

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Edge R3232

f20NC

Transcribed by Will Graves

11/24/08 rev'd 12/14/14

[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. The word 'illegible' or 'indecipherable' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. 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 skills fail 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 material errors or omissions to my attention.]

State of Georgia, Bullock County

Personally appeared before me the undersigned William Williams a justice of the Inferior Court in and for Bullock County John Age Edge of said County, who claims a pension as a revolutionary soldier, and after being first duly sworn according to laws says that he is eighty-five years of age; that he entered the service of the United States as a private and a volunteer from Sampson County, North Carolina; that he volunteered in the Army of the Revolution in the month of October 1777; that he entered a company commanded by General Carswell [Richard Caswell] and Colonel Brown [perhaps Thomas Brown of the Wilmington District]; that Nathaniel Hall [Nathan Hall] was either the Major of said company or one Nat Maredy [? Meredith?]; or that Hall was the Captain or Maredy, deponent does not distinctly recollect; but he nevertheless feels almost prepared to assert positively that Nathaniel Hall was Captain of his Company. Deponent states that from old age his recollection has considerably failed him; but from what he can call to memory, he served for two years as a volunteer under the officers before mentioned. He recollects the names in said company of Biggers Mobly, William Mobly and Jas. Mobly [could be Jos. Mobly], Laban Tatum, Henry Tatum, and Sampson Tatum, Henry Crumpler, James Crumpler and Abraham Holmes.¹ Declarant testifies that his company under the aforesaid officers was stationed the first six months in (deponent thinks) Duplin County N. C. While stationed there, he fought in the battle at Amy's bridge, where he received a severe wound and the shot is still in deponent's body. About this time and while stationed in Duplin, many of the American soldiers were taken and conveyed to Halifax (Va) or some other city to be tried for some misconduct by a court-martial; General Caswell formed one of the court-martial, which made it necessary for him to leave his company. At the expiration of the first 12 months deponent says [he] was in the neighborhood of Monks Corner [sic, Moncks Corner] in South Carolina; that General Green [[Francis Marion] Nathanael Greene] or some other officer advised his company to volunteer a second year in as much as if they returned home they would be certain to be drafted; so deponent and his companions volunteered for a second 12 months. During this last 12 months, deponent says he went out two or three times under General Marion, but did not encounter any signal action or fight; and deponent says that during the whole of this second 12 months, he and his company remained inactive, that is did not encounter any battles, remained within about 6 miles of Moncks Corner -- Deponent recollects that it was at a place called Mash Castle [sic, White Marsh Castle?], he joined General Marion. General Greene commanded the

¹ No applicants were found in the federal pension records for men of any of these names filing for services rendered in North Carolina.

company's near Moncks Corner on Santee River. Deponent says he received his discharge (signed he thinks) by General Greene, at Moncks Corner. Deponent then returned home and, remaining in Sampson County a short time, emigrated to Bladen County NC, where after the war of the revolution, deponent was drafted in the Indian service. He marched under General Cox from Bladen County to the bend of the Tennessee River, -- where he helped build a Fort. He helped to repel the Indians from the Fort, and saw General Cox fall in said Fort, killed by the Indians. Deponent does not recollect anything more that might throw light on his case; has no evidence whatever; has never drawn a pension nor tried to draw any until now, when sickness, old age and property induces him to attempt the obtaining his pension from the government. His discharge was burnt when his house was burnt on the Ohoopie River [Ohoopie River] in Georgia.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 22nd day of September 1846
S/ Wm Williams, JICBC S/ John Age-Edge, X his mark

Amendment to the Declaration of John Edge

The said John Edge testifies in addition to his affidavit of the 22nd September 1846, that he volunteered at a Bridge on Black River in North Carolina, (he believes, in Duplin County). Deponent volunteered under Captain Nathaniel Hall. Deponent and his company, three days after volunteering on Black River, departed for Cape Fear River and deponent was three days on his march from where he volunteered in Duplin afterward Sampson County, to his Station on Cape Fear River. Deponent states that General McCloud, commanded the Brit. Army at Amy's Bridge; his Army amounted to 1500 men; General Caswell commanded the Americans, and his Army amounted to about 1200.² General McCloud was killed at Amy's bridge by a man named Daniel Nantz [Daniel Nance?] Brown; in the Army of General McCloud was defeated by Caswell and his Army. Deponent recollects the first verse of a song which he and his comrades used to same while in the war, It runs thus:

"General McCloud came marching down.

Thinking to get to Wilming Town

Caswell attacked him on the way

Which caused him to rue the day."

Deponent also testifies that his father William Edge also served in the revolution; that his brother Alexander Edge served with deponent under General Caswell, Colonel Brown and Captain Hall. Deponent states that for the past six or eight years his recollection has greatly failed him owing to continual bad health and sickness produced by the wound in his shoulder, which he received at Amy's Bridge. That the wound alluded to has often inflamed and swelled after labor or fatigue; that it has often occasioned fever; and deponent has frequently been confined for several days by the weakness produced by his wound. In consequence of a gradual and increasing debility both of body and mind deponent declares that he has almost entirely lost his memory, though at times he can remember things better when his wound does not afflict him, and when his health improves. It occurs to deponent that at the time the many battles he had heard of in South Carolina happened, deponent formed one of those companies who were stationed on the great highway from Charleston to Wilmington, in order to harass the British as they marched between those cities; deponent had frequent little skirmishes on and near the roads and creeks (in ambush)

² Applicant appears to be trying to describe the engagement know as the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge which was fought on February 27, 1781, between forces commanded by Richard Caswell (Whigs) and Donald McDonald (Tories). There were no British troops present at this battle. <http://gaz.jrshelby.com/moorescreek.htm>

with the British, but was never in any signal action only at Amy's Bridge. This bridge was across a large Creek (whose name deponent does not remember). Deponent remembers that there was a great talk in his company concerning the battle at Drowning Creek; that one Colonel William Young, was Colonel of light horse in said battle. Deponent entered the Service at 16 years of age; but from bad health and bad memory he cannot recollect exactly the length of time that he served: but from the best of his recollection he served not less than two years under the officers before mentioned and in North & South Carolina. Deponent recollects that he received his discharge at Moncks Corner: General Greene was then at Moncks Corner -- and deponent positively asserts that it was at the conclusion of the war when he received his discharge; but deponent testifies that he never fought any battle as he can recollect in South Carolina. Before deponent's discharge was burnt with his house, he had got Major Harding of Tattnall County, Ga., to draw it off, being much rubbed and torn, but that both the original & copy were consumed in his house.

Sworn to and subscribed the 25th day of September 1846 before me

S/ Wm Williams, JICBC

S/ John Edge, X his mark