

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of James Jenkins (Jinkens, Jenkins) R5569 Hannah Jenkins f67SC  
Transcribed by Will Graves 1/30/16

[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 'indcipherable' 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 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

[p 2: Pages of application are scrambled, correct page numbers indicated in red type below]  
State of Tennessee Sevier County: SS

On this 25 day of July 1832 Personally appeared in open Court before me Edward Scott one of the Judges of Law and Equity for the State of Tennessee and for the Second Judicial Circuit in the Circuit Court for said County now sitting James Jenkins a resident of said Sevier County in the County of Sevier and State aforesaid aged Seventy-two 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<sup>th</sup> 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

On Pe De River [Pedee River] in Sharaw District [Cheraw District] now Chesterfield County South Carolina the men fit to bear arms was laid off into three classes and each man from the arrangement had to be in the Service every third month.

In February 1776 he went into the Service under the aforesaid arrangement as first Sergeant under Captain Thomas Ellibee [Thomas Ellerbee] and Colonel George Hicks Marched from Cheraw to Charlestown and was discharged at the end of the month and ordered back to Cheraw Hills to Rendezvous in ten days, he went back and Rendezvoused there a few days and then marched from there to Orangeburg South Carolina Stayed there a few days then marched to back Swamp [Black Swamp?] on Sabuer River [Savannah River?] and from there to Purriß Burgh [Purrysburg] in the neighborhood of Savana [Savannah] and from there to Charleston Stayed there till June was discharged and let go home but got no regular written discharge Served in the whole four months as first Sergeant

Again in September 1776 at the aforementioned Cheraw District was called into service as a first Sergeant agreeably [p 5] to the aforesaid arrangement and served every third month as such till September 1779 under Captain Thomas Ellibee Marched from Cheraw to Charleston against the British and through the country generally against the British and Tories served twelve months as first Sergeant was honorably discharged each time but got no written discharges.

In September 1779 he received a commission as Lieutenant which was signed by Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge] of South Carolina and countersigned by Peter Frunaw [?] Secretary of State.

Again in March 1781 at the same place to wit Cheraw volunteered in the cavalry in the State Troops the Captain's name he does not recollect but under Colonel Waid Hampton [Wade Hampton, but more likely Henry Hampton?] and General Sumpter [Thomas Sumter]. Joined the Army in North Carolina at the town of Charlotte Mclinburgh County [Mecklenburg County] North Carolina Marched from there to Congaree River South Carolina. We surrounded the Fort

at that place had a Scrimmage<sup>1</sup> killed some Tories and British and left a guard at the fort to keep them in then marched to Buckhead against the British where we met General Marion [Francis Marion] and his troops then Marched to Orangeburg had a Scrimmage there took about 100 British and Tories prisoner there then we marched to Friday's ferry on Congaree River Just before we got there the British surrendered to Colonel Lea [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee] of the Cavalry and General Sumter's men I think the General was not there till after the Surrender we lay there till June then was discharged verbally and honorably but got no written discharge Served at that time three months.

Again in July 1781 at the same place to wit at Cheraw volunteered as a Lieutenant and raised a company with Captain Clowdias Pegee [Claudius Pegues] and Major Tristram Thomas [Tristram Thomas] we Marched our company to Santee River and there Joined General Marion marched from there to near Bluefort [Beaufort] after a party of British found them in [p 6] an old field armed with a field piece we waited till they came out next day we met and defeated them killed about twenty-five and took some prisoners then marched to Santee River stayed there about three days there went to meet General Greene [Nathanael Greene] above the Eutaw Springs met him in March with him to Eutaw had a battle [September 8, 1781] there with the British killed and took about five hundred prisoners Then marched to the Strawberry River there had a scrimmage with the British Served till the first of September about forty days.

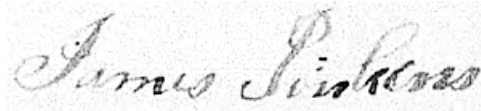
Again at the same place to wit Cheraw served as a Lieutenant and as such; in November 1781 Served one month and every third month till in March 1783 making six months of the last mentioned Service under Captain Thomas Ellibee when we had a Captain but at some times he commanded the company without a Captain Was in no battle his commission was signed by the Governor of South Carolina he lost his commission Served in the whole Sixteen months as first Sergeant, three months as a volunteer in the cavalry, seven months and ten days as a Lieutenant. He has no documentary evidence nor no witness by whom he can prove actual service.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

Sworn to in open Court July 25<sup>th</sup> 1832

S/ P. M. Wear, Clk

S/ James Jinkens



[pp 6 & 3: Elijah Rodgers, a clergyman, and Isaac Love gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 63]

State of Tennessee Sevier County: SS

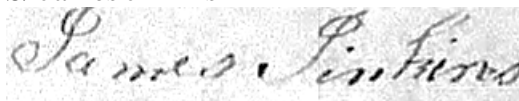
On this 5<sup>th</sup> day of December 1832 Personally appeared in open Court before Josiah Rogers, John Mullindan & John Brabson three of the acting Justices of the Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions now sitting James Jenkins a resident of said County of Sevier and State of Tennessee in the said County and State who after being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following amendment to his declaration which was made in the circuit Court in and for said County and bears date the 25<sup>th</sup> day of July 1832 and was numbered in the War Department No. 3065 and sent back for amendment. That he was born at Cheraw District South Carolina at Cheraw Hills on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1760 he has a record of his age in his family Bible at home He was living on Pedee River in Cheraw District South Carolina when called into service and he continued to live there till the year 1805 at which time he removed to the said County of

<sup>1</sup> Possibly referring to the action at Friday's Ferry, May 1, 1781?

[http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_fridays\\_ferry.html](http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_fridays_ferry.html)

Sevier and State of Tennessee and has lived there ever since and still lives there. He was called into service by what they called classing he thinks it was not drafting he wants volunteered he never was a substitute He recollects the names of Colonel Eli Cashar [Eli Kershaw], Colonel Thompson [probably William Thomson], Colonel John Donaldson who were regular officers who he thinks were with the troops where he served some part of the time. He don't recollect the name or number of any Continental or Militia Regiments nor the general circumstances of the service except what is stated in his declaration. He never received a written discharge. He received a commission as Lieutenant as stated in the declaration. He is known in his present neighborhood to Major James P H Parker, Colonel Micajah Rodgers, John Catalet, James Cannon and John Thomas and Sarah Rodgers all of whom he believes would testify that he is a man of veracity and that they believe he was a soldier in the revolutionary war. 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 and year aforesaid also that he is the same James Jenkins that made the declaration 1<sup>st</sup> above mentioned.

S/ James Jenkins

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Jenkins". The ink is dark and the handwriting is somewhat slanted to the right.

[p 51: **Note: The image of the following document is very poor: use the transcript with caution.**]  
State of Tennessee Rhea County: SS

Be it remembered that on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of October in the year of our Lord 1833 Personally appeared before us John Cozby and John McClure Acting Justices of the peace in and for the County and State aforesaid Azariah David<sup>2</sup> who being first duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith as follows, to wit,

That James Jenkins was raised in South Carolina Kershaw District and that he became acquainted with him in the spring of 1779 at the walls [?] of Charleston at the time that the British General Provost [Augustine Prevost] marched his Army against the town of Charleston from that time to the Close of the war I have been intimately acquainted with James Jenkins.

About January Eighty one there was a vacancy in Captain Ellerbe's Company for two officers, and this affiant saw one of the Company who informed him that James Jenkins was Elected Ensign in said Company and about three or four months after that Election Captain Ellerbe resigned and Ensign James Jenkins was promoted to a Second Lieutenant. This affiant was called out into service in August 1781 to join General Marion attached to the company of Claudius Pegues and first Lieutenant William Edwards and Second Lieutenant James Jenkins and commanded by Major Thomas and while with Marion's Brigade the said Brigade ambuscaded by the British at Dorchester Ferry near Jacksonsborough in which our Company was present the Brigade returned from thence to Santee Swamps in a few days after our return General Marion received an express from General Greene to join him at Larrences plantation on Santee the next day after joining General Greene the Battle of Eutaw Springs was fought Our Company was divided into three divisions the division I was in was the first division commanded by Captain Pegues the first Lieutenant Edwards commanded the Second Division and the third division was Commanded by the Second Lieutenant Jenkins and this affiant further states that the said James Jenkins acted as a Commissioned officer from the time of the Eutaw battle until the Close of the war.

And further this affiant saith not.

---

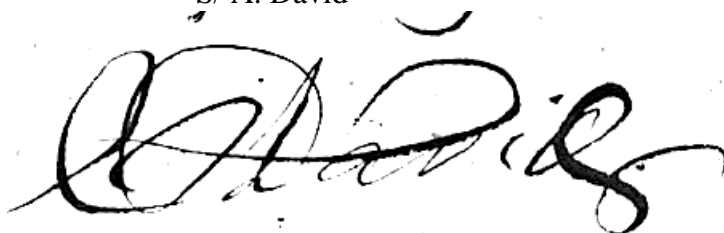
<sup>2</sup> [Azariah David S2503](#)

Sworn to and subscribed before us this 9<sup>th</sup> day of October 1833

S/ John Cozby

S/ John McClure

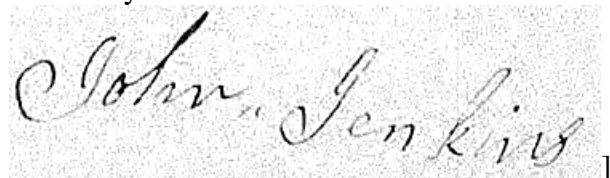
S/ A. David



[p 16: Certificate dated April 5, 1836 from the South Carolina Comptroller General indicating that records in their office indicate payments to James Jenkins for service as a Lieutenant in the militia for 127 days in 1782 & 1783.]

[p 9: On January 10, 1844 in Sevier County Tennessee, Hannah Jenkins, aged 80, filed for a widow's pension under the 1836 act stating that she is the widow of James Jenkins a revolutionary war pensioner; that she married him (but the year of her marriage is left blank in her application); that her husband died in Sevier County Tennessee August 26, 1839 and that she remains his widow. She signed her application with her mark.]

[p 10: John Jenkins gave testimony in Sevier County Tennessee on February 10, 1844 stating that the veteran and his wife were married in South Carolina and lived together as man and wife up to the time that the veteran died on August 26, 1839. The relationship, if any, of the affiant to the family is not stated.



[p 66: On June 30, 1849 in Sevier County Tennessee, the widow filed another application for a pension this time stating that she married James Jenkins on August 15, 1799 in the state of South Carolina. She signed this document with her mark

[p 54: On November 6, 1850 in Sevier County Tennessee, Polly Jenkins, 63, gave testimony that James and Hannah Jenkins were married in 1799; that the affiant was born in 1787 and distinctly remembers that she was 12 years old at the time of their marriage. Her relationship, if any, to the parties is not stated.

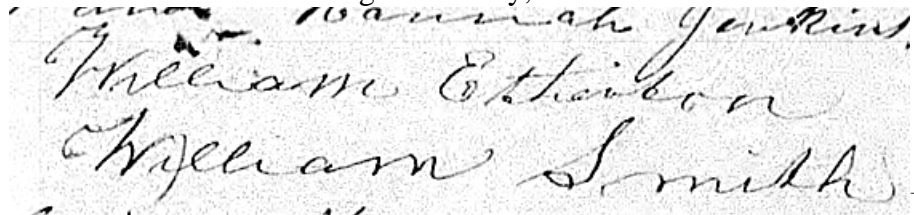


[p 39: Power of attorney dated May 10, 1852 executed in Sevier County Tennessee by William Jenkins in which he empowers his attorney to pursue the pension due his late mother Hannah Jenkins at the time of her death on July 7, 1851.



[p 40: Affidavit dated May 10, 1852 given in Sevier County Tennessee by William Jenkins in which he states he is the son of James and Hannah Jenkins, both deceased; that he believes his parents were married in Chesterfield district South Carolina by publication in the year 1799.]

[p 44: On July 11, 1853 in Sevier County Tennessee, William Etherton, 72, and William Smith, 74, , residence of said County gave testimony that they were present at the marriage of James and Hannah Jenkins in South Carolina in the month of September 1799; that affiant's were out on a fox hunt and were passing the house of Hannah Jackson, the maiden name of Hannah Jenkins; that they were told that James and Hannah were about to be married and were invited into the house to witness the marriage ceremony; that the affiant's all brothers-in-law



The image shows a close-up of handwritten signatures in cursive ink. The top signature is partially obscured but appears to be 'Hannah Jenkins'. Below it are two distinct signatures: 'William Etherton' and 'William Smith'. The signatures are written on a light-colored, possibly aged, paper.

[Veteran was initially pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831 for service as a private in the South Carolina militia for 2 years; the veteran was subsequently pensioned at the rate of \$113.33 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for service as a private and Lieutenant in the South Carolina militia for one year, 9 months and 10 days.]

---

Another version

**Pension Application of James Jenkins**, Natl Archives Microseries M804, Roll 1410, Application #R5569

Transcribed and annotated by Nancy Poquette

Sevier County, Tennessee, July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1832, James Jenkins, aged 72 years:

“He entered the service of the United States under the following named officers as herein stated: On **Peedee River** in **Cheraw** District, now Chesterfield County, SC. The men fit to bear arms was laid off into three classes and each man, from the arrangement, had to be in the service every third month. In **February 1776**, he went into the service under the aforesaid arrangement as first sergeant under Captain Thomas Ellerbee and Colonel George Hicks. Marched from **Cheraw** to Charleston and was discharged at the end of the month and ordered back to **Cheraw Hills** to rendezvous in ten days.”

“He went back and rendezvoused a few days and then marched from there to **Orangeburgh**, South Carolina. Stayed there a few days, then marched to Black Swamp on Savannah River, and from there to Purysburg in the neighborhood of Savannah, and from there to Charleston. Stayed there till **June**. Was discharged and let go home, but got no regular discharge. Served in the whole, four months as first sergeant.”

“Again, in **September 1776** at the afore mentioned **Cheraw** District, was called into service as a first sergeant agreeably to the aforesaid arrangement and served every third month till **September 1779** under Captain Thomas Ellerbee. Marched from **Cheraw** to Charleston against the British and Tories. Served twelve months as first sergeant. Was honorably discharged each time, but got no written discharges.”

“In **September 1779**, he received a commission as lieutenant, which was signed by Governor Rutledge of South Carolina and counter-signed by Peter \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary of State.”

“Again in **March 1781** at the same place, to wit, **Cheraws**, volunteered in the cavalry in the state troops. The captain’s name he does not recollect, but under Colonel Wade Hampton and General Sumter. Joined the army in North Carolina at the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Marched from there to **Congaree River**, South Carolina. We surrounded the fort at that place, had a skirmish, killed some Tories and British, and left a guard at the fort to keep them in. Then marched to ?Buckhead? against the British. There we met General Marion and his troops, then marched to **Orangeburg**; had a skirmish there. Took about 100 British and Tory prisoners there, then we marched to **Friday’s Ferry on Congaree River**. Just before we got there the British surrendered to Colonel Lee of the cavalry and General Sumter’s men. I think the General was not there till after the surrender. We lay there till **June**, then was discharged but yet no written discharge. Served at that time, three months.”

“Again, in **July 1781** at the same place, to wit, **Cheraw**, volunteered as a lieutenant and raised a company with Captain Claudius Pegues and **Major Tristram Thomas**. We marched our company to **Santee River** and there joined General Marion. Marched from there to near Bluford after a party of British, found them in an old field armed with a field piece. We waited till they came out. Next day we met and defeated them, killed about twenty-five and took some prisoners, then marched to **Santee River**, stayed there about three days, then went to meet General Greene above the Eutaw Springs, met him and marched with him to the Eutaw. Had a battle there with the British. Killed and took about five hundred prisoners, then marched to the Strawberry River. There had a skirmish with the British. Served till the first of September, about forty days.”

“Again at the same place, to wit, **Cheraws**, served as a lieutenant and as such, in **November 1781**, served one month and every third month till in **March 1783**, making six months of the last mentioned service under Captain Thomas Ellerbee, when we had a captain, but at same times, he commanded company without a captain. Was in no battle. His commission was signed by the Governor of South Carolina. He lost his commission. Served in the whole sixteen months as a first sergeant, three months as a volunteer in the cavalry, seven months and ten days as a lieutenant.”

“5th day of December, 1832, James Jenkins makes the following amendment to his declaration...That he was born in Cheraw District, South Carolina at Cheraw Hill on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May, 1760...He was living on Peedee River in Cheraw District, SC when called into service and he continued to live there till the year 1805...”

“...He was called into service by what they call classing. He thinks it was not drafting. He always volunteered, he never was a substitute. He recollects the names of Colonel Eli Kershaw, Colonel Thompson, Colonel **John Donaldson**, who were regular officers, who he thinks were with the troops where he served some part of the time.”