

[Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements](#)

Pension application of GOARE (GORE), John (Elizabeth). W. 160

Transcribed by Sam Fore

1833 Overton Co., Tenn. John Gore, Esq., aged 72, having been born 18 March 1761 in Shanadore (Shenandoah) Co., Va., declares he enlisted 26 Oct 1779 for three years in the 1st Virginia Regiment of Light Dragoons, then under Col. Theodorick Bland, as a private. The regiment was afterwards commanded by Col. White. Lt. (afterwards Capt.) Gun commanded the company in which he enlisted, it being the third troop called. He enlisted at Albemarle Barracks, Va. He was acquainted with Col. Theodorick Bland, Col. White, Col. Washington, Maj. Jimison, Capt. Belfield, Capt. Watts, Capt. Yancey, Capt. Gun, Capt. Murray, Col. Bluford, Lt. Col. Haws. After he enlisted he was marched from Albemarle Barracks to Winchester where they wintered. In the spring they set out for the south and were marched from place to place until they arrived at Lanew's Ferry on the Santee River in South Carolina. On the march they were near Monck's Corner when some of our men met with a sore defeat from the enemy. At Lanew's Ferry they found Col. Bluford and Lt. Col. Haws. Bluford ordered Col. White's command to cross the river in search of the enemy, promising to send to our aid over the river 500 men and some artillery if needed. When they crossed the river they could hear no intelligence of the enemy until Col. White and Maj. Jimmeson with servants in disguise went among the Tories, where they soon received information of the British. They were thereby enabled to surprise a foraging party of the British at the house of one Harris, which was commanded by a British colonel named Ash or Nash. The colonel, sergeant and Harris made their escape and informed Col. Tarleton. The sequel may well be guessed at. We retreated to the ferry with all the haste they could. When they got to the ferry all could not obtain a boat for some hours. When the boat came the prisoners and a sergeant were put in it to cross the river and as they were putting off from the shore the British came up, shot the sergeant in the head, retook the prisoners. A battle ensued in which we were sorely defeated after losing all our horses, with thirteen men killed and wounded. He with five others secured themselves in a swamp close by the battle ground until covered by the night. They made their way up the river in the night time to a house some distance off on the river at which they called and obtained some refreshments. There they found Capt. Murray and seven men from Col. Washington's regiment. Here they obtained an old frail canoe and crossed the river, being thirteen in number. When they crossed the river they went to Georgetown, S. C., some twenty miles from where they crossed the river, where they met with Col. White and Maj. Jimmison who saved their lives at the time of the defeat by swimming the river. With others of the regiment they stayed there some days, it being May 1780. He remembers report said at the time that Col. Haws went to his knees to Col. Bluford, begging him to send us boats over the river, which Bluford refused to do from some motive believed at the time to be a bad one, so it was from the damage and exposure there or elsewhere he very nearly lost his life by sickness.

From Georgetown they were marched to Halifax, N. C., where they arrived in July 1780. Here he was taken to his bed sick on 26 July and there remained confined until 13 Jan. 1781 on which day he set out in a wagon for Staunton, Va., where he remained until May 1781, at which time he was wholly unable to perform duty of any kind, when it was believed by all best to send him home to his father's upon furlough until he would be able for duty. He remained at home for two years after the time of his enlistment expired, wholly unable to do a thing. His enlistment expired on 26 Oct. 1782. He has for many years past lived in Overton Co., Tenn.

Another version

Pension application of John Gore (Goare) W160 Elizabeth
Transcribed by Will Graves

fn52Va.
1/31/09

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decision as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original.]

State of Tennessee Overton County

On this __ day of __ 1833 personally appeared before the County Court and Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County of Overton in said State of Tennessee, John Gore Esquire aged 72 years on the 18th day of March last (1833) (having been born on the 18th day of March 1761 in Shenandoah County in the State of Virginia) 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 7th, 1832. Then That he enlisted in the Army of the United States on the 26th day of October in the year of our Lord 1779 for three years in the first Virginia Regiment of light dragoons under the command of Col. Theodorick Bland [Theodoric Bland] as a private soldier and which Regiment was afterwards Commanded by one Col. White, __ Lieut. (afterwards Capt.) Gun [sic, Gunn?] commanded the Company in which he enlisted it being the third troop called. He enlisted at Albemarle Barracks in the State of Virginia he was acquainted with Col. Theodorick Bland, Col. White [Anthony Walton White], Col. Washington [William Washington] Major Jimison [sic, John Jameson], Capt. Belfield, Capt. Watts, Capt. Yancey, Capt. Gun, Capt. Murray, Col. Bluford [sic, Abraham Buford], Lieut. Col. Haws besides others not now remembered after he enlisted he was marched from Albemarle Barracks to Winchester, where they wintered, in the spring they set out for the South and were marched from place to place until they arrived at Lanuds Ferry [sic, Leneud's Ferry]¹ on the Santee River in South Carolina on the march they were near Monks corner [sic, Moncks Corner]² when some of our men met with a sore defeat from the enemy at Lanuds ferry we found Col. Bluford and Lieut. Col. Haws. Bluford ordered Col. White's command to cross the River in search of the enemy he Bluford promising to send to our aid over the River 500 men and some artillery if needed. When we crossed the River we could hear no intelligence of the enemy until Col. White and Major Jimmeson with servants in disguise went among the Tories, where they soon received information of the British, they were thereby enabled to surprise a foraging party of the British at the house of one Harris, which was Commanded by a British Col. named Ash or Nash the Col. with 16 privates a Sergeant & Harris made their escape, and went and informed Col. Tarlton [sic, Banastre Tarleton], of British Army, the sequel may be well guessed at we retreated to the ferry with all the haste we could, when we got to the ferry we could not obtain a boat for some hours when the boat came the prisoners and a Sergeant was put in it to cross the River and as they were putting off from the Shore the British came up shop to the Sergeant in the head retook the prisoners -- a battle ensued in which we were sorely defeated after loosing [sic] all our horses with 13 men killed and wounded. I with five others secured ourselves in a Swamp close by the Battle ground, until covered by the night, we made our way up the River in the

¹ <http://gaz.jrshelby.com/leneuds.htm>. This location's name appears variously as Lenud's Ferry, Leneud's Ferry, Lanneau's Ferry, Lanud's Ferry.

² <http://gaz.jrshelby.com/moncks.htm>

night-time to a house some distance off on the River at which we called and obtained some refreshments. Here we found Capt. Murray and seven men from Col. Washington's Regiment, as well as now remembered, here we obtained an old frail canoe and crossed the River, being thirteen in number when we crossed we went to Georgetown in South Carolina some twenty miles from where we crossed the River, where we met with Col. White and Major Jimmison who saved their lives at the time of the defeat by swimming the River with others of our Regiment we remained here some days (it being the month of May 1780) I remember report said at the time that Col. Haws went to his knees to Col. Bluford, begging him to send us boats over the River, but which Bluford refused to do from some motive at the time believed to be a bad one, so it was from the damage and exposure there or elsewhere, I very nearly lost my life by sickness. From Georgetown we were marched to Halifax in North Carolina where we arrived in the month of July 1780. Here I was taken to my bed sick on the 26th day of July and there remained confined until the 13th day of January 1781 -- on which day I set out in a wagon for Staunton in the State of Virginia, where I remained until the month of May 1781 -- at which time I was wholly unable to perform duty of any kind, when it was believed by all to be best to send me home to my Father's upon furlough until I would be able for duty, I accordingly was sent home from Staunton where I remained for 2 years after the term of my enlistment had expired, wholly unable to do a thing -- I felt willing at all times upon the restoration of my health to return to the service, and considered myself a private Soldier in the Army of the United States liable to be called on at any time when able to do duty until the term for which I enlisted expired in which expired on the 26th day of October (1782), I never received a discharge from the proper officer, being still unable to see anything about it. This declarant now and for many years past has lived in the County of Overton in the State of Tennessee. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any Agency in any State or Territory.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid –

Certificate of the Court

And that said Court do hereby declare their opinion, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary Soldier and served as he states

State of Tennessee Overton County: I William Gore clerk of the County Court and Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions for the County & State aforesaid do certify, that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said Court in the matter of the application of John Gore Senior for a Pension.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this ___ day of ___ in the year of all Lord 1833 –

[The above document bears not signatures or attestations.]

State of Tennessee Overton County

On this 13th day of February 1839 personally appeared before me Doak N. Capps a Justice of the County Court of Overton County in the State of Tennessee regularly elected and commissioned to hold said Court the same being a Court of record -- Elizabeth Gore a resident of the State of Tennessee in the County of Overton aged 78 years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 7th, 1838 entitled An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows. That she is the widow of John Gore. She states she has often heard her husband the said John Gore say that he was a private Soldier in the Army of the United States in

time of the revolutionary war And never had any doubt as to the truth of his statement. She states that her said husband shortly before his death in the year 1833 employed General John B. Rodgers to obtain a pension for him and the said Rodgers drew up a declaration for him setting forth his enlistment & Services and the general circumstances attending said enlistment and services And the manner in which he left the Army which was dictated and approved by him before his death but that he was then sick and died not being able to attend Court and Swear to the same, which statement so drawn up in contained in said declaration is not variant from what declarant has always understood and believed to be the truth in relation to the enlistment & Services of her said husband. And which paper she here adopts and makes the same part of this her declaration which is No. 34-308. Her husband was a man of business & intelligence And she does not for a moment hesitate to say that he gave a true account of his Services. She further states and declares that she was married to the said John Gore on the 17th day of December 1781. She is enabled to state this fact positively from a family Record which shows the same which remained in her possession since the death of her said husband And which is in his hand write [handwriting] as she believes he told her he believed said record And also [with] him cohabited and made part of this her declaration marked No. 1 And that her husband the said John Gore died on the 7th day of April 1834. That she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place prior to the first day of January 1794 viz. at the time above stated.

She states that she has no other record evidence of her marriage nor does she believe she can procure any. She is now very old and infirm unable to get about. She hopes that her case is now made out so that she will be entitled to the bounty of her government -- if not it is scarcely probable that she will live to make many more efforts to procure a pension.

Sworn to & subscribed for made the 13th of February 1839.

S/ Doak N. Capps, JP

S/ Elizabeth Goare, X her mark

[fn p. 52]

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John Goare married Decr 17th 1781

Isaac Goare son of John Goare & Eliza his wife was born Sept. the 27th 1782

Margaret Goare daughter to John Goare & Eliza his wife was born Sept. 20th 1784

Ann Goare daughter to Jno Goare & Eliza his wife was born August the 24th 1787

Henry Goare son of Jno Goare & Eliza his wife was born August 15th 1789

Sarah Goare daughter to Jno Goare and Eliza his wife was born Sept. 23rd 1792

2nd May 1794 John Goare son of John Goare & Eliza his wife was born

1st June 1796 was Born Ingabo Goare daughter to John Goare & Eliza his wife

16th November 1802 was born Polley Goare daughter to John Goare & Eliza his wife

State of Tennessee Overton County

I Isaac Gore Junior makes oath that he is the eldest Child of John Gore deceased the husband of Elizabeth Gore his mother the foregoing declarant. That he was born the 27th of September 1782 according to what his said parents always told him And also according to the family record of his age he states that he is well acquainted with the handwriting of his father the said John Gore from having after seeing him write And he unhesitatingly states that the family Record of marriages & births exhibited No. 1 in the foregoing declaration of Elizabeth Gore is all in the proper handwriting of the said John Gore And that said family record contains the name of all of

the Children of the said John Gore by the said Elizabeth Gore. He states that his father John Gore died on the 7th April 1834.

Sworn to & subscribed before me 13 February 1839

S/ Doak N. Capps, JP

S/ Isaac Gore

State of Tennessee Overton County

Col. Isaac Gore Senior makes oath that his Brother, John Gore, the husband of Elizabeth Gore enlisted in the Army of the United States in the time of the revolutionary war and served a considerable time that he was furloughed in consequence of being sick, he cannot state the precise time he enlisted or served -- but has no doubt that he is enlistment and service are correctly stated in the foregoing declaration his general recollection corroborates said statement affiant is now near 73 years old and his recollection is greatly impaired and he does not wish to hazard stating positively any fact that he does not know to be true the said John Gore the husband of Elizabeth Gore departed this life in the County of Overton aforesaid the place of his residence on the ___ he and the said Elizabeth was married in Shenandoah County State of Virginia in a short time after the said John returned from the Army not as much as 12 months as he thinks he expects he was present when the marriage took place but is not certain that he was his recollection having failed him as before stated but he has a perfect recollection that they were married either from being present or from family tradition and report as they lived at the time he should have been married with their father -- he is well acquainted with the handwriting of John Gore the husband of Elizabeth Gore from after having seen him write and states positively that the papers exhibited in the foregoing declaration No.1 is all in his handwriting and that the same shows the marriage of the said John Gore and Elizabeth Gore together with the ages of all their children the said Isaac Gore further states that the said Elizabeth has lived in a few miles of him ever since the death of her husband John Gore and that she has remained a widow ever since.

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 13th of February 1839

S/ Doak N. Capps, JP

S/ Isaac Gore