

## Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Henry Nuneley S4626

f20VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 1/24/13

[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. 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 fails to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1786." Please call errors or omissions to my attention.]

State of Tennessee Anderson County: Circuit Court at oldest Sessions 1832

On this 30th day of August 1832 at a Circuit Court opened and held for the County and State aforesaid, being a court of record, and having the power of fine and imprisonment, before the Honorable Edward Scott one of the Judges of said court, personally appeared in open Court Henry Nunley -- residing in said County aged about seventy years, who having been duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 -- That he was born in Chesterfield County Virginia and continued to live there at the commencement of the Revolutionary War and during the whole continuance -- that he recollects of his being drafted into the service of the United States and was enrolled at Chesterfield Courthouse Virginia into a Company commanded by Capt. King Graves and he thinks Lieut. Charles Graves, which company was under the command of Major Francis Goode and Col. Robert Goode, and applicant thinks they were all under the general command of Baron Steuben -- From Chesterfield Courthouse the whole Army marched up the River to Manchester where they remained but two days, before the British set fire to Richmond<sup>1</sup> and burned it, and then went off -- after the burning of Richmond the Main American Army marched down the River and applicant and about sixty others remained in Manchester to guard the magazine there, where they remained about one month and then was discharged and went home - - applicant states that very shortly after his return home from Manchester he was again drafted and was enrolled at Goode's[?] ~~Burwell's~~ Bridge in the upper part of Chesterfield County, into a company commanded by Capt. George Marcum as well as he now recollects, and he thinks his brother John Marcum as Lieut. -- he thinks in this campaign his company was under the command of Col. Robison, and the supreme command of either General Stephens [Edward Stevens] or Lawson [Robert Lawson] he does not recollect distinctly which -- from Chesterfield applicant with the Army marched on through Amelia and Dinwiddie Counties Virginia until they came within twenty or thirty miles of Guilford Court house NC where they met with the Main American Army under General Greene [Nathanael Greene] -- After meeting with General Greene the whole Army marched on to within a short distance of Guilford Courthouse where they met the British Army under the command of Cornwallis and gave them battle [March 15, 1781] -- applicant states that he gave two fires upon the enemy and then retreated with the balance of his division, but before he had gone far from the battleground he was arrested in his retreat, and was stationed with the balance of his division at a short distance from the battleground, where they remained until after the Battle was over -- Applicant cannot at this time recollect whether his

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<sup>1</sup> The British actually burned the tobacco warehouses in Manchester Virginia, across the James River from Richmond, on April 30, 1781. It may be this event to which the veteran is referring.

company joined in the pursuit of the British Army after the battle, or whether he remained at Guilford -- he thinks however that in about ten days after the battle all the militia from Chesterfield County started home, and were marched in a body until they reached a small town named Pocahontas in Chesterfield County Virginia where applicant and all the others were discharged and went home -- Applicant thinks that he was in service in this campaign between three and four months -- Applicant states that shortly after his return from the last campaign he together with all the militia of Chesterfield County were ordered out to and marched down to old Williamsburg where the British lay in their vessels, the British were moved up the River in their vessels and some of them on land -- the American Army retreated before them up the River to Cedar Point about seven miles below Petersburg where the British overtook and attacked them and drove them up to Petersburg, where they sought refuge in the warehouses, until the British came on by land and cannonaded the American Army -- drove them from Petersburg [April 25, 1781] and took two of their cannon -- On the night after he cannonaded at Petersburg the American Army retreated to within a mile of Chesterfield Courthouse where it encamped all night and early the next morning it passed on through Chesterfield and passed on to Falling Creek Church where it encamped one or two days. In the meantime the British Army were pursuing them and after burning some of the public buildings in Petersburg came on to Chesterfield Courthouse where they burned the public buildings and the temporary barracks which had been put up for the accommodation of the Continental Army. At Chesterfield Courthouse the British detailed their light horse and sent them on to attack the American Army at Falling Creek Church and upon coming there the Americans were drawn up in battle array, and the British Light horse after making a slight effort retreated -- the American Army then retreated to the coal-pits where they remained three or four days, and then crossed the James River at Tom Randall's and then down to Richmond -- from Richmond the American Army which had been increased by joining with the Continentals under Lafayette, marched down to Wilton's in Henrico County, at that place about two thousand, of whom applicant was one, volunteered to surprise the British who then lay in Petersburg -- these two thousand under the command of Lafayette as applicant believes, marched and crossed James River at the mouth of Kingsland Creek, and marched on to Petersburg where they planted their cannon and commenced firing upon the enemies camp -- pretty soon after the cannonading commenced a flag was sent from the British encampment announcing the death of General Phillips [May 13, 1781], and a declaration that unless the Americans ceased firing the town of Petersburg should be burned, upon this information the Americans ceased firing and marched back to Wilton where applicant and his company were discharged and went home -- Applicant states that some time he thinks he was in service this campaign at least two months -- Applicant states that sometime in August he was drafted again and enrolled at Chesterfield Courthouse into a company commanded by Capt. David Patterson of Chesterfield, who was attached to the Regiment commanded by Col. St. George Tucker and General Lawson's Brigade -- that the American Army marched to Williamsburg and from there on to Yorktown where Cornwallis was then lying -- applicant states that he remained at Yorktown during the whole of the siege doing duty and was there at the time of the surrender and after the surrender he marched over as a guard to the prisoners, as far as Winchester Virginia where he remained a week or ten days and was then discharged and went home, Applicant states that he was in service in this campaign between three and four months -- applicant states that between the time of the battle at Guilford and the surrender of Cornwallis he was nearly all his time in the service -- the County in which he lived being invaded by the British, he was called out often to repel them and cannot now particularly detail all the incidents

of said services -- he was also frequently called out before the battle of Guilford, and thinks he has done service as a private drafted man, equal to a period of two years -- applicant states that he continued to live in Chesterfield County for three or four years after the war when he moved to Halifax County Virginia, where he lived about five years, when he moved to Washington County Virginia where he lived four or five years, when he moved to Tennessee and has been living in Anderson County where he now lives 30 years -- he states that he has no record of his age but believes he is between seventy and eighty years old -- he states that he had several discharges but has lost them, and that he has no documentary evidence of his said services nor does he know of any 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 upon the pension roll of the agency of any State.

S/ Henry Nuneley, X his mark

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court the 30th of August 1832

S/ A. Cruzier [?] Clk by his deputy

S/ Jas M. McCaine [?]

[Charles Y. Oliver, High Sheriff of Anderson County, and Hugh Barton, clerk of the County Court, gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

State of Tennessee Anderson County: SS On this 16<sup>th</sup> day of January 1833 Personally appeared in open Court before John Child, Aaron Slover and Isaac Miller three of the acting Justices of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Anderson and state of Tennessee now sitting Henry Nuneley a resident of said County and state in the said County of Anderson and State of Tennessee who after being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following amendment to his declaration which declaration was made in the Circuit Court of said County and bears date August 30<sup>th</sup> 1832 and was numbered in the War Department No. 5939 and sent back for amendment. That there is no clergyman living in his neighborhood nor none that he could procure by whom he could prove the report of his service which was the reason he did not prove by a clergyman. That he is acquainted in his present neighborhood with Samuel Dum Esquire George Haskins Esquire William McCarny Esquire, Samuel Davidson Esquire, John Cragier Senior, Hugh Barton all of whom he believes would testify that he is a man of veracity and that they believe him to have been a soldier of the Revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid in open Court.

S/ Henry Nuneley, X his mark

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for service as a private for 2 years in the Virginia service.]