

[Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters](#)

Pension Application of John Markland S46392

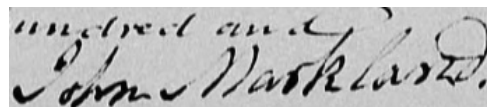
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Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, John Markland of the City of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such to the end of the War at which period I was a Lieutenant in the Sixth regiment of the Pennsylvania line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received certificates (commonly called commutation certificates) for a sum equal to five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

Witness my hand, this sixth day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

A rectangular image showing a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature appears to read "John Markland" and is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1828.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will receive the documents, and my three Commissions as an officer in the Revolutionary Army (Ensign, & 2<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Captain by Brevet,) the last corroborative of my services to the end of the War. I should be pleased to have them carefully returned. My residence is in the City of Philadelphia, No. 297, Sassafras Street, State of Pennsylvania.

John Markland,

Captain by Brevet, and late  
Lieut't. in the Revolutionary Army.

To the hon. Secretary of the Treasury

Commission in favor of John Markland as Ensign dated 10 April 1779; to rank as 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut from 19 Oct'r 1777 in 6<sup>th</sup> Penns'a Reg't

Commission for same as Lieut in the 6<sup>th</sup> Penns'a Reg't to rank from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1779 dated 1 Oct'r 1779

Brevet Captain 30 April 1784 per act 30 Sept'r 1783

NOTE: Although not stated in his pension application, Markland served in South Carolina, according to articles based on the Revolutionary War Diary kept by Markland. Lt. Markland served as a recruiting officer in Pennsylvania in early 1781, then marched southward and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on 19 Oct 1781. He then marched under Gen. Arthur St. Clair to the headquarters of Gen. Nathanael Greene at Round O in South Carolina, arriving on 4 Jan 1782. According to the article, "After their arrival Markland was in an advanced detachment under the gallant Kosciuszko [Col. Tadeusz Kosciuszko], which was stationed on the lines near Ashley Ferry, six miles in advance of the American army. Here they were actively

engaged for several months, and in one of the encounters, Markland, with a small body of Americans, succeeded, after many attempts, in drawing a corps of the enemy's dragoons, who had been very troublesome throughout that neighborhood, into an ambuscade near the Quarter House, four miles from Charleston. The enemy lost eight or ten men killed, and most of their horses, and two prisoners. They were so completely surprised that the Americans came off without losing a man, and returned to their quarters six miles in their rear, near Ashley Ferry." The date of this skirmish is said to have been 4 Nov 1782. At about the same period Lt. Markland with a small detachment lured ten Black Dragoons (former slaves) into an ambush, killing or wounding eight and capturing two, as well as horses, with no American losses. Ten days later Markland went under Kosciuszko with about 70 others to James Island and ambushed a party of British who came to Dill's Bluff every morning to cut firewood. The woodcutters were soon reinforced to a number of about 300 with artillery. Five Americans were killed, including Capt. William Wilmot, and Markland and four others were wounded. This was the last action in the Carolinas, and Wilmot was the last Continental soldier killed in action. After the British left Charleston on 14 Dec 1782, Markland entered the city with other victorious Americans and was then stationed on James Island until August of 1783.

Sources: "Revolutionary Services of Captain John Markland," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 9, No. 1 (April 1885), 102-112. O'Kelley, Patrick. *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter*, vol. 4 (Blue House Tavern Press, 2005), 97-99.