

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Stevenson R10142

fn22NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

3/12/11

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decision as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. Folks are free to make non-commercial use this transcript in any manner they may see fit, but please extend the courtesy of acknowledging the transcriber—besides, if it turns out the transcript contains mistakes, the resulting embarrassment will fall on the transcriber. 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. I welcome and encourage folks to call those and any other errors to my attention.]

State of Georgia Murray County: On this 4th day of April 1846 personally came and appeared before me John Stevenson who being duly sworn deposed and saith that he is now a resident of the State and County aforesaid and has been for the last seven years – that he is now about ninety-six years of age according to the best of his knowledge recollection and belief, as he has no record of his birth to which he can refer – that he is a native of Ireland – that he emigrated from thence and landed in the City of Charleston South Carolina in the year 1772, and from thence removed to the Waxhaw settlement in the State of North Carolina, immediately on the line dividing the States of North and South Carolina, so that the line dividing said States divided the tract of land on which he and his mother lived – That at the commencement of the War of the Revolution he espoused the cause of his adopted Country and of Liberty – That he had learned the trade of a Blacksmith in Ireland, and appropriated the greater portion of his time, (when not engaged in scouting parties after the Tories) in the repairing of Guns, Gun locks, making swords and shoeing horses for the public service – that about the year 1780 he entered the service as a drafted militia man and entered the service as a private in the Company under the command of Captain William Alexander, commonly called Black Billy – That in consequence of the indisposition and long confinement of the Wife of deponent, he hired a substitute by the name of James Barron to serve out his tour of duty and took with him said Barron to Purrysburg on the Savannah River, who was accepted by Captain Alexander, and on his acceptance this deponent received an Honorable discharge which has long since been lost – That in the absence of this deponent in Purrysburg, Jane Young, afterwards Jane Gillon, remained with and waited upon deponent's wife. Deponent further saith that from the time of his return from Purrysburg that he was either engaged in shoeing the Troop Horses, making swords, repairing firearms &c and on scouting parties under the direction of Colonel Davie [William Richardson Davie] until the close of the War – That one time a requisition was made that two men should be furnished to serve during the War from the District in which he lived, and that from the Tories being more numerous than the Whigs, deponent and others rather than a weaken their own numbers, contributed money and raise the bounty to hire two men to serve during the War. In the many scouting parties in which deponent was engaged, the officers usually in command was such as the company believed to be most capable to command with success and who was best acquainted with the Country where their services could be most useful to the Country and the cause of

Liberty. –

After the close of the war, deponent remained in the Waxhaw Settlement until about the year 1803, when he removed to Pendleton District South Carolina, where he resided about eleven years and then removed to Kentucky in what is now Todd County where he resided about eleven years, and returned to Pendleton South Carolina and removed from thence removed to DeKalb County Georgia and finally to Murray County where he now resides – Deponent further saith that he had never received from the United States or from any of the States any compensation either in money or otherwise for his services in the Revolutionary War, nor has he ever applied for any pension – that he knows of no person now living by whom he can prove his services further than the depositions herewith submitted and further deponent saith not.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 4th day of April 1846

S/ Augustus R Wright, JIC

S/ John Stevenson

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John Stevenson". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with some flourishes.

[John McElroy, 49, gave a supporting affidavit as to the reputation of the applicant as a soldier of the revolution. He also testified that he had known Jane Gillon of Cabarrus County North Carolina who is a person whose testimony is entitled to credit.]

[fn p. 8: On September 2, 1845 in Cabarrus County North Carolina, Jane Gillon, gave a supporting affidavit in which she refers to John Stevenson as being a "relative in law"; she states that she has known him since 1772 when he settled on the waters of Cane Creek in the Waxhaw neighborhood and Lancaster district South Carolina; that he removed to North Carolina and resided in that neighborhood until 1803; that Stevenson hired James Barron to serve a 5 months tour on the Savannah River near Purrysburg.]

[fn p. 10: Record of an indent dated August 5, 1785 issued to a Mr. John Stevenson Jr for 45 pounds for 506 days service as a Sergeant in the Charleston Battalion of artillery in 1780 and 1781.]

[fn p. 16: a William Stevenson was serving as the executor of John Stevenson deceased as of February 26, 1853.]