

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Malcolm Henry S16866

f47NC/SC

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves

rev'd 4/30/11& 7/5/22

[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 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.]

State of Missouri, County of Lincoln

On this third day of November in the year 1834 personally appeared in open Court being the County Court within and for said County of Lincoln, Malcolm Henry of the said County of Lincoln in the state aforesaid aged 79 years on the 21st day of December next 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 June 7th, 1832.

That he enrolled himself in a company of South Carolina militia in the month of June 1776 commanded by Captain William Bryant, the Lieutenant's name was William Henry, the Ensign's name he does not recollect. His company was attached to the Regiment commanded by the Thomas Neill [sic, Thomas Neel]; there was a Major Ross [Francis Ross] belonging to said Regiment. The troops under command of said Colonel Neel were mustered into service on Reedy River in the South Carolina. At this place, there were other troops collected, one Regiment was commanded by a Colonel Thomas [John Thomas, Sr.], together with a detachment of troops belonging to the command of Colonel Richardson [Richard Richardson] and there was one company commanded by Edward Hampton in his capacity of Lieutenant and belonged to the Regiment of Regular troops under command of Colonel Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter]. The whole troop he thinks were under command of Colonel Neel. The troops were in a body directed against the hostile Cherokee Indians¹ and were marched to an Indian town in the Nation called Eastatoa. At that place [we] had a small engagement with the Indians and put them to flight, destroyed the Indian town and all their corn. This first engagement was he thinks in the month of August 1776. The troops under the command of Neel as aforesaid were marched to another Cherokee town but a short distance from this last mentioned place, both towns were situated on the Keowee River a branch of Savannah River. At this place the troops burned the town and destroyed the corn of the Indians. The troops under the command of Neel were engaged against the Indians until the fall of the year destroying the Cherokee towns and corn during the service. A party was sent by Colonel Neel up Keowee River as a reconnoitering party and had a skirmish with some Indians. This party he thinks was commanded by Captain Byers [William Byers]. During the tour of the party several Indians were killed and several taken prisoners. The prisoners were taken to Keowee and secured in some way or other. During this service the troops under command of Neel as aforesaid were joined at Keowee by other troops under command of Colonel Hammonds [sic, LeRoy Hammond]. The troops were marched back on to the place now called York District in the month of October of the same year and were discharged. This service he said occupied the space of four months.

¹ https://www.carolana.com/NC/Revolution/revolution_cherokee_expedition_1776.html

Afterwards he was engaged until the fall of the year 1778 in scouting parties after the Tories and was during the term from 1776 to the fall 1778 was in several skirmishes with the Tories but during this service he did not belong to any regularly organized core [sic, corps] of troops nor under the command of any particular officer or attached to any particular company: but was so much engaged that he did not pretend to do anything else. And in the fall of the year 1778, he thinks in the month of October, he enrolled himself in a company of militia in South Carolina in the now Pendleton District. This company was commanded by Captain Richard Sadler the company belonged to Thomas Neel's Regiment. There was another company of said Regiment commanded by Captain Ross. The troops under the command of said Thomas Neel directed their movements against the Creek Indians in Georgia. The troops were marched to a place called White Hall the residence of General Williamson [Andrew Williamson]. Soon afterwards the company of Captain Sadler was marched up the Savannah River about 100 miles to the mouth of Tugaloo, a branch of the Savannah. The company was there stationed to guard the frontier and watch the Indians. During their winter Major Pickens [Andrew Pickens] sent up to Tugaloo where Sadler's company was stationed a small company of Horse under command of Captain Weems [Thomas Weems]. This horse company was engaged in traversing the Country watching the maneuvers of the Creek Indians until the month of March. The troops were marched to Fort Independence and there delivered up their arms and were permitted to return home. This service he states occupied the space of five months.

Afterwards during the entire year 1778 he was engaged very often in scouting parties after the Tories frequently taking prisoners and delivering them over to the officers of the army but was not during this year under the command of any particular officer nor attached to any regularly organized corps of troops until the month of May 1780. He was appointed a Captain of militia and raised a company of volunteers. His Lieutenant's name was Gideon Robertson, John Berry Ensign; his company was attached to a Regiment commanded by Colonel Graham [William Graham]. This service commenced in North Carolina near the line of South Carolina. About this time the Tories assembled in great numbers and bid fair to overrun the Country. The Regiment was marched into South Carolina and succeeded in driving all the Tories to a place called Rocky Mount, where the British had a Fort & having learned that the British flag had been raised at a place called Ramsour's Mill, Colonel Graham directed his march to that place distant about eighty miles on South Fork of the Catawba [River]. Upon reaching the vicinity of that place he, this applicant, took a party of his company, select men in the night approached very near the British encampment and succeeded in capturing some officers, seven in number. These prisoners were delivered up to General Davidson [William Lee Davidson]. At about this time the troops under Colonel Graham were joined by other troops commanded by General Rutherford [Griffith Rutherford]. Colonel Davidson belonged to his command. The whole troop was then under command of Rutherford and were immediately marched towards Ramsour's mill. He and his company were sent in advance of the troops under command of General Rutherford as aforesaid as an advance guard but before the troops reached the place, other troops under command of Colonel Locke [Francis Locke] from Salisbury had commenced an engagement and had actually defeated the enemy at that place. In their retreat he, this applicant, succeeded in taking some prisoners. This engagement was on the 22nd day of June 1780, as he thinks, soon after this engagement Sumter came to that place. He was not however in command at that place. In a few days he marched his company down to Sumter's camp not far from Rocky Mount under Colonel Graham as aforesaid. Soon after their arrival at Sumter's camp orders were received from General McDowell [Charles McDowell] to march all the troops from Sumter's camp to Green River distant about eighty miles and a short distance in North Carolina. The troops were accordingly marched to that place and joined troops commanded by Colonel Shelby [Isaac Shelby], Colonel Sevier [John Sevier], Col. Clarke [sic, Elijah Clarke] & Colonel McDowell

[Joseph McDowell] and others of the militia. In about ten days the whole troops belonging to General Rutherford's command were marched down Broad River to the Cherokee Ford. From there the Army marched to Cambridge and near Enoree River met a part of Tarleton's [sic Banastre Tarleton's] troops and the Tories under the command of Colonel Ferguson [sic, Major Patrick Ferguson] at which time [we] had a severe engagement and in this battle considerable loss was sustained by both parties.² Among the Whig officers killed was Major Smith [Burwell Smith] of Georgia. The Whigs kept the ground and routed the enemy but on account of the great danger the troops withdrew without burying the dead and crossed Broad River at the Cherokee Ford and encamped. In a few days the troops were marched to Lincoln County North Carolina on the south fork of Catawba River and formed an encampment. The Army remained at that place a short time. Shortly after this time Colonel Shelby concluded to cross the mountains to Holston [River] and took with him some part of the Army leaving Colonel Graham and his command at Catawba. Colonel Ferguson pursued Shelby and captured some of his men on the mountains. About this period, Gates [Horatio Gates' defeat at the Battle of Camden, August 15-16, 1780] was defeated and Sumter was defeated [Battle of Fishing Creek, August 18, 1780] which greatly discouraged the troops commanded by Graham and in a few days all the Whigs had collected together in Lincoln County and attached themselves to the different officers at that place. In a short time Colonel Shelby returned to Rutherford County to Gilbert Town. He, this applicant, was sent to Shelby by Colonel Graham to know of Shelby where the troops under his command should join those under Shelby. It was agreed that all the troops should rendezvous at the Cowpens 16 miles from the Cherokee Ford on Broad River. It was then expected that Ferguson and his Tories were there. On the same evening Colonel Graham marched to that place with his command and met the troops commanded by Colonel Shelby, Col. Campbell [William Campbell], Colonel Sevier, Colonel Cleveland [Benjamin Cleveland], Col. Williams [James Williams] and other officers not recollected. It was understood that Ferguson lay at Tate's Ferry about 16 miles off. In the evening Colonel Graham and Colonel Shelby came to him, this applicant, and told him to prepare his company to march that night to Ferguson's encampment. Accordingly he, this applicant, with his company and the company commanded by Captain Janus Shelby marched about 10 o'clock in the night with orders to attack Ferguson at Tate's Ferry and to keep up the engagement with them until the whole Army came up. On reaching Tate's Ferry about daylight, [we] discovered that Ferguson had gone. His company and Captain Shelby's company remained there about two or three hours and the Army came up. The whole Army was then formed into three divisions. The left division was commanded by Colonel Cleveland, the right by Colonel Shelby. The middle division by Colonel Campbell as he now recollects the arrangement. He, this applicant, was in the front with his company as an advanced guard. According to their orders the Army marched to King's Mountain and fought the memorable battle at that place 7th day of October 1780.³ He, this applicant, says that his Company brought on the engagement and the first guns fired upon that occasion were fired by his company. This was a bloody battle the result is known. Ferguson was killed and many others; and a few days after the battle, Colonel Shelby and the others recrossed the mountains taking with them the prisoners. The troops under Graham were permitted to disperse and return home. This last service rendered in the capacity of Captain occupied the space of five months.

Afterwards he removed to South Carolina and was nearly all the time engaged in scouting parties after the Tories and doing and performing such services as all the Whigs were bound to perform though not in any regular company of troops until the peace was concluded. And in

² Wofford's Iron Works, August 8, 1780:

https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_woffords_iron_works.html

³ https://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_kings_mountain.html

answer to questions propounded to him by the Court he says that he was born in the County of Rowan (now Lincoln) County North Carolina on the 21st day of December 1755. There is a record of his age in his Father's old family Bible. This Bible he supposes remains with some of the family who now reside in South Carolina. When he first was called into Service he was living in what is now called York District in South Carolina where he remained until the year 1779. He then returned to his native place, Lincoln County, North Carolina, where he again was called into service as set forth in the preceding Declaration. After the Revolutionary War he resided in York District mostly until the year 1784 or five, when he removed back to North Carolina where he lived about one year. He again moved to York District South Carolina where he remained until March 1802 when he removed to West Tennessee where he lived three years to 1805. He then removed back to North Carolina, Buncombe County, where he lived eight or nine years. During this time he represented that County in the Legislature of the State one Session, from there he removed and arrived in Missouri in the year 1817 where he has resided since. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Missouri representing Lincoln County where he now lives. He was called into the service as a volunteer militia man. He never was drafted. He never was a Substitute for any person. The names of the officers regular and militia all mentioned as fully as he can recollect them who were with the troops where he served. The regiments of militia he has also mentioned as fully as he can recollect them. The general circumstances of his service in the capacity of a private and as an officer are set forth in the foregoing pages as fully as he can recollect them. He never received any written discharge from the service as before stated. He states that in May 1780 he was commissioned a Captain; who signed the commission or by what authority it was made out he cannot now say. The commission was given to him by his Colonel, Colonel Graham. He does not know what has become of it, supposes it lost many years ago. He says he is known to Thomas Bowen and B. G. Martin of his present neighborhood who can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the revolution. And he says now that by possibility he may be (from his great age and bodily infirmity and consequent loss of memory) mistaken as to the precise times and dates of his services, but that during the War of the revolution he did perform the service as set forth he is positively certain and further he says that he has no documentary evidence of his services in the War of the revolution, but he says that he has procured the Deposition of Samuel Watson who now resides in Pike County Missouri distant 40 miles which will prove his services in part. There is no other person in my power that he knows of by whom he could prove his services. From the great age and infirmity of Mr. Samuel Watson he has procured his deposition regularly certified instead of attempting to procure his attendance at court.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity except the present and he Declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any State or (if any) only on that of the agency of the State of South or North Carolina.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid in open court November 3 A.D.1834.
S/ Francis Parker, Clerk

S/ Malcolm Henry



[Thomas Bowen, a clergyman of the Baptist Church in Lincoln County & B. G. Martin gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

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State of Missouri County of Lincoln: Be it remembered that on this 8th day of September in the

year 1837 before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within and for the County aforesaid personally appeared, Malcolm Henry, of the County and State aforesaid who being duly sworn on his oath says that he is at this time receiving a pension from the United States as a revolutionary Pensioner at the rate of \$36.66 since per annum by certificate bearing date the 20th day of March 1835 – which is for his services as a private in the war of the Revolution; and that he also served in said war as a Captain as stated in his Declaration for a Pension now on file with suspended cases at Washington – that according to written instructions from the War Department of the 3rd of February 1835, it appears necessary that he, this Deponent, should obtain further evidence of his having served as a Captain as in his said Declaration mentioned, in order to entitle him to draw a pension for such services; but owing to his very feeble state of health he had delayed writing to his friends in South Carolina until the present year to obtain the deposition of Andrew Floyd,⁴ the only person now living as far as he knows by whom he can could prove his services as Captain as aforesaid – that sometime last spring he, this Deponent caused a letter to be written in his name to his younger brother, Francis Henry, in the District of York in the State of South Carolina, requesting him to call on said Floyd, who is living in his neighborhood, to obtain his deposition respecting the services of this deponent – and has received but one hereunto annexed marked (A) taken on the 28th day of July 1837 before Francis Henry JP in the District of York and State of South Carolina – that said Andrew Floyd, when this Deponent moved from that part of the Country, was a man of property and respectability, and this Deponent since he left there, has never heard anything but that the said Floyd still sustains in his old age, the same good character he bore in an earlier life – that said Andrew Floyd served with this deponent a great part of the Revolutionary War, and acted as Adjutant a part of the time – This deponent further says that he received during the Revolutionary War to Commissions as Captain, signed by the Colonels as mentioned in his Declaration above referred to, in the same manner as other captains in that part of the State were commissioned as far as he knows and believes – the Governor was at a great distance and frequently out of the State – That he always supposed he was legally commissioned – that he held the commission of Captain, received and gave orders as such, and always commanded a company after receiving the first commission until the close of the war, whenever on duty – and when at the battle of Kings Mountain, when at the head of his company, he attacked the right wing of the British and Tories, and lost more than one third of his men in the space of one hour, if then he was fighting without legal authority, he has at least the consolation that it was in the cause of justice – he therefore wishes, if agreeable to law, he may receive a pension proportional to his services – and further that he lives about 6 miles from the seat of Justice in this County, and is unable to travel to go before a Court of Record to make this affidavit.

Sworn and subscribed to this 8th day of September A.D. 1837

S/ Charles Wheeler, JP

S/ Malcolm Henry

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(A)

South Carolina York District: Personally appeared before me Andrew Floyd and upon oath saith that he was intimately acquainted with Malcolm Henry during the Revolutionary War and up to time that the said Malcolm Henry removed from the State of South Carolina, and that the said Malcolm Henry held a Captain's Commission during the great part of the time he was in service and that betwixt 2 and 3 years of the time. Deponent also states that the said Malcolm Henry was in the Service as a Soldier or Captain during the whole war, in North and South Carolina. Deponent also states that the said Malcolm Henry served under Colonel Graham of North

⁴ [Andrew Floyd S21757](#)

Carolina-Hambright and Colonel Moffett and Colonel Hambright of South Carolina and that the said Henry and him was in the battle of Kings Mountain together and that he the said Henry commanded a company in that battle. Deponent also states that he said Henry had a Commission but who signed it he does not know Exactly Commissions were given by Superior Officers frequently as the Governor was often out of the State.

Sworn to and subscribed before made this 28th day of July 1837

S/ Francis Henry JP

S/ Andrew Floyd



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State of Missouri County of Pike: SS

Be it remembered that on this 21st day of October in the year 1834 before me Lewis Rogers a Justice of the Peace for said County personally came Samuel Watson⁵ who being duly sworn upon his oath says that during the Revolutionary War he resided in the District of York in the State of South Carolina about ten miles from the line of North Carolina that for many years before the war he was well acquainted with Malcolm Henry who then resided in North Carolina distant about 12 miles from this deponent that he continued to reside near the said Henry for many years after the war that the said Henry now resides in the County of Lincoln in the State of Missouri. That he believes said Malcolm Henry is now about the age of 79 or 80 years. This deponent says that said Malcolm Henry done a great deal of service in the Army of the Revolution sometimes as a private and sometimes as an officer. This deponent believes that said Henry was in the Army in the South from 1776 until peace was made but the precise time of his going into service he cannot state nor the manner of his leaving it at the different periods of the war as he was not with said Henry's Company but belong to the company of William Henry brother to said Malcolm Henry, this deponent believes that said Malcolm Henry was in the Army of North Carolina and was engaged in a battle then called the Battle of Ramsour's Mills but whether in the capacity of a Captain or as private he does not certainly recollect. During the days of the revolution said Henry was called a Captain and this deponent believes that he served as a Captain in the Army of the revolution. This deponent further states that he said Malcolm Henry was attached to and belonged to the Army at the Battle of Kings Mountain – this engagement he believes was in the year 1780 and this deponent says that during this service said Malcolm Henry had the command of a company of North Carolina militia as he then understood it and has always understood so since the war. This deponent was also in the company of Captain Moffit during this service and during the whole campaign – he saw said Henry daily and had frequent intercourse with him. He states that said Henry was constantly rendering some sort of service or other for his Country but from his great age and infirmity he cannot fix dates with certainty. Mr. Henry was always and to this day is esteemed by all who know him a worthy man entitled to all credit for honesty and probity of conduct and further this deponent says he is aged 81 years in the month of August next and is in the receipt of a pension from government and further he saith not.

Sworn to & subscribed before me on the 21st day of October A.D. 1834

S/ L. Rogers, JP

S/ Saml Watson Snr.



⁵ [Samuel Watson S17187](#)

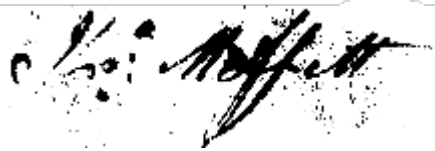
[Facts in file: The veteran died April 24, 1840 leaving a widow, her name is not stated, and there is no further family data in this file.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$36.66 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 11 months service as a private in the North Carolina and South Carolina militia.]

South Carolina Audited Accounts⁶ relating to Malcolm Henry pp4
Audited Account No. 3539
Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves 7/6/22

[p 2]
[Book] [No.] 285
Mr. Malcolm Henry his account of 50 days Militia Duty
Amounting to £16.1.5 Stg [Sterling]
Ex^d. W. G. [Examined by William Galvan]
J. M^c. A. G. [approved by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

Received 23 September 1784 from the Commissioners of the Treasury full Satisfaction for the within in an Indent No. 285 Book I by Virtue of an Order from Malcolm Henry
S/ Jno Moffett [John Moffett]

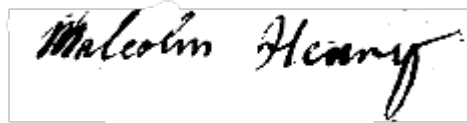


New Acquisition South Carolina
February ye 11th 1785

Gentlemen

you'l Please to Give an Indent to Colonel John Moffett for the amount of my Publick account having Received the full Consideration of it from him and you Will Oblige your Humble Servant

S/ Malcolm Henry



To the Commissioners of the Treasury
Test before S/ Jno. Moffett, JP

[p 3: Printed form of Indent No. 285 Book I]

[p 4: Reverse of the above Indent bearing endorsements by John Moffett]

⁶ The South Carolina Audited Accounts (AAs) are now available online at <http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/>. To find the AA for 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.