

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Henry Goodman S3399

f27SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

9/20/08 rev'd 9/8/15

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have been inserted within brackets or footnotes. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. A bracketed question mark indicates that the word or words preceding it represent(s) a guess by me. The word 'illegible' or 'indecipherable' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. Only materials pertinent to the military service of the veteran and to contemporary events have been transcribed. Affidavits that provide additional information on these events are included and genealogical information is abstracted, while standard, 'boilerplate' affidavits and attestations related solely to the application, and later nineteenth and twentieth century research requests for information have been omitted. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading skills fail to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8th of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

[p 4]

State of Tennessee, Anderson County: Circuit Court at August Sessions 1832

On this 28th day of August 1832 personally appeared in open court at a Circuit Court held for the County and State aforesaid, being a Court of record, by the Honorable Edward Scott, one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of law and equity in and for the said State Henry Goodman a resident of said County aged 73 years, who being first sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed on the 7th of June 1832.

That he was born in Georgetown District in the State of South Carolina on the 18th of December 1758 where he continued to live until he was a few years old when he moved to Cheraw District in the same State, where he continued to live during the whole time of the Revolutionary War -- he states that he enrolled himself at the Cheraw hills as a volunteer, sometime in 1775 or 1776 -- he recollects it was in the winter season into a company commanded by Capt. Henry Arrington [Henry William Harrington] of the said District of Cheraw, and Lieut. William Pegee -- that his Company with several others rendezvoused at the Cheraw hills and marched under the command of Col. George Hicks, through Camden, and on to Ninety Six, near which place he fell in with a considerable force under the command of General Sumpter [sic, Thomas Sumter], who from that time had the supreme command applicant states that their object in this expedition was to disperse a body of Tories which were understood had collected in the neighborhood of Ninety Six under Colonels Fletcher [sic, Thomas Fletchall] and Cunningham [Robert Cunningham]. Before the American Army had reached the place where it was understood the Tories had collected, they had dispersed and detached parties of the American Army were sent out in different directions for the purpose of capturing their commanders who were understood to be concealed somewhere in the neighborhood -- after searching some time they succeeded in finding the said Col. Fletchall hid [hidden] in a cave from where he was taken and brought into the Main American camp -- Applicant states that he was in the camp at the time Fletchall was brought in -- that he was a man remarkable for his largeness of size -- that he was sent off as a prisoner to Charleston, under an escort of the American forces, and the Tories in the neighborhood being completely dispersed, applicant's Regiment was ordered to march by the way of the Hanging rock where it was understood there were some disaffected persons, and then to return home after dispersing them -- Applicant states that his Regiment marched accordingly and after receiving the submission of some disaffected, they marched on to Lynches Creek where they were all discharged and he returned home -- applicant

thinks he was in service between two and three months in this campaign applicant states that sometime during the next spring or summer his same company under the command of the same officers was ordered out -- that him and his company rendezvoused either at Cheraw hills or at Long bluff in a different County he does not now recollect which, that his company and several others marched, under the command of Col. Thomas Loyd [Thomas Lloyd], directly to Charleston where they were stationed between one and two months, he thinks, under the supreme command of General Moultrie [William Moultrie] -- after remaining at Charleston between one and two months, the apprehensions of an attack from the British having subsided, applicant and his company were discharged and he returned home -- applicant thinks he was in actual service during this campaign from two to three months -- applicant states that he thinks sometime in the spring or summer of 1776 as well as he now recollects he was again called out in the same company, under the command of the said Capt. Arrington and Lieutenant William Pegee [Pegues?] and 2nd Lieut. Claudius Pegee¹ and rendezvoused at the Long bluff on the Pedee River, from where they marched under the command of Major Robert Loyd [Robert Lloyd] directly to Charleston where he thinks General Lee [Charles Lee] had the chief command -- applicant states that his Battalion remained in Charleston but a few days when it was ordered to go on board a vessel, and pass over to Haddrell's Point about four miles from Charleston, the Battalion was still under the command of the said Major Loyd but applicant thinks when they arrived at Haddrell's Point Col. Orea [sic Horry?] had the chief command -- applicant states he was stationed at Haddrell's Point several months -- that during that time, by permission of his officers he frequently cross over the River on a floating bridge, to Fort Moultrie where he had an aunt living -- During one of applicant's visits to his aunt an attack was made upon Fort Moultrie by the British shipping, and applicant was obliged to remain in the Fort (which was defended by Moultrie and Marion) until the next day when he returned to his Regiment -- applicant states that he remained at Haddrell's Point until sometime in September as he now thinks, when his Capt. resigned, and he and his company were discharged and returned home -- applicant states that his was a volunteer company raised for an indefinite period, as he now believes, and were liable to be called out as such at any time by his Capt. -- but the Capt. becoming disaffected at some regulation which was made by the legislature of South Carolina, of which he was a member, he resigned his commission and left the State, and his company was then disbanded -- applicant states that he was in actual service during this campaign about six months -- applicant states that early in the spring of 1779 he was drafted for a tour, how long he does not now recollect, and rendezvoused at Long bluff, where he was enrolled as an orderly Sergeant in a company under the command of Capt. Henry Council and Lieut. Thomas Corthan [?], attached to a Regiment under Col. Thomas Loyd -- In this Regiment applicant marched directly to Charleston and joined the American Army there under the chief command of General Lincoln [Benjamin Lincoln] -- Immediately after arriving at Charleston Col. Loyd with his Regiment was ordered to take some British prisoners which had been captured at sea, to Halifax NC -- applicant went with his Regiment on this service, and marched with the said prisoners 66 in number besides their officers, who accompanied them on their parole of honor, until they reached Halifax NC where they left the prisoners and returned to Cheraw District where they remained about two weeks and then marched on to Purrysburg, where they met with a portion of the American Army under the command of Col. Laurence [sic, John Laurens?] -- a few days after reaching Purrysburg the British having cross the Savannah River Col. Laurence ordered the American Army to retreat to Charleston -- applicant states that on their retreat the American Army had frequent skirmishes

¹ Bobby G. Moss in his *SC Roster* identifies this man as Claudius Pegues.

with the rear of the British, and had to destroy the bridges along the road -- the retreat was accomplished without any other loss to the Americans than the breaking of the right arm of Colonel Laurence at Bacon's bridge, by a shot from the enemy -- applicant states that he reached Charleston with his Regiment and continued there under the command of General Moultrie several weeks, when he was ordered out to meet General Lincoln and then lay with his Army on Simmons Island -- Immediately on our joining Lincoln on the Island, he marched out and met the British near Stono point, where we fought [Battle of Stono, June 20, 1779] until both armies were ready to cease [sic, cease?] -- applicant states that in the first fire he was wounded in the right thigh by a rifle ball, but he continued to fight in his place, until the battle was over -- On the next day applicant and those who had been ordered from Charleston to meet General Lincoln returned there again, where they were stationed until sometime about the first of September when applicant and his Regiment were discharged and went home -- applicant states that he was in the service about six months & during this campaign -- applicant states that sometime in March or April 1780 he was again drafted, and rendezvoused, at Long bluff, and was enrolled as an orderly Sergeant in a company commanded by Captain Morris Murphy and Lieutenant Daniel Frisby [? could be Ferioby], who was under the command of Major Robert Loyd -- under his command we marched directly to Charleston, which was then in command of General Lincoln and threatened by an attack from the British shipping, where we remained defending the lines until the surrender to the British [May 12, 1780], when applicant with the whole Army were made prisoner -- shortly after the surrender of Charleston applicant was paroled and returned home, where he remained until sometime the next summer when the British who had stationed a portion of their Army at Camden and Cheraw hills, had ordered an evacuation of the latter place, and when the sick and wounded of the British who lay in Cheraw started in boats down to Georgetown Colonel Abel Culp of Cheraw District who had succeeded Colonel Loyd called out applicant and others of the militia of this District who followed after and captured the boats, and kept the best of the boats and permitted the prisoners who were principally sick and wounded to take the boats of least value and go on down the River -- applicant states that after this he was frequently called out by the said Colonel Culp [Abel Kolb] to suppress the Tories who committed constant outrages, but these expeditions were so frequent and singular in their nature that applicant is wholly unable to make any correct estimate of his services -- he states that from the time he reached home after the surrender of Charleston till after the battle of the Eutaw Springs, which was nearly 18 months, he was more than half of that time in the actual service of the United States -- marching about from place to place under the command of the said Colonel Culp, and frequently with General Marion in his excursions against the Tories -- applicant states that he marched under the command of Marion to Eutaw Springs [September 8, 1781], where he did his duty to his Country in fighting the hottest of her battles -- After remaining a while with the Army under General Greene, after the battle of the Eutaw Springs, applicant marched about through the Country with Marion -- and in several excursions under the command of Colonel Lemuel Benton, who succeeded the said Colonel Culp, after the latter had been killed by the Tories, he served his country in subduing the Tories -- so obnoxious had applicant become to the Tories that they stole a march upon him, caught him at home, beat, bruised, cut, wounded him and left him for dead -- applicant states that he served the United States in the Revolutionary war to the best of his estimation, three entire years, part of which time he served as a volunteer, and part as a drafted man, and he thinks about one entire year as an orderly Sergeant -- he states he cannot now recollect the regiments of Continentals with which he done service, but he knows he was at different times with the 2nd, 1st & 6th -- he states that he had a record of his age which he

had copied from his father's Bible -- he states that he resided in Cheraw District during the whole war and until about the year 1796 when he moved into Washington County Virginia where he lived about 4 years when he moved to Ashe County NC where he lived about 2 years when he moved to Wythe County Virginia where he lived about 5 years, when he moved to Greene County Tennessee, where he lived about 2 years, when he moved to Anderson County Tennessee to the same neighborhood where he now lives, where he lived about 10 years, when he moved to White County, Tennessee, where he lived about 2 years, when he moved to Marion County, Tennessee, where he lived about 2 years and a half, when he moved to McMinn County Tennessee, where he lived between 2 and 3 years, when he moved back to the same neighborhood in Anderson County Tennessee where he now lives -- applicant states that he never received any written discharge for his services, and that he has no documentary evidence whatever, and that he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services -- 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 in open Court the 28th of August 1832.

S/ A. Crozier

S/ Henry Goodman, X his mark

[Frederick Shinlever and Joseph Stout gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 11]

State of Tennessee, Anderson County

Personally appeared before me Joseph M. Ashurst an acting Justice of the Peace for said County Henry Goodman a citizen of said County who subscribed and swore to the foregoing declaration, who having been sworn by me doth on his oath make the following additional declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the 7th of June 1832.

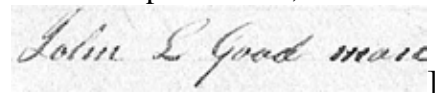
That owing to the length of time which has elapsed since he performed services in the Revolutionary war, he cannot at this time detail precisely the exact times and incidents of his said service, but he feels very confident that he served at least eighteen months as a private and one year as an orderly Sergeant, for which he claims a pension -- he states, as the witnesses to his former declaration have certified, that there is no clergyman residing in his neighborhood, and that this is the reason why he did not obtain the certificate of one to his former declaration -- he states that the individuals with whom he is acquainted in his neighborhood and who can testify to his veracity and his reputation for having reform services in the Revolutionary war, are Frederick Shinlever, Joseph Stout -- and others.

S/ Henry Goodman, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 31st day of May 1833

S/ Joseph M. Ashurst, JP

[p 14: On October 8, 1952 in Anderson County, Tenn., John L. Goodman, 54, son & Administrator of Henry Goodman made affidavit that his father died June 11, 1833; that his mother's maiden name was Catharine Smithart; that they married in 1780; and that his mother died on September 20, 1836.

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[Facts in file: the only children of the veteran and his wife to survive them were John L. Goodman, Easter Massengale, and Catharine Stout]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$100 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for service as a private for one year and a Sergeant for one year in the South Carolina militia.]