

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of James Jack S8750

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of Virginia Tyler County Court September Term 1830

Virginia Tyler County, towit, Be it Remembered, That on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of September 1830 James Jack of said county appeared in court & made the following declaration on oath in pursuance of an Act of Congress passed, allowing pensions to Officers & Soldiers in the Revolutionary War, who are in indigent circumstances

The said James Jack aged 82 years, on oath states, that he was born in Cumberland County in the State of Pennsylvania, emigrated with his mother when about six months old, to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; where he was raised. That about the commencement of the Revolutionary War he turned out as a volunteer under Capt Samuel Taylor, on a scout against a party of the Creek Nation of Indians, who had just made horrid massacres of our people on the Packolet river [sic: Pacolet River] in South Carolina; that the party of which the said James Jack composed one, pursued the Indians, overtook & killed eight of them on the headwaters of the Packolet river; the balance of the Indians made their escape; they also recaptured 31 white prisoners from the Indians & found in their camp 62 white scalps; that in this skirmish the said James Jack killed an Indian, which he (as was usual in those times) scalped. On this scout the said James Jack served about four weeks, for which service he never received a cent.

The said James Jack further states on oath, that soon after returning from the scout aforesaid he joined a volunteer company of Light horsemen raised & commanded by Capt. Robert Maben [sic: see note below], that he served under said Capt. Maben more than six years as a volunteer in the Troop of Horse against the common enemy, that he served in the North Carolina line, the Regiment or Regiments to which he belonged, he does not now recollect; that while in service he was at the battle of Eutaw Springs [8 Sep 1781], under the command of Gen'l Morgan [sic: see note below], where he received a shot through the thigh; Also at the Battle of Briar Creek [3 Mar 1779], where he received two saber wounds on the head by a British light horseman; Also at the Battle of Camden [16 Aug 1780 or possibly Battle of Hobkirk Hill on 25 Apr 1781], also at the Battle of Stono ferry upon Ashley river [sic: Battle of Stono Ferry on Stono River, 20 Jun 1779], where he captured & took prisoner a British Soldier. Also at the Battle of Monk's corner [sic: skirmish at Moncks Corner, 14 Apr 1780] under the command of Colo Wm Washington, where he received a saber wound on the left leg; Also at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill [20 Jun 1780], under the command of Gen Rutherford [sic: see note below] against the Tories on the South fork of the Catawba river, in which engagement his horse was shot from under him. That he together with the army under command of Gen'l [Benjamin] Lincoln were taken prisoners in the City of Charleston South Carolina by the British Army under command of Gen'l Clinton [12 May 1780]. That sometime thereafter he received a discharge from the service by Capt. Maben & was let go on parole of honor by the British General [see note below]. The said James Jack also states that in addition to the foregoing Battles he was engaged in many skirmishes with the Tories. That he has no other evidences of his said services now in his possession, nor in his power to come at & that he stands in need of the aid & assistance of the Government for support.

It is also certified by the Court before whom the foregoing declaration was made that from satisfactory evidence before them adduced the said James Jack is in Indigent circumstances & stands in need of the aid & assistance of the Government for his support.& the court further certifies that upon an actual inspection made by the court of the said James Jack's person he bears scars upon his head, thigh & leg, evidencing the truth of his aforesaid declaration, all which is ordered to be certified to the War Department

State of Virginia                    } SS

County of Monongalia            }

On this 28<sup>th</sup> day of January in the year 1833, personally appeared before the county court of Monongalia, in open court, James Jack, a resident of said county, who being first duly sworn,

according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed 7<sup>th</sup> June 1832. That he is eighty five years of age on the 22<sup>d</sup> of next June - that in the spring of the year 1776 he entered the service of the United States, at the town of Charlotte Mecklenburg county North Carolina, under Captain Robert Mabin, commander of a troop of light horse attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Poke [sic: Thomas Polk] - (that Mabin he believes was the son of Colonel Mabin of Hillsboro [sic: Lt. Col. Robert Mebane of Hillsborough] North Carolina) and came to Charlotte for volunteers, that he with sixty three others turned out in one day, that they each found their own horse, saddle & bridle - that from Charlotte, Captain Mabin marched his company and crossed the Catabaw [sic: Catawba River] and joined six or seven hundred men at Dutchmans creek in South Carolina under the command of Major Sumpter [sic: see note below] - that from thence we crossed Broad river at Tuckasegee ford, and from thence we marched to the Golden grove, where we had an engagement with the Tories and probably some Cherokee Indians. - in this engagement we succeeded under the command of Sumpter - immediately after this engagement we marched to the chalk bluff on the Savanah [sic: Savannah] river, where we remained untill the British landed at Savannah [29 Dec 1778], and marched out to Briar Creek in the state of Georgia, about thirty miles from Augusta - we crossed the river still under Sumpter, and marched towards Briar creek, to meet the enemy - after crossing the river we were joined by Genl. Ash's [ sic: John Ashe's] troops consisting of about one thousand troops and the whole was placed under his command - that we met the enemy on Brier creek, and after the engagement commenced Genl Ash left the army and Sumpter took the command - the enemy forced us to retreat to Galphin's Mill on the Savannah river [probably near present Purysburgh], where we remained five or six months [sic], during which time Genl. Lincoln arrived [Benjamin Lincoln, Apr 1779], and a large number of militia and regular troops arrived. during the time that we remained at these mills, the enemy was encamped on the opposite side of the river - that it was late in the fall of the year, that we moved our encampment after the enemy who had moved to Briar creek - where we had another engagement and defeated them [sic: see note below]. they then retreated to Savanah, where they went on board of ships and set sail. Genl. Lincoln must have had ten thousand troops [sic] under his command - we remained at Brier creek two or three weeks, from thence we marched to Bacon fort [sic: probably Fort Dorchester near Bacon's Bridge] in South Carolina, from thence to Stono river, where the enemy had again landed where we had a severe engagement and defeated the enemy, drank some of their rum and tore their magazine up [sic: see note below] - that in this engagement he received a sword wound on the head cutting thro' his cap - the enemy under the command of Clinton, took shipping and went around to Charleston - the army immediately marched under Genl. Lincoln to Monks corner [sic: see note below] about twenty five miles from Charleston, which he believes must have been in the spring of 1780, where we had an engagement under Col. Washington with Tarltons troops [sic: Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's Legion]. in this engagement he was wounded in the leg by the sword of a trooper, and the bayonet of a soldier - that he personally engaged a British trooper, and was saved from being killed by his lieutenant Wm. Garner, but he succeeded in taking the trooper's horse - the Army under Lincoln went to Charleston [sic], and left him eight or nine weeks at Monks corner to recover from his wounds - that as soon as he recovered [sic], he joined the company in Charleston, where we remained until Genl. Lincoln surrendered to the enemy - we were then patrolled [sic: paroled; see note] and was never afterwards exchanged - that this must have been in April or May 1780 -that this declaration of his services is intended as a more accurate history of his services in the Revolution in addition to that made before Thomas S. Haymond esq'r. on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August last [not found] - that he acted as a second lieutenant in Mabins company, from the time he joined it until he was wounded at Monks corner, without any commission acting as such in exercising the company - that since making his declaration he believes he can prove his services by William Alexander [pension application S6496] and James Orr [S7282], who he has lately heard, live in Mecklenberg county North Carolina, whose testimony he hopes to be able to obtain - that these are the only persons he can prove his services by, that he knows of - that he recollects the names of the following regular officers Genl [Griffith] Rutherford, Col. Polk, Genl. Morgan, Captain Anderson, Capt. Munroe, Captain John Fifer [possibly Phifer] and a great many others—

That he was born in Cumberland county Pennsylvania on the 22<sup>d</sup> of June 1748 and removed to Mecklenberg County North Carolina when an infant - that after the close of the Revolution, he removed into Loudon [sic: Loudoun] County Virginia, where he resided until about twenty five or thirty years ago, he removed to Harrison county, and in 1817 removed from that to this county - that his age was recorded in his grandfathers bible, who died in North Carolina. that he does not know where it is - that he is personally known to John Shriver, John Harker, John Brookover and other respectable persons living in his neighborhood. that he is unacquainted with any clergyman living in his part of the county.

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 [signed] James Jack

[A letter from a William Smith of Charlotte NC dated Aug 1832 states that "Wm Alexander says that Mr Jack was in the army and served with him also a Mr Orr in our County who I have not yet see. Mr Alx thinks that Mr orr knows more about Mr Jack than he does all the rest are dead." On 25 Mar 1833 in Monongalia County John Merrill, 57, deposed that as a boy in Loudoun County he frequently heard James Jack speak of his Revolutionary services in the Carolinas.]

State of Virginia } This day [9 Jun 1833] personally appeared before me John  
Monongalia County } Shriver a Justice of the peace in and for said County Calib Gray a  
resident of Harrison County Virginia aged 67 years and to me personally known who after being  
duly sworn on his solemn oath deposes and says that he was acquainted with James Jack in  
North Carolina Charlotte town in the County of Macelenburgh & recollect of his joining Captain  
Robert Mabins Company of troop of Cavetry [sic: Cavalry] and acted as Lieutenant in that  
Company for five years & to the best of my Recollection he Entered the Service in the year of  
1777 he was reputed to be a very active officer and a good soldier & recollect of seeing his wound  
that he received in the battle of Munks corner one on his head and one in his leg at the Close  
of the war my father removed from that Country and [illegible word] he came to Virginia & have  
seen the said Jack so that I am confident it is the same James Jack & also recollect of that battle  
of Ramsowers Mills with the Tories and at Munks corner in which he was wounded  
Calip his Xmark Gray

Clarksburg 4 Nov 1835

To J. L. Edwards Com'r of Pensions

Being here as Grand jurors, Mr [W. G.] Singleton suggested as you had made no report on James Jack's case, that we should write you on his case, and if you hesitated in consequence of the applicants statement of services as an officer, to advise that a certificate issue to Jack as a private.

We are satisfied from Jack's pecuniary situation that a pension as a private would be accepted by him in lieu of all other claim

We are respectfully Your ob serv't  
D. Hickman Thos. P. Ray

Winchester December 26, 1835

Dear Sir I sincerely regret that Mr. John Leford[?] to whom you refer in your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst. is not in being. he died some years ago. - I regret it [one or two illegible words]. upon his evidence seems to depend the success of James Jacks application for a Pension. no man in my opinion is more justly entitled. I will again write to Col. Edwards on the subject.

Very Respectfully your obt. servt. W. G Singleton

Middlebourne April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1842

Dear Sir, I herewith send you the Declaration of James Jack, of this County; also a Copy of a Declaration Jack made before the County Court of Tyler in 1830 as part of the present application. Also the Deposition of John Merrill in support thereof; Mr Jack requests of you to present them to Col J L Edwards & bespeak for them a most careful consideration - Please look over the papers before you present them. You was I have been informed, on Fishing creek some

time last Fall & in the neighborhood of Jack, & if you staid there all night, you must have heard his case spoken of by the neighbors, and therefore know what the opinion of the neighborhood is respecting his having been a soldier of the Revolution. However it may have escaped your memory; I sincerely wish when you was so near him, that you had went & seen & conved with him, he would have satisfied you as he has every person that has talked with him on this subject - The late Mr. T. P. Ray (of Morgantown) was entirely satisfied, that he was a Soldier of the Revolution; so was Mr Singleton the U State attorney, who examined Jack at Clarksburg, & he informed me that he would so report to the Secretary of War - And as to myself, not a doubt remains on my mind of the truth of his declarations - I will send on in a few days another Deposition strongly corroborating a part, indeed the whole of Jack's declaration & I think from what I hear of it, that it will strengthen his claim, so that it cannot be refused If so it will be a great blessing to Jack in this his extreme old age, as he is very poor & has been receiving a small pittance from the Overseers of the Poor in this County for the last 15 or 18 years - but he does not get the tenth part of what is needed for his support

He however is principally supported by a relative who is also very poor - Please present the accompanying papers as soon after reception as your liesure will permit

Very respectfully yrs D. Hickman [David Hickman, Clerk of Tyler County Court]  
Hon'ble L Steenrod [Lewis Steenrod, US House of Representatives]

State of Virginia } Ss.

County of Tyler }

On this 30<sup>th</sup> day of march 1842 personally appeared before me Hezekiah Jolliffe a Justice of the peace in and for said County of Tyler and State of Virginia aforesaid James Jack a resident of said County of Tyler and State of Virginia aforesaid aged ninety three 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 provision made by the act of congress passed June 7<sup>th</sup> 1832.

The said James Jack states that he served in the Revolutionary war of the United States as was stated by him in a declaration made before the County Court of Tyler in September of the year 1830, made to obtain a pension under the act of Congress of the 18<sup>th</sup> March 1818; a certified copy of the declaration made as aforesaid is appended to this and asked to be taken & considered as part of this declaration; Affiant in addition thereto & to circumstances narrated in a former declaration drawn up several years ago for this affiant by Thomas P. Ray Esq'r late clerk of Monongalia County (now deceased) states that when in the service of the United States in South Carolina a part of the American forces (of which affiant constituted one) were retreating before a party of Tories and when likely to be overtaken they came to a large pond of which they were bound to cross, which was called as well as affiant recolectes Lagoon & he thinks sometimes called york or Little york that a soldier by name Gabriel Frost a brother to Capt. William Frost of the army, being unable to swim affiant being a good swimmer dismounted from his horse & took Frost on his back and swam across the pond with him and then returned and swam his horse over and long after the war, the said Frost came to affiants house in the county of Harrison in this state & told to affiants neighbours all the circumstances attending the transaction above spoken of & expressed great joy at meeting with affiant who he said had saved his Life: Frost after tarrying with affiant for two or three weeks, went his way. Affiant states that after the surrender of Cornwallis [19 Oct 1781] affiant was residing in Louden County Virginia and while there he and others of the cavalry were notified by public advertisement to attend at the Red House kept by [blank] Lacy Esq'r in said County at a certain time to receive a balance of pay due them from the Government of the united states; Affiant thinks they called it extra pay; affiant attended at the time and place and received Six dollars in specie as his pay which was paid to him by Mathew Rusk High Sheriff of Loudon County.

Affiant further states that about the year 1833 a certain John Brookover of Monongalia County Va. who had heard of Affiants revolutionary services came to the house of this Affiants & proposed to get a pension for affiant for the one half of the first draw Affiant consented to said Brookovers proposition and gave before a magistrate a history of all the facts of his service which was signed by affiant and as read to affiant was no wise different from affiants first declaration made before the county court of Tyler in 1830, not the one since drawn up by

Thomas P Ray Esq'r of Mongalia But affiant has been informed to his great surprize that it reads very different & claims pay for services as Major [sic]; a claim wholly false & unauthorized by affiant and inserted without affiants knowledge. Affiant has been further informed that said Brookover failing to establish affiants title to a pension as a Major, put in a claim for him to pay as a Lieutenant - this was likewise false, unauthorized & unknown by afiant at the time - Affiant states that part of the time he was in the service he served in a vacancy as Lieutenant, but never was commissioned & did not claim pay as an officer

How Brookover managed to perpetuate the fraud on the Magistrate before whom affiant made his declaration, affiant is unable to tell; But affiant asserts positively, that he never made pretention or claim to a pension on the score of having been an officer in the Revolution; nor ever told any other tale as to his service in the Revolution, than that given in the declaration of September 1830, & the last given previous to this, drawn for affiant as before stated by T P Ray Esq'r. As affiant can prove by all his neighbors, some of them being so for near forty years standing, that the history given by affiant of his services in the Revolution has invariably been the same, not varying in the least; And affiant asks that the first & last of his declarations on file in the pension department drawn up by honest persons may be considered & compared in connection with this declaration & upon which affiant rests his claim to a pension.

Affiant again asserts that any thing contained in any of the declarations procured through the aforesaid Brookover's agency contrary to any material matter to the first & last of his declarations, is false & forged & made without affiants privity or consent; and should not therefore operate to affiants prejudice.

Affiant states that all contained in the last declaration drawn up by said Ray is matter of fact, and affiant asks that the same be also taken & considered as a part of this declaration - Affiant has heard but is ignorant of the truth or falsity, that said Brookover went to Morgantown at one time and got the said Thos. P Ray to draw up a declaration in name of this affiant, from notes furnished by said Brookover, to be sworn to by affiant before a Justice of the Peace; what that declaration contained this affiant does not know, nor does he know whether Brookover ever shewed it to affiant; But this he does know that if he did & it contained any thing different from what affiant stated in is application made in 1830 & the declaration drawn up by said Ray at this affiants request; that the said Brookover carefully concealed it from this affiant - When said Ray drew up affiants declaration, (the one at affiant's instance) he declared to affiant that he Ray was perfectly satisfied of the Justice of Affiants claim to a pension, and he stated to affiant likewise that he affiant should have one - Affiant further states that if any other declaration, than this one appears in the handwriting of Mr Ray, that such declaration was not authorized by affiant, as he never was before Mr. Ray but once to get a declaration drawn, & If there is such other one, Mr Ray drew it up from notes furnished him by Brookover. This affiant further states, as heretofore stated that he has no documentary evidence by which he can prove his services & knows of no person whose Testimony he can procure, who can testify to his service

That he is acquainted with the Reverend James G West, The Reverend Thomas H Snodgrass, Reverend George Monroe, Uriah Morgan, Morgan Morgan, Apollo Stephens & Jacob Morgan & many other respectable persons of Tyler County who can testify as to his character for veracity & their belief of his services in the Revolution. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity but the present & declares that his name is not on the Pension roll of any state.

James hisXmark Jack

State of Virginia  
Tyler County Ss

This day personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the peace in and for said County in the State aforesaid Anna Hays (who I certify to be a credible witnss and who being by me duly sworn according to law She deposed and saith that she was living at the house of James Jack who is now applying for a Pension about thirty four or thirty five years ago and who was then living in Harrison County Va when a stranger came to said Jack's house and asked said Jack if he knew him calling himself Frost. Jack replied no; Frost then asked Jack if he did not remember saving a man's live when they were retreating in the Carolinas from a party of tories by carrying him over a water, Deponent thinks he called it york - when Jack looked Frost full in

the face and knew him and immediately sprang up and ejaculated "God bless my soul is this you Frost - Frost replied I am the man. At the same instant they met and warmly embraced each other and both shed tears of joy: Deponent states that Frost remained some weeks with Jack and during that time they talked most of the time about serving in the army of the United States together about the battles they had been in together and many of the circumstances that took place whilst they were in the Service; Deponent in the time Frost was at Jack's heard Frost frequently tell persons of Jack's neighborhood how he Jack had saved his Frost's life by swimming across the water aforesaid with him Frost on his back. the Deponent further Deposeth and saith that she lived many years from that time forward at the said Jack's and during that time she frequently seen Jack's discharge from the Service of the United States which was signed or purported to be so by a Captain Maben - that the said Jack had another paper in his possession which together with his discharge he took great delight in shewing to persons, neighbors and others that came to his house; these papers as before observed Jack was remarkably fond of shewing and reading which he not only read very often himself but would ask others to read them and often observed to his visitors, these papers show what I have suffered for the liberties you are now enjoying  
Deponent further saith that she has known the said James Jack for about forty years in which time she has very often heard him tell the circumstances of his Service in the Revolutionary War and that his narrative has always been the same in all its particulars and further the Deponent Saith not  
Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 6<sup>th</sup> day of May in the year 1842 [signed] anna hays  
Hezekiah Jolliffe JP

Pension Office May 14<sup>th</sup> 1842

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that the supplemental declaration of James Jack has been examined and filed with other papers. His several statements commencing with that of 1830 set forth that from an early period of the war he was in Field or garrison as a Dragoon in the company of Captain Robert Mebane engaged in all the actions, was repeatedly wounded, had his horse killed twice [sic] under him and finally being captured in Charleston in 1780 was paroled as a prisoner of war. This statement is not sustained by any evidence whatever and is impugned by the record of the North Carolina service. There was no such terms of enlistment in the militia whose service consisted of short terms for a particular and temporary objects. In the Line only were engagements & such long terms authorized, and the rolls of the Line sheweth that Robert Mebane was a Lieutenant Colonel of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Infantry in the Line and never commanded the cavalry of any period of the War. Claimants name is not borne on that or any other regiment of the North Carolina Line.

It does not appear that he is entitled.

I have the honor to be Very respectfully Yr. Mo. Obt. S'. J L. Edwards

Comptroller's Office No. Ca. Raleigh March 3d. 1854.

Sir Enclosed I return to you the Declaration of James Jack, with my certificate showing all the evidence that the records of my office afford respecting him. I have also searched the records in the Secretary of State's office.

The Commissioners of Army Accounts in their Journal remark that the Rolls of the Cavalry were missing in 1792 and attributed the fault to Col (afterwards Gen'l) W. R. Davie who commanded the Cavalry in 1780 - '81 & '82.

The declaration has very strong marks of truth, the names of officers &c &c are all correct.

The payments certified were made to a man of that name residing in the same section of country - Mecklenburg & Rowan Counties anciently joined.

Regretting the barrenness of the details I have been able to give you but begging leave to assure you that it affords me pleasure to render you any assistance which may be in my power, I am

Very respectfully Your ob't serv't Wm. J. Clark, Compt'r  
Hon S. P. Waldo Commissioner of Pensions

[The file contains a letter dated 12 Jan 1854 from J. G. West of Beateys Mills in Marion County VA to Dr. Zedekiah Kidwell enclosing the papers of Jack's case and requesting him to search for any record of Capt. Frost, brother of the soldier said to have been saved by Jack. Jack obtained a pension on 18 May 1854, and the pension certificate was sent to "Hon Z. Kidwell House of Rep." On 14 Sep 1854 Kidwell wrote from Fairmont VA to the Pension Office that he had pursued the case only after having been misled by James G. West into believing that Jack was still alive, but that Jack had in fact died several years before, leaving sons and daughters.]

#### NOTES FOR THE 1830 DECLARATION:

I could find no record of a Capt. Robert Maben, but Lt. Col. Robert Mebane was often called by that name. James Orr (S7282) referred to a Capt. Mebane who commanded a rifle company. Gen. Daniel Morgan was not at the Battle of Eutaw Springs SC, having retired shortly after the Battle of Cowpens on 17 Jan 1781. Gen. Griffith Rutherford was not personally in command at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill. It is, of course, also unlikely that Jack was there if he had been wounded at Moncks Corner and paroled at Charleston. After the capitulation of Charleston most Continental soldiers such as Jack were imprisoned for more than a year. Militiamen were paroled, meaning they were released on oath not to resume fighting until exchanged for a British prisoner. Jack's officers would also have been prisoners and therefore unable to discharge Jack. Note also, however, that contrary to the implication of Edwards in his letter of 1842, Jack claimed to have served mainly in the North Carolina Line rather than in the Militia. Indeed, only Continental service was covered under the acts of 1818 and 1820 under which Jack applied in 1830.

#### NOTES FOR THE 1833 DECLARATION:

As explained in Jack's 1842 statement, this declaration was fraudulently prepared by John Brookover and contains many errors. "Maj. Sumpter" probably referred to either Col. Jethro Sumner of NC or Lt. Col. Thomas Sumter from SC. In early 1779 Sumner was promoted to General and commanded a brigade of NC troops sent to reinforce the Southern Army under Gen. Lincoln. I could find no record of engagements at Dutchmans Creek or Golden Grove. William Alexander (S6496) referred to being in an engagement at "Goulding Grove on Reedy Creek in the State of South Carolina," saying it was during the Snow Campaign of 1775. Neither Sumner nor Sumter was at the Battle of Briar Creek, but Sumner was at the Battle of Stono Ferry. There was no second engagement at Briar Creek. Lincoln advanced on Augusta GA late in Apr 1779, but he was forced to return to Charleston because of the British threat to besiege that city. The British did not evacuate Savannah until 11 June 1782.

The American assault at the Battle of Stono Ferry failed, and the rum and whatever magazine the British had there remained inviolate. This battle occurred more than six months before the British under Gen. Sir Henry Clinton began the siege of Charleston.

Lincoln did not lead the entire southern army to Moncks Corner, but sent a detachment of about 400 under Gen. Isaac Huger. Lincoln and the bulk of his army remained in Charleston under siege. The Americans were routed in the middle of the night and so quickly that Jack probably could not have observed all that he detailed. The Americans who survived and escaped capture at the skirmish at Moncks Corner did not return to Charleston, but remained among the few who were not surrendered when the city capitulated. It is exceedingly doubtful that the British would have allowed Jack to remain at Moncks Corner for eight or nine weeks, and of course nothing like that period elapsed between the skirmish and the fall of the city.

John Brookover, who wrote this declaration also fraudulently prepared a declaration for Peter Haught (S6981). In a letter in Haught's file, J. V. Broughner, attorney for Haught's heirs stated, "Haught, Piles [Zachariah Piles, W10896], and Wade [George Wade, S7829], were pensioned, through an agent named John Brookover, assisted by a Mr Wilson or some other attorney in Morgantown. The parties refused to pay Brookover an exorbitant fee he demanded. Brookover took offence, visited Clarksburgh and informed W. G. Singleton, Esqr U. S. dist. attorney that the pensions were fraudulently obtained. Brookover was a cunning and unprincipled man, but very ignorant."

W. G. Singleton was a District Attorney who investigated many pension claims from

Harrison, Lewis, and other counties of present West Virginia. For details, see pension application S6111 of David W. Sleeth. Singleton often judged any error in a pension applicant's declaration as fraud, so his enthusiasm for Jack's original claim is puzzling.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

The file contains the following four undated memos:

"Col. Hunter lived in Charlotte during the Revo War. never knew but one Jas Jack, and he never was in any service after 1778 and soon after the war moved to Geo. with Col. Hunters father & died there. Jack."

[Written on an envelope postmarked "MORGANTOWN Va. NOV 26 (no year)]

Nov. 30

I Believe, the Statement to be, a mere fabrication As I was personally acquainted with the James Jack that resided in Charlott at the period he refers to. It is a Complete forgery in my Oppinion

J W Hunter

Mr James L Edwards

Sir Col jack who moved to Geogia was first cousin to me James Jack and Syntha Jack was Second cosins to me

I also knew a Robert Jack in Carlotte I also had one brother by name John Jack Liveing some ten or 12 miles Miles from Charlotte in the Nieghbour Hood of Sugar Creek

I am Sir yours James Jack

"James Jack - says that in fall 1781 he received from Capt Sam'l Kennedy son of Col. David Kennedy a regular officer who lived in Frederick Co. Va. six dollars in silver - this was called a present —"