

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Marshall Franks S10703

f32SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

7/29/06 rev'd 1/8/15 & 3/24/21

[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 8<sup>th</sup> 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.]

The State of Alabama, Pickens County

Circuit Court for said County, April Term: 4<sup>th</sup> day of the Term.

On this 22nd day of April AD 1836 personally appeared in open court before the Judge of said court Marshall Franks<sup>1</sup> a resident of the county of Pickens and State of Alabama aged Eighty four years, who being first duly Sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the pension made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he was a Soldier of the Revolution, and was engaged in the Service of his country, as a Soldier most of the time from the fall of the year of 1775, to the close of the war & acknowledgement of the Independence a great many of the officers & especially the sub officers, he can not now recollect, in consequence of old age, & the consequent loss of memory.

The first of his service commenced in the Fall of 1775. He was then living in the State of South Carolina in a district then known by the appellation of Ninety Six district, but now called Lawrence [Laurens] district in said State. He was then about twenty three years old. About this time troubles commenced with the Tories & partisans of that part of the country. The particular circumstances which gave rise to this tour of service was this: The Governor (he presumes) had sent up to Cambridge Courthouse<sup>2</sup> a large quantity of powder & etc; And the Tories had determined to take possession of it; a company of volunteers was raised in order to save the ammunition from being plundered; I was one who volunteered in this expedition. There was no definite or fixed time for the service to continue. Their object was as above stated, & to disperse & subdue the Tories who stimulated & encouraged by one Robert Cunningham<sup>3</sup> of Tory renown was keeping the people in continual alarm & terror. This expedition was conducted by Capt. Jas Williams (afterwards Col.) [James Williams]<sup>4</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Jas. Pollard [James Pollard]<sup>5</sup> 2d Lieut. Jonathan Downes.<sup>6</sup> This company marched to Cambridge & there joined several other companies. The whole force embodied at the above mentioned place was commanded by Genl Andrew Williamson,<sup>7</sup> of whom it was afterwards said that he proved traitor to his country & afterwards joined the enemies army. Col Robert McCrary<sup>8</sup> was also with them and in command. They succeeded in securing the powder as they desired, & subduing the Tories, who all remained neutral until the British invaded the Country which cheered their hopes & brightened their prospects. They had quite severe skirmishes with the Tories at Cambridge, which continued three days & nights. They finally surrendered on terms viz that there should be no hostilities for twenty days.<sup>9</sup> They were verbally discharged after having rendered service for the term of at least one month.

The applicant is not certain whether it was or not, but believes from the best of his recollection that it was in the year 1779 while he continued to live at the same place first mentioned, he was drafted into the service under Col. Williams who was mentioned as his first Captain under which he served, & who had now been promoted to Col. The Captain under whose command he was, was called Charles Sexton [sic, Saxon],<sup>10</sup> the Lieut. not recollected. This draft was for three months. The forces were marched to Liberty Hill opposite Augusta in Georgia; the British then had possession of Augusta.<sup>11</sup> They did not remain long after the arrival of the Whigs but marched off for Savannah & on their way thither encountered & routed Col Ashe's [John Ashe's] forces of N. Carolina Troops.<sup>12</sup> In meantime Genl Williamson, who had taken command of the forces, remained at Liberty Hill, but frequently sent scouting parties across the River to reconnoiter the country. In one of these parties the applicant happened to be when they had a skirmish with the Tories on Briar Creek [March 3, 1779] in Georgia. This applicant states that Col. Hayes [Joseph Hayes]<sup>13</sup> (who was then a Captain) commanded him, and he thinks that Col. Leroy Hammond<sup>14</sup> commanded. Col Thomas Brannon<sup>15</sup> [Thomas Brandon] was also in command. There was some four or five hundred of the enemy, consisting of British & Tory. The Whigs numbered to four hundred. They immediately on sight of the enemy charged on them, who fled in confusion, & our forces followed. This applicant in the charge was cut off from the main body of his company, & in winding his way down the creek to rejoin his friends he encountered & took prisoner a Tory of fame & renown & for whom Col Williams had offered a reward of five hundred dollars, his name was Aquillah Hall.<sup>16</sup> Aquillah had been cut off from his friends & mistook the applicant for one of his friends until he was ordered to surrender, which he was compelled to do. Before he rejoined his friends he encountered & took another prisoner called Hector McNeal, who was also known as a Tory of considerable influence in his country. This applicant found it somewhat difficult in getting along with his two prisoners who seemed very sullen, but fortunately he met with one of his friends by the name of Wm Smith [William Smith] who joined him in guarding the prisoners into his friends. It [would] not be amiss, however, to state how he took "Hector" inasmuch as he already had one in his custody—his plan was this Hector was with another dragoon who immediately on sight of this applicant & his prisoner put spurs to his horse & cleared himself. He [Franks] had given "Aquillah" his orders, to join him in his threats against Hector who was now left alone, or his life should pay the forfeit which "Aquillah" done manfully. Hector thinking himself outnumbered gave up without any resistance. The party returned to Liberty Hill. From Liberty Hill they marched to Cambridge having taken in this tour a number of Tories amounting in all (together with those which had been sent to them at Liberty Hill by Col Pickens [Andrew Pickens]<sup>17</sup>) to three or four hundred. They remained at Cambridge some time until one Judge Pendleton from Charleston arrived who tried the prisoners for their lives, five of whom was hung, the famous Aquillah Hall already mentioned being one of the number. They were then verbally discharged & this applicant returned home having served in this tour at least three months.

The third tour the applicant was drafted, under Col McCrary & Capt Charles Sexton. The latter commanded the applicant's company. This force marched over into Georgia on Cupboard Creek, in order to prevent the British from retaking Augusta; after remaining in Georgia a short time, they pushed for Charleston in order to save that point but they received information by one Patrick Calhoun (a true Whig) that the town of Charleston had surrendered before they got to Orangeburg District. The army was then remarched back near to Camden when they were verbally disbanded in great confusion, dismay & despondency, was discovered in every countenance, and the command of Col. Pickens to us, was "that we would have to shift for

ourselves.” I now will recollect his looks, when he spoke these words the tear was clearly perceived by me to glisten in his eyes; this applicant then returned to his home, having served his country at least three months in this campaign.

The fourth tour this applicant served under Col. Levi Casey,<sup>18</sup> under the immediate command of Capt. Lewis Duval.<sup>19</sup> This applicant states that from the time they received the information of the fall of Charleston & from the time they were discharged in the confused manner already mentioned by Col. Pickens, they were not permitted to remain at home. The country was invaded by the enemy. The Tories were in arms & committing the most outrageous deeds of massacre & bloodshed and he thought the most certain safety was in camp, nor after the above mentioned discharge was there ever a draft in the company to which he belonged. The officer who commanded indicated to them the places of meeting & they obliged, for they were generally if not in camps outlying, & not ventured to sleep under their own roof & so it continued until near the close of the war. The officers marched to Ninety Six; it was the Spring of 1781 to the best of his knowledge. They attempted to besiege this place.<sup>20</sup> It continued for near a month during which time Robert Pickens, a brother to Col. Pickens (afterwards General) was killed. Finally Rawdon<sup>21</sup> was ascertained to be on his march up to the aid of the enemy, and Genl Green<sup>22</sup> [Nathanael Greene](who commanded him) left & made his way to the Eutaw Springs. The officers that commanded this applicant turned up towards N. Carolina & continued to reconnoiter the country, taking the advantage of the enemy whenever their numbers & position would justify it. This applicant states that he can not positively say whether he during his service above mentioned was a Militia Man, or belonged to the State Troops; he however well knows that he served fully three months.

This applicant states that in the fall of 1781 he went on a tour into the Cherokee Nation under the command of Cols Anderson,<sup>23</sup> Pickens and Clark<sup>24</sup> & Major Wm Mulwee [William Mulwee] .<sup>25</sup> In this tour this applicant served as a Second Lieut. in his company which appointment he yet had in his possession purporting to be from Governor Rutledge [John Rutledge] <sup>26</sup> & signed by Col. Jos. Hayes dated September 24th 1781. The object of this tour was to dislodge a large squad of thieving, murdering Tories that had taken refuge among the Indians, & frequently made sallies into the white settlements for the purpose of plundering & committing depredations. They had some skirmishes—took many prisoners & returned home having been in this tour (altogether) in actual service two months.

This applicant states that shortly after the surrender of Charleston, the British invaded the Country; the Tories who had before been subdued, encouraged by the success of the British, became numerous & flooded the country with ruin; that they had become more incensed towards him; especially in consequence of his having taken two of their leaders, one of whom had been hung at Cambridge before mentioned. That he well knowing their vindictive feeling towards him seldom ventured home & when he did, remained but a short time. That from the year of 1776 for the reasons just mentioned he kept himself pretty much in continuous service until the close of the war, at which time he received seven hundred fifty pounds sterling or indent for that amount; that proved to be of no value whatever to him. That he in the Spring of 1833 made application to the Department for a pension under the act, that his application was returned as being informal in many things and that he returns this to the department as his amended Declaration.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or amnesty except the present, & he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency in any state.

S/ Marshall Franks, X his mark

Sworn to & subscribed the day and year aforesaid:

S/ John Adams, Clerk

To the first second 3d 4th 5th 6th & 7th interrogatories propounded by the court to the applicant he answers in substance that he was born in the year 1752 in Charlotte County Va; that he has a record of his age in his own family Bible. That at the commencement of the war he was living in old "Ninety Six" or Craven Dist So Carolina. That he has since lived in Giles County, Tennessee, and now lives in Pickens County Alabama where he has resided for the last twelve years. That he was a volunteer whilst under Capt. Williams as aforesaid; but whilst under Captains Saxon & Duvall, he was a militiaman belonging to their companies & went whenever or dared to do so without any draft. That he served as a private until he achieved the accompanying commission. That he was acquainted with Col. Mason<sup>27</sup> & Capt. John Caldwell<sup>28</sup> of the regular Army. That this deponent never received any discharge in writing. That in his present neighborhood he is acquainted with diverse citizens who can testify to his character & with veracity and refers the court to the Revd Thomas Archibald and James Randle for satisfaction and to John Mangum for proof of a part of his services. The remainder of his services he cannot prove by any person living to him at this time known.

[p 19: Thomas Archibald, a clergyman, and James Randle gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 14]

To Marchel Franks Gentilman

South Carolina: By his Excellency John Rutledge, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Said State.

To Marchel Franks, Gentilman

I Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Courage and good Conduct, and in your Fidelity and Attachment to the United States of America, have commissioned and appointed, and by J Rutledge these Presents do commission and appoint you the said Marchel Franks to be Second Lieutenant of A Company of Militia under Captain Lewis Duvall Commander; Colonel Joseph Hayes, which said Company you are to lead, train, muster, and exercise, according to military Discipline. And you are to follow and observe all such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from Time to Time, receive from me or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or any of your Superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, pursuant to the Laws of this State.

And all inferior Officers, and others belonging to the said Company are hereby required and commanded to obey you as their Second Lieutenant.

This Commission to continue during Pleasure.

Given under my Hand and Seal this 24th day of September A.D. 1781 and in the fifth Year of the Independence of America.

S/ Jos Hayes Col

South Carolina. By his Excellency John Rutledge, Esq; Governor  
and Commander in Chief of the said State.

To *Marshall Franks*

I Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Courage and  
good Conduct, and in your Fidelity and Attachment to the *United*  
*States* of America, have commissioned and appointed, and by  
these Presents do commission and appoint you the said *Marshall*  
*Franks* to be *Second Lieutenant of Company of Militia*  
*within the County of Pickens*  
which said *Company* you are to lead, train, muster,  
and exercise, according to military Discipline. And you are to  
follow and observe all such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from Time to  
Time, receive from me or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or any  
of your Superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, pursuant  
to the Laws of this State.

And all inferior Officers, and others belonging to the said *Company*  
are hereby required and commanded to obey you as their *Second Lieutenant*.  
This Commission to continue during Pleasure.

Given under my Hand and Seal  
this *14th* day of *September* A. D. *1797*  
and in the *17th* Year of the Independence of *America*.

*J. Rutledge*

I Sam B. Moore Clerk of the circuit court of Pickens County and State of Alabama do certify that the within commission was exhibited to the Judge of said open court at Spring Term 1833 on the 17th day of April by Marshall Franks, and is the same commission mentioned in the answers to the 7th interrogatory annexed to the declaration of the Said Marshall Franks for a pension on the day and year last above mentioned. Witness Samuel B. Moore Clerk of said circuit court at office the 20th day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and thirty three -- of the Independence of the United States the fifty Seventh.

S/ Samuel B. Moore Clerk.

[p 17]

The State of Alabama

Pickens County,

Personally appeared in open court before the Judge of Said Court, John Mangum<sup>29</sup> aged seventy three years, 19th day of January last, who makes oath that he was well acquainted with Marshall Franks who now makes application for a pension under the act of 7th June 1832 during a part of the Service that he states that he rendered in his application. That in the tour that said Franks was in at Liberty Hill he knew him well as a soldier. That he was at last mentioned place when the party returned from the Briar Creek Expedition with the prisoners, & knows that it was thus stated & believed that said Marshall had taken Aquillah Hall a prisoner & has never heard that contradicted but knows nothing as to Hector McNeal the other prisoner mentioned. That he was well acquainted with the said Aquillah Hall but not with Hector McNeal. That he knows that he served at least three months during the Tour at Liberty Hill.

The next Tour that the affiant knows of his own personal knowledge, that the applicant done actual Service, was the time mentioned by the applicant when they marched to Cupboard Creek in Georgia. This affiant saw the applicant during that Tour frequently, & believes that he served three months. This affiant afterwards frequently saw this applicant while he (the applicant) Served under Col Hayes & Col McCrary but does not know how long he Served under him. This affiant frequently saw the applicant while he acted as Second Lieutenant in Capt Duval's company commanded by Col Hayes, but did not then see his commission, but knows that he was so called, & understood to be - does not know how long he Served after he was elected Second Lieutenant and furthermore this affiant saith not.

Sworn to & subscribed: S/John Mangum, X his mark on

The State of Alabama  
Pickens County

I, Samuel B. Moore, Judge of the County Court of Said County, do hereby Certify that I am & have been for the last four years well acquainted with John Mangum who has testified to the Services of Marshall Franks as a Soldier of the Revolution, & feel not the least hesitation in Saying that he is a man of credibility & of high reputation in the Section of the County where he resides as an honorable man, and as a Soldier of the Revolution. In testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand, this the 15th day of Nov 1836.

S/ Sam B. Moore, Judge Co. Ct. P. Co.

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$60 per annum commencing March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1831, for service as a private for 10 months and as a Lieut. for 2 months in the South Carolina militia.]

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South Carolina Audited Accounts<sup>1</sup> relating to Marshall Franks pp 9  
Audited Account No. 2544  
Transcribed by Will Graves 3/24/21

No. 46

[No.] 479 [Book] S

June 17

Mr. Marshal Frank [sic] his account of Militia duty as Lieutenant since the reduction of Charles town [Charleston South Carolina fell to the British on May 12, 1780] amounting to [old South Carolina] Currency £313.5.0

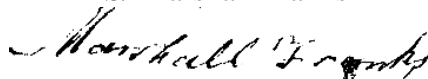
Stg. [Sterling] £44.15

Ex<sup>d</sup>. T. W. [Examined by T. W. [identity unknown]]

J. M<sup>c</sup>. A.G. [approved by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

Received 17 June 1785, full Satisfaction for the Within, in an Indent, No. 479 Book S

S/ Marshall Franks



[p 3]

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

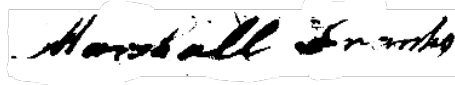
State of South Carolina

	To Marshal Frank [sic]	Dr.
Duty per Colonel Anderson's [Robert Anderson's] return [not extant]	Currency	<u>£313.5</u>
	Stg.	£44.15

[p 4: Printed form of Indent No. 479 Book S]

[p 5: Reverse of the above Indent bearing, among others, the following endorsement:  
I do hereby Resign over my Right and Title of the within Indent to Brownlee and Scott October 4, 1785 full value Received

S/ Marshall Franks



[p 6]

[Book] W No. 47  
[No.] 454 – 20 August 1785

Mr. Marshal Franks [sic] his account of Militia duty as Sergeant & Lieutenant before, and since the reduction of Charlestown, also for a Horse lost in Militia Service in 1782 the whole Amounting to

Currency	£226.12.6
Stg.	<u>£32.7.6</u>
deduct	<u>1.5.8</u>
	£28.10.10

NB: No Certificate for a Horse Charged in the above amount £75 Currency

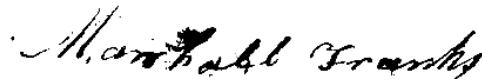
Ex<sup>d</sup>. T. W. [Examined by T. W. [identity unknown]]

J. M<sup>c</sup>. A.G. [approved by] John McCall, Adjutant General]

Past for Twenty eight Pounds 1/10 Stg. S/ JS [?]

Received full satisfaction for the Within, in an Indent, No. 454, Book W 20<sup>th</sup> August 1785

S/ Marshall Franks



[p 7]

State of South Carolina

	To Marshal Frank [sic]	Dr.
Duty per Colonel Anderson's return	Currency	£151.12.6
a Horse lost in service		<u>75</u>
		<u>£226.12.6</u>
	Stg.	£32.7.6

[p 8: Printed form of Indent No. 454 Book W]

[p 9: Reverse of the above Indent bearing, the following endorsement:

Received October 3, 1785 the full Amount of the within Indent in the bounty of 1200 Acres Land  
S/ Marshall Franks



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<sup>1</sup> Marshall Franks is listed in Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1983) (hereinafter, Moss, *Patriots*) 330.

<sup>2</sup> The village of Cambridge was also known as "Ninety Six."

<sup>3</sup> Robert Cunningham (1739-1813), an early Tory militia leader who, following the fall of Charleston won promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the Tory militia and took part in a number of backcountry engagements including the battles of Hammond's Store and Williams Fort. See Phil Norfleet's biographical sketch of Robert Cunningham at [http://sc\\_tories.tripod.com/robert\\_cunningham1.htm](http://sc_tories.tripod.com/robert_cunningham1.htm).

<sup>4</sup> James Williams (1740-1780) was a South Carolina militia commander. He served as a captain under Maj. Andrew Williamson in the First Battle of Ninety Six and rose through the ranks to become the colonel in command of the Little River Regiment of Whig militia. After the fall of Charleston, he challenged Sumter for command of the South Carolina backcountry militia but died from wounds sustained at King's Mountain. His death prevented a showdown between Williams and Sumter to succeed Williamson as commander of the backcountry militia. William T. Graves, *Backcountry Revolutionary: James Williams (1740-1780) with source documents*, SCAR Press, Lugoff, SC, 2012.

<sup>5</sup> No one by this or any similar name is listed in Moss, *Patriots*. In addition to Franks' application, there is a reference to a Capt. "Pollack" in the application filed by [William Thomas R10517](#). Like Franks, Thomas asserts that he served under Capt. Pollack during the Cherokee campaign of the summer of 1776.

<sup>6</sup> Jonathan Downs is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, 266. [Jonathan Downs W21000](#)

<sup>7</sup> Andrew Williamson (c. 1730-1786) was the commanding officer of the South Carolina backcountry militia from the inception of the war until the fall of Charleston on May 12, 1780. He led the South Carolina militia not only during the Cherokee Expedition in 1776 but also at Briar Creek, Stono Bridge and other engagements before taking parole in June 1780. He took parole in June 1780 along with such other notable backcountry Whigs as Andrew Pickens and LeRoy Hammond. Unlike Pickens and Hammond, however, Williamson never resumed active participation in the Whig militia causing him to be labeled as the "Arnold of the South." This label is unjust because, unlike Benedict Arnold, Williamson never took up arms against his country and he did provide Nathanael Greene with intelligence regarding British activities in and around Charleston until the end of the war. His spying on behalf of the Whigs lead the South Carolina legislature to lift the confiscation order against Williamson's estate, but his estate was amerced. Mark M. Boatner III, *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1994), (hereinafter cited as Boatner, *Encyclopedia*), 1210.

<sup>8</sup> Robert McCreery is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, 610. At the time of the first Battle of Ninety Six, however, McCreery held the rank of Captain and, contrary to Franks' assertion, would not have been in command except at the company level.

<sup>9</sup> The battle Franks describes was the first Battle of Ninety Six. See, Patrick O'Kelley, *Nothing but Blood and Slaughter: The Revolutionary War in the Carolinas, Volume One: 1771-1779*, (N.p.: Booklocker.com, Inc., 2004) (hereinafter O'Kelley, *Slaughter 1*) 59-63.

<sup>10</sup> Charles Saxon is listed in Moss, *Patriots*, 847.

<sup>11</sup> For a fascinating account of the taking of Augusta from the British perspective, see [Archibald Campbell] Heard Robertson and A. Ray Rowland, eds., *Journal of An Expedition against the Rebels of Georgia in North Carolina Under the Orders of Archibald Campbell Esquire Lieut. Colol. of His Majesty's 71<sup>st</sup> Regimt.: 1778* (Darien, Georgia: The Ashantilly Press, Printed for Richmond County Historical Society, Augusta, Georgia, 1981)

<sup>12</sup> Franks' reference is to the Battle of Briar Creek which occurred on March 3, 1779. This battle was one of the worst defeats suffered by the Whigs in the Southern Campaign. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 1*, 253-262.

<sup>13</sup> Joseph Hayes was one of the Whig militia officers who served in the Little River Regiment under the command of Col. James Williams. When Williams died on October 8, 1780, from wounds suffered at King's Mountain, Hayes assumed command of the Little River Regiment and distinguished himself by his service at the Battle of Cowpens. He was captured and hanged by William Cunningham at the Battle of Hayes Station in November 1781. Moss, *Patriots*, 429.

<sup>14</sup> LeRoy Hammond, 1729-1790, commander of a backcountry militia regiment under the command of General Andrew Williamson. Like Williamson, Hammond took parole from the British following the fall of Charleston, but



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he later reentered the war as a patriot commander under General Andrew Pickens. LeRoy Hammond was the brother-in-law of Andrew Williamson. Moss, *Patriots*, 408.

<sup>15</sup> Thomas Brandon (1741-1802) was a South Carolina Patriot militia officer who served under James Williams at Musgrove's Mill and King's Mountain and under Thomas Sumter at Blackstocks and later engagements. Phil Norfleet has a biographical note covering Brandon posted at [http://sc\\_tories.tripod.com/thomas\\_brandon.htm](http://sc_tories.tripod.com/thomas_brandon.htm). Moss, *Patriots*, 95. See, also, J. D. Bailey, *Some Heroes of the American Revolution*, (Spartanburg, S.C.: Band & White, 1924) 141-152.

<sup>16</sup> It is not exactly clear which skirmish or battle Franks is describing. O'Kelley says that Aquilla Hall was captured at Middleton's Ferry, Georgia on or about February 9, 1779 and hanged at Ninety Six in April 1779. O'Kelley, *Slaughter 1*, 243. Franks on the other hand is relating events that occurred after the Battle of Briar Creek on March 3, 1779. Franks' statement that LeRoy Hammond was present at the skirmish he describes would seem to indicate that the skirmish at which the capture of Hall occurred may have been at Rocky Comfort Creek on March 22, 1779. The fact that Hall was not taken to Ninety Six, tried and hanged until April 1779, would seem to argue for his capture at the latter of the two engagements.

<sup>17</sup> Andrew Pickens (1739-1817) was active in the campaigns against the Cherokees as early as the expedition commanded by James Grant in 1761. He was commissioned a captain in the militia formed by Andrew Williamson in the Ninety Six District and remained active until the fall of Charleston in May 1780. Along with Williamson, LeRoy Hammond and others, he took parole in June 1780 but re-entered the war in late 1780 after the British or Tories burned his plantation. As a man of the utmost honor, he had resisted repeated Whigs' urgings to resume his role as a Whig commander until he felt discharged from the terms of his parole by the burning of his plantation. He distinguished himself by the leadership demonstrated at Cowpens and was awarded a sword by the US Congress. After Cowpens, Governor John Rutledge promoted Pickens to the rank of Brigadier General in the state militia. Wounded at Eutaw Springs, he recovered and led an expedition against the Cherokees in the final stages of the military operations in the South during the Revolution. The brutality of that expedition led to its being known as the "Punitive Expedition." Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 866-7.

<sup>18</sup> Levi Casey served as lieutenant colonel of the Little River Regiment from area that would later become Laurens and Newberry after the death of Col. Joseph Hayes. Hayes had assumed command of the Little River Regiment after its original commander, Col. James Williams, died from wounds suffered at King's Mountain on October 8, 1780. It was Hayes, not Casey, who commanded the Little River Regiment at Cowpens. See, Lawrence E. Babits, *A Devil of a Whipping: The Battle of Cowpens*, (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1998)(hereinafter cited as Babits, *Devil*). Casey assumed command of the regiment after Hayes was hanged by William Cunningham at the battle of Hayes Station.

<sup>19</sup> Moss, *Patriots*, 277.

<sup>20</sup> Nathanael Greene unsuccessfully laid siege to the star fort at Ninety Six from March 22 through June 19, 1781. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 804-809.

<sup>21</sup> Francis Lord Rawdon-Hastings (1754-1826) was a British army officer and Irish nobleman. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 918-921.

<sup>22</sup> Nathanael Greene (1742-1786) was the commanding officer of the Southern Department of the Continental Army from December 2, 1780 when he assumed command from Gen. Horatio Gates in Charlotte, North Carolina, until the end of the War. Boatner, *Encyclopedia*, 453.

<sup>23</sup> This is probably a reference to Robert Anderson (1741-1813), Moss, *Patriots*, 20.

<sup>24</sup> This is probably a reference to Elijah Clarke. Elijah Clarke (1733-1799) was the North Carolina born commander of Patriot militia forces from the backcountry portions of Georgia. He participated in the engagements at Kettle Creek [February 14, 1779], the 2nd Cedar Springs [or Wofford's Iron Works, August 8, 1780], Musgrove's Mill [August 19, 1780], King's Mountain [October 7, 1780], Blackstock's Plantation [November 20, 1780] and several sieges of Augusta. Boatner, *Encyclopedia* 233-234.

<sup>25</sup> Moss, *Patriots*, 710.

<sup>26</sup> John Rutledge (1739-1800) was the first president of South Carolina under the new constitution passed in 1776. He later served terms as the Governor of the South Carolina under the Constitution passed in 1778, U. S. Congressman, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and as the interim Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. See, David Paul Reuwer, "South Carolina's Supreme Court Nominee Rejected," Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution, August 2005, Vol. 2, No. 8, posted at [www.southerncampaign.org](http://www.southerncampaign.org) and James Haw, *John & Edward Rutledge of South Carolina*, The University of Georgia Press, Athens and London, 1997.

<sup>27</sup> This is probably a reference to James Mayson, Moss, *Patriots*, 669.

<sup>28</sup> Moss lists several men by this name. Moss, *Patriots*, 135-136.

