

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Hood S1534

Transcribed by Will Graves

f28SC

rev'd 1/8/11 & 8/26/20

[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 'indecipherable' 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 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

[p 4]

State of Tennessee, Fentress County} SS

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1833, personally appeared before the County Court and Court of Pleas and quarter Sessions now sitting for the County of Fentress aforesaid, John Hood, Sr., a resident of said County and State aforesaid aged about Seventy three (73) 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.--That he enlisted in the Army of the United States some time in the month of May 1781, for the term of Ten months (as he now remembers) under Captain Godfrey Adams and was a little time thereafter placed or transferred to one Captain Moore's [Francis Moore's] Company was attached to Colonel Middleton's [Charles S. Myddelton's] Regiment, the particular time not remembered but believes it was called the North Carolina line [sic, South Carolina State Troops] and that General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter] commanded. His enlistment took place in Burk [sic, Burke] County North Carolina from which place he was marched to Ramsour's Mill. From there he was marched to Columbia in South Carolina where the Broad and Saluba [sic, Saluda] rivers unite to form the Congaree River within 110 or 115 miles of Charleston, S.C. where he joined the Army under General Sumter. He was then marched from the Congaree to Camden on the Wateree River and Pine tree Creek distant 30 or 40 miles from Columbia. From thence he was marched to McCord's Ferry on the Congaree, where the Army was detained some days. From there he was marched down the country. The army was marched about and about from place to place, where he made various short delays (the precise time of the different delays he cannot undertake to state with any degree of certainty) consuming something like four months of this time, when he set out for the Eutaw Springs where they had a battle with the enemy on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of September 1781 [sic, September 8, 1781]<sup>1</sup> - He was in the battle on that day, and was wounded by a musket Ball as was supposed, through the inner part of the left thigh on the day of Battle he was still Commanded by Captain Moore, Colonel Campbell [Lt. Col. Richard Campbell of the Virginia Continentals] was killed on that day,. He saw General Henderson [William Henderson] on the day of the Battle, Commanding from the Eutaw Springs. He was taken to one Taylor's place, then waste [sic ?], and not far distant, here he remained until he got measurably well of his wound. His wound was Doctored by one Cornelius Didzard[?]-from that place he was marched as he now remembers to Orangeburg where he was detained a month or six weeks. He

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_battle\\_of\\_eutaw\\_springs.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_eutaw_springs.html)

was not well of his wound when he heard of the surrounding of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington. He has often seen General Washington. He has also seen Colonel Washington [William Washington], and was revered by him. He cant say whether Colonel Washington was in the Eutaw Spring battle or not. From Orangeburgh [sic, Orangeburg] he was marched from one place to another until sometime late in the month of April 1782 - at which time he received a written permit to be absent about one month or so unless sooner called into service, he did not go home after he received this permit until the expiration of the month, now making more than one year that he was detained in service. The precise day of entrance into the Army or the day of his being told that he was discharged and that he was no longer needed, he cannot undertake to state precisely. After the expiration of the time of the permit, he was told by his Captain he could go home, and that at home he would thereafter receive a written discharge, which he states he never did receive, for that he never thereafter saw his Captain, one thing he knows certainly that he was more than one year in actual Military service and by calculating the time of his permit he thinks he went something over one year. He has no documentary evidence whereby to show his servitude. He hereby relinquishes any 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. He believes he was born in 1760, but has no record of his age. His age was set down in his Father's Bible, which Bible is now or was at the time he last heard of in the possession of his Brother Thomas Hood of the State of Illinois. He will be able to prove by his Brother Andrew Hood that he left his home and departed for the Army and was gone for more than one year, with some other particulars. His Brother Andrew Hood is an infirm man so much so that he is unable to attend court, but he has obtained his affidavit sworn before a Justice of the peace.

S/ John Hood, Sr., X his mark

Sworn & Subscribed the day and year aforesaid

S/ John H. Richardson, Clk

[Peter Reagan, a clergyman, and John Culver [?] gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 8]

State of Tennessee, Fentress County

This day Andrew Hood came before me being a citizen of said County & State and after being duly qualified and sworn by me, made the following statement as a witness for John Hood Senr in his application for a pension to wit that he saw his brother John Hood set out leave home and start to the army of the Revolution some time in the year 1781 in the Spring perhaps about the month of May of that year. That said John was absent on the tour over one year before his return. He has often examined the place his Brother was wounded in the left thigh that said wound was inflicted after he departed from home and before his return. This witness has often seen many of the soldiers that went with his Brother John to the Army and heard several of them say they saw John while he was down with his wound. He has heard Richard Scott, George Brown & Richard Brown often make this Statement, that they started from Burke County N.C. to the Army, that being the then residence of them all at that day. He further states that owing to his great infirmity he cannot ride on horse back & that he is wholly unable to walk to Jamestown to give his evidence in open Court it being a distance of something like Ten miles.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1833

S/ Jn. B. Rodgers, JP {Seal}

S/ Andrew Hood, X his mark

[p 20]

Amended Declaration

State of Tennessee, Fentress County }

Personally appeared before me the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said County & State aforesaid, John Hood, Senior, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that by reason of old age, and the consequent loss of memory, he cannot swear positively as to the precise length of his service; but according to the best of his recollection he served not less than the period mentioned below and in the following grade: for one year in all, I served as a private, the year out say from 15<sup>th</sup> May 1781 to 15<sup>th</sup> May 1782 and for such service, I claim a pension.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10<sup>th</sup> day of July 1833.

S/ Jn. B. Rodgers, JP {Seal}

S/ John Hood, Sr., X his mark

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$40 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for one-year service as a private in the South Carolina militia.]

---

South Carolina Audited Accounts<sup>2</sup> relating to John Hood

AA20

Audited Account Microfilm file No. 3732

Transcribed by Will Graves

8/26/20

[p 9]

North Carolina Burke County July the 26<sup>th</sup> 1782

This is to Certify that I John Hood was one of the ten months Soldiers and hath bargained and sold his Chance of his Negro to Nathan Scott and give up his right of the said Negro to said Nathan Scott to draw in his Stead he the said John Hood has likewise made oath that he Served his time fully out and that he never Sold or bargained the said Negro to no other person but the said Scott and he likewise makes oath that he never [word obliterated] any thing more than three horses and one pair of overalls and two of the said horses is taken from him by the officers the other one was Lost in the battle at utaws [Eutaw Springs] sworn before me

S/ George Brown, JP

South Carolina [illegible] County } This may Certify that I John Smith have empowered William [illegible text] the pay & [illegible text] South Carolina John Hood who was a soldier in Colonel Middleton's Regiment and General Sumpters brigade as it will appear that the said Hood is entitled thereunto by the [illegible text] 1789

S/ John Smith

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Smith", written in dark ink on a light background.

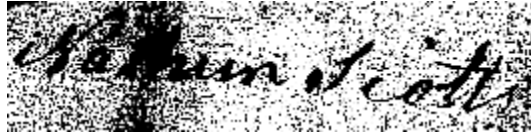
[p 10]

I do hereby assign over the right of the within mentioned Negro to John Scott given under my hand this 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1783

---

<sup>2</sup> The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AA) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name.

S/ Nathan Scott

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Nathan Scott". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored, textured background.

[p 11: Printed form of Indent No. [Illegible] Book [illegible] dated first of October 1784  
“delivered to Mr. John Hood late Private in Moore’s [Francis Moore’s] Troop, Myddleton’s [Lt.  
Col. Charles S. Myddelton’s] Regiment Sumpter’s [Thomas Sumter’s] Brigade this our Indented  
Certificate for the Sum of Ninety-four pounds Sterling being amount pay and bounty due him for  
Services in that Troop Together with Interest thereon from the first April 1782 to date hereof  
Agreeable to Resolution of General Assembly of the Eleventh March last.”]

[p 12: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by Philip Hart, Thomas Sumter,  
Thomas Sumter Junior and Peter Bocquet, Commissioner of the South Carolina Treasury. How  
these men acquired an interest in the Indent is not disclosed by the documents in this file.]