

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of George Hardwick S8674

Transcribed by Will Graves

f33VA

rev'd 2/17/14

[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 '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 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

[Note: No amount of deciphering by this transcriber could be brought to bear on this application to render it totally intelligible. It is a frustrating document because the handwriting is as clear and legible as can be expected on documents of this age. There simply are sections of it that were beyond my skills. Corrections will be appreciated by this transcriber.]

State of Kentucky, Lawrence County

On the 13th day of March 1834, personally appeared before the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said county now sitting, George Hardwick, resident in the county of Lawrence and state of Kentucky, aged seventy five years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of an act of Congress dated Jun 7, 1832: That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, to wit: under Col. Lynch [probably Charles Lynch] and Captain George Lambert in April 1777 in Bedford County, Virginia. The object was to join the northern Army. Lambert was a recruiting officer; he had recruited in Amherst County Virginia, he and Harman King and William Parish enlisted in state troops of Virginia for two years at the place and time before set forth (April 1777), he was immediately after the company filed [sic, filled] marched to Amherst County, Virginia, from there to Albemarle to the barracks, from this place he was marched to the north to join the army under Washington. Before the Virginia troops reached the Potomac [River] the [sic, they] all united, there was some difficulty about crossing the river. At length they all got over safe and went over into the State of Maryland and crossed a river some distance in that state, the name of which he has forgotten. After some time he was marched into the State of Pennsylvania near Lancaster and crossed the Susquehanna River in that state and the schoolkile [sic, Schuylkill River] also, or rather went down it and in June he was marched into the City of Philadelphia. The British were about this time on their way to take Philadelphia. The most of the regular army were then in New Jersey that joins Pennsylvania, thence many regiments of Militia daily arriving. He was not quartered right in the City but was quartered in the suburb of the City. He remained but a short time. He was then marched over into the state of New Jersey and joined the army from New Jersey, the which army crossed a large river, and in July or August he thinks the British marched toward Philadelphia. In the same month the two armies met [at] a place called Brandywine [September 11, 1777] where the two armies had a desperate battle ensued in which the Americans were defeated. He was in the battle of Germantown [October 4, 1777] in the same year in which place the American forces were also defeated. The British were now in possession of Philadelphia and kept it that year. The American army marched off the battle ground and left the British in the possession of Germantown and no more battles ensued that year between Washington and the British Troops. During that year he staid in winter quarters at Valley Forge where his Captain Lambert was tried for stealing a hat and was cashiered [January 18, 1778] and he left the army. This will be found to be the fact by reference to his case. This applicant was permitted to come home to Virginia to see his parents. He did

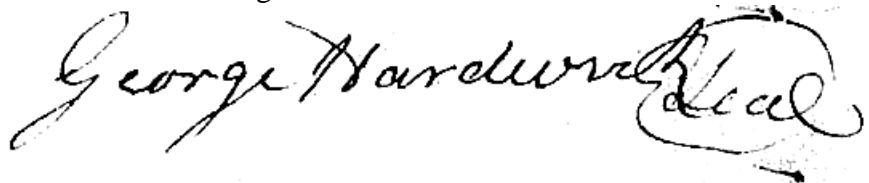
so and came home with Captain Lambert. Many came home on paroles to see their friends and families. He has forgotten the month he got back but believes it was in March 1778. He remained at home he thinks about four or perhaps five weeks when he returned to the service. Those belonging to Virginia in upper counties in Campbell, Prince Edward and Bedford County that were out on parole were ordered to join Capt. Nathaniel Rice, an officer belonging to the Virginia establishment. He went into the service under him at Prince Edward Courthouse, Virginia. From there he was marched directly to old Jamestown on the River and marched for the North to headquarters. He marched through Maryland into Pennsylvania though by the way of Wilmington in Delaware or Pennsylvania, he forgets which. He then marched to Philadelphia the American army having made them give that place up. He came up with the main army after incessant marching under General Washington. This was but two days before the battle [June 28, 1778] of Monmouth in which he was in. This battle was fought sometime in the summer of 1778. In July he thinks, but the length of time being so long, he cannot remember positively everything or one tenth that occurred for he was young and soldiers knew nothing but the order of their officers. From this place he was marched back to Philadelphia where he remained until October 1778 when he was marched with many of the Virginia troops back to that state. He marched directly to Prince Edward where the troops arrived early in the winter. The troops brought along with them some British prisoners and there being so also at Prince Edward Courthouse where there was a barracks kept. He guarded the prisoners in the barracks at Prince Edward Courthouse until his time expired. The spring following he thinks in April or May 1779, he was discharged from the service of the state for two years service and his discharge was signed by Nathan Rice at Prince Edward Courthouse 2 years

In the Spring 1780, in March, a call was made for men to engage to go to Kentucky which at that time was a part of Virginia. He engaged as a volunteer under Capt. Charles Gwadkins. His name was always pronounced Watkins but he spelled his name Gwatkins. The company consisted of thirty-three men. It was in Bedford the company started from. Gwatkins lived in that county also in March 1780 as aforesaid he marched across the blue ridge and through the western part of Virginia, crossed New River and marched on to Powell's Valley. There was in this valley but a few settlers and they were chiefly all fortified. He states there was no settlement from Cumberland Gap to Boonesboro [sic, Boonesboro] on the Kentucky River, a distance between one and two hundred miles and that an entire wilderness. On the way the company would sometimes keep bones [sic, Boone's?] old track, but generally keep off of it for fear of the Indians. He at length arrived at Boonesboro in the month of April 1780 about the 20th. The buckeye and sugar trees were the only timber put out. Col. Boone [sic, Daniel Boone] was in the fort and Col. Dick Callaway [Richard Callaway] also. There was not more than thirty effective men in the fort and the company of Gwatkins, who was a son-in-law of Col. Dick Callaway, was raised for the express purpose of protecting Boonesboro. The Company divided into scouting parties and while the settlers were at work making corn, the powder had got scarce and he was sent up to three forks of Kentucky River at a saltpetre [sic, saltpeter] cave about 2 miles up the north fork and on the north side of the Kentucky River but three went, to wit Flaunders Callaway a brother's son of Col. Callaway and Benjamin Dunaway. This was in the month of July 1780. We arrived at the aforesaid place and worked hard and made enough powder to do the fort for some time. The powder was carried down in a canoe down the Kentucky River. During this time no Indians molested us from making powder. In September 1780 he got back to the fort and continued to scout until the leaves were all fallen. The Indians did not annoy or attack the fort or kill any of the settlers that winter 1780 but in October past he went with Boone to the Blue Licks at the lower to make salt forts and the Indians broke us up and took several and all the kettles. He returned to Boonesboro by himself through the woods and this winter he stayed there and as he has before stated, no interference took place with fort by the Indians either to the fort or the settlement around. He remained guarding the fort and on constant duty until his time of service expired in March 1781. He received his discharge from Gwatkins at Boonesboro. He knew during his service in the fort many officers and persons that he will now mention

a few of them: Col Callaway, Col Ben Logan [Benjamin Logan] were all the officers in commission that were in the fort. Sometime there were many private individuals who sometimes acted as officers but who were not commissioned as he understood: John Holder, Nicholas Anderson, John Smith, Michael Stoner, Flanders Callaway, Simon Kenton, Whitson George, John George and Squire Boone. Many others that he could mention as a great many persons moved to Kentucky in the year 1780. A man by the name of Hoy he during this last years service after he got into the district of Kentucky, marched only in Kentucky. The circumstances of his service are as above detailed. He served with no Continental Regiments or companies during his service.

In the month of May 1781 he went back to Virginia to Bedford County, Virginia. He in August 1781 substituted for three months for David Wade tour, under Capt. Jacob Moon, Col. Blueford [possibly Abraham Buford], Lieutenant was William Williams the place of rendering was at new London in Campbell [County] once in Bedford [County], and from this place he marched to [the] place where Lynchburg is now. There was a Ferry kept at the place at this place he crossed James River and as hard as he could to York. His company marched directly for the American army. The militia was flocking in every day. On the 12th of September he joined the American line under Washington and the French Officer where he remained during the whole siege and until Lord Cornwallis surrendered [October 19, 1781]. He witnessed that surrender. He was not in the storm [storming] of Pigeon Hill which took place a few days before the surrender but was in all the balance of the conflict during the time the siege lasted. After the surrender he was marched with some prisoners to Albemarle Barracks and there deposited them and on November 19th day he received his discharge for his three months of substitution for David Wade. That discharge he gave to Mr. Wade on his return to Bedford. He knew many continental officers and regiments. He knew Gen. Lafayette, Gen. Lloiling [? could be "Stirling"], Gen. Cadwallender [sic, Cadwallader], Major Lee, Gen. Smallwood, Col. Ben Williams, Gen. Locke, Gen. Mullenburg [sic, Peter Muhlenberg], Col. Blueford and many others that he has seen. The [indecipherable word]¹ between an officer and soldier was such as not to leave very expressive recollection about them. There was no intimacy between a soldier and an officer. He has no documentary evidence in his favor. His discharge was destroyed in Clark County, Kentucky on [indecipherable word or words]² and every paper he had were destroyed by fire. Which facts are well known to the Hon. Henry Daniel, the former representative to Congress and by Amos Davis the present one thinks knows the fact from having heard so ever since he was a boy, and many others. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension and annuity except the present and declares his name is not on the pension role of the agency of any state. Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.


S/ George Hardwick

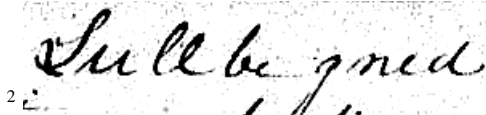


[Thomas Kirk, a clergyman, and James Ward gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 10]

1. Where and in what year were you born?

¹ 

² 

Ans. In Amherst County, Virginia on the 31st of Aug 1759.

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

Ans. He had which was taken from his fathers record in his Bible which was burnt in his home in Clark, Kentucky.

How were you called into service? Were you drafted? Did you volunteer or were you a substitute and if a substitute, for whom?

Ans. By enlistment for two years the first time. I volunteered for 1 year the second time and a substitute for David Wade the third.

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

Ans. When the army in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, he saw very many regular officers to wit Gen. Heath [William Heth?], Gen. Sterling [William Alexander, Lord Stirling?], Col. Lee [Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee], Gen. Lee [Charles Lee], Gen. Greene [Nathanael Greene], Gen. Lawson [Robert Lawson], Col. Morgan [Daniel Morgan], Gen. Mercer [Hugh Mercer], Col. Williams, Maj. Henderson, Capt. John H. Allen, and many brigadiers. Besides there was Col. CATERON [?], Maj. Mallow, Col. McBride, Col. Dashield, Col. Bradford, Col. Stansbury, Col. Johnson, Col. Henry T. Clary, Capt. John Gayle, Col. Clayton, Capt. Jesse Kincaid, Col. Buford, Col. Mays, Col. Paxton, Col. Moore, Col. Dawson, Capt. Rice, Col. Brown, Col. Smith, Maj. James, Capt. John F. Dean, Capt. Robert T. Dollyhom, Col. Pikring, Col. Miles, all belonging to the militia regiments. Some lived in Pennsylvania, some in New Jersey, some in Virginia, some in Maryland and Connecticut as he was told. When he Kentucky he knew Gen. Clark [John Rogers Clark], Col. Boone [Daniel Boone], Col. Trig [Stephen Trigg] and Todd [Col. John Todd] were killed in the battle of the Blue Licks. He was in that battle also. The circumstances of his service are these. In 1777 he enlisted in Bedford County, Virginia for two years. He was marched to the north. He was in Philadelphia before and after it was taken by the British, he was in the Battle of Germantown, Monmouth and also at Brandywine under Gen. Wayne [Anthony Wayne] and he wintered one winter at the Valley Forge where the American army wintered. He was in the service 2 years the first time and was discharged at Prince Edward Courthouse in Virginia. He volunteered and went to Kentucky to the relief of Boonesborough in 1780 and served there one year and came home to Virginia and substituted three months time for David Wade and was at the siege of York when Cornwallis was taken. He was discharged at Albemarle Barracks and then came to Bedford.

Did you ever receive a discharge from your service and if so by whom was it given and what is become of it?

Ans. Yes three discharges one for two years, one for one year and one for three months for Wade when he was substituted for him, all except Wades were burnt in his house in Clarke County there given the first by Capt. Rice the second by Gwatkins and the third by Jacob Moon.

State the names or persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief of your services as a soldier of the Revoluton.

Ans. There is James War, V. Reuben Crum, William Williams, Joshua Jones, Madison Wilson [? could be "Welman" but written over], Samuel Indicut, Michael Welman, Jordan Clay, Ben Burchett, Col. Johns and Col. Jos R. Ward, Gen. Thompson Ward who lives in Greenup formerly a neighbor and the Rev. Thos Kirk.

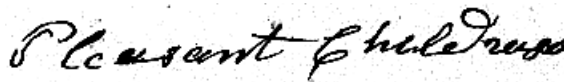
[p 23]

The deposition of James Ward³ aged seventy-three years old who upon his Oath states that during the 17__he became acquainted with George Hardwick that he served in the American Revolution for about one year in Kentucky that he saw at the battle of the blue licks [August 19, 1782] after the revolution Army that he has always sustained the character of an honest man and that he Hardwick has always told him that he served in the revolution in Pennsylvania and that he stated that he did so directly afterwards, that Hardwick lives a very near neighbor to him now, that Hardwick was stationed at Boonesborough where he this affiant frequently was and further this affiant saith not. Sworn before me
S/ James Ward, X his mark

[attested March 14, 1834 by N. R. Mollett]

[p 25]

The Deposition of Pleasant Childress⁴ a Revolutionary Soldier (a regular) and on the pension list of the Kentucky agency he states that he entered the service of the United States during the American Revolution in North Carolina & that the State troops of North Carolina under General Sumner [Jethro Sumner] was nine months man & that there was drafted for nine months, six months, two months & three months, that he served with George Hardwick in the American Revolution and has a distinct recollection of him & was under the same Captain & General that he cannot be mistaken on that subject, that he is the same man.



[Attested in Pike County [Kentucky] on April 8, 1832]

[p 28]

State of Kentucky Lawrence County Sgt.

James Norton⁵ states that he became acquainted with George Hardwick during the revolution, and that said George Hardwick served for a long time in the revolution he was near two years in the North, that he knows said George Hardwick to be the same man that they were followed countymen, and from Virginia, he does not say that he was an actual eyewitness to said Hardwick services, but knows of his services by seeing him start and returned from the North but at one time they served under the same Captain and that they were at the siege of York when Lord Cornwallis was taken.

S/ James Norton, X his mark

[Attested in Lawrence County Kentucky May 19, 1834]

[p 31]

Lawrence County Sgt. [Kentucky]

Peter Sullivane⁶ states that in the year 1780 he sold George Hardwick in the American service as a common soldier. That he served together in the Army for a long time – and further this deponent saith not.

S/ Peter Sullivan, X his mark

[Attested in Lawrence County Kentucky May 20, 1834]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a private in the Virginia service for 2 years.]

³ Possibly the same man as [James Ward W1105](#)

⁴ [Pleasant Childers R1924](#)

⁵ [James Norton S38266](#)

⁶ probably the same man as [Peter Sullivan W3736](#)