Armstrong, James [1]

Armstrong, James

by Elmer D. Johnson, 1979; Revised by SLNC Government and Heritage Library, May 2023

d. 1794

CAPT	AINS
Brickell, Thomas 28 Nov., 1776 McGlaughau, John 28 Nov., 1776 Popunter, Johan 25 Nov., 1776 Walker, Jisaph 25 Nov., 1776 Bell, Green 25 Nov., 1776 Cotton, Joidali 28 Nov., 1776 Macon, John 11 Dec., 1776 Ely, Lemuel 17 Dec., 1776	Vaughan, James 19 Dec., 1776 Dawson, Henry 19 Dec., 1776 Baker, John 6 July, 1777 Dayley, Joshus 12 Oct, 1777 Ely, Eli 12 Oct, 1777 Fortebec, William 1 July, 1781 Walton, William 1 Aug., 1781
LIEUTE	NANTE
Pays. James	Snowden, William 29 Nov , 1776
ENRIC	2NE
Mercer, John. 28 Nov., 1776 Dillon, Benjamin. 29 Nov., 1776 Dillon, Benjamin. 29 Nov., 1776 Caustauphen, James. 28 Nov., 1776 Myrick, Johns. 28 Nov., 1776 Bianton, Rowland. 28 Nov., 1776 Bianton, Rowland. 28 Nov., 1776 Wobb, Elisha. 28 Nov., 1776 Wobb, Elisha. 28 Nov., 1776	Bailey, Henjamin, 28 Nov., 1276 Harrison, William, 11 Dec., 1776 Harrison, William, 11 Dec., 1776 Shedge, Arthur. 1, 19 Dec., 1776 Whitaker, Hudson, 22 Dec., 1776 Goldwert, Hudson, 22 Dec., 1776 White, William, 17 April, 1777 Dryan, Benjamin, 27 April, 1777 Bryan, Benjamin, 27 April, 1777
EIGHTH R	EGIMENT.
WARA	NEL
	COLONELS.
lugram, James27 Nov., 1776 Lockhart, Samuel — Sept., 1277 (From 3d Regiment.)	Dawson, Levi 19 Oct., 1777 Harney, Selby 22 Nov., 1777
MAJ	
Harney, Selby	

James Armstrong's record information from the register of officers in the North Carolina Continental Line. October, 1884. Image

courtesy of Internet Archive. [2]James Armstrong, revolutionary officer, was a resident of Pitt County [3] during the Revolution [4] and until his death. Little is known of his ancestry or his family, but he was apparently a well-to-do planter and leader in his community. He was elected a major in the Pitt County militia in September 1775. On 30 Nov. 1776 he was appointed colonel of the Eighth Regiment of North Carolina Continental troops [5]. He was also a member of the Pitt County Committee of Safety [6] in 1776. In September 1777 he led his troops in the Battle of Brandywine, near Philadelphia, and his regiment suffered such casualties that it was dissolved and its remnants combined with the Second North Carolina Continentals. Following this battle, Armstrong presided over a court of inquiry into the conduct of another North Carolina officer, Colonel Gideon Lamb [7], in which the latter was acquitted. On 1 June 1778, Armstrong resigned from the Continental forces; he later became a colonel in the North Carolina militia. In this capacity he took part in the Battle of Stono Ferry, S.C., [8] 20 June 1779, where he was wounded. In 1780 he was in charge of recruiting for the North Carolina forces in the eastern part of the state and on 6 Feb. 1781 was made brigadier general of the militia in the New Bern area. Shortly afterward, he retired at half pay; he later received for his military services a grant of 7,200 acres of land in Tennessee.

In 1782, Armstrong became Commissioner of Confiscated Property for the District of New Bern and in 1784 a member of the North Carolina Governor's Council of State. From 1788 to 1790 he served in the state legislature. In November 1789 he represented Pitt County at the convention in <u>Fayetteville</u> [9], when North Carolina <u>ratified the Constitution</u> [10] of the United States.

James Armstrong died late in 1794, and his descendants subsequently left the area. According to the census of 1790, he owned and enslaved ten people at that time and may have had as many as four sons and two daughters.

Additional information from NCpedia editors at the State Library of North Carolina:

This person enslaved and owned other people. Many Black and African people, their descendants, and some others were enslaved in the United States until the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery in 1865. It was common for wealthy

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landowners, entrepreneurs, politicians, institutions, and others to enslave people and use enslaved labor during this period. To read more about the enslavement and transportation of African people to North Carolina, visit https://aahc.nc.gov/programs/africa-carolina-0 [11]. To read more about slavery and its history in North Carolina, visit https://www.ncpedia.org/slavery [12]. - Government and Heritage Library, 2023

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