

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of George Hood ¹ W8939

Catharine Hood

f51VA

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

4/17/14: rev'd 3/27/23

[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 8th 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.]

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Revolutionary Claims

[B]

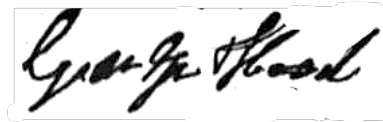
Form of a Declaration to be made by the Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I George Hood of Philadelphia in the County of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania do hereby declare, that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in service until its termination; at which period, I was a soldier in Captain Cassins troop of Cavalry, Colonel Washington [William Washington's] Regiment of the Virginia Line. And, I also declare that I afterwards received certificates for the reward of eighty dollars; to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not on the 15th day of May 1828 on the Pension List of the United States or at any time on any Pension Roll of the United States, or any State.

Witness my hand, this 14th day of July in the year of our Lord 1828

S/ George Hood



[p 38: Transcriber's Note: In writing this letter, the veteran used the word 'their' when he meant 'there.' I've left the letter as written by the veteran.]

Philadelphia December 8th, 1828

To the Honorable Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington City

Dear Sir

I wish to inform you of a small sketch of my servitude in the revolutionary Army. I am feeble and destitute which I see my country is willing to compensate me among the rest for my services in the Revolution. I was born in Charles City County Virginia 1761 – in October '76

¹ BLWt1487-100 and BLWt105-60-55

I left my school and entered in the Second Virginia State Regiment in General Peter Muhlenberg's Brigade, in the Fall of the year '77 I joined General Washington at Valley Forge State of Pennsylvania, in '78 after the battle of Monmouth [June 28, 1778] New Jersey, – General Muhlenberg then took his station up the North River where he and we was drafted on fatigue to build the West Point Garrison under General Putnam [Israel Putnam], in the 14th of July '79 General Wayne [Anthony Wayne] stormed Stony Point, on the North River. From the first and second Virginia State Regiment, their was men taken to strengthen his forces and myself was one of the number, the next day we took our wounded up to Fish Kill Barracks where General Scott [Charles Scott] had the Command, his son in law Charles McKnight, was the surgeon, he their detained me to help him in dressing the wounded. I did so after a short time he prevailed upon me to drive his Father in law General Scott in his Carriage he being old and Feeble. He was Grandfather to Mr. John M Scott Attorney at law in Philadelphia, I remained their for three months and better, until my three years' service was expired. I then came on to Philadelphia, the Brigade that I was attached to had marched to the South. I had no opportunity of obtaining a discharge Doctor McKnight's Came with me as far as Philadelphia, and took me in the same house with him to Bound, and advance me Money towards defraying my expenses home and then—we parted, = Sir a few days after I happened to meet Lieutenant David Balliue [? David Ballew?]² belonging to Colonel William Washington's Cavalry, wherein I was acquainted with him in Virginia. I told him my three years' service was at an end and I had not sufficient means to carry me home where I Belonged, his reply was I have plenty of money and you can soon get home. I am Recruiting for Colonel Washington's Cavalry and the Bounty for during the war was 700 dollars Continental Money in which I immediately entered with him during the war. I immediately got Equipped and then sent off [to] the South. We stopped a few days in Virginia and Recruited, I got permission to go and see my Mother. My Father died before I entered in the service, and to my great surprise my Mother was no more. I had no friend nor relations to draw my attention their anymore, we then started to join General Greens [Nathanael Greene's] headquarters at the high hills of Santee in South Carolina, we then joined our respective Regiment, William Washington's Cavalry, in the Commencement of the year 1780 I belonged to the first Troop commanded by Captain [indecipherable name]³. Our light Infantry was commanded by General Morgan, it is useless for me to mention of all the Iitems [Items?] of our skill & Bravery in the south, it is well known by the Community that we done our duty, in the year '81 I carried the Flag with Adjutant Simmons into Charlestown, for the Express purpose of relieving Colonel Haynes [Isaac Haynes] from being hung, who was at that time a Prisoner with the British in Charleston South Carolina we arrived as it might be about 12 o'clock in the day, the Flag was stopped about opposite the Garrison, by an English Major by the name of Tenpenny – and the day previous he was Executed [August 4, 1781],⁴ while we was detained several of the British officers pointed out the spot, their says they were their [sic, there is where they said?] the

² *David Balliue*

Captain Carson

³ This looks like 'lawson' or 'Carson' but not such officer is known to have served under William Washington. Capt. William Parsons was an officer in that corps and MAY be the officer to whom the veteran is attempting to refer.

⁴ See, Bragg, C. L., *Martyr of the American Revolution: The Execution of Isaac Hayne, South Carolinian*, University of South Carolina Press, 2016

Rebel was hung. Major Tenpenny escorted the Flag back to the quarter house, being six Miles from Charleston and their remained till we received orders from Lord Rawdon about four o'clock next day we received an answer and then returned to General Greene's Head Quarters in a short time after General Greene Marched for Ninety Six and then said Siege'd to it being in English Garrison in the Interior of South Carolina and was supposed we would have levvied [leveled?] it had it not been for a spy that was sent out of Charleston by Lord Rawdon for the Garrison not to Surrender, in a short time they should have a reinforcement this Spy appeared in the habbit of a Countrymen appearing very Awkwardly, as soon as he got a little distance from our main Battery, he ran as hard as he could run, and the balls flying after him, the English seeing him Coming their [they] threwed their Gates open to receive him – their Commander[']s horse flew out of the Gate as soon as the Spy Entered the Gate, the horse belong'd to Colonel Cruger [John Harris Cruger] Commander of the Garrison, the horse ran into our Encampment, and Colonel Washington made him a present to General Greene, the reinforcement did Come and General Greene after a General attack levvied [leveled?] two redoubts with a Loss of men, had to give up his Siege and retreat, over to his stronghold at the high hills of Santee, this reinforcement from Charleston was commanded by Lord Colonel Stewart [Lt. Col. Alexander Stewart], which in a short time after picked his Quarters at the Uta Springs [Eutaw Springs], soon after that General Greene fully determined to give the British Battle at the Eutaw Springs, where you well know the issue of the said Battle, Colonel Washington Charged the Right of the British Army, which was called the Buffs, their was about 130 men in the Cavalry assisted by George Grishu [George Gresham] m of a Troop of volunteers, he was a Captain, and he is now in the Custom house in Philadelphia an officer he has Signed all my documents that is now before your honors. Also Colonel Wade Hampton was in the action with a Troop of volunteers, the Action was dispersed, George Grishum was alongside of Washington when his horse was shot and fell on him, Sylvester Roberts an officer in the late War, on the lakes [?] has often Solicited me to present my Claims to Government for my relief. I have so and still have received no satisfaction. I can every day see those that have received and is receiving it, but I don't wish to be the Judge. I Can him hear people talk of those that has been in the service for a short time and receiving their pension, but Sir I have been in the service seven years that is to say from 76 to the end of the War in the Continental line of Virginia and have never as yet received anything, and some years ago I seen better days, and never Expected to ask for anything, that is well known by two members of Congress Mr. John Sergeant & Mr. Joel B. Sutherland and likewise Mr. Samuel Humphreys, Architect at the close of the War the discharge that I got I returned home not knowing when I would get anything I had nothing to draw my attention their, I then turned up my attention to the Sea, I went to Petersburg in Virginia, from their on board of a Coaster down to New Haven Connecticut in 1784. I then shipped on board of a sloop that had a load of horses bound for Cape Franceway [Cap-Francais],⁵ in St. Domingo we arrived safe in Port, I then left the Sloop and shipped on board of a Brig called the *Admiral Hough* bound to New York, we touched at Jamaica and took in part of Cargo, we then sailed for New York, in about Seven days we was upset in the Gulf Stream by a heavy squall within about nine Leagues of Cape Antoine, we lost everything but what we had on our backs. I lost my chest and all my Clothes and papers. We took to our boat and left the Brig a Sinking, their was ten of us in number our Captain's name was Valentry a Scotsman a poor Commander, the next day we was picked up by a Spanish Gwardly [Guardly] Coaster, we was fifteen days above on her and then taken into the Havvanny [Havana], where we remained some time. I then took passage in a ship that was bound to New York the Captain's

⁵ Present day Cap-Haitien, Haiti

name was Oliver Bowen belonging to Providence Rhode Island, we arrived in New York safe in then went up to Milford Connecticut. I then sailed out with Captain Joseph Whiten [later spelled "Whiten" in this same document] in the West Indies trade where our present Commodore Hull was but a lad on Ward[?]⁶ at that time we sailed several voyages together which at length I left Captain Whiten in Cape Franceway [Cap-Francais] St. Domingo and put a man on board in my place and I took the house on shore to dispose of venture. I also bought some from Captain Whiten which I gave him my note for near thirty years ago Mr. Chs. Chauncy attorney at law levied on me for payment of said note in Philadelphia, which I discharged.

Sir I mention these few outins to see if they would bear any Weight with your Honour towards my Claims, Sir I have a few scars to shew or Remmember if I never get anything Else, Sir I have a Wife and ten children, three of whom look to me for support, which I am not able to give them and what the result will be I Cant tell, I have not been able to earn a dollar this seven years, I am Crippled it is so much as I am able to walk along the shore [?] –

Sir I hope you will pardon me for troubling you so much, Sir I should wish to know from your honor whether I am likely to receive anything or not. Sir you will be kind enough to direct a few lines to Mr. Ch. Chauney in Philadelphia

S/ George Hood

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If you would be so kind as to Examine your Pension list, you will find the name of William Dunaher who belonged to the same infantry that was in the same engagement with me, he was a neighbor of mine and I remember the time when he drew his Pension: he often Solicited me and said he would go forward and be qualified to my Claims, my being in better Circumstances than him, I did not need it at that time I went forward to make inquiry of him and found he had removed to the state of Delaware and their died, about three years ago; I also have made every inquiry that possible could be made, I have found none living Except the living witness whose name you have before you, that is George Grisham I have a passport from 1796 General Washington was President at that time Signed by his Secretary Timothy Pickering, stating that I was a native of Virginia which was given to me to pass and repass about my lawful business.

S/ George Hood

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State of Pennsylvania City of Philadelphia: SS

George Hood of the City of Philadelphia, Being duly sworn according to Law: Doth on his solemn oath depose and say: that he has recently received a pension from the United States under the Act of the 15th May 1828 for the term of "During the War" In Colonel Washington's [William Washington's] Cavalry... Documents on file at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury and the files of Congress transmitted with his petition.

And further declares that he never has received his Right of Military Bounty Land from the United States for his military services as a soldier in the Revolution. That he received no pay when discharged in South Carolina at the end of the War in 1783.

And Requests the proper Officer of the War Department to refer to the Resolve of Congress of the 7th June 1790 for the arrears of pay due etc. and the Original Roll for pay And transmit him a Warrant for Bounty Land directed to No. 138 South ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Sworn and subscribed this 24th day of February 1829

[indecipherable signature]

S/ George Hood



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Philadelphia March 14th, 1829

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 11th Instant was duly received and I now acknowledge the receipt of Land Warrant No. 1487 as the bounty Land due me as a Dragoon in Colonel William Washington's Cavalry in the Virginia line.

Robert Taylor Esquire

I am Sir very Respectfully

your obedient servant

S/ George Hood



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State of Pennsylvania City and County of Philadelphia: St:

On this Eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord 1848 personally appeared before the Subscriber one of the Alderman of the City of Philadelphia and ex officio a Justice of the Peace in and for the City and county in the State aforesaid, duly authorized by law to administer oaths Catharine Hood a resident of the City of Philadelphia and State aforesaid, aged about seventy two years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed __that she is the widow of George Hood who was a Private in the Revolutionary Army of the United States – first in the Second Virginia Regiment under Colonel Gibson – then in Pennsylvania under General Peter Muhlenberg – that he did duty in building the Garrison at West Point under General Wayne [Anthony Wayne] and fought at Stony Point [July 16, 1779] under General Muhlenberg and General Wayne and that, after his first three years' enlistment expired, he enlisted in Colonel Washington's Dragoons, went to South Carolina, joined the Regiment under General Greene [Nathanael Greene] and served in the Cavalry making his services in the Army altogether more than Five years – was in many battles in Pennsylvania – then, at the battle of the Cowpens [January 17, 1781] – that of Guilford [March 15, 1781] – the Siege of Ninety Six [May 21 – June 19, 1781] – that of Eutaw Springs [September 8, 1781] and others. She further declares that she was married to the said George Hood on the 30th day of January in the year 1794: – that her husband the aforesaid George Hood died on the 16th day of March in the year 1835 and that she has remained a widow ever since that period. That her husband, the said George Hood, received a pension of \$100 a year which Pension Certificate is lost or mislaid and cannot be found after diligent search therefore: – as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereunto annexed and Papers in the Pension Office in Washington City.

S/ Catharine Hood

Catharine Hood

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State of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia County}SS

On this Fifth day of December One Thousand Eight hundred and forty eight,
personally appeared before me Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said County –

Catherine Hood a resident of the City of Philadelphia, in the County and State
aforesaid, aged Seventy one years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on her of
make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the act of
Congress passed July 29th, 1848. That she is the Widow of Georgia Hood who was a private in
the Revolutionary Army first in the Virginia State regiment under General Gibson, marched
thence to Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, joined General P. Muhlenberg's Regiment, did fatigue
duty in building the Garrison at West Point under General Putnam, was with Generals Wayne and
Muhlenberg at the storming of the garrison at or near Stony Point in July 1779, shortly after
which his first three years enlistment expired, that her husband the said George Hood again
entered the service of the United States in July or August 1779, in Colonel Washington's
Dragoons, went to South Carolina, joined the Regiment under Genl. Green, was at the Battle of
the Cowpens with Genl. Morgan, at the Battle of Guilford, at the Siege of 96, under Genl. Green,
at the battle of Eutaw Springs – She further declares that she was married to the said George
Hood on the 30th day of January in the year One Thousand Seven hundred and ninety four and
that her husband the said George Hood died on the Sixteenth day of March One thousand eight
hundred and thirty five, and that she has not intermarried, since the death of her husband, the said
George Hood, but still remains a Widow ever since that event, as will more fully appear by
reference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn & subscribed before
me this 5th day of
December 1848

S/ Anthy Olwine

S/ Catharine Hood

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Married January 30th in the year of our Lord 1794 by the Reverend N. Collin D. D. then rector of
the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania "George Hood son of deceased Charles & Mary Hood of
Virginia past twenty eight, by trade Ship Cooper, to Catharine Mullen, daughter of deceased
Daniel Mullen & of his relict Mary, now wife of Terence Sleyven, past 16."

[The above is certified as a true copy of the records in the County of Philadelphia December 4th,
1848.]

[From [rejected pension records in the Library of Virginia](#)]

Philadelphia May 26, 1830
His Excellency General John Floyd

Sir

I have petitioned the late Executive of Virginia William B Giles relative to my claim as a Soldier of the Revolution, the fore part of May 1829 and received an answer the 20th May from the Executive Department – a copy of which I transmit to your Excellency –

"The executive have this day considered your Petition, and allowed you Land Bounty for service as a Soldier of the Virginia Continental line, for and during the war.

Signed William H Richardson. LL"

My first claim is for 100 Acres agreeably to my enlistment in October '76 in the 2nd Virginia State Regiment the Brigade commanded by General Peter Muhlenberg for three years. My Bounty was \$30 Continental Money [text may be missing at the bottom of the document as posted on line]

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[undeciphered word] out – My Bounty for my last term of service was 700 Dollars Continental Money, and 100 acres from the general government, which I have received; and 200 from Virginia, I have received also –

I would think you to inform me, so soon as convenient, whether or no, I am not entitled to the 100 Acres which was awarded me, for the first three years of my service in the Army; which has not been included in my Warrant. – Wm H. Richardson Esquire holds my Power of Attorney for 300 Acres.

You will please to refer to my petition in the executive Department and you find all the particulars –

Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant
S/ George Hood



My address
No. 42 Quenes W.

[From [bounty land records in the Library of Virginia](#)]

Pension application of George Hood

Transcribed by Sam Fore [supplemented by Will Graves in italics]
Philadelphia(?) April 23 1829 ~

His Excellency

William B. Giles

Governor of the State of Virginia

Your petitioner an old soldier of '76 – is soliciting at your hand, at a late hour for the country land due him from the state of Virginia from '76 to '83 – I have the honor to

have been born in the state of Virginia in the year 1761, in Charles City Co^y between James & Chickahominy Rivers – My father's name was Charles Hood – he died in the year '67 – My mother's Christian and maiden name in marriage was Mary Hood – which did not alter her name in marriage, she had two brothers viz – Giles & John Hood – In October '76 I inlisted in the Virginia line for three years – my bounty was thirty dollars Continental money and the promise of one hundred acres of land from the state – We then marched to Williamsburg, where we rendezvoused to receive more men – being young, I was taught [as a] Musician – In November '77 we marched for Pennsylvania, where we joined Gen. Washington at Valley Forge; and then joined our respective regiments in the Virginia line – I was put in the second Virginia state [sic] Regiment under the command of Gen. Peter Mulhensburg, I there met my brother William who had inlisted in the first Virginia state regiment [sic] some months before me – the winter following I first began to feel the hardships of life but indured it all for a good cause – In the spring '78 we rec'd a great many reinforcements which gave us fresh vigor after our Winter's suffering – In June Lord Howe evacuated Philadelphia – Gen. Washington divided his Army in two divisions – one commanded by Gen. Lee – he was ordered to follow the British – he did so, and cros'd over the Delaware south of Philad^a – sometime previous to this I was able to bear Arms, and belonged to Gen. Washington's division – We crossed the Delaware north of Philad^a at a place call'd Dunk's Ferry – The plan of Gen. Washington was to get ahead of the British baggage; previous to their arriving at New York – But to the General's great surprise, Gen. Lee prov'd treacherous – he brot the British to action at Monmouth, New Jersey he scarcely commenced the action before he retreated – Gen. Washington hearing of this had to alter his design, and bring his men on to a forc'd march, and take possession of the ground that Gen. Lee had deserted, and commenced the action – it was on Sunday and a very hot day, the action was desperate and continued until dark; not knowing which

party would claim the victory we kept the ground till the next morning, with an expectation of renewing the action, but through the night Lord Howe had made his retreat, and left us to bury the dead – sometime after Gen. Muhlenburg took his station on the North River in the neighbourhood of West Point where we were order'd out on fatigue, under the command of Gen Putnam, to build the garrisons at West point – Gen. Wayne with his Infantry was incamp'd on the North River not far from Stony Point – In '79 Gen. Wayne had it in contemplation to storm Stony Point – The 11th of July '79 Gen. Wayne and Muhlenburgh have in sight off Stony Point – We exchanged a few long shot until evening and kept our position till dark, and then return'd back to our incampment – on the 12th July in the afternoon we formed the line in sight again, and exchanged a few more shot – after dark we return'd into our incampment again – on the 13th of do. We form's the line in sight again and exchang'd a few long shot, and at dark we return'd to our incampment again – on the 14th Gen. Wayne was determin'd to make an attck. He wanted some more men to strengthen his Regiment which he soon obtain'd from the first and second Virginia State [sic] Regiment – Myself and Brother were part of the number – at 12 o'Clock at night he made the attack and corried the garrison at the point of the Bayonet – at daylight the Prisoners were all paraded and among them we found two American deserters: they were pick'd out, and Gen. Wayne soon made an example of them – We cut down the Flagstaff and erected a cross-piece for the Gallows, and hung them in sight of the British prisoners – then we all fell to work to destroy the garrison and bury the dead – The Prisoners were sent to Philad^a and the british wounded to New York and our wounded up to the North River to Fishkill barracks, where Gen. Scott Commander presided

Myself amongst the number accompany'd the wounded – the Sergeant's (sic) name was Charles M^cKnight – he was the General's Son-in-Law I was selected by one by him to assist the wounded – I there remaine'd for upwards of two months – Doct. M^cKnight

asked me if I would have nay objection to sit beside the Gen. in his Phatan, and drive him occasionally through the encampment, the Gen. being old and feeble – I consented to do so, my three years service being up in October '79 – I told the Doctor I should follow the Brigade and obtain my discharge, that I might go home – the Doct. Told me to wait a few days he was going to Philad^a; and would bear my expenses – I waited a few days, and we came to Philad^a together, and the D^r took boarding with the widow Skinner in Lodge Alley where the Penn^a bank now stands – I there staid for two days, and Doct. M^cKnight paid my expenses – this ends my three years service – The next day I was walking in Philadelphia streets, without money and without friends – I happened to meet an officer belonging to Col W^m Washington's Cavalry – As I came near him, I knew him, his name was David Bellew – I knew him at home before I went into the service – I immediately shook hands with him, and called him by name he look'd at me and laugh'd and said I had the advantage of him, and he did not recollect me – I told him my name was George Hood – he then recollected me, and said I had grown out of his knowledge – I told him my three years of service was up in Oct. '79 2nd Virginia State [sic] Reg^t under com^d of Gen Muhlenburg I had been left behind at Fishkill Barracks with the wounded that were sent there after the battle of Stony Point – The Brigade had march'd for the South – and that I have not an opportunity to obtain my discharge – I would have to follow the Brigade to obtain my discharge, and then go home – I asked him if he would would be kind enough to spare me a little change to defray my expenses home I would return it to the old folks on my erturn – he said, we soldiers have never much money – I have often to write home for money to bear my expenses – George you would need not to follow the Brigade for your discharge – I am recruiting for Col. William Washington's Cavalry belonging to the Virginia line – the Reg^t is in South Carolina with Gen. Greene – if you choose to enter here we shall then start for Virg^d w[h]ere I shall recruit more men – I then ask'd him then what was the

bounty he told me seven hundred dollars Continental money & 100 Acres of Land from government & 200 Acres from the State to which we belong during the war – I inter'd, and was equipt, and started for Virgin Dec. '79 We arriv'd at Kent Court House and com^d recruiting – ~~I got leave of absence for a few days to go home to see my parents~~ I got a furlow for a few days to go home to see my Mother, and when I arrived there to my great surprise she was no more there was no one there but my brother james to draw my attention, and he was a farmer – so I return'd back to the Rendezvous, ni about three or four weeks – We obtain'd thirty more recruits, got them equipt, and started to head quarters, Commanded by Gen. Green, at the high hills of Santee in Sou. Carolina, - We arrived there in the early part of '80 and there I join'd our respective regiment Col. W^m Washington's cavalry in the Virginia line – Gen. Morgan commanded our Infantry –

It is needless for me to mention all the particulars [not to me, old soldier] but some of the most interesting [illegible] – the first salute we rec'd after belonging to the Cavalry was a surprise at Monkscona [*Moncks Corner*] Meeting house, within 25 miles of Charleston S.C. by Col. Tarleton of the British – the next salute we return'd the complient at the battle of the Cowpens – Where Col. Washington left his mark on Col. Tarleton's hand – We had many skirmishes – one at Guilford Court house – Lenuws Ferry on Santee - In the year '81 I went with james Simons Adjutant of Washington's Cavalry into Charleston with a flag from Gen. Green to lord Rawdon – for him not to execute Col. Hainey [*Isaac Haynes*] but unfortunately the day previous to our arrival he was executed – we were detain'd that night, and rec'd orders next day from Lord Rawdon to return to Gen. Green's head qrs. – shortly after that Gen. Green laid siege to an English garrison in Sou. Car. Call'd ninety six – to which he march'd for that purpose and there laid close siege with 9ur Batteries erected as near as could be – the English garrison was too strong to storm – Gen. green determin'd to undermine them

by intrenchment, which we should have done had they not have rec'd a communication from Lord Rawdon not to surrender – for they would soon be reinforced

There was a fellow walking about the battery for some time in the habit of a ragged peasant – our people did not appear to notice him, when he was some distance from the battery, he ran as fast as he could for the English fort we firing after him – they threw open the gate to receive him – as he run in, Col. Cruger's horse ran out of the fort and ran into our encampment among the horses – he was a famous horse, and Col.

Washington made him a present to Gen. Green – Col. W. got orders to go and meet the British and check them on their march for ninety six – we did so, and caused them to halt and form a line, expecting our attack but finding the advance coming nearer we had to send an express to Gen. Green – that they would reach ninety six in such a time – the English commander was Col. Stewart – Gen. Green made an attack, he carried two of the enemies redoubts, but was repulsed with the loss of men at the main Battery – and was forc'd to retreat, and a narrow escape to get his head quarters at the high hills of Santee – Col. Stewart followed them as far as the Santee river; sometime after our Cavalry and Infantry lay north of Eutaw River, and a party of the refugees and English on the south side. Stewart the British commander marched towards Charleston and pitched his camp at the Eutaw Springs – Gen. Green then in high spirits determined to follow him and give him battle – he crossed to where Col. Washington and Morgan ^ infantry were encamp'd, and crossed over the Eutaw at Friday's ferry, and we took up our line of march for the Eutaw Springs – the night previous to the battle we encamp'd within five miles of the enemy the next morning before daylight, we took up the line of March – Major Henry Lee and Infantry were in front – fell in with a number of English filling their knapsacks with sweet potatoes – the Infantry fir'd on them and kill'd several – as they run the Cavalry cut them down – this was the first alarm in the British camp Washington and Infantry brought up the rear – the line was formed – Lee and Infantry on the right. Washington and Infantry on the left – the action commenced in

advancing with long shot until we got to Musket distance, and then made a stand – The right wing of the enemy was the English Buffs, which fronted our left wing of militia – the fire was heavy, which caused our left wing to retreat – Morgan's Infantry with trail'd army too their place, and commenc'd a heavy fire, and drove them back into line – By Col. Washington's orders we rallied the militia and brought them back into line – Col. Washington order'd them to keep their places; in a few minutes they would see him in front, among the Buffs, and then to cease firing – Washington & Infantry went round and got in their rear – Washington and Cavalry assisted by Wade Hampton & a company of mounted volunteers – also Geo. Griscom a Virginian with a company of mounted volunteers, ~~an old~~ ^ a particular ^ acquaintance of mine, was along side, when Washington's horse was shot from under him – We then charg'd the Buffs in the rear in solid column 12 deep – the slaughter was great on our side; but we cut through their line and wheel'd for the second charge – We see our Col. Defending himself among the Buffs, with sword in hand, but we had but ~~we had~~ few men left and could not get to his assistance – Major Henry Lee came down from the tight to our relief, but the balls flew so rapidly and our men fell so fast, that he wheeled off, and did not come among us, in consequence our Col. Was taken prisoner, and sent to Charleston, S.C. We had upwards of 100 strong belonging to the cavalry – after the action we had not 40 men capable of duty – not one taken prisoner but Col. Washington This was one of the last hard fought battles that gain'd our Independence – this was in Sept. '81 – In October Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Gen. Washington in Yorktown Virginia – from this time there was no hard fighting [-] skirmishes & foraging parties excepted – We were not disbanded until the evacuation of Charleston by Lord Rawdon in Dec '82 – I rec'd my discharge with promise of balance of pay and bounty lands from the United States, and Virginia – I then went home to Charles City Co. – every thing appeared gloomy – I was resolved to see more of the world – I then started to Petersburg, got on board a sloop loaded with horses, bound to Cape Franceway in the West Indies, this was in the year

'84 – by permission of the Captain I left the vessel and shipped on board an English Brig called the Admiral Hughes, bound to New York – from Cape Franceway she touched at Jamaica, at a place call'd Montiga bay – she there clear'd out, and sail'd for New York – In the month of September '84. we were upset in the Gulph stream about 8 or 9 leagues from Cape Antonia, the west ^{end} of Cuba – With difficulty we got to our boat – the Brigs Cargo was sugar, one of the hatches being off, she fill'd, and as going down – Our company were 10 in number – nothing sav'd but what was on our backs – I lost my all – chest, clothes, discharge and all my papers – all night in an open boat – blowing heavy – next morning pick'd up by a Spanish guard coaster ; having our gun and forty men we were fifteen days on board of her, we then arrived in the Havanna – from thence went on board a ship bound to New York, where I arriv'd safe, and then went to Milford, Connecticut – I sail'd from thence, three years and upwards, with a Captain Joseph Whiting – Our present Commodore Hull was a young sailor lad on board at the time I then sail'd *for Philadelphia in 1788 – and have remained there ever since – January 29th 1794 I married and settled in this City to the present period – I had nothing to call my attention home in Virginia – My relations were few – I have not heard from them since '84 – Through my activity I have always procured a good livelihood – I have often been solicited by Revolutionary Characters to make application for my claims both by officers and Privates – Viz. General Peter Muhlenburgh, while he was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, with whom I had often occasion to have dealings – I being an inspector of hard wood and supplied the Custom-House – we often had conversations on past times, and he asked me whether I had ever made application from government in the State of Virginia. My reply was never – I told him I was in tolerable good circumstances, and my Spirit would not allow me to make application while I could do without it. I was also solicited by one of Major Lee's Infantry, who I was well acquainted with in the time of the War, his name was William Donahue – he has been drawing a pension for many years – he removed from hence to the State of Delaware, and is now dead – I thought I would never make application for anything but I have been unfortunate and am old and feeble – I have*

raised a large family of Children, 10 of them are living, but are not in circumstances to render their old parents much assistance – While following the sea, I obtained the following Protection from the Department of State – a copy of which I transmit to you –

”To all to whom these Presents shall come Breathing

The Bearer hereof George Hood a native of Virginia in a citizen of the United States of America having occasion to pass into foreign countries about his lawful affairs, these are to pray all whom it may concern, to permit the said George Hood – he the meaning himself well and peacefully to pass wheresoever his lawful pursuits may call him, freely and without [paper damaged and word indecipherable] or molestation in going, staying or returning and to give to him all friendly aid and protection, as these United States would offer to their citizens in the like case. –

In faith whereof I have caused the seal of the Department of State for the said United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at Philadelphia this 12th day of April in the year of our Lord 1796, and of the Independence of the United States the 20th.

{Seal}

Gratis

Timothy Pickering

Secretary of State”

In 1828 I found my Country was willing to render assistance to all surviving Revolutionary Soldiers; by making necessary claims, accordingly, I made application to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Rush, at Washington – he found my claim and permitted me my Pension as far back as March 3rd 1826 – which I have received to the 3rd of March last, to the amount of \$300 – and \$100 during my life payable half yearly –

Revolutionary claims

Under the act entitled ”An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the revolution,” approved 15th May, 1828

Treasury Department February 11th, '29

Sir

your claim, under the above mentioned act having been examined, you are found to be entitled to the pay of a Dragoon in the Continental line. The amount which may be due, accordingly will be remitted to you by the Treasurer of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

S/ Richard Rush

Mr. George Hood

(Copy)

*Treasury of the United States
Washington February 19th 1829 –*

Sir,

Enclosed you will find my two drafts No. 178 and 181, on the Bank of the United States, for [indecipherable word] 200 & 50 – the amount of Warrants No. 1693 & 1678 issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt whereof the pleased to favor me with an early acknowledgment, specifically the sums received, separately.

With due consideration

I am your Obedient Servant

William Clark

Treasurer of the United States

Cft [certificate] No. 178 for Warrant 1693

\$200

" 181 1678 – \$50

Mr. Geo. Hood

(Copy)

*Treasury of the United States
Washington March 25, 1829 –*

Sir, Enclosed you will find my draft No. 246 on the Bank of the United States for \$50 – the amount of Warrant No. 2025 issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt whereof the pleased to favor me with an early acknowledgment, specifying the sum received.

With due consideration

I am your Obedient Servant

William Clark

Treasurer of the United States

Mr. Geo. Hood

(Copy)

I sent a letter to the Secretary of War, respecting I land claims, he examined and found my name as a private Dragoon in the Virginia line and immediately sent me a Warrant – I herewith transmit you a Copy No. 1487.

Pursuant to an Act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Land Warrants, and for the other purposes, passed the 15th day of April 1806, George Hood who was a private of dragoons in the Virginia line is entitled to 100 Acres of Land to be located agreeably to said Act, on any on located part of the 50 quarter Township, and the fractional quarter townships, reserved by law for original holders of military warrants. Given at the War Office, this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord

1829.

Registered

S/ John H Eaton, Secretary of War

S/ Robert Taylor, Clerk

Copy

I wrote to Colonel James P Preston, Post Master, Richmond, Virginia, under date of March 14th, 1829 – wishing him to inform me to whom, and how I should apply for bounty Lands due me from the State of Virginia. He made a proper search and found that I had never received any compensation – he writes me as follows –

Sir, I have made the proper examination with respect to your request, and do not find that you have ever received your land – I have no doubt that you are entitled to it – but it will be necessary that you prove your services, as stated in your letter, to the satisfaction of the Executive of Virginia – should you succeed in your proof – the Executive will then authorize a Warrant to be issued to you for the land claimed.

Yours respectfully

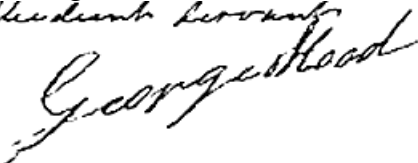
John H Smith [Commissioner]

(Copy)

Your Excellency will I trust pardon the great length of the statement I have had the honor to make to you and be pleased to give it a [indecipherable word] perusal – please direct to my residents No. 138 South 9th St. Philadelphia

Your Obedient Servant

S/ George Hood

Obeyant Servant


[Attested in the city of Philadelphia April 25, 1829]