

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Charles Brandon S3086

f21SC

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 8/3/10 & 11/6/18

[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, Bedford County} County Court, August Term 1832.

On the 14th day of August 1832, personally appearing in open court before Samuel Phillips, John B. Armstrong and John L. Neill, Esq. Justices of said Court. Charles Brandon, a resident of the county of Bedford and State of Tennessee aforesaid, aged eighty three years or thereabouts, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June the 7th 1832. That he enlisted in the Army of the United States in the latter part of February 1776, with Captain James Duff and served in the 2nd Regiment of Riflemen of the Continental Line, under the following named officers, he served in the Company of Captain James Duff under who he enlisted, in whose Company George Duff, a brother to the Captain, was Lieutenant and Joshua Lacy was Ensign. The aforesaid 2nd Regiment of Riflemen, to which he belonged and in which he served, was commanded by Colonel Thomas Sumpter [sic Thomas Sumter], afterwards General Sumter, and he belonged to the division of said Regiment commanded by Major William Henderson who also afterwards became a General in the Continental Line during the war. The term for which he enlisted was twelve months and he served about the term of eight months during said enlistments, at the end of eight months, he returned home under a furlough and did not again return into service during the period of his enlistment but provided one Thomas Rhea to take his place as a Substitute and to serve under an enlistment during the war. At the time he entered the service, he resided in Union County in South Carolina, on the waters of Pacolet River. During this enlistment he was at the Battle at Fort Mouterie [sic, Moultrie]¹ which was attacked by Lord Parker ^{or Sir Peter Parker} who commanded the British, for the American forces in the Fort were commanded by Colonel O'Rea [sic, Daniel or Peter Horry] and Francis Marian who held some commission but he is not positive what was then his rank. The regiment to which he belonged under the command of Colonel Sumter was stationed some distance from the Fort to watch and counteract the movement of the British forces under General Clinton [Henry Clinton] who it was expected would land his forces at Bottom's Landing on Sullivan's Island to assist the forces who made the attack upon the fort. He, however, did not land his forces as was expected during the engagement at the Fort which lasted about ten hours, the British Commander Parker was wounded and his vessel, a fifty gun frigate was shattered and much injured by the shot from the cannon in the Fort. One of the enemy vessels called the "Action" was abandoned by them and

¹ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_ft_moultrie_1.html

burned the next morning after the engagement. This engagement occurred in the month of June 1776, as well as the applicant can now remember. During this term of service or enlistment, this applicant well remembers that he was under arms when the Declaration of Independence was made. He was at that time stationed in the barracks at Charleston and the troops was all paraded, and the Declaration read to them, as he believes, and as well as he can remember, by Edward Rutledge, the then Governor of South Carolina.² Longtime after the aforesaid term of service, declarant states that he volunteered and entered General Green's [sic, Nathanael Greene's] Army and was at the Siege of Ninety-Six,³ the precise period at which he volunteered and entered the service in Greene's Army, he cannot remember, but thinks it was sometime in the year of 1777.⁴ He belonged to Captain James Moore's Company, but he does not remember the names of any of his field officers. During this term of service, he was engaged in procuring provisions for the army about the span of four weeks. The army after the Siege of Ninety-Six, which we were compelled to raise by the approach of the troops under Francis Lord Rawdon, who had landed at Charleston and marched to the relief of the besieged troops who was under the command of Colonel Cruger [John Harris Cruger]. This applicant with the army under the command of General Greene, retreated to Sandy River, a distance, as he thinks, of about one hundred miles and struck his camp at the plantation of an old Mr. Celey [? could be McCeley). From this place, declarant was sent with a small detachment, he thinks of twenty or thirty in number under the command of General Henderson to scour the country and spy out the situation of the enemy. He marched with this detachment on the back route til they reached Mud Creek^{Lick} [Mudlick Creek], a branch of the Saluda River, and about the distance of fifteen miles from Ninety-Six. Having made no discoveries of the enemy at this point, declarant volunteered his services to go on alone as a spy, to the British camp and crossing over the Saluda River, proceeded on his route until he discovered that the enemy had left their encampment and marched towards the Eutaw [Eutaw Springs], this intelligence he carried back to the balance of the detachment under Genl Henderson and having then performed all the duties which were required of him, he was verbally discharged by Genl Henderson and returned home to Pendleton where he resided when he entered into service as a volunteer^{having been on duty in this campaign about six weeks}. After this declarant performed no other service except upon scouting parties who was engaged for a few days at a time in pursuit of the Tories. When declarant was in regular service, he knew Captain Taylor, Jackson & Marygold who were all officers in the Regular Service. Declarant had a written discharge from the Regular Service, but he has lost or mislaid it so that it cannot now be found. This discharge which he received was from Genl Henderson, and stated the fact the Thomas Rhea had been received as a substitute in his place and had entered the service during the war. Declarant was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in York County. There was a record of his age made by his father in his family Bible, but he does not now know where it is. He states that according to that record, he was born on the 7th day of April 1750, Old Style. Declarant has now no documentary evidence and knows of no person whose testimony he can procure to testify to his service. 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.

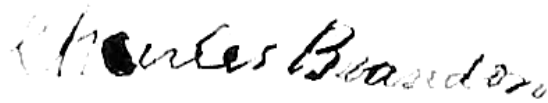
Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

² John Rutledge, brother of Edward Rutledge, was President (as the chief executive of the State was called under the State's then applicable Constitution) of South Carolina in 1776. Edward Rutledge did not serve as Governor of the State until 1798-1800. He died in office.

³ http://www.carolana.com/SC/Revolution/revolution_battle_of_ninety_six.html

⁴ The Siege of Ninety Six occurred in May and June 1781.

S/ Charles Brandon

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles Brandon". The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid, with a prominent loop at the end of the name.

S/ J. McKissick, Clk.

We, Kimbro Allison and Job Cooper, residing in the County of Bedford and State of Tennessee, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Charles Brandon who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing declaration, that we believe him to be about 83 years of age, that he is reputed & believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a Soldier of the Revolution, that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn to and subscribed this day and year aforesaid

S/ Jas. McKisick, Clk.

S/ K. Allison

S/ Job Cooper.

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$33.33 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for 10 months service as a private in the South Carolina militia.]