for the Ten months Service of the 10-month men State Regiment and all of those, except a few who were very young & came in late, had service from the Fall of Charlestown to that time. Some of Genl. Pickens' letters to Applicant on

Public Service have been preserved & will be herewith exhibited to the Honbl. Court plus one of Gov. Rutledge's letters accidentally preserved most of these communications being lost, misplaced or with his commission mistreated by the Hand of Time, so as to be largely unintelligible. He also has relinquished every claim whatever to a Pension or annuity except the Present and Declares that his Name is not placed by himself or any authorized agent on the Pension Rolls of any State.

Sworn to before
Me Richard Gantt P. Judge

S/ S. Hammond

We Harwood Bartly , a clergyman residing in the District of Edgefield, and L. S. Brooks Residing in the same, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Samuel Hammond who has subscribed and Sworn to the above declaration, that we believe him to be Seventy Six years of Age, that he is Respected and believed, in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a Soldier of the revolution and that we Concur in that Opinion. 1. L. S. Brooks served under Col. Hammond.

Subscribed the Sworn to the day & year aforesaid.

L. S. Brooks Harwood Burt (?)

The said court do hereby Declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogatories Prescribed by the War department that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier and served as he states and the Court further certifies that Harwood Burt & _____[blank appears on the original] who has signed the preceding certification as Clergyman residing in Edgefield District and that L (or Z) S. Brooks—who has also signed thereon is a Resident in the said district—and is a credible person and that their statement is entitled to Credit.

S/ Richard Gantt
P. Judge

I J. Richardson, Clerk of this Court of Common Pleas do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the Original Proceedings of the said Court in the matter of the application of Samuel Hammonds for a Pension.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, Seal of Office this thirty first day of October A. D. 1832.

S/ J. Richardson
Clerk

South Carolina
Edgefield District

I do hereby certify that I served a short time under Col. Samuel Hammond while he commanded the State Troops in the revolutionary war, and was with him when we killed a few Tories that were following Lord Rawdon when he relieved Col. Cruger at Ninety Six in June 1781 on their way to Charleston & served with him sundry other times when not under his command. S/ M. Timkins

State of South Carolina
Laurens District

This day personally appeared James Dillard Senior before me Robert Long Esquire, on e of the Justices of the Quorum of the district of Laurens aforesaid, and being duly sworn, on his oath Saith that he was acquaint[ed] with Samuel Hammond in the Revolutionary War—that in the year 1780, in or about the month of July, after the reduction of Charleston, he saw him with a small company of men (which he appeared to command) in his neighborhood, on his way to join the American Army, that he had stopped there a day or two to give time for Home Whigs to prepare to go on with him, that he (this deponent)saw several meet, and went away with him; that he passed by the title Captain Hammond; that he has good reasons to believe that the was in Several Battles especially King's Mountain, Blackstocks & the Cowpens that is Tarleton's defeat, as he was in the command about the times of the same, but does not recollect now of Seeing him in them—He also says that he had command either as Major, or Captain at least in the State Troops under General Thomas Sumter; also that he enlisted two men out of the Militia company commanded by this deponent, then a Captain—That when Tarleton was on his march after General Daniel Morgan, he (Samuel Hammond) and John Greer were sent by General Pickens with this deponent to reconnoiter his line of March & to give such notice of the British march as might appear necessary; that he then was called Captain Hammond; that in the last named Service they the three aforesaid Viz: Captain Hammond, John Greer & this deponent, saw a Tory Colonel near Tarleton's line & took a negroe man & two Horses from him and further he does not now recollect. S/ James Dillard

Sworn to and subscribed the 15th day of May in the year 1833 Before me, S/Robert Long, J.Q. Laurens District: I Robert Long one of the Judges of the Quorum of the District aforesaid do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern that the above deponent James Dillard Senior is a very old and infirm man generally confined to his house and as Such is unable to go before a Judge of the Court. Given under my hand, the day and year above written. S/ Robt Long, J. Q.

The State of South Carolina Laurens District

Personally appeared Robert Long before me, Henry S. Neel Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace of the Said district and being duly sworn on his oath Saith that he was acquainted with Captain Samuel Hammond in the Revolutionary War and more particularly after the reduction of Charleston in the month of July in the year one thousand Severn hundred & eighty, he Saw him in the Command of a Small company of men on his way to Join the Whig Refugees and northern army, that he stopt two or three days near where this deponent then lived (& does yet) to give time for Some Whigs to prepare to go on with him in which time he (this deponent) piloted four men to his camp, to wit: James Scott and Isaac Greer, the first day; and Captain Josiah Greer and Samuel Ewing the Second day, the two first went away with Captain S. Hammond; and the two left with James Dillard followed in a day or two after this immediately before the fight at Musgrove's Mill—that Some time after this deponent Saw him in the command of a company in General Sumpter's camp that he must have been in the fight at Blackstocks, as he Saw him in Sumpter's camp but two days before --- but this deponent being Sent out in a detachment of fourteen men under Captain Ewing to reconnoiter the post toward the fort on Colonel J. Williams' plantation: This, Immediately after Sumpter had returned (with a good number of his command) from taking a view of Tarleton's camp at Shirer's Ferry on Broad River --- So the day following Tarleton pursued General Sumpter in his turn: So by this unexpected movement he got between Sumpter & the above detachment this is the reason why this deponent did not see him (S. Hammond) there that he saw him in a day or two after this he knows that he was in the Battle of Cowpens (that is Tarleton's defeat) but rather believes he was then promoted to Major, believes he commanded on the front line left wing and this deponent was in the center line on the right

wing in Captain Ewing's company commanded by Colonel Joseph Hayes, next to Colonel Howard's Infantry. That he Saw him repeatedly afterwards in the American Service under General Pickens both in North and South Carolina till, as this deponent now believes, he was attached to General Sumpter's State Troops, or Cavalry as a Major, or Captain at lest; and of course must have been in the Battle of Eutaw Spring -- That the above Captain or Major Samuel Hammond is the Same who is now called Colonel Samuel Hammond.
Sworn to and Subscribed the 1O1b day of May in the year 1833. S/Henry S. Neel
S/ Robt. Long

Congaree Sept. 17,1781

Sir

I should like to have Such a Corps of Light Dragoons as Col. Maham' s under your command & as I am persuaded that your will exert Yourself to raise and equip Such an one which from Your Zeal & activity I flatter myself that you soon will. I do hereby empower You to do so & request that you will with the utmost expedition. The men to be entitled to the Same Rations & pay as Maham's & enlisting during the war or at least for three years, as State Troops, Subject to Continental Articles, liable to be sooner disbanded by the Legislature or executive authority. If You meet with the Success I expect I will recommend You to be put in Continental Establishment which I think will be done—appoint t Your own officers-- You are sensible that very thing depends on the officers therefore get good ones.
I am Sir, Yr

Yr Very Hble Serv't.
S/ J. Rutledge

Lt. Col. Samuel Hammond

Long Cane 8th Feby 1782
Dear Sir

I received yours of the 6th Inst. respecting the Enemy—tho it was night before the man from Capt. Towls got her, I immediately wrote Cols. Casey and Roebuck. Col. Anderson sets off this Morning with what men he can collect to Norward's Mill on Saludy—and he will wait there for further intelligence. If you can get intelligence as which way the Enemy is gone, you will do Every thing in your power to come up with them and send to the Col of Militia between Saludy and Broad Rivers—advising them of the movement of the Enemy if in your power. Likewise to Col. Anderson at Norward's Mill, as I am of opinion they intend for the Cherokee Country—If Cunningham is along and can make their way through—I wait to hear from you as soon as convenient—wishing you success—and am Dr Sir

Your most humble Serv't
S/ Andrew Pickens

Col. Hammonds

Long Cane 13th August 1781
Dear Sir

I expect by this you have your men property equipt and your horses in good order and fit for Service—I have ordered Col. Leroy Hammond to meet me at Perkins's Mills on Saludy with part of his Regiment on Thursday the 1st Inst.—you will please, likewise to meet me there on that day, with the whole of your Regiment properly mounted—you will get a wagon and bring with you as much provision as will serve your men to the Congaree—there was sent and some other things went in Col. Hammond's wagon when we parted at Kirklands—you will please have them brought on with you.

I am Dear Sir your most obedient Serv't
S/ Andrew Pickens

Lt. Col. Hammonds
P. S.
I wish you to send Capt. Richard Johnson with Twelve good men up here as soon as possible as I want him for a particular purpose.
To Saml. Hammond
[Attachment to Samuel Hammond's pension application-marked "A"]

A Call to Arms: Beef, Bread & Potatoes
Higgins' Plantation 23rd Sept. 1780

The undersigned has just returned from Hillsborough to this neighborhood. While there he obtained an order on the Companies and Quartermasters upon this frontier for supplies of provisions and forage for such of the patriotic Citizens of South Carolina & Georgia as might be embodied for actual services and being informed that there is a number of you, resting with patriotic friends in the Two adjoining Counties no doubt anxiously looking for an opportunity to embody for the performance of duty, but without the power or means of supporting yourselves or your horses from you own resources I have thought your wishes would be forwarded by the Establishing of a Camp at a rallying rendezvous at a convenient place for your assemblage, and to be ready when occasion might offer to give our aid for the recovery of Our County.

I have with this view formed a Camp at Higgins' Plantation a few miles from Capt. Brannon's Tavern, near the road leading westwardly to Torrence's Crossroads, where we will be supplied with the needful. I am justified in the expectation of the arrival of a powerful support shortly and that we may return toward home with a strong army. Let us be prepared to do our part, our little force will be important if Combined possessing as we do a better knowledge of the County and its resources. Now is the time to show ourselves and I invite you, both Officers & soldiers to obey the call: I here assure you that I shall cheerfully surrender the Command, and Cooperate fully to and with any Officer of Senior Rank of either State that may think proper to Join; Should an opportunity offer immediately for my advancing toward the enemy with a prospect of doing good an officer will be left at this Camp authorized to obtain Rations ? for such as may Join there after my departing. I have some other good news. Come and hear it.

S. Hammond Major
Comdg Refugees Lower Regt.
So Carolina 96th Brigd.

Higgins' Plantation near
Brannon's, Roan (sic, Rowan) County, NC

State of South Carolina
Richland District
I do certify that the foregoing
Is a true and Exact Copy of a paper
Of very old appearance put into my hands by Col.
Samuel Hammond to be copied and Certified.
I have Carefully Compared the Copy with the original
And find it Correct.
Sworn under my hand this thirteenth day of October Ano. Domni. 1832

Charles L. Hammond
Notary Public & JP

[Attached to the 2 page document transcribed above is a printed certificate from the Governor's office of SC stating that Charles L. Hammond is a Justice of the Quorum and Notary Public. The certificate is signed by Samuel Kingman, Deputy Sec. Of State on behalf of the Governor.]

[1] Samuel Hammond was born September 21, 1757, in Richmond County, Virginia and died September 11, 1842, in Aiken, South Carolina.
[2] Samuel was the son of Charles (1716-1794) and Elizabeth Steele (1721-1798) Hammond.
[3] This is probably William Grayson who was born in Dumfries, Virginia in 1736. He was an aid de Camp to George Washington from October 3, to Dec. 15, 1776. After the Revolution, he served in the U. S. Congress. He died in Dumfries, Virginia, on March 12, 1790.
[4] Probably, Philip Richard Francis Lee, one of the officers in Grayson's company.
[5] Lord Dunmore, born John Murray, was the last Royal Governor of Virginia. He was born in 1732 in England and died there in 1809.
[6] Patrick Henry, 1736-1799, Virginia revolutionary orator, statesman and militia officer.
[7] Colonel Richard Parker, commanding officer of the 1st Virginia Regiment. He was killed by enemy fire on April 24, 1780, while participating in the defense of Charleston, South Carolina.
[8] On December 9, 1775, patriot forces under Col. William Woodford routed Tory forces commanded by Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of the colony. Dunmore's defeat at Great Bridge and subsequent retreat by him and his Tory supporters to the safety of British ships ended royal rule of Virginia. This engagement was the first battle of the war fought in Virginia.
[9] Capt. Charles Fordyce.
[10] Edward Hand born in Clyduff, King's County, Ireland, 31 December, 1744; died in Rockford, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 3 September, 1802.
[11] Benjamin Lincoln, 1733-1810, commander of the Southern branch of the Continental Army from September 25, 1778 until his surrender of his army at Charleston on May 12, 1780.
[12] Andrew Williamson, c. 1730-1786, was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the commencement of the war until he took parole from the British in June 1780 following the fall of Charleston.
[13] LeRoy Hammond, 1729-1790, commander of a backcountry militia regiment under the command of General Andrew Williamson. Like Williamson, Hammond took parole from the British following the fall of Charleston, but he later reentered the war as a patriot commander under General Andrew Pickens. LeRoy Hammond was Samuel Hammond's uncle and the brother-in-law of Andrew Williamson.
[14] Archibald Campbell, 1739-1791, British commander of the successful expedition against Savannah and Augusta in 1778-1779.
[15] Campbell's forces occupied Augusta from January 29, 1779, until February 13, 1779, when he returned to Savannah.
[16] Augustine Prevost, 1723-1786, British Maj. General in command of forces in north Florida. He undertook to march on Charleston in mid-1779, but abandoned that campaign to defend Savannah from a siege mounted by Lincoln with support from the French navy.
[17] Isaac Huger, 1743-1797, Continental Line officer who commanded the Georgia and South Carolina forces in the unsuccessful siege of Savannah.
[18] Charles Hammond, 1747-?, brother of Samuel Hammond.
[19] Benjamin Lincoln surrendered the Patriot forces at Charleston on May 12, 1780.
[20] Sir Henry Clinton, 1730-1795, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in North America from 1778-1782. Clinton commanded the British forces in the siege of Charleston and then turned command of the British forces in the South over to Lord Charles Cornwallis.
[21] Richard Howley, c 1740-c. 1790, Governor of Georgia.
[22] As a result of this council, Andrew Williamson, Andrew Pickens and LeRoy Hammond, among other prominent backcountry leaders, took parole from the British believing that the fall of Charleston rendered further resistance to the British fruitless. Pickens and Hammond would later return to service in the Patriot cause, but Williamson never again commanded forces. Williamson did, however, render aid to the Patriot cause by providing intelligence regarding the strength and movements of the British forces to Nathaniel Greene.
[23] Elijah Clarke, 1733-1799, commander of Patriot militia forces from Georgia.
[24] Edward Hampton, ?-1780, South Carolina militia officer who served under Andrew Williamson. Following Williamson's withdrawal from service, Hampton served as a Lt. Colonel under General Thomas Sumter. Hampton was killed at Fair Forest Creek in October 1780.
[25] James Williams, 1740-1780, commander of the Little River Regiment of South Carolina Patriot militia, he died from wounds suffered at the Battle of King's Mountain.
[26] Probably, Thomas Brandon, a South Carolina Patriot militia officer who served under James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain.
[27] Isaac Shelby, 1750-1826, Patriot militia officer. He was the first Governor of the State of Kentucky, being elected in 1792.
[28] Alexander Innes was a South Carolina loyalist militia officer.
[29] 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.
[30] John Penn, 1741-1788, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the head of North Carolina's powerful Board of War during the period from 1780-1781. The Board had responsibility for supplying the militia.
[31] William Davidson, c 1746-1781, North Carolina militia commander. He was killed in a skirmish at Cowen's Ford in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina on February 1, 1781, while opposing the re-entry of Cornwallis into North Carolina.
[32] William Richardson Davie, 1756-1820, North Carolina militia officer, statesman and founder of the University of North Carolina.
[33] Thomas Sumter, 1734-1832, 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.
[34] John Twiggs (1750-1816), born in Maryland, resident of Burke County, Georgia, a leader in the Revolution and against the Indians. Twiggs County, Georgia, is named for him.