

## Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension application of James Jack S8750

Transcribed by Will Graves

[Punctuation, grammar & spelling corrected where required for clarity]

State of Virginia, County of Monongalia

On this 28th day of January in the year 1833, personally appeared before the County Court of Monongalia, in open court, James Jack, a resident of said County, 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 7<sup>th</sup> June 1832. That he is 85 years of age on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of next June -- that in the spring of the year 1776 he entered the service of the United States at the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, under Captain Robert Mebane [spelled throughout as "Mabin"], commander of a troop of light horse attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Polk [spelled throughout as "Poke"] (that Mebane he believes was the son of Colonel Mebane of Hillsboro North Carolina) and came to Charlotte for volunteers; that he with 63 others turned out in one day; that they each found their own horse, saddle and bridle -- that from Charlotte, Captain Mebane marched his company and crossed the Catawba [River] and joined six or 700 men at Dutchman's Creek in South Carolina under the command of Major Sumter [spelled "Sumpter" throughout]; that from thence we crossed Board River at Tuckaseegee Ford and from thence we marched to the Golden Grove, where we had an engagement with the Tories and probably some Cherokee Indians. In this engagement we succeeded under the command of Sumter. Immediately after this engagement we marched to the Chalk Bluff on the Savannah River where we remained until the British landed at Savannah, and marched out to Briar Creek in the state of Georgia, about 30 miles from Augusta. We crossed the river still under Sumter and marched towards Briars Creek to meet the enemy. After crossing the river, we were joined by General Ashe's troops consisting of about 1000 troops and the whole was placed under his command. That we met the enemy at Briar Creek and after the engagement commenced, General Ashe left the Army and Sumter took command. The enemy forced us to retreat to Galphin's Mill on the Savannah River where we remained five or six months, or in which time General Lincoln arrived and a large number of militia and regular troops arrived. During the time that we remained at these mills, the enemy was encamped on the opposite side of the river. That it was late in the fall of the year, that we moved our encampment after the enemy who had moved to Briar Creek where we had another engagement and defeated them. They then retreated to Savannah That where they went on board ships and set sail. General Lincoln must have had 10,000 troops under his command. We remained at Briar Creek two or three weeks, from thence we marched to Bacon Fort [sic, Bacon's Bridge?] in South Carolina. From thence to Stono River where the enemy had again landed where we had a severe engagement and defeated the enemy, drank some of their rum and tore their magazine up. That in this engagement he received a sword wound on the head cutting through his cap. The enemy under the command of Clinton took shipping and went around to Charleston. The Army immediately marched under General Lincoln to Monck's Corner about 25 miles from Charleston, which he believes must have been in the spring of 1780, where we had an engagement under Colonel Washington with Tarleton's troops. In the engagement he was

wounded in the leg by the sword of a trooper and the bayonet of a soldier. That he personally engaged a British trooper, and was saved from being killed by his lieutenant, William Garner, but he succeeded in taking the trooper's horse. The Army under Lincoln went to Charleston and left him eight or nine weeks at Monck's Corner to recover from his wounds. That as soon as he recovered, he joined the company in Charleston, where we remained until General Lincoln surrendered to the enemy. We were then paroled and was never afterwards exchanged. That this must have been in April or May 1780. That this declaration of his services is intended as a more accurate history of his services in the revolution in addition to that made before Thomas S. Heymond [?] Esq. on the 18th of August last. That he acted as a second lieutenant in Mebane's company from the time he joined it until he was wounded at Monck's Corner without any commission acting as such in exercising the company. That since making his declaration he believes he can prove his services by William Alexander and James Orr who he has lately heard [were] living in Mecklenburg County North Carolina whose testimony he hopes to be able to obtain. That these are the only persons he can prove his services by, that he knows of. That he recollects the names of the following regular officers: General Rutherford, Colonel Polk, General Morgan, Captain Anderson, Captain Munro, Captain John Pfeiffer [spelled "Fifer"] and a great many others.

That he was born in Cumberland County Pennsylvania on the 22nd of June 1748 and removed to Mecklenburg County North Carolina when an infant. That after the close of the revolution, he removed into Loudoun County Virginia where he resided until about 25 or 30 years ago, he removed to Harrison County and in 1817 removed from that to this county. That his age was recorded in his grandfather's Bible, who died in North Carolina. That he does not know where it is. That he is personally known to John Shriver, John Harker, John Brookover and other respectable persons living in his neighborhood. That he is unacquainted with any clergyman living in his part of the county.

He hereby relinquish his 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 and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

S/James Jack