

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Zadok (Zadoh) Wood S3612

f22SC

rev'd 8/22/17

[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.]

State of Tennessee, County of Bedford }

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions May term 1833.

On this 9<sup>th</sup> day of May 1833, personally appeared in open court before Samuel Philips, John B. Armstrong, & William McClure Esqrs. Justices of the Court of Pleas & quarter sessions of Bedford County and State of Tennessee, now sitting, Zadok Wood, a resident of said county & State, aged Sixty Seven years and two months, 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 7<sup>th</sup> 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, and served as herein stated. He was drafted and entered the militia of the State of South Carolina, as a private soldier, in the early part of the month of February 1782 or 1783, he cannot recollect certainly which, but he recollects it was near the close of the revolutionary war, and he is positive about the month. He belonged to Capt. James Tinsley's company and the regiment commanded by Col. James Hayes [sic, Joseph Hayes]. He does not remember the names of his other company and regimental officers. He was mustered into service at Hammond's old store, in what was then Ninety Six District in the State of South Carolina. The day of the month, he cannot remember. General Pickens [Andrew Pickens] was the commander in chief of the troops to which he belonged.

Declarant states he marched under the command of the officers as aforesaid against the Cherokee Indians, and proceeded across the Saluda Mountain into the Cherokee Nation. The troops came to and burned as well as he can recollect, five or six Indian villages, at one of which, they came upon a few Indians and fired on them as they fled, two or three of whom they killed, and two or three, they took prisoners.<sup>1</sup> There was no general engagement during the campaign. The whites were fired on one day by two Indians from the Rocks & cliffs of the mountains, after which they immediately fled, and were not seen afterwards. After marching several days down the western waters, that is, down the waters on the west side of the mountains, and scouring the country, burning all the Indian towns they came to, without meeting any farther resistance from them, the troops was wheeled and marched homewards and after re-crossing the mountains and reaching the white settlements, they were verbally discharged by Gen. Pickens having been in

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<sup>1</sup> Veteran appears to be describing the campaign against the Indian villages described in [http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_indian\\_villages.html](http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_indian_villages.html)

service two months. It was in the month of April they were discharged, but the day he does not remember. He is confident, however, that the term he served was two months.

In the last of May or first of June following, declarant was called out again to guard Hayes Station against the Tories. This Station was situated on the waters of Little River. On this tour, he belonged to Captain William Mulwee's[sic, William Milwee's] company in which John Neal was first Lieutenant. He went out this time as he did before, as a private militiaman. Col. James Hayes again commanded the regiment to which he belonged, and he was marched directly to the fort above named. Col. Hayes was the highest officer in command at the fort. Declarant was in service this term, as near as he can recollect, three weeks, he is certain it was not less than that time; and being then taken sick, he was permitted by Col. Hayes to go home. The second day after declarant left the fort, it was taken by the Tories under the command of William Cunningham, commonly called, devil Bill Cunningham, [a/k/a "Bloody Bill" Cunningham] and Col. Hayes together with fifteen of the men was killed.<sup>2</sup>

In the month of July following, the day not recollected, declarant was again drafted, and marched in defense of his country. He was mustered into service in Capt. Joseph Goodman's company, at Simmons' old mill on Bush River in Ninety Six district. He does not remember his other company officers. The highest officer in command in the detachment of troops to which he belonged was Major Gordon. He was marched down the country towards Charleston against the British. He, together with the other troops under Major Gordon, were stationed at Bacon's Bridge on Ashley River, twenty four or twenty five miles above Charleston for the purpose of guarding that point. General Greene [Nathanael Greene], with the main American army was at that time, encamped six or seven miles farther down the river, and was commander in chief of all the American troops in that part of the country. While declarant was stationed at Bacon's Bridge, the British was about leaving the country [the British evacuated Charleston South Carolina in December 1782] and the war drawing near to a close, the Tories began to sue for quarter in large numbers, and he remembers that Genl. Robert Cunningham and Col. Thomas Pearson, Tory officers, came to Major Gordon under a flag, to ask for protection and to get the Major to furnish such of their men as might come in and surrender themselves with an escort to conduct them to Genl. Greene. Their request was granted, and large numbers of them came in for several days & nights, who was by the command of Major Gordon, conducted to General Greene's encampment. Declarant was in no engagement during this campaign and there was no memorable incidents recorded except as above stated. He served this tour as a private soldier and after having been in service four months, was verbally discharged by Major Gordon, when he returned home. All the tours declarant served, put together, make six months and three weeks, during which he was in active service as a private soldier, and for which he claims a pension.

Declarant was born in Frederick County Virginia on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 1766. He has in his possession a record of his age, which was taken from his father's family bible. He lived in Ninety Six district in South Carolina at all the different periods at which he entered into service. He has already stated, he entered the service as a drafted militiaman, and he never went out in any other way. He never served with any continental troops, and did not personally know any of the regular officers. Although Genl. Greene was his commander in chief upon his last tour, he never was immediately with Greene, but was stationed some miles from him, as already stated. After the revolutionary war, declarant lived in Lawrence county [sic, Laurens County] South Carolina until about twenty years since when he removed to Wilson county Tennessee, where he resided five or six years, and then removed to Bedford county Tenn. where he has ever since resided. He

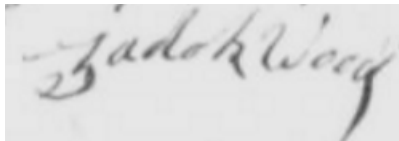
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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_hayes\\_station.html](http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_hayes_station.html)

has already stated, he never received any written discharge from the service. He is acquainted with and known to Theodorick F. Bradford, the Revd. William J. Wood, Andrew Vannoy & Thos. Couch who reside in the same neighborhood with him and who he believes will testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution. He has no documentary evidence and he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure, who can testify as to his service, except William Teague<sup>3</sup> of Wilson county Tennessee who can prove his first tour of two months, and whose affidavit is herewith filed.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever 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/ Zadok Wood



Sworn to and Subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

S/ Jas. H. McKusch, Clerk

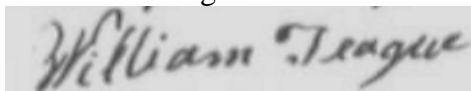
[William G Wood, a clergyman, and Frederick Bradford gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

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State of Tennessee Wilson County

This day being the 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 1833 Personally appeared before me John Smith an acting Justice of the Peace for said County William Teague who being duly sworn maketh oath in due form of law that he was seventy-one years of age the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of November last and that himself and Zadok Wood was mustered into service together in the service of the United States at Hammonds old Store in South Carolina at that time Ninety Six District that they served in the militia service under Captain James Tinsley and performed a tour of duty of two months against the Cherokee Indians that their commander in chief was General Pickens that they burned three towns and killed three Indians and took two Prisoners. The precise date he cannot recollect but it was in the latter part of the Revolutionary war.

S/ William Teague



[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$22.33 per annum commencing March 4, 1831, for service as a private for 6 months and 21 days in the South Carolina militia.]

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Another version

Pension Application of Zadok Wood: S3612

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of Tennessee } Court of pleas & quarter sessions  
Bedford County } May term 1833.

On this 9 day of May 1833. personally appeared th in open court before Samuel Philips,

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<sup>3</sup> [William Teague W208](#)

John B. Armstrong & William McClure Esq'r. Justices of the court of pleas & quarter sessions of Bedford county and State of Tennessee, now sitting, Zadok Wood, a resident of said county & state, aged Sixty seven years and two months, 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. He was drafted and entered the militia of the State of South Carolina, as a private soldier, in the early part of the month of February 1782 or 1783, he cannot recollect certainly which, but he recollects it was near the close of the revolutionary war, and he is positive about the month. He belonged to Capt'n. James Tinsley's company, and the regiment commanded by Col. James Hayes. He does not remember the names of his other company and regimental officers. He was mustered into service at Hammonds' old Store, in what was then ninetysix district [now Laurens County] in the State of South Carolina. The day of the month, he cannot remember. General [Andrew] Pickens was the commander in chief of the troops to which he belonged. Declarant states he marched under the command of the officers as aforesaid against the Cherokee Indians, and proceeded across the Saluda Mountain into the Cherokee nation. The troops came to and burned, as well as he can recollect, five or six Indian villages, at one of which, they came upon a few Indians and fired on them as they fled, two or three of whom they killed, and two or three they took prisoners. [Probably the skirmish against the Lower Settlements in present Oconee County SC, Mar 1782.] There was no general engagement during the campaign. The whites were fired on one day by two Indians from the rocks & cliffs of the mountains after which they immediately fled, and were not seen afterwards. After marching several days down the western waters, that is, down the waters on the west side of the mountains and scouring the country, burning all the Indian towns they came to, without meeting any farther resistance from them the troops were wheeled and marched homewards, and after recrossing the mountains and reaching the white settlement, they were verbally discharged by Gen. Pickens, having been in service two months. It was in the month of April they were discharged, but the day he does not remember. He is confident however that the term he served was two months.

In the last of May or first of June following, declarant was called out again to guard Hayes' Station against the Tories. This Station was situated on the water of Little river [in present Laurens County]. On this tour he belonged to Captain William Mulevee's company in which John Neal was first Lieutenant. He went out this time, as he did before, as a private militiaman. Col. James Hayes again commanded the regiment to which he belonged, and he was marched directly to the fort above named. Col. Hayes was the highest officer in command at the fort. Declarant was in service this term, as near as he can recollect, three weeks, he is certain it was not less than that time; and being then taken sick, he was permitted by Col. Hayes to go home. The second day after declarant left the fort it was taken by the Tories under the command of William Cunningham, commonly called devil Bill Cunningham [also called "Bloody Bill Cunningham"], and Col. Hayes together with fifteen of the men was killed.

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Bridge on Ashley river twenty four or twenty five miles above Charleston for the purpose of guarding that point. General [Nathanael] Greene with the main American army was at that time encamped six or seven miles farther down the river, and was the commander in chief of all the American troops in that part of the country. While declarant was stationed at Bacon's Bridge, the British were about leaving the country [completed 14 Dec 1782], and the war drawing near to a close, the tories began to sue for quarter in large numbers, and he remembers that Gen. Robert Cunningham and Col. Thomas Pearson, tory officers, came to Major Gordon under a flag to ask for protection and to get the Major to furnish such of their men as might come in and surrender themselves with an escort to conduct them to Gen. Greene. Their request was granted, and large numbers of them came in for several days & nights, who were by the command of Major Gordon, conducted to General Greene's encampment. Declarant was in no engagement during this campaign, and there was no memorable incidents occurred except as above stated. He served this tour as a private soldier, and after having been in service four months was verbally discharged by Major Gordon, when he returned home. All the time declarant served, put together, make six months and three weeks, during which time he was in active service as a private soldier, and for which he claims a pension.

Declarant was born in Frederick county Virginia on the 7th of March 1766. He has in his possession a record of his age, which was taken from his father's family bible. He lived in ninetysix district in South Carolina at all the different periods at which he entered into service. He has already stated he entered the service as a drafted militiaman, and he never went out in any other way. He never served with any continental troops and did not personally know any of the regular officers. Although Gen. Greene was his commander in chief upon his last tour, he never was immediately with Greene, but was stationed some miles from him, as already stated. After the revolutionary war declarant lived in Lawrence [sic: Laurens] county South Carolina until about twenty years since, when he removed to Wilson County Tennessee, where he resided five or six years and then removed to Bedford county Tenn. where he has ever since resided. He has already stated he never received any written discharge from the service. He is acquainted with and known to Theodorick F. Bradford, the Rev'd. William G. Wood, Andrew Vannoy & Thos. Couch who reside in the same neighborhood with him and who he believes will testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution. He has no documentary evidence and he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify as to his service except William Teague of Wilson county Tenn. who can prove his first tour of two months and whose affidavit is herewith filed.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever 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.

[signed] Zadok Wood