

[Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters](#)

Pension application of John Boudy (Bondy, Bodray) W5858 Elizabeth fn79MD
Transcribed by Will Graves 1/12/10

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decision as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. Folks are free to make non-commercial use this transcript in any manner they may see fit, but please extend the courtesy of acknowledging the transcriber—besides, if it turns out the transcript contains mistakes, the resulting embarrassment will fall on the transcriber.]

State of North Carolina Orange County

On this the 4th day of January 1834, personally appeared before me one of the acting Justices of the peace for Orange aforesaid, John Boudy, a resident of Orange County aforesaid, aged seventy-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 provision made by the act of Congress passed 7th of June A.D. 1832.

That he enlisted in the Army of the United States (the precise time he does not now remember, but thinks it was on or about the 3rd September 1776) with Colonel Stewart, at, or near the Balfriar ferry,¹ on the Susquehanna River (Maryland). That in about two weeks after he enlisted, he rendezvoused at Annapolis in Maryland, and that he was attached to the Second Regiment (he thinks it was) of the Maryland line. That Thomas Gray, was Captain of this Company he was in, and James Bettis Lieutenant -- and Stewart was Colonel of his Regiment --

(The declarant thinks proper to state in the outset of his Declaration that he understood when he enlisted under Stewart, it was but for three years, but at the expiration of this period, his Colonel told him he was on the roll, as enlisted for the war, and he accordingly so served.)

This Applicant says he was residing with his parents in the neighborhood of the Balfriar ferry, in Maryland, when he enlisted -- and that after remaining in Annapolis some two weeks -- he was marched under Colonel Stewart to the head quarters of the American Army which was then at New Ark [Newark] in New Jersey, the precise time they reached Washington's encampment, he does not remember, but recollects it was but a short time after the defeat of our Army at the White Plains -- from Newark we marched to New Brunswick, we had been here but a little while until we retreated from it -- the British Army under Lord Cornwallis approached it as we left it. The winter was now sitting in, and extremely cold, and our Army was destitute of shoes & clothing -- That on Christmas night of this year, we crossed the Delaware River some miles above Trenton, it was snowing at this time and the night was unusually stormy. Several of our men froze to death -- that early on the next morning (after Christmas) we took all the enemy fortified at this place (Trenton) -- that in the attack on the morning of the 26th, he was in the left division, which was commanded by General Greene, That it reached Trenton first -- the right division having missed its way a little, did not get in town so soon. That General Washington made Trenton his head quarters for a week or 2 -- but learning than a large body of the enemy was approaching Trenton, under Lord Cornwallis, retreated to Princeton N. J., where we had an engagement with a party of the enemy going on to reinforce Cornwallis. We went into winter quarters early in January following, to wit, 1777, at Morris town in New Jersey -- during the time

¹ Bald Friar's Ferry on the Cecil County side of the Susquehanna River, across from Castleton in Harford County.

the American Army marched to Trenton & till the went into quarters at Morris town, This Declarant says he was but thinly clad, and entirely barefoot all the while -- and that Washington remained at Morris town till about the first of the summer, & while at this place, the whole Army, or nearly all, was inoculated for the Small pox -- from Morris town, we were marched to Middlebrook, and he thinks also to Quibble town -- the British lying as near to us as Brunswick. In the latter part of the summer, the enemy appeared in the Chesapeake Bay. Washington now marched through Philadelphia -- Thence to White Clay Creek, Thence to Shaddy's ford on the Brandywine Creek, where he gave the enemy battle. Sometime in Sept. -- Washington was defeated, being deceived by the enemy who crossed at Jones' Ford, some miles above the scene of the engagement, and attacked our rear -- in this engagement, this applicant, received a wound from a musket ball in his knee, which disqualified him from duty in the line, till in the Winter following: Generals Washington & Greene commanded the Americans in this battle -- that Lafayette, was here, also Wayne, Sullivan, Colonel Stewart and others:

& That their retreat was covered by General Greene -- That night they encamped at Chester, & the next day went in to Philadelphia -- in a few days General Washington crossed the Schuylkill [River] and offered General Howe battle, and that a heavy gust of rain prevented an engagement -- our Army now encamped at the White Marsh, (Pa) where the enemy being around us and there was some skirmishing with the out posts -- but they not being enabled to bring us to battle, went into winter quarters at Philadelphia & about the first day December, Washington marched us from White March to Sweeds ford [sic, Swedes Ford], thence to Valley forge, where our Army suffered excessively being destitute of clothing and provisions -- So difficult were provisions to be procured, that they had to be collected by force. The foraging parties (& this applicant was often one) having some times to make excursions 40 & 50 miles and sometimes further, to collect provisions. This applicant was taken sick at Valley forge and was not enabled to join his Company till in July following, to wit, 1778.

Nothing material was achieved by the Army during the balance of this year (1778). Our Army spent the fall and winter, at White Plains & Middlebrook -- In July of 1779, West Point was taken from the enemy & that place Washington made headquarters till the setting in of winter, when leaving part of the Army at this place -- marched with the other part himself near Morris town in N. J. where he went into winter quarters -- I this applicant was with those at Morris town, under Washington -- 1780, The winter of this year, was also very severe, and such was the sufferings of the Army for provisions and clothing, that some regiments mutinied -- In September of this year, General Washington, went to the French fleet, leaving General Greene in command of the Army, it was during this time, he thinks that Arnold's treason was discovered in attempting to surrender West Point to the enemy & when he deserted to the British -- and Andre, captured and brought into Camp & remembers well of the day Andre's execution -- In the fall of this year, our headquarters were at Passaic Falls he thinks -- and the winter quarters were at Morris town (New Jersey) If he recollects aright, It was during this winter & the first January (1781) that some Pennsylvania regiments revolted & returned home, contending that time for which they had enlisted had expired.

In the Summer of this year, & this applicant thinks it was, in the month of July, our Army with the French troops, arrived at White Plains, in New York -- Crossed the Hudson [River] -- passed through Philadelphia on our way to Little York, which place we reached sometime in September following, where we were joined by General Lafayette, the Army was now busily engaged, in making advances upon the enemy by cutting parallels -- and that in about 8 or 10 days, before the Surrender of the Garrison our Army finished a second line of works, when

General Washington, ordered us to storm the breastworks of the enemy which were galling us very much -- and this applicant was in the Division under Colonel Hamilton, that stormed and took one of the redoubts, and that a week or so after this, say the 2nd or 3rd week in October, the Garrison of York surrendered -- This applicant further says that during the Siege, the French through several Bombs, which burned some of the British shipping.

This applicant further states that in the latter part of the winter or early in the Spring after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, amongst others, some of the Pennsylvania & Maryland troops were dispatched to the South to aid General Greene -- all the officers & men of my Regiment (or nearly all I think) were ordered to the South, amongst whom was this Declarant. We were under command of General Gist of the Maryland line, the other (Pennsylvania troops) were **commanded** by General Wayne. In consequence of the Scarcity of provisions, in the Country through which they had to march, they went in detached parties -- his company passing Halifax in N. C., Hillsboro, crossed Haw River, at the Island Ford, passed through Salisbury, Charlotte, the hanging rock &c to Greene's Camp, which we found near Bacon's Bridge (S. C.) when we left Virginia we understood Greene's head quarters were at Jacksonborough -- but he had left this and gone to Bacon's Bridge a few weeks before he reached camp -- which, this applicant thinks was about the middle of May 1782 -- That upon arriving at Greene's camp, he (Greene) made change in some of our troops -- I was now attached to what was called the augmented Corps. It was about the time Colonel Lee left the Army, and Colonel Bayley took command of the Dragoons and Colonel Laurens the light infantry, Colonel Stewart was with us, and still in command, and so was Captain Gray -- but I was during this summer & fall (1782) under Colonel Laurens, and all of us under General Gist, who was also of the State of Maryland.

Some time in the next month, (July) we broke up our encampment and marched to within about twelve miles of Charleston, and encamped upon the Ashley River -- about this time it was generally reputed that the enemy who were now in possession of Charleston, would soon abandon it -- our troops having Command of nearly all the Country around Charleston -- which rendered it difficult for the enemy to get their supplies of provisions, our men would frequently harass their foraging parties.

It was (as well as this applicant can now remember) in the latter part of August of this year, a large troop of the enemy, went to the Combahee ferry for the purpose of seizing some provisions, that were near the ferry -- Greene ordered our commanding officer Gist to give them battle, we came up with them at Page's Point (I think it is called) where our Colonel Laurens, who was far in advance, fell, in the outset of the engagement. I remember of seeing four men carry him into our rear, where it was said he died before we left the field.

In about three or four weeks after the engagement at the Combahee ferry. It was agreed upon that an attack be made on a small detachment of the enemy on James Island. The command was given by General Gist, to Captain Wilmont, about forty-five or fifty of us volunteered under him, but our attack on the enemy proved unsuccessful, they proving a much stronger than we had been informed they were -- our Captain Wilmont was killed as also Lieutenant James Bettis, and some five or six privates -- and this applicant says this was the last Battle that he was ever in -- About two weeks before Christmas, the British agreed to leave Charleston and let our troops occupy it. As had been arranged part of our men and part of Wayne's, jointly were to march into the City and take possession, as soon as the British should leave yet we accordingly did so -- Wayne marched us into Charleston -- The British moved out of town unusually slow, and repeatedly complained to our General, that we pressed too close upon them -- whereupon Wayne ordered us to march "more slowly" -- we marched to the State house where we halted -- and that

a great part of the Soldiers had permission to visit town, discipline now being almost suspended: -- in the afternoon all the troops were liberally treated with the most choice spirits, and that much ceremony and parade was used -- General Greene, Brigadier General Gist, the governor and others marched in procession into the City, followed by the hold of the light horse belonging to the Army. The doors I remember and windows were thronged with the people of Charleston, cheering the procession and giving it many a hearty welcome.

This winter, this applicant says his Regiment or most of it, quartered on James Island, where many of us erected huts of 'pine falls.'

It was sometime in the next Spring (this applicant thinks it was in or about the middle of April) 1783 that the news of peace reached us, and in the month of May, he took shipping in the "*Lady Washington*" for Philadelphia, and about the 3rd of June of this year (1783) he received a discharge from General Washington, for his services as a Continental Soldier, enlisted for the war, and that when he received his discharge he had been in service, six years and nine months, which will fix the time of his enlistment to the 3rd September 1776.

This Declarant says he has thought it expedient to give this detailed Statement of his Services, lest his name might not be found upon record, or if found, it might appear that he had enlisted but for 3 years. And this Declarant again repeats, that such was his understanding, at the time he enlisted under Colonel Stewart, but at the expiration of that period (three years) he was told by his Colonel, that he had not enlisted for three years, but "for the war" as the rolls which show -- to which he yielded, and accordingly he served the United States faithfully, till he got his discharge in June, '83. --

This applicant, further states that till recently, he had understood, that every claim for pension had to prove his services at least by one living witness -- and then about five years ago, after a long search he found a pensioner in Chatham County (Morphis²) who was in the Service in part with him, but this petitioner died before he could procure his evidence -- he could find none other nor hear of any other who was in the Army with him -- And that for the last four years, his infirmities have gained upon him so fast that during that period, he has been too infirm to labor or go any distance from home, and has had for four years to depend for subsistence upon the kindness of his charitable neighbors -- and that his left knee, in which he was wounded in Battle at the Brandywine, has measurably failed him and been much pained and at times, for the last ten years: & during a period of twenty last past, (to wit) since he lost his house by fire, he has been in reduced circumstances, not having at any time since property to the amount of twenty dollars.

That he was born in the state of Maryland, within half of a mile of the Balfriar ferry, and as near as he can ascertain in the fall of the year 1756 -- That he had a record of his age, but that it was destroyed, when he had the misfortune to lose his house by fire some twenty years ago; -- That he was living at the place of his birth when called into Service -- that after he received his discharge he returned home (to Maryland) where he remained until the fall of 1803, when he moved to Cumberland County N. C. and in the Spring following he removed to the Western part of this (Orange) County, and lived the three first years with George Albright, and then with James McPherson, on whose land he was living when his house was burnt wherein was his discharge from General Washington -- he still lives in the Western part of Orange County --

He entered the Service of the United States by enlistment -- --

That he was acquainted with General Washington, General Greene, Lafayette, Sullivan, Wayne, Colonel Stewart, Brigadier General Gist, Colonel Lawrence, Colonel Lee, Colonel

² Probably [John Morphis S41884](#)

Bayley & others –

That he received a discharge from General Washington at the close of the War for his Services, and that his discharge was destroyed as above stated.

This applicant states, that there is no clergyman, living near to him & he knows of none living that are acquainted with his Services in the war --

That he is too infirm to attend Court --

That he is known in his neighborhood to Andrew Albright Esquire, to George Albright, to Boston Sharp, to John R McDaniel, to Richard Thompson Esquire, to John Holmes, to William Paris, to William Albright Esquire (of Chatham County) to John Stafford Esquire of this (Orange) County and Charles Woods³ a pensioner under the act of March 1818 -- with all of whom (excepting Charles Woods, the pensioner) our Representative in Congress the Honorable Daniel L. Barringer he presents is well acquainted, --

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.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year first above written.

S John Boudy, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed the day & date first above written

Witness S/ James A. Craig, JP

[fn p. 20]

Revolutionary Claims

Treasury Department 23 June 1834

John Boudy of ___ in the County of Orange in the State of North Carolina has applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for the benefit of the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution," approved the 15th of May 1828. He states that he enlisted in the Continental line of the Army of the Revolution for and during the war, and continued until its termination at which period he was a Private in Captain ___ 's company in the Regiment of the Maryland line, and that he received a certificate for the reward of \$80, provided by the resolve of the 15th of May, 1778; and further, that he was not on the 15th of May, 1828 on the Revolutionary pension list of the United States, and that he has received as a pensioner since the 3rd of March, 1826, the sum of \$240 under the act of 7 June 1832.

The Third Auditor is requested to report how far the several statements are corroborated by the records in his office.

By order of the Secretary

S/ Francis A. Dickins

Treasury Department

3rd Auditor's Office 24th of June 1834

It appears by the records in this office that a certificate for the reward of \$80 has been issued to John Bowdy in the Maryland line.

No Pensioner by the name of John Bowdy appears on the pension list of the North Carolina agency in this office.

S/ Peter Hagner, Auditor

[fn p. 34]

State of North Carolina Orange County: On this the first day of March 1834, personally appeared

³ Sic, [Charles Wood S42084](#)

before the undersigned an acting Justice of the peace in and for the County of Orange aforesaid - Charles Woods, a Soldier of the North Carolina Continental line, and now a United States pensioner under the act of 18 March 1818, who being duly qualified maketh oath that he joined General Greene [sic, Nathanael Greene] and 1782 at the Ashley Hill (Camp) that he was under Brigadier Gist at the battle of Combahee Ferry where Colonel Laurens fell, remembers of some of the augmented troops from the Maryland line being with them and also that they marched into Charleston with us when the British under General Leslie left Charleston, remembers of Captain Gray and Major Stewart of the Maryland troops, and remembers of their tinting on James's Island that winter 1782, and that many of them made huts of 'pine polls' -- and that the Maryland line took shipping in the Spring for Philadelphia. And although he does not remember of knowing Boudy, yet from the account said Boudy Gibbs and his Declaration of his Services under Greene, feel satisfied that Boudy was under Greene and served as he states. Sworn to and subscribed the day and date first above written.

S/ Charles Woods, X his mark

[fn p. 13: On May 22, 1849 in Wake County North Carolina Mrs. Elizabeth Bodry or Boudy, 75, filed for a widow's pension under the 1838 act stating that she is the widow of John Boudy or Bodry, a pensioner at the rate of \$80 per annum for his services in the revolution; that she married him and Wake County February 4, 1793; that her maiden name was Elizabeth Singleton; that a short time before her husband's death they moved out of Orange County into Wake County where he died in 1836;⁴ and that she remains his widow.]

[fn p. 14: on August 2, 1849 in Wake County North Carolina William Pool, 50, gave an affidavit in support of the widow's application in which he states, among other things, that he was personally acquainted with the children of the applicant and her husband and that one of them is older than he (Pool) he is and that he (Pool) was born January 1 1794.]

[fn p. 58: a claim relating to the case of Peter Eversole of Wythe County, Virginia is misfiled in this file. Peter Eversole's claim is FPA S46231]

⁴ In other papers in the file, the veteran is said to have died March 28, 1843.]