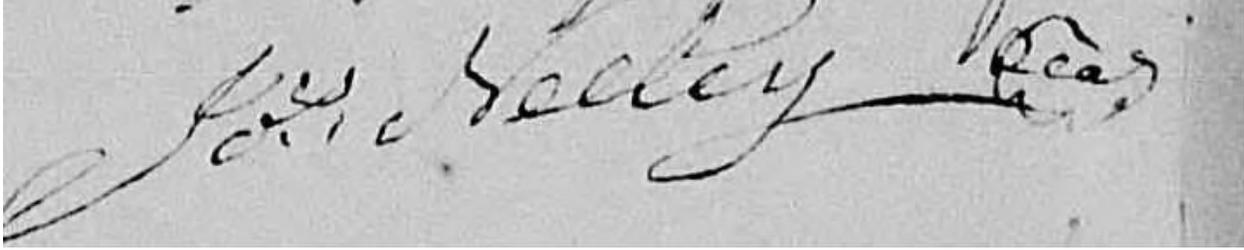


Neither Joseph Neeley nor his Caswell County wounded compatriot are recognized on the 1909 obelisk plaque with the other casualties of Kings Mountain.

Neeley's federal pension application was first made from Sullivan County, Indiana, 26Feb1833. A more intensive deposition was taken on 10Feb1834.

“marched through by Guilford Court house from thence to Salisbury form thence across Catawba River from thence near the head of Broad River, there fell in with the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers commanded by Colonel Campbell and Col. Shelby and Col. Severe (sic, Sevier) from Tennessee and heard of Ferguson and Troop aiming to cross Broad River at the fish dam ford N. C. where we made a forced march to meet him there next morning to do which we marched all night but when we reached that place he had passed, we still pursued and on Kings Mountain we overtook him. Ferguson when a Bloody Battle ensued. It was stated that 997 were killed, wounded and taken prisoner by us. Ferguson was killed. Colonel Williams Rec'd a mortal wound and died [the] next morning. This declarant Rec'd a wound and was conveyed home **with another wounded from the same County, with two attendants**, and after the three months had expired Capt. Douglass gave this declarant a discharge.”

<http://revwarapps.org/s31879.pdf>

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely "Joseph Neeley", written in dark ink on a light-colored background. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Neeley was recruited by Captain John Douglas for Colonel James Williams in Caswell County, North Carolina. Joseph Neeley was a substitute for Samuel Neeley. Though Neeley stated Parson (Person) County in his declaration, Caswell County had not yet been divided into Person County in 1780. Other militiamen under Captain Douglas specified Caswell County.

Hon. John C. Ewing, member of congress, was a Whig, but Andrew Jackson's folks were running government during Revolutionary War pension administration. Democrats and regular army soldiers, especially those with congressmen from northern Virginia and Maryland near the District of Columbia received quicker service. Whig militiamen were slow walked through the process and pension amounts were stingier.

A letter to congressman Ewing from the Pension Bureau, Department of Interior, in March 1834, stated that Neeley had not produced proper proof of service. The certificate of 18Apr1834 showed that Neeley was granted \$30/year pension. A note that he died in 1834 gave no date. A cursory scan suggests that \$40.00/year might have been due and might have been paid early enough for Joseph to receive some of the comfort which the nation extended. \$30/year at the time of his death appears to have been the Pension Bureau result.

Written on one page (fold3 15th slide) in file S31879 "Unresponsive in claiming, Alexander Bailey S32101." Bailey also lived in Sullivan County and was also a Kings Mountain veteran. An auditor's note shows that \$105 was authorized on the account of S31879. It is unclear whether any of it reached Joseph Neeley before his death.

Born 05Sep1759 to William and Eleanor Neely in Orange County, NC. Married Nancy Horton of Orange County, NC. The 1782 will of William Neeley names children **John Neeley, Thomas Neeley, Samuel Neeley, Joseph Neeley, Jacob Neeley and Mary Pryor** and residence on northeast fork of Flat River (current Person County, NC, drains from Roxboro south into Durham County).. Between 1797 and 1803, Neeley moved briefly to Georgia, then to White County, Tennessee before moving to Indiana about 1828. Joseph Neeley died 12May1834 (per several descendants).

Joseph's brothers Jacob (S7264) and Thomas (S9509) Neeley also fought in Captain Douglas' company at Kings Mountain. One might wonder if they were assigned to escort the wounded back to Roxboro. At least ten Roxboro area patriots were at Kings Mountain in the 07Oct1780 battle.

James Neeley was killed by Indians in 1790 near Bledsoe's Lick in Sumner County, Tennessee. His brother Joseph Neeley was not the Kings Mountain veteran. The Sumner County Neeley clan came from the Chiswell lead mine area of Montgomery County, Virginia.



Monument in Antioch Cemetery, Dugger, Haddam Township, Indiana.

Indiana DAR became zealous to recognize our patriot soldiers a century after the war. Inaccuracies in their records and a rush to memorialize resulted in mistakes on monuments. The Department of Interior financed grave marker at the Dugger, IN, grave of Joseph Neeley lacks precise dates and military unit title and misspells his name.