

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of John Hodges W10117

Frances Hodges

f66SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

1/5/11: rev'd 8/20/22

[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' or 'undeciphered' 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. Researchers should not rely solely on the transcripts but should review the originals for themselves. These transcripts are intended as an aid to research, not to be used in lieu thereof.]

[p 10]

State of South Carolina Abbeville District

On this twenty third day of October 1832 personally appeared in open court before the Honorable Richard Gantt Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas & General Sessions for the said State & District now sitting John Hodges a resident of Abbeville District in the State of South Carolina aged sixty seven 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 7th 1832. –

That he entered the service of the United States at the age of fifteen as a volunteer and private on or about the first day of April 1780 and was enrolled as such under the command of Captain Samuel Rosamond who commanded a beat or militia company in the then District of Ninety Six, now Abbeville, in the State of South Carolina that he was marched in said company from Ninety Six district to a place called Beach Island in this State near Augusta in the State of Georgia where he was taken sick and left by his company under the care of one Captain Tutt [Benjamin Tutt] a regular Officer,<sup>1</sup> under whose care he soon recovered and under whom he done and performed service and duty for at least the period of one month and then returned home, where he soon again rejoined Captain Rosamond's Company who had also returned from an attempt to aid Charleston but who had heard of the fall of that place in May 1780<sup>2</sup> on his march to its relief and then returned to the aid of the upper Country where from the time of the fall of Charleston the Tories became formidable and dangerous to the friends of liberty by not only their own acts of murder, rapine & plunder but by influencing inciting and exciting the Indians on the borders of South Carolina to every savage and rapacious act of cruelty and outrage towards the Whigs and they the Tories, frequently themselves taking the lead in plunder and depredations, these state of things existing at that time in full energy against the comparatively few friends of liberty in Carolina, gave to those friends almost constant and active employment in opposing in every manner they could this double enemy until a third enemy the British under Col. Cruger [John Harris Cruger] affected a lodgment of their force in the District of Ninety Six at a place called Ninety Six or perhaps Cambridge which force together with their allies the

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<sup>1</sup> Sic, Benjamin Tutt was a captain in an Independent Company designated to be entitled to the same benefits as members of the South Carolina Continental line.

<sup>2</sup> Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] Battle of Charleston  
<http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/800401-charleston/>

Tories and Indians kept the surrounding settlements or country in a subjected State, until the arrival of Gen. Greene [Nathanael Greene] with his forces before Cambridge to which he laid siege,<sup>3</sup> and to which place the Whigs of the country flocked to aid the procedures, in driving or expelling the British. The applicant was marched in Captain Rosamond's company with all the Whig militia of the Country who were all under the command of Colonel or General Pickens [Andrew Pickens] to succor and aid General Greene in his advances against Colonel Cruger at Cambridge or Ninety Six and continued there in active employment against the besieged British under General Greene until he raised the siege in June 1781 and marched his force as well as the force under General Pickens towards the Congaree River in this state at which place General Greene ordered General Pickens with his militia to the Orangeburg post, and to the upper parts of South Carolina to check the Tories in that section of country accordingly the applicant in Captain Rosamond's Company was marched back to the District of Ninety Six and then soon after discharged. The applicant at the siege of Cambridge lost a horse saddle & bridle, appraised at \$100 which fell into the hands of the British & for which he never received one cent in any way towards the payment for his loss directly or indirectly and that from the best of his recollection he computes this tour of service and duty to be at least nine months.

The applicant John Hodges shortly after his return aforesaid with Captain Rosamond, from Greene's Army, volunteered his services for six months under a Captain Samuel Moore, a partisan officer of mounted men in whose company he performed active and constant duty for six months & towards the latter part of his service he acted as second Lieutenant of the Company, but how long he done Lieutenant's duty in this Corps, he cannot recollect he however continued in this company until Captain Moore was killed, while alone and unattended by a skirmishing party of Tories under the command of the notorious William Cunningham who is in South Carolina to this day distinguished by the name of Bloody Cunningham but when Captain Moore was killed the applicant cannot tell, but thinks it was in the year 1781.

The applicant subsequently then volunteered his services for six months under a Captain Robert Maxwell a partisan officer of mounted men sometime in the latter part of the year 1781 and he in Captain Robert Maxwell's company together with a number of other troops were ordered to march to the Cherokee country by General Pickens who in person conducted this expedition,<sup>4</sup> against the Indians the Army entered the Cherokee nation & arrived at Choota [sic, Chota] town where a battle was fought & terminated in the defeat of the Indians a large number of whom were put to flight, 40 or 50 killed and about 100 of them taken prisoners, Chota town burned, besides other Indian villages & their corn destroyed, after which the Army returned to the settlements where peace was restored by the overthrow of the Indians. The applicant remained in the said Robert Maxwell's Company the full term of the said six months guarding the frontiers, & scouting from place to place to all the enemies of the country until peace was restored to it by its British enemies & the applicant's discharged from further service in the defense of his country. –

Answer to certain Interrogatories<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> May 21-June 19, 1781 [https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_battle\\_of\\_ninety\\_six.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html)

<sup>4</sup> This is probably a reference to an action on March 1, 1782.

[https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution\\_indian\\_villages.html](https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_indian_villages.html)

<sup>5</sup> The War Department promulgated regulations governing pension application format and requiring the following 7 interrogatories to be put to each applicant for a pension:

1<sup>st</sup> Where and in what year were you born?

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

3<sup>rd</sup> Where were you living when called into service: where have you lived since the Revolutionary War and where

Answer to 1st Interrogatory. The applicant John Hodges was born in Essex County in the State of Virginia, and from the information of elder branches of his family in the year 1765.

Answer to 2nd Interrogatory. The applicant has no record of his age, he says it was burnt in & with a house in the State of South Carolina

Answer to 3rd interrogatory. The applicant says he was living in the District of Ninety Six, now Abbeville District when he entered the service of his country as a volunteer, where he has since lived & where he now lives.

Answer to 4th interrogatory. The applicant says he always volunteered his service that he never was drafted, neither did he ever substitute for any person whatever.

Answer to 5th interrogatory. The applicant says that General Greene is the only regular officer he distinctly recollects, & to the balance of the Interrogatory he refers to his declaration above, for all his knowledge relating thereto.

Answer to 6th interrogatory. The applicant says he never received a written discharge, his discharges were always verbal.

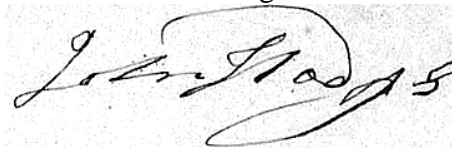
Answer to 7th Interrogatory. The applicant is known to the Reverend Hugh Dixon, Reverend Thomas Rosamond, William Barmore, Esquire, Samuel Agnew, James Agnew & the Reverend James Wilson all of whom can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution – & who all live in his present neighborhood.

The applicant John Hodges also 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.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

Test: S/ Jas. Wardlaw, Clk

S/ John Hodges



[Thomas A Rosamond, a clergyman, and Thomas Moore gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 50]

State of South Carolina Abbeville District: SS

I William Wardlaw<sup>6</sup> do solemnly swear that I was personally acquainted with John Hodges whose declaration for a pension under the act of Congress 7th of June 1832 accompanies this affidavit, during the revolutionary War, that he was a true Whig and esteemed by all who knew him as a devoted friend of his country. That the statements he has made in his declaration are substantially true and correct, that the deponent was personally with Hodges at the siege of Ninety Six, was with him under Captain Moore, and Captain Maxwell, and was in the Indian battle at Chota town with him as he has stated in his declaration, that the declarant or applicant

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do you now live?

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

5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

7<sup>th</sup> State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief in your services as a soldier in the revolution.

<sup>6</sup> [William Wardlaw S32040](#)

John Hodges, has always sustained the character of a man of veracity, honor and morality, and has always been esteemed a true revolutionary Patriot.

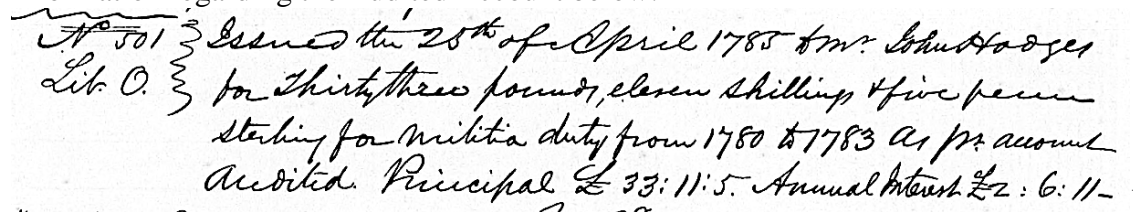
Sworn to this 12th of September 1832 before

S/ Moses Taggart, JQ

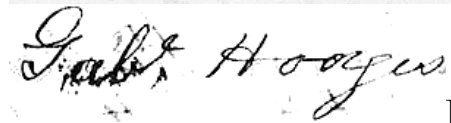
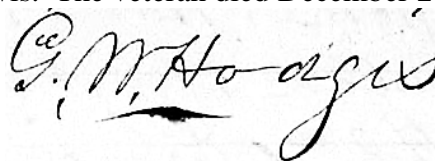
S/ Wm Wardlaw



[p 46: Certificate dated May 14, 1855 from the South Carolina Comptroller General listing payments made to a John Hodges for Continental and militia services in 1780 and 1781. I have posted this image of the relevant portions of this certificate because the image of cover page of the South Carolina Audited Account 3649 for this veteran posted online is illegible. See more information regarding the Audited Account below:



[Facts in file: John Hodges married in the fall of 1790 in Abbeville District, South Carolina, Frances Anderson who had moved from Virginia to Abbeville District in May, 1790, with her father whose name was not given, and her brother, Richard L Anderson [signature below], then 11 years of age who in 1855 was still a resident of Abbeville District, South Carolina. Frances Hodges, veteran's widow, died in Abbeville District, South Carolina March 14, 1844. She was survived by the following children: Matilda Sharpe, born July 12, 1791; George W Hodges who in 1855 was living in Abbeville District, South Carolina, when he was referred to as General George W Hodges [signature below]; Gabriel Hodges [signature below], Drusilla Douglass; Sarah Magee; Margaret Leech or Leach; John A Hodges; Samuel A Hodges; Francis Weatherall; James Hodges; Mary Nash, Benjamin Hodges, Mahulda or Mahuldah McKellar; Absalom T Hodges, Robert H W Hodges, and Mrs. Lucy W Davis. The veteran died December 24, 1834.



[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$70 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 21 months service as a private in the South Carolina militia. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]

<sup>7</sup> The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for

Audited Account No. 3649

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8/20/22

[p 5: Illegible coverage sheet for Indent No. 501 Book N issued to John Hodges April 25, 1785 in the amount of £33.11.5.]

[p 6]

State South Carolina Dr. [Debtor] to John Hodges  
For Militia Duty per Pay Bills of Captain  
Samuel Rosamond commencing in 1779  
& ending in 1783 Say 126

60  
188 days as Private

£188

Duty beside per Col. Anderson's [Robert Anderson's]

Return [not extant]

[old SC] Currency

£47

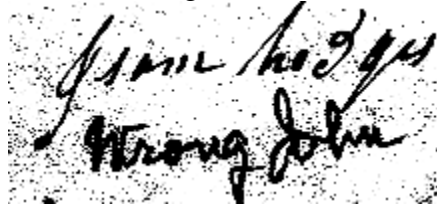
£235

Stg. [Sterling]

£33.11.5

Received the 25 April 1785 full Satisfaction for the above Account in Indent No. 501 Lib. N for £33.11.5 Sterling in Virtue of an Order

S/ Isam Hodges



Wrong John

[p 9: Printed form of Indent No. 501 Book N]

[p 10: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by Isam Hodges and others]

[p 28]

Major John Hodges Affidavit

John Liles 1819

John Hodges No. 501 Book O [sic] Amount Sterling £33.11.5 Taken out by Isam Hodges

Also examine as to the Claim of Samuel Adams who says that his Indent was irregularly [undeciphered word]<sup>8</sup>

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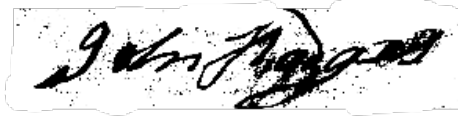
a specific person, click on the [Just take me to the search page](#) link, then enter the person's surname first in the "Full name" box followed by a comma and the person's Christian name. The number behind the 'pp' indicates the number of pages in the file and the 'Audited Account No.' is the actual Account Number assigned by the South Carolina Archives.

  
8

[p 29]

South Carolina Abbeville District} Personally appeared John Hodges before me & being Sworn deposed and Saith that he had a Claim against the State for Services done in the last war under Captain Samuel Rosamond which was Registered in the proper Office for Claims of that Nature, to the amount of Thirty three pounds eleven Shillings & five pence; and when this deponent made Application for his Indent, the Same had been drawn by a person by the name of Isom Hodges [sic] in a fraudulent manner which prevented this deponent from getting is Just Claim – for his hard earned Services in defense of his country.

S/ John Hodges



Sworn to & Subscribed  
before me this 20<sup>th</sup> of  
November 1809

S/ Nathan Lipscomb, JQ

[p 31]

State of South Carolina Abbeville District} To the Honorable the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State –

The Petition of John Hodges of the District of Abbeville Humbly Sheweth –  
That he served as a private in the service of this State under Captain Samuel Rosemond [sic] during part of the Revolutionary war, and as he is informed provision was made for his services by an Indent amounting to thirty three pounds, eleven Shillings & five pence Sterling; which indent he never received, but is informed that it was drawn out of the office by a man of the name of Isham Hodges [sic] & your Petitioner avers that he never gave any Orders to any man of that name to draw the said Indent nor has he ever received the Same or any part thereof. –

Wherefore your Petitioner prays your Honorable body to make such provision and grant such relief to your petitioner as in your wisdom shall seem meet<sup>9</sup>

S/ John Hodges



[p 34: Same petition as above except it is addressed to the South Carolina Senate]

[p 38]

John Hodges praying payment for an Indent improperly delivered out of the Office to a Person not entitled to the same, under a forged order.

Your Committee are of opinion, early & due diligence was not used, they therefore deem it inexpedient to grant the Petitioner's prayer.

S/ P. Moses Chairman

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<sup>9</sup> In Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of 1755, the first definition of the word "meet" he gives is "Fit; proper...." Johnson noted that even at that time the word "meet" was rarely so used. It must have become fairly popular in South Carolina in the early 1800's, however, as it appears in many petitions submitted to the SC Legislature.

[p 64]

State of South Carolina Abbeville District

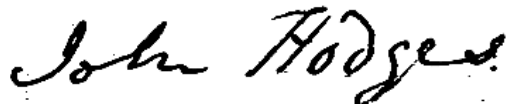
I do hereby Certify that I was Acquainted with Major John Hodges during the Revolutionary War, And that he was a Soldier in the American Service, and was a decided Whig.  
November 10, 1830 S/ A. Hamilton



[p 70]

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the Legislature of South Carolina  
The Petition of the Subscriber Sheweth, that during the War of the Revolution, and while the British Army lay at Cambridge (Ninety Six) he was captured by the Enemy and lost his horse, saddle and bridle and that he has never received any compensation for said loss. He therefore humbly prays Remuneration.

S/ John Hodges



[p 71]

South Carolina Abbeville District }

We do hereby Certify on oath that we were personally Acquainted with Major John Hodges the petitioner during the Revolutionary war, and that he was a Soldier in the American Service. We also certify that he lost a horse, which was Captured by the Enemy together with the Saddle bridle & valise – and was worth at least one hundred Dollars

Sworn before me

S/ H. Morrah, JQ

S/ [?] Bell

S/ David Waters, X his mark

