

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension application of John Gass W7492  
Transcribed by Will Graves

Betsey                      fn50NC  
8/2/08

State of Tennessee, Greene County: September Term 1832

On this 5<sup>th</sup> day of September 1832 personally appeared in open Court before the Honorable Samuel Powel Judge of the first Judicial Circuit of the said State John Gass a resident of said County & State aged 73 years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the act of Congress passed the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1832, that he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, to wit that in and previous to the year 1777 he resided in Orange County State of North Carolina and volunteered under Colonel Moore to go on a tour of three months against the Cherokee Indians then in league with the British – and rendezvoused at Hillsboro North Carolina and marched up the Yadkin River to the Quaker Meadows, with a view of re-enforcing General Rutherford who had previously gone on an expedition against said Indians and information had reached the Country that said Rutherford needed reinforcement but before the reinforcement have reached said Rutherford the Indians had retreated & the men under the command of Colonel Moore returned after the expiration of his term of time but did not receive a written discharge. That after his return home he again volunteered under the provisions of the act of North Carolina for the raising of new levies, in the Town of Hillsboro aforesaid under Captain Griffy, the provisions of said act being that all those who volunteered & served for nine months, should be exempt for three years, thereafter, this declarant thereunder volunteered as aforesaid, and it being understood that General Washington stood in need of assistance in the North the volunteers under said act marched on to join the Main Army, as far as Moore's Creek & information was communicated that their services would not be then required they encamped for part of the winter and remained there until December when a proposition was made to the men that they should be furloughed upon condition that if the exigencies of the service thereafter require it they would recommence their time – believing that a future called would not probably be made they were furloughed to return home, in the month of December, having engaged some time about June or July preceding. But some time after the return of declarant under the before mentioned circumstances, the British landed at Charleston and the aforesaid furloughed levies were called upon to march to the South to repulse the British, and was put under Captain Little [probably William Lytle] & marched through Salisbury, Charlotte & to the South Carolina line where some of the militia mutinied on account of objecting to cross the state line, and were forced into measures & the Army marched under General Lincoln & Mootry [sic, William Moultrie] on the Savannah River near the Smokey Camps, from thence up the River to the two sisters [ferry] near the place where had been the battle of Briar Creek, & removed up & down the River during the winter – Moultrie with part of the Army having gone to Charleston, information reached us that the British had fallen in his rear, declarant with 300 men under Colonel Harrison & Major Harris by forced marches were ordered to the assistance of Moultrie by General Lincoln & with all possible dispatch did proceed to Charleston & there joined General Moultrie, having passed the British camp in the night, on the next night the British followed on & an engagement took place in Charleston in which the British was compelled to retreat into the Country, & the American troops left Charleston, and again came in contact with the British & had an engagement at Stono the Army again returned to Charleston & there remained until the expiration of the term of time of the new levies had expired & declarant was discharged by Colonel Archibald Lytle at Hillsborough on their return home, he said declarant having during much the greater portion of his time been Sergeant Major and was as such discharged by Colonel Lytle, which discharge he parted from to Joel Lewis and the same has been never returned to him, that he has no documentary evidence, nor does he know of any person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present & declares that his

name is not on the pension roll of any State, that his last trip was not performed under a year from the time of his starting until his return having served altogether about two years. That there is no resident minister by whom he can establish the following facts.

Sworn to & subscribed in open Court this 5<sup>th</sup> September 1832.

S/ V. Sevier, Clk

S/ J. Gass

[Leonard Stones & John Harden gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

State of North Carolina, Secretary of State's Office

I William Hill secretary of State in and for the State aforesaid, do certify, that in a book of settlements of the accounts of the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental line of this State in the revolutionary war I find that John Glass [sic], Sergeant Major was allowed the sum of forty pounds eight shillings and two pence (£40.8.2) for his services in the said line, which some appears to have been drawn by the Wm T. Lewis.

Given under my hand this 18<sup>th</sup> day of September 1833.

S/ Wm Hill

[On Feb. 25, 1853, Betsey Gass, 74, filed in Greene County, Tenn., for widow's benefits stating that she is the widow of John Gass, a pensioner at the rate of \$75/annum for his services in the revolutionary war; that she married him in Greene County on August 26, 1830; that they were married by one F. A. McCorkle, a minister [later affidavit said to be a Presbyterian minister]; that her name prior to her marriage was Betsey Rankin; and that he died June 14, 1840]