

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Christian Young R19323

fn21VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

7/16/11

[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 Caldwell County Sct.

On this 16th day of April in the year 1838 personally appeared in open Court before the Justices of the Caldwell County Court now sitting Christian Young a resident of Caldwell County and State of Kentucky aged 73 or 74 years who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. The General under whom he first entered the service was General Clark [probably a reference to General George Rogers Clark]. The Colonel who commanded the Regiment under whom he served was by the name of Isaac Cox who was afterwards killed by the Indians on Cox's Creek in Nelson County then in Virginia now Kentucky. One of the Majors belonging to the said Regiment was by the name of William Oldham, and probably the other was by the name of Samuel Wells. He recollects that said Wells was in the Regiment at that time as an officer or whether he was promoted to the grade of Major at that time or was only a Captain he does not positively recollect. The Captain under whom he acted and to whose company he belonged was Captain Richard Chinneth (or Chinnoweth) the other Officers of the Company he does not recollect positively, but he thinks the name of the Lieutenant was George Pomeroy. The other field and company Officers in the Regiment he does not now recollect. He states that he first entered the service of the United States in the spring of 1781 as well as he now recollects. He states that he was first called out to make a fortification at little for the purpose of repelling a threatened invasion or attack of the Indians and British they continued their operations until they completed the fortification, after which sometime he thinks in the fall afterwards he was ordered out as before stated under General Clark in Cox's Regiment. The object of this expedition was to subdue the Shawnee tribe of Indians who were at that time doing much mischief on the frontier settlements on this expedition a part of the forces with General Clark at their head rendezvoused at Louisville and then proceeded to where the City of Cincinnati now stands, where they met some of the other forces amounting perhaps to 1100 or 1200 in all here they built a blockhouse the first house ever built in that place. We then proceeded through what is now the State of Ohio up the Miami [River] where they destroyed a number of Indians Towns or villages, killed some warriors, and took some prisoners. The first Indian Town we destroyed was called new Chilicotha where we had a smart engagement with the savages a number was killed, most of whom were carried off by their comrades, but a few was left on the field. We remained some time at that place, that is a portion of the Army, while detachments were sent out to destroy other little Towns. We were frequently attacked while at that place by the Indians during the night season but they were always repulsed and were compelled to retreat. I think in this expedition we destroyed altogether some 15 or 16 Indian

Towns and brought in several prisoners. We were successful in subjugating the Shawnee Tribe to a very considerable extent, as they done comparatively but little damage afterwards. After having remained as long out on this expedition as General Clark thought advisable we marched back to Cincinnati where the militia were disbanded and went home and General Clark with his regular troops went on to little. I will mention one circumstance further. On the morning we left Chilicotha for Cincinnati a Captain McCracken of the militia had pursued his horse outside the centries [sentries] and was fired on by the Indians and shot through the hip. He was carried in a litter for several days when he died of his wounds where he was buried. He states, that he was engaged in the expedition up the Miami at least three months and that he was engaged in building a fortification at Louisville at least six weeks. At the time he entered the service he resided at Linns Station within 8 or 10 miles of the City of Louisville in Kentucky (then Virginia). He states, that at the time he entered the service this part of the country where he lived was a wilderness and the inhabitants were compelled to station themselves and make a common cause of defending themselves and their wives and children as well as their property from the aggression of the savage enemy – and there being but a few settlers comparatively speaking every individual who was able found it to be his duty as well as his interest to go at the shortest notice to defend his injured Country when called on for that purpose and influenced by these considerations he volunteered his services to go on the expeditions of which he has spoken. He states that in the next year he thinks in 1782 in the fall he was again called on by order of General Clark to go on an expedition against the Maumee tribe of Indians, we met General Clark with his regular troops at Louisville and again rendezvoused there we then crossed the River just below the falls at Shipping Post and traversed the country by the way of what was then called the big lick (or French lick) to Vincennes through what is now the State of Indiana. We stayed at Vincennes several weeks, then went up the Wabash [River] several days but a spirit of insubordination got into some of the Officers and the whole force turned back and we went home without doing anything credible to ourselves or beneficial to our Country. I was out in this expedition at least two months. In this expedition I was under the command of Captain James Patton then a citizen of Louisville. The other Officers of this expedition I do not recollect. He states, that in addition to the several expeditions he has detailed he was frequently called out on the spur of the occasion to drive back the Indians, that in these occasional excursions he was sometimes out as much as a month at a time and some time only a few days, these operations were very frequent during the year 1781, 1782, 83 or [several words lined out and illegible] but the precise time at which these different periods of service were rendered he cannot recollect, they were generally in the middle section of what is now the state of Kentucky. He states that in all the expeditions of which he has spoken he was a volunteer and that he has no documentary evidence, and that he knows of no person whose evidence he can procure who can testify to his service without much trouble and expense. He states that there are several persons yet living who could prove his service in part if they could be procured without trouble or expense but he is old and poor and is advised that it will not be necessary. He states, that he was engaged in actual service of the United States altogether in the years 1781, 1782 and 1783 at least twelve months.

S/ C. Young

I hereby relinquish every claim to a pension or annuity except the present and declare that my name is not on the pension roll of any state or Territory whatever.

S/ C. Young

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

The following questions were then propounded by the court to the applicant and answered by

him as follows

Question 1st Where and in what year were you born?

Answer. I was born in the State of Pennsylvania I believe in [ink blot obscures one or more words] County in the year 1764.

Question 2nd Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?

Answer. My father kept a record of my age but it passed into my brother's hands and I know not what has become of it. I have now no record of my age.

Question 3rd Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live?

Answer. At the time I entered the service I was living at Lynns Station near Louisville now in Jefferson County Kentucky. I lived there several years after the war, I then moved to Nelson County and lived there 3 or 4 years. I then moved back to Jefferson County Kentucky and remained there principally till about 3 years ago when I moved to Union County Kentucky. I lived there nearly 2 years and then I moved to Caldwell County Kentucky about a year ago. I now live in Caldwell County Kentucky. He states that about 17 years ago he lived about a year in Union County Kentucky.

Question 4th How were you called into service; were you drafted; did you volunteer or were you a substitute, and if in substitute, for whom?

Answer. I was a volunteer.

Question 5th State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops when you served, such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

Answer. I have a recollection of General Clark and his regular troops as well as a Major Wales who I believe belonged to the regular troops, and commanded the horse or mounted men. The Colonel to whose Regiment I belonged was Colonel Isaac Cox and Major William Oldham, and Major or Captain Samuel Wells, and Captain Richard Chinneth the Captain under whom I served my lieutenants name in the expedition up the Miami was George Pomeroy. The other Officers in the Corps I do not now remember.

Question 6th Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, and if so, by whom was it given and what has become of it?

Answer. I never received any other than a verbal discharge.

Question 7th State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief in your services as a soldier in the revolution.

Answer. I am acquainted with the following named persons in my present neighborhood who can testify as to my character for veracity and good behavior and their belief of my services as a soldier of the Revolution to wit, Stephen Grove, Esquire, Isaac Grubbs, Esquire, Henry Muchan, Rev'd Johua Barnett Rev'd T. McMann and many others.



[Timothy McMann, a clergyman, and Stephen Grove gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

Caldwell County Sct.

This day personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said County Christian Young who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that by reason of old age and the

consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service, but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the periods mentioned in the accompanying declaration as a private as therein stated, and for such service he claims a pension.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April 1838.

S/ B. G. Rice, JP

[fn p. 19: a letter in the file indicates that the claim was rejected because the services rendered by the veteran were deemed it to have been rendered after the revolutionary war.]