

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Irvine Hyde R5464

Mary Hyde

f49VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

5/28/14

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have been inserted within brackets or footnotes. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. A bracketed question mark indicates that the word or words preceding it represent(s) a guess by me. The word 'illegible' or 'indcipherable' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. Only materials pertinent to the military service of the veteran and to contemporary events have been transcribed. Affidavits that provide additional information on these events are included and genealogical information is abstracted, while standard, 'boilerplate' affidavits and attestations related solely to the application, and later nineteenth and twentieth century research requests for information have been omitted. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading skills fail to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

State of Alabama Madison County: SS

On this 30 day of October 1832 personally appeared in open Court the Honorable William J Adair Judge of the circuit Court of Madison County aforesaid now sitting Irvine Hyde a resident of said County of Madison aged seventy 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 act of Congress passed June the 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. That he was born in Mecklenburg County in the State of Virginia on the 23rd day of February 1762 according to a register kept by his Father and now in affiant's possession which he believes to be correct. About the year 1776 affiant having been the number 2 (according to the regulation all the men were numbered from 1 to 10 and served in turn) was called as a militia soldier while living in said County for the term of three months his Captain was by the name of Richard Whitton, were marched to Petersburg and was there discharged, he does not remember how long he was in this tour of duty but believes about six weeks.

Some six months after this affiant was ordered out on a tour of duty in the service of the United States for 3 months to guard the fairies over the Roan Oake River [Roanoke River] to prevent the British from landing in this expedition affiant was in active service a good part of the said 3 months and was liable the whole time to obey orders at a moment's warning.

Affiant next after and about the year 1781 was called out as a militia soldier together with about 300 others for the term of six months to go to the siege of Little York said Army rendezvoused at H. Delaney's Tavern Elijah Graves was our Captain James Warrant our Lieutenant and Lewis Burrell our Colonel. From thence affiant marched with said Army to hog Island on James River and from thence to Williamsburg, remained there one day until orders were received from General Washington at what point we should join him, the Army was ordered to retire back and go up the River and cross above the fork that they might be out of all danger of the enemy accordingly affiant marched with said Army across above said fork of York River and down the Gloucester side to headquarters. On the arrival of this Army there was selected out of it for special service one hundred fifty Grenadiers of which affiant was chosen one and fifty well built men for light infantry. Affiant was put under one Stephen Mabury as Captain Commander of said Grenadiers and marched down near to the picket guard of the British and there remained on duty every day for about 3 or 4 months until he was discharged having nearly completed the six months for which he was called out to duty and for which whole time he was liable to serve if ordered by his officers. Affiant remained under the command of said Maberry until an order was

issued to attempt one night to scale the walls of Gloucester in the attempt of which affiant's Captain Maberry was the foremost with affiant and the rest of the Grenadiers except one company of Grenadiers of the regular troops which went before being first fire upon by the Sentinel then by the cannon of the Fort Just as the whole Army had reached the place assigned to it French troops and all being about 10,000 strong and when affiant had reached so near the wall that night that he put his hand on it the Army was ordered to retire every moment we expect [expected] the word to be given to scale the walls which no doubt would have been bloody work at least it was so thought by all, affiant's Captain Maberry having undergone so much fear during the firing of the cannon, and the guard and during that awful moment of suspense when we expected every moment the command to mount the walls that next morning he resigned his commission and returned home. Affiant was put under a regular officer after this and served under him until the siege was raised and Lord Cornwallis surrendered [October 19, 1781] &c, affiant cannot now recollect the name of this last officer under whom he served. Affiant remembers to have seen Colonel Talton [presumably Banastre Tarleton] on the day of the surrender riding a fine imported Stallion called Black and all Black, Affiant knew this horse well for he had once belonged to one Sir Peyton Skipwith of Virginia. After the British had surrendered and stacked their arms affiant was ordered with others to collect the arms that had been left laying about after this they were ordered to headquarters to their respective companies there obtained their certificates, affiant has lost his and were verbally discharged. He removed to North Carolina after the war and then back to Virginia and from thence to Tennessee and then to the said County of Madison where he has resided ever since, he has no written discharge, and having stated all that he remembers of facts that transpired so long ago he submits them without comment. He states there is no one in his reach by whom he can prove his services and that he has no documentary evidence of his services affiant has been informed there is yet living somewhere in the State of Tennessee an individual by whom he could prove his services but affiant is too old and frail to stand a journey to look him up, besides he is wholly destitute of means.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatsoever 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.

S/ Irvine Hyde, X his mark

[William Lesslie and Isaac W Sullivan, a clergyman, gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

This Applicant Irvine Hyde would state that since this Declaration was made out his son with whom he lives has removed to Moore County Tennessee, where he now resides. He therefore prays that he may receive communications directed to Columbia Tennessee to himself & in care of James H Thomas.

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I Francis Lewis late of Madison County in the State of Alabama do hereby certify that I have been personally acquainted with Irvine Hyde ever since the year 1781 who was then a resident of the County of Mecklenburg in the State of Virginia, and have reason to believe and do believe that the said Irvine Hyde was engaged in the Militia Service of his Country throughout the American Revolution – and that he has always maintained the character of an honest quiet and peaceful Citizen – given under my hand this 20th of August 1832

S/ Francis Lewis

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State of Tennessee Maury County: SS

On this Twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord 1832 personally appeared in open Court [before] James Wright & Tazewell S Alderson and John Mac Esquires three of the acting Justices in and for this County & State aforesaid, and Justices of the said Court, presiding, Irvine Hyde a resident of Maury County aforesaid and State of Tennessee aforesaid aged Seventy-one years, Six months and nineteen days, who first being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 – That he was born on the 23rd day of February 1762 in Mecklenburg County and State of Virginia – that his name and the date of his birth was Registered in the Church Registry by his Father, and a copy was furnished him by his father which she has recently lost. That he well recollects the contents of the said copy of the place and date of his birth. He has no doubt it was correct. He has no other evidence of his age from that he is now as is already stated 71 years 6 months and 19 days old. He further states that he entered the service of the United States in the year 1778. In his first Declaration which was sent to the War Department from Madison County, State of Alabama, it was erroneously stated that he entered the service of the United States in the year 1776. Declarant, though not a very infirm man for his age, is yet hard of hearing; and he supposes that the gentleman he drew up for him his first declaration misunderstood him, and when his statement was read over to him, he either did not hear it distinctly or it escaped his observation that 1776 was put in instead of 1778. But be that as it may, Declarant states that he did enter the Service of the United States as a Drafted Militia man in the year 1778 – According to the Military Regulations, at that time, all persons subject to Militia duty, were classed and numbered from 1 to 10. Declarant belonged to class No. 2. A draft was drawn from his class – and he was one of those that was drawn. The time for which he was drafted was 3 months. He entered service (being thus drafted) under Captain Richard Whitton in said Mecklenburg County in Virginia – Declarant was marched to Petersburg in the State of Virginia and was discharged there when his time expired. He thinks that he was drafted in the month of May 1778. He served the time out for which he was drafted. He further says that his first Declaration was wrong in this also. The fact is, it was drawn in a hurry, and there being a great many persons in the room while it was drawing, and in the confusion this inaccuracy was overlooked; for declarant does not hear well as he has already stated. He says that in the year 1778 from the month of May (from the best of his recollection) onward he served out the full Term of 3 months. He further says that by reason of old age, and consequent loss of memory he is unable to state the names of his Field Officers. He was in no Battles during this tour of duty. He marched directly from Mecklenburg County Virginia to Petersburg Virginia. The British, it was expected, would come up from Norfolk to Petersburg, and the Troops to which Declarant belonged were stationed at the latter place to guard it. They did not come however and of course there was no fighting. Declarant got no written Discharge. In the fall of 1779, Declarant was again ordered out as a private Soldier of the Militia service in the armies of the United States. He was ordered out by Colonel Robert Munford for the term of 3 months. The object of this service was declared at the time to be to guard the Ferries on the Roanoke River and to prevent the British Troops from crossing should they attempt it. Declarant lived at the time aforesaid in said Mecklenburg County Virginia. This was a very small Livy of Troops and they were divided into small detachments. There was no commissioned officer with the detachment that Declarant was with during actual. A man by the name of Hall was the Captain of the company, to which the little detachment belonged, that detachment was with and

Colonel Robert Munford was the Colonel commanding the Troops at the Magazine near said River and the Ferries aforesaid. Declarant, after serving 6 weeks of the 3 months, was permitted to go home – apprehension of danger having ceased. He lived in about 15 miles of the Magazine aforesaid on the Roanoke, and he only marched from his home in Mecklenburg County to the Ferries. He was in no Battles during this Tour of duty. He received no written discharge; for at the end of 6 weeks as aforesaid, he was permitted to go home, holding himself subject to be called out again at a moment's warning. He held himself in readiness to go, but was not called on, as no further attempts were made or seemed likely to be made by the British Troops to molest the Ferries or attacked the Magazine. When declarant drew up his first Statement he thought this second tour of duty was in some 6 months after the first; but by talking with Elijah Stone (the person who hereafter testifies) Declarant is satisfied that this second service was rendered in the fall of 1779 – and as the War Department object to the word "about," he would say that to the best of his recollection, he was called out this second time in the month of September 1779.

Declarant again entered the service of the United States as a drafted Militia man in 1781. After the Battle at Guilford Court House [March 15, 1781], the British Troops in that quarter after much maneuvering finally concentrated their strengths at Little York. It was a matter of great interest at the time to obtain American Troops sufficient to carry on a successful siege against Lord Cornwallis who was then in command on the side of the British. Declarant still lived in Mecklenburg County Virginia and in the latter part of July or first of August perhaps, a few weeks sooner or later, he was again drafted as a private militia man as one of 300 which was furnished by said Mecklenburg County to go to the Siege of Little York. The levy to which declarant belonged rendezvoused at Hal: Delaney's Tavern in the lower end of said Mecklenburg County. Elijah Graves was the Captain and James Hunt the Lieutenant of the company to which declarant belonged, and Lewis Burrell was the Colonel of the Regiment which included said Graves' Company – William Lucas was Major and a man by the name of Warpool was adjutant. This last man, though a good officer was quite unpopular from the sourness of his temper. From Delaney's Tavern, the Troops to which declarant belonged was marched to Hog Island on James River, and from thence to Williamsburg where they remained one day to received orders from General Washington as to the point at which they should join the main American Army. On the second day of their being at Williamsburg, they received orders from Headquarters to return back in part and go up the River and cross above the Fork in order that they might be out of Danger of the enemy. Accordingly declarant marched with the Regiment to which he belonged, crossed York River above the Fork and went down on the Gloucester Side to Head Quarters. On the arrival of these troops, there was selected out of them for Special Service one hundred men fifty Grenadiers and fifty to act as Light Infantry. Declarant being a stout active young man was chosen among the Grenadiers and with the others was put under the command of Captain Stephen Maberry, was marched down near to the picket Guard of the British Army and remained there on duty until Cornwallis surrendered. Affiant remained under the said Mayberry until an order was issued to attempt to scale the wall or bulwark on the Gloucester Side. The troops were put in motion, and the company to which Declarant belonged was foremost except one company of Grenadiers belonging to the Regular Army. This last named company was before and was first fired on by the Sent and then by the Cannon of the British Fort. Just as the whole Army had reached the place designated for the attack, French Troops and all being about 10,000 men, and when affiant had reached near the wall that he put his hand on it, the Army was ordered to retired. We expected every moment the word to be given to scale the wall or bulwark. The above Captain Mayberry having undergone so much fear during the firing of the Cannon that he

next morning resigned his Commission and went home. The declarant was then put under a regular Officer, but from old age and consequent loss of memory & from the fact of Declarant having been under his command only a few days he cannot recollect his name. He served under him until the siege was raised, and Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington. Affiant recollects to have seen Colonel Tarleton on the day of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was riding a fine imported Stallion called Black and all Black. This horse had once been the property of Sir Peyton Skipwith who lived in Mecklenburg County Virginia and Declarant knew the Horse well. After the British had surrendered, Declarant was ordered with others to collect the arms that were lying scattered about; after this day (the Troops) were ordered to Head quarters to join their respective Companies. A great number of prisoners were taken at the surrender of Little York, and a number were put in charge of the Troops to which Declarant belonged. Declarant with others guarded these prisoners about 150 miles in the direction of New Jersey, when they were given up to other militia who lived further north. Declarant then received a verbal discharge – from service and a certificate for his pay which certificate Declarant soon after lost. He has received no pay for his Services to the United States; and when he was young and able to work, he did not want any, but now he is old and poor and the United States are rich he feels that it is no more than his right to endeavor to get the benefit of the pension Walls. He was finally discharged about the middle of November 1781. Declarant lived in Mecklenburg County Virginia until 1783 – he then removed to Granville County North Carolina and remained there one or 2 years and removed back to Mecklenburg County Virginia and lived there 6 years. He then again went to Granville County North Carolina and lived there 4 or 5 years and went back again to said Mecklenburg County Virginia where he remained 5 or 6 years. He then removed again to Granville County North Carolina and remained 2 or 3 years he then removed to Mecklenburg County Virginia and remained 9 or 10 years – In these dates he cannot be specific. He was an overseer for men of more wealth than himself; and he removed backwards and forwards from one County to the other as inducement of wages was held out. He lived in the 2 counties above named in Virginia and North Carolina until the year 1817 when he removed to Bedford County in the State of Tennessee where he remained until 1830 when he removed to Madison County Alabama. He stayed there till last winter and then removed with his son to said Maury County Tennessee where he now resides.

Declarant states that he has no direct proof either Documentary or verbal of his first tour of duty rendered in the year 1778 – He received only a verbal discharge, and there is no man living in this State, nor any near a than the State of Virginia, that knows of his being drafted and serving in 1778 – nor does he know that any are living even there that could – 16 years has made sad havoc with the Soldiers of the Revolutionary war and he has had no communication with any of his fellow sufferers since he left Virginia.

For the second and third tours of duty above set forth he has no written discharge as he has already stated. But he has now the direct testimony of Elijah Stone who lives in Maury County aforesaid in said state of Tennessee. He was raised in the same neighborhood with Declarant – he is several years older than Declarant and has known him from his boyhood up to this time. By him, he can prove that he was in active Service as a private soldier in the militia at the Ferries on the Roanoke River as he has above stated. Said Stone belonged to the regular Troops and was not at home when Declarant was drafted in the second Tour, but he did see this Declarant in actual service as he has already set forth. And declarant further says that said Stone is the only man living in the State of Tennessee that he knows of by whom he can prove this second Tour of duty. There were many living in Mecklenburg County Virginia when declarant

left there who knew of declarant's having done the service here stated, but whether they are now dead or alive, he does not know – Indeed he does not know of any man now living who saw him in actual service at the Ferries on the Roanoke except said Stone. He was in the regular Service as is already stated and Declarant saw him & he saw Declarant as is above stated at the Ferries on the Roanoke River. Francis Lewis new Declarant in Mecklenburg County Virginia and his statement is again here with transmitted to the War Department. Said Lewis is and old and very infirm man, and it is impossible to get him to this court or County to have his statement retaken.

That for the third tour of Duty in the Service of the United States, Declarant has no written discharge: nor any positive proof except the testimony of the same Elijah Stone. He was in the regular Troops and was at the siege of Little York. He saw Declarant there in active service oath before he was taken out of the militia and after he was attached to the Grenadiers under Captain Mayberry. Declarant states that he does not [know] of any other person by whom he could prove this Service except said Stone. There may be some person living in Virginia that could. He knows of none. He has made diligent inquiry in the State of Tennessee. He has found no person that knew him in service except said Elijah Stone – that lives in said state. [The image of this page of the document is cut off at the bottom thereof at this point and there appears to be at least one line of text missing.]

[Next page]

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, Territory or District in the United States.

Sworn to and subscribed in Open Court the 12th day of September A.D. 1833

S/ Thomas J Porter, Clerk

S/ Irvin Hyde, X his mark

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Elijah Stone states that he was born in the County of Mecklenburg and State of Virginia. He has no record of his age; but he was told by his stepfather that he was born in 1754 which he supposes is not correct by a few years; but he knows that he is an older man

Sworn to and subscribed in open court the 12th day of September A.D. 1833

S/ Thomas J Porter, Clerk

S/ Elijah Stone, X his mark

[William S Burney, a clergyman, and Thomas T. Halley gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

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Questions by the Court of Irvine Hyde the aforesaid Declarant

1st Where and in what year were you born?

Answer. I was born in Mecklenburg County in the state of Virginia the 23rd day of February 1762

2nd Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?

Answer. I have no Record of my age. I had a copy of the place and date of my birth, which I believe was

3rd Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where do you now live?

Answer. I lived in Mecklenburg County Virginia when called into service. I have since that time lived in said Mecklenburg County Virginia, in gravel County North Carolina, in Bedford County Tennessee, in Madison County Alabama, and I now live in Maury County and State of Tennessee.

4th How were you called into service; were you drafted; did you volunteer or were you a substitute, and if a substitute, for whom?

Answer. I was drafted in every instance. I was neither a volunteer or a substitute.

5th State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served, such Continental and militia regiments as you can recollect and the general circumstances of your service.

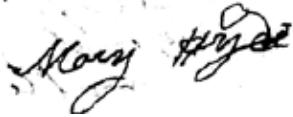
Answer. In the 2 first tours of duty, there was no regular officers. They were all militia. In the 3rd Tour general Washington was commander in chief. Lewis Burrell was the Colonel of my Regiment; but he was a militia officer as was Major Lucas and Adjutant Warpool.

6th Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, and if so, by whom was it given and what has become of it?

Answer. I never received any written discharge.

S/ Irvin Hyde, X his mark

[p 11: On November 6, 1848 in Bedford County Tennessee, Mary Hyde, 70, made application for a widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of Irvine Hyde; that she married him in gravel County North Carolina January 8, 1794; that after their marriage they moved to Mecklenburg County Virginia; that they thereafter lived in North Carolina and in 1812 moved to Bedford County Tennessee where her husband died January 13, 1839.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Hyde". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of a closing bracket.

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[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$26.66 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a private for 8 months in the Virginia militia.]