

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of John Carmack R21699

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of Virginia } Ss

Washington county }

On this 22^d day of October 1832 personally appeared in open court before the justices of Washington county now sitting, John Carmack Senior, a resident of the said county and State, aged seventy four or seventy five years, who being first 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 7 1832

The said John Carmack states, that he was born in Frederick county State of Maryland that his father removed from thence to the said county of Washington in the year 1773 as well as he now recollects. In the year 1774 this affiant served under Colo Andrew Lewis in the Campaign against the Indians; was in the battle faught with the Shawnee Indians at Point Pleasant [10 Oct 1774] and was severely wounded in the body and shoulder He left home on this Campaign in October 1774 and returned in March 1775. This affiant further states that in August 1778 he went into service under Gen'l [Lachlan] McIntosh and continued in that service until the latter end of March or first of April 1779 During this service he was employed as the commander of a brigade of horses, employed in transporting provisions to Gen'l McIntosh's army on the Ohio below Fort Pitt and other points to which he marched. Part of this time marched with Colo [William] Bowyer of the Augusta militia. This affiant also served as a volunteer against the Cherokee Indians under the command of Colo. [Arthur] Campbell in the year 1780 and was engaged in that service about eight weeks. He further saith that he served one month in guarding Blackamores fort [sic: Fort Blackmore] on Clinch River and three months in a tour down Holston river – all the above services were in the militia. This affiant was honorably discharged from each service but received no written discharges as none of the men did that he knows of

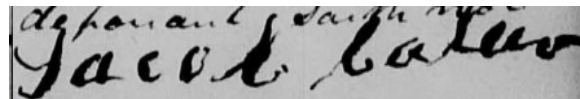
He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the Agency of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day & year aforesaid. [signed] John Carmack

State of Tennessee }

Sullivan County }

on the 15th day of October 1832 I Proceeded to take the deposition of Jacob Bellar [Jacob Beelor (Beeler or Bealer), pension application S5277] of said County at my house in Parville State of Tennessee in behalf of John Carmack who being present – Jacob Beelar who being lawfully sworn (deposeth and saith) That in the year 1778 in the Month of August John Carmack now a Citizen of Washington County State of virginia was chosen Captain of a brigade of Pack Horses to pack flour to fort McIndosh [sic: Fort McIntosh at present Beaver PA] on the north bank of the Ohio River about thirty miles below fort Pitt under the Command of Col. Bowyer of August County Va to said fort and he John Carmack continued in service in that campaign under the Command of General McIndosh untill the latter part of February 1779 during the greater part I was with him This deponant further saith that in the year 1780 he John Carmack went as a Volinteer against the Cherokee Indians under the command of Cols. Clark [sic: Elijah Clarke] [John] Sevier Campbell & [Joseph] Martin on the south west side of Little Tennessee then on to Hiwassee to the best of my recolection we where in service between seven or eight weeks – and further this deponant saith not

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jacob Beelar". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

NOTE: Carmack's claim was denied, because his first service occurred before the Revolutionary War, his service as a waggoner was not considered military service, and the remaining service of five months and 26 days was four days short of the minimum of six months required under the pension act. Carmack petitioned Congress, and the Committee on Pensions decided as follows: "The committee cannot perceive the justice of the distinction set up in this case between the different kinds of service; the provisioning of an army is as essential to its *existence* as its arming is to its efficiency, and it is not denied that if the applicant had been *detached* to perform the duties of an artificer, he would have come within the provisions of the act, and would have been entitled to a pension; and the service in question appears to have been rendered in obedience to the command of his officer, and performed without the alternative of the right of refusal by the applicant, the committee think he comes within the spirit, if not within the letter of the said act of 7th June, 1832, and should receive a pension for twelve months and twenty-six days, and to that end report a bill."