

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of John Thomas R100

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

To the Hon. Congress of the United States. [Referred to Committee on Revolutionary Claims 20 Dec 1838.]

The memorial of William Thomas [blank] Thomas and [blank space] at present of the County of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, represent that they are the only heirs of John Thomas deceased who was a Captain in the Virginia State Navy during the whole Revolutionary war from early in the year 1776 to the close. They state that in June 1776, as is shewn by the certificate of Capt. Robert Conway marked A and accompanying this memorial, their father was Capt. in said Navy and they shew by the Depositions of Elizabeth Jones, James Nightingale, & John S. Kesterson [John Smith Kesterson] in the record marked B and by the Deposition of Richard Cockerill marked C that their said father served to the close of the said War and if so, they respectfully state that they are entitled to the relief given by the act of Congress of July 5<sup>th</sup> 1832, but the same has been refused them by the Commissioner of Revolutionary Pensions for the reason [that John Thomas did not serve to the end of the war] given in his letter of June [page torn; 15] 1838, marked D and accompanying this memo[ria] – [letter not transcribed here]

If the fact was as stated in the letter of the said Commissioner, your memorialists would not ask for relief, but they deny that fact most positively, and say that no record does shew that their father resigned in 1779 – The only record as the Commissioner calls it, is a certificate of James Innes dated in 1785 in which he says “to my best recollection John Thomas resigned in the month of June or July 1779” the records do not shew any resignation or note of it, and what the Commissioner calls “records” is but a Certificate from “recollection” not positive of Mr Innes. See the Certificate in same exhibit A first referred to, which is a certified copy from the Executive of Virginia. It will be seen that Mr Innes, whose certificate is no record, does not speak of Capt. Thomas’ resignation as a thing certain, but he only speaks of it to his “best recollection” – It is admitted that, if not contradicted, this certificate of Mr. Innes to the “best of his recollection” would be prima facie evidence of the fact, but his “recollection” being only uncertain and not positive, for if he had been certain of the fact, he would so have stated, is positively contradicted, not only by the evidence produced, but by the record itself, for so far from Capt. Thomas having resigned in June or July 1779, as stated to have been the case from the best of the “recollection” of Mr. Innes it will be seen by referring to Page 3<sup>rd</sup> of copy B that Capt Thomas was in Command and had not resigned upon the 10 September 1799 [sic] when he discharged his Boatswain Matthew Nightingale. This shews that the memory of Mr Innes deceived him in this respect and shews also that he spoke alone from imperfect memory ac[page torn]ary the force which the Commission[er] placed upon Innes Certificate, shews it to be imperfect and lets in the testimony of the four respectable Witnesses referred to, who establish the fact, beyond a doubt that Capt. Thomas did serve to the end of the Revolutionary war.

Three of the Witnesses, viz, Nightingale, Kesterson and Cockeril speak of their own personal knowledge and swear to the direct fact that Capt. Thomas served as Captain to the end of the war. the other Witnesses from the hearsay of old persons, now dead, who served with him to the end of the war. These witnesses are all of the highest respectability and character and so certified to be, and the Honorable Mr. Taliaferro, a member of your body in certifying to Kesterson and Cockerill’s characters does it in these positive terms, first as to Kesterson after saying that for 38 years he had been intimately acquainted with him, says “He knows no man more to be relied on for the truth of any statement he may make” – see Page 7 of exhibit B, and in speaking of Cockerill he says he is “a respectable & credible man entirely to be relied on for the correctness of any statements made by him” – see certificate at bottom of Cockerill’s Deposition marked C – It is clear from this highly respectable mass of testimony that Capt. Thomas Did serve to the end of the war, there can be no doubt of [page torn] fact and your memorialists

appeal to your Hon[orable] body to extend to them the relief contemplated by the Law of July 5<sup>th</sup> 1832

Your memorialists further state that in add to the bounty Land allowed their father for three years service, they are entitled to receive a additional number of acres for the time he served over that Period, and they also ask for a same quantity their bounty Land [?] from June 1776 to the close of the war, [two illegible words] The quantity of Land already received as shewn by exhibit C being a letter from Mr Seder[?] at the head of the Land office of Virginia.

Your memorialists pray y<sup>r</sup>. Honorable body to take their case into consideration and to grant them relief by passing a law for the relief of the heirs of s<sup>d</sup> Capt. Thomas and as in duty bound they will ever pray &c –

William Thomas

Thomas Thomas

by their attorneys in fact Brent & Brent

Your memorialists further shew by the affidavit marked F that their father was Capt in the Navy as early as commencement of the year 1776 on board the “Congress”

I do hereby certifie that Capt. John Thomas enlisted on board the Protector Galley as Lieutenant 17<sup>th</sup> June 1776 & Novem<sup>r</sup>. following I resigned, and he was gave the command of s<sup>d</sup>. Galley

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Conway

Richmond, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup> 1785

According to my best recollection I do hereby certifie that John Thomas resigned his commission of Captain in the Navy of this Commonwealth sometime in the month of June or July in the year 1779 – at which period I was President of the board of war. Jas Innes

Pass<sup>d</sup> Capt. Thomas’s claim/ Cha. Jones Com<sup>r</sup>. [Charles Jones]

[Elizabeth Jones and Richard Cockerill each certified that they were acquainted with John Thomas in Northumberland County VA where he lived, and that they had heard that he was a Captain in the Navy until the end of the war. On 10 May 1838 James Nightingale, about 61, native of Northumberland County and only son of Matthew Nightingale, stated that he understood from his father that John Thomas served to the close of the war.]

This is to certifie that Mathew Nightingale inlisted with me the 10<sup>th</sup> day of September 1776 to serve in the Navy as Boatswain, for the term of three years, which term he served truly and faithfully and is hereby discharged. Given under my hand this 10<sup>th</sup> day of September 1779.

Copy

John Thomas Capt./ Protector Galley

May 16<sup>th</sup> 1784. I do hereby authorise Mr. Samuel Blackwell to receive my Land Warrant as witness my hand.

Mathew hisXmark Nightingale.

Teste Sam<sup>l</sup> Blackwell junr:/ Edward Downing.

[Copy certified 17 Jul 1837]

Northumberland County Va. –

This day personally appeared before me William Lowery [William Lowry] and made oath that he personally knows Wm. Thomas to be the son of Capt. John Thomas, who was capt. of the Protector Galley of the Virginia line Navy, during the Revolutionary war. And that he the s<sup>d</sup>. Lowery served under s<sup>d</sup>. Thomas for three years. Given under my hand this 12 Oct. 1830. Jno. BLACKWELL

Fairfax County to wit:

The affidavit of Charles L. Broadwater [Charles Lewis Broadwater, pension application S8096] (who states that he is 86 years of age) taken before Spencer M. Ball a justice of the peace for the County

aforesaid, this thirteenth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty eight, sayeth, that he joined the sloop Congress as 1<sup>st</sup>. Midshipman, at Alexandria, sometime in the commencement of the year 1776 – and sailed from thence on the ninth day of March in the same year. The following officers were attached to the Congress when she sailed, and at the time he, the said Charles L. Broadwater joined her to wit: Commodore John Boutcher [sic: John Boucher], William Skinner 1<sup>st</sup>. Capt. and John Thomas 2<sup>d</sup>. Capt. He further states that the crew of the Congress were discharged on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of November at Little York but, that he has reason to believe that Captain Thomas continued in the service as he saw him some time after at Williamsburg in full uniform. He farther sayeth that these facts are more fully impressed upon his mind, from the circumstance that he hath in his possession a sea book, in which memorandums were made at the time.

[signed] Chas. L. Broadwater

I John S Kesterson of the County of Northumberland in the state of Virginia do hereby certify that John Thomas of the County aforesaid, was sometime before or about the year 1777 appointed to the command as captain of a Row Galley in the naval service of the state of Virginia – That the said Galley was captured and burned on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1779 at Wicomico Warehouse in the County of Northumberland; after which the said Thomas with the men under his command were transferred to Ship Dragon of the Virginia navy – that after remaining a short time on the Dragon, capt Thomas returned to Northumberland County and was put on board the ship Washington, commanded by capt Blackwell at that time, on which sd Thomas acted as mate, which ship was sent out by order of the government in the year 1780, for LOrion [probably Lorient] in France – That on the voyage the said ship captured two prizes, a sloop and brig, belonging to the British – that the sd prizes were taken into the port to which the sd ship was destined, and the sloop sold. Capt Thomas was put in command of the captured Brig for the purpose of bringing her over to the United States – that on his passage to the United states, the said Brig was wrecked on the shoals of Cape Hatteras – that capt Thomas was then ordered to take charge of a quantity of arms which had been deposited at the house of Thomas Betts' in Northumberland County Virginia – that he continued in the possession of the said arms, untill the conclusion of the war, and then delivered them to the militia of Virginia. This deponent states the fact distinctly, that captain Thomas continued in the service till the conclusion of the war.

[signed 31 Jan 1834] John S Kesterson  
[Edward Sorrel (Sorrell), pension application W26493, made a similar statement on 5 Feb 1834.]

[On 30 Mar 1838 Kesterson made a statement that repeats the information in the following, except for this excerpt: "This Deponent further saith that the whole time of said Capt. Thomas, during his said services was devoted to his naval services for his Country without intermission, and He was a devoted Patriot and had the cause of his Country much at Heart and did not Cease that cause until after it was gained."]

Washington County,/ District of Columbia, to wit

Upon this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of April 1838 before me a justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, appears John S. Kesterson, a competent Witness aged about seventy or more years and makes oath, that He is a resident of Northumberland County Virginia, where he was born and has resided ever since and that He was well and intimately acquainted with the late Capt. John Thomas of the Virginia State Navy during the revolution that he resided from one to two miles from him and knew him and his family well. That He knew said Thomas when he was a Captain on board the "Congress" the "Protector Galley" and the "Dragon" and other Vessels in the [illegible word] service and to his knowledge he remained in the public service from the time he first entered the navy until the close of the Revolutionary War and some[?] months after the close, when he was appointed to take charge of the state arms in Northumberland. That the said Capt. Thomas's wife resided at his place near to this Deponent and about three miles from the Wicomico, where his Vessel generally laid, when he came to visit his wife and that during the whole war and to its close, he often saw him on visits to his family, – That he generally came

every two or four weeks as circumstances would allow and at no time was He more than four or six months absent from visiting his wife and that this Deponent is certain and positive, without any mistake as to the fact of his being in the service aforesaid, as Captain during the whole Revolutionary war and until its close and peace was made – He is as certain of it as if he had been by his side during every moment of the time and cannot conceive How any doubt about it could have been expressed. This Deponent has seen the statement made by James Innes President of the board of War, in which He says “to the best of my recollection John Thomas resigned his commission of Captain in the Navy of this Commonwealth in the month of June or July 1779.” This statement was erroneous and not so. It is not stated to be positively so, but only “to the best of his recollection” and he fell into the error in this way – Upon the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June 1779, the “Protector” was burned in Wicomico River by the British and Capt. Thomas and his men were transferred to the “Dragon” on which Deponent saw him often afterward, as well as on board of other vessels, until the close of the war. The impression as to resignation in June or July 1779 must have arisen alone from the circumstance of his vessel the “Protector” being burned. This Deponent states that he saw the “Protector” on fire on the day mentioned and it happened in this war. Capt. Thomas “Hove her out” to repair, and the British attacked her in that situation, when her guns could not be used. Capt. Thomas and his men resisted gallantly with musquetry, but were driven off by the Canon of the British and under cover of their canon they burnt the “Protector” – This Deponent says he speaks not from what he heard others say, but from what he knows himself and saw with his own eyes, and he so speaks in every statement made by him in this deposition. This Deponent says that the [illegible word] made by him are as fresh in his memory as if they had occurred on yesterday and that no mans memory is better or more faithful than his at this time and that his mind feels as vigorous as it ever did and his bodily health fine and robust.

This Deponent says that Capt. Thomas died in 1796 and was much attached to Military life to the day of his death and dwelt with great enthusiasm and pride upon his Services during the Revolution. This Deponent again repeats, that Capt. Thomas served in the Virginia [illegible word] state Navy, as Capt. from the time he entered it until the close and end of the war and was among the last who returned after the war and then was in the public service as before stated and in one way or the other unto the day of his death, and if any officer did serve during the whole war and to its close and after, it was Capt. John Thomas, who did it, to the knowledge and personal eye observation of this Deponent, and if the old men of those days were living Hundreds could testify it, but unfortunately all are dead who could know these things or are removed to parts unknown to this Deponent and this Deponent now stands, alone, of all the acquaintances of Capt. Thomas, that he knows of.

This Deponent says he is neither directly or indirectly interested in the claim of Capt. Thomas heirs and cares not one cent, whether they get it or not, more than he thinks the heirs of so gallant an officer, who fought for his Country during the whole revolution ought to have the due justice done them, as has been shewn to others.

William Lowery and [blank] appleby who testified as this Deponent is informed in the claim some years ago, could have known the [illegible word] facts if interrogated to that effect as they served under Capt. Thomas a part of the time, and saw him in service during the war and to its close, but this Deponent has heard they are both now dead.

It is further certified by me the aforesaid Justice of the Peace of the County aforesaid, that from reputation this Deponent bears an excellent character for truth and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit –

This Deponent further states, that he still is a resident of Northumberland County Virginia and that this deposition being given where it is taken, proceeds from his been on a visit to this place and in consequence of his informing the heirs of said Thomas that he personally knew of the services of their father. This deponent further saith, that Capt. Thomas wore his full dress uniform as Capt of the Navy during his whole service and to the close of the war and Depont saw him always so dressed.

John S Kesterson

The Deponent further states that Capt. Thomas did not resign his commission in 1799 [sic]. He is positive of it. That he this Deponent saw his commission in his possession and read it after the war and it was as Captain during the war – The statement that he resigned is not so. This Deponent speaks positively

John S Kesterson

Sworn and subscribed to before me Geo. Naylor J.P.

I certify that I have known John S. Kesterson, about thirty eight years last past, intimately. And I know him be as worthy of credit for any statements made by him as any individual whatever. Given under my hand the date above

John Taliaferro M:C: [Member of Congress]

Wednesday the 26th day of August 1778.

This Board doth recommend to his Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble the Council Lieutenant John Thomas as a proper person to be appointed a Captain in the Navy of this Commonwealth.

[Copy from page 455 of the Naval Journal, certified by the Auditor's Office in Richmond on 11 Jan 1851.]

Saturday the 19th day of June 1779.

Ordered that a warrant issue to Captain John Thomas for one hundred pounds on account to purchase necessaries for the use of the Navy.

[Copy from page 58 of the Journals of the Navy Board certified by the Auditor's Office on 20 Jan 1851.]

[The 1838 petition above was rejected for two reasons: 1) the act of 5 July 1832 did not specify naval officers, and 2) it covered only officers who served to the end of the war or who retired as supernumerary (having no troops to command). Among the 128 pages in this file are numerous documents relating to these two points. Only those that add information are transcribed here. In 1851 William Thomas again petitioned the Senate and House of Representatives, and on 3 March 1851 the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions decided in his favor. Regarding point 1) the committee noted that in May 1780 Virginia enacted legislation putting officers in the state navy on equal footing with army officers. In 1830 that act was upheld by a state appeals court for heirs of Captain Thomas Lilly who died in 1798. Thus the act of 1832 automatically included naval officers. The arguments made in the 1851 petition are summarized below.]

The case of Capt John Thomas briefly stated.

He was a Captain the 26<sup>th</sup> August 1778.

It is clearly shewn that he tendered his resignation in the Summer of 1779. In Colo. Innes Certificate. It is most certain that the resignation was not accepted. An officer had not the right to resign at will. There must be an acceptance. The acts of Assembly in Virginia contained very stringent & imperative rules on this point – among the penalties imposed, was that of immediate reduction to the ranks, & sent into service as a private. The following summary negatives the resignation.

1<sup>st</sup>. A roll of resigned officers was kept in Richmond. His name is not on that roll. Two copies of that roll are here, & on neither is the name of Capt. Thomas. [Rolls not found in the file.]

2<sup>dly</sup>. He was on the Protector Gally doing duty as Captain on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of September 1779. He subscribed his name, as Captain. On that day he discharged Matthew Nightingale from service. Virginia recognized that act as one of official duty performed on the 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 1779 by Captain John Thomas, and bottomed the allowances of Land to the claimant upon that official act. Had he been out of office on that day, the heaviest penalties of the Civil & Military law for that act would have fallen upon him. He would have been obnoxious to legal punishment & to the infamy that he could not have escaped.

3<sup>dly</sup>. The certificate for depreciation of pay as Captain is an unerring proof that he remained in service to

the 9<sup>th</sup> Feby 1780. The poverty of the State Treasury, the caution the State officers in making such settlements, forbade the possibility of a larger payment, than for services rendered, & for what was really done. When this settlement was made – when the certificate was given Nightingale – the facts were all before living witnesses, of the services & the truth, and it is impossible, that they can speak a falsehood. I learn from Mr Vincent that a paper is in your office from Commodore [James] Barron in which he writes that it sometimes happened for officers of the Navy in a temporary fit of displeasure to write & send in their resignations, which were of course rec'd. but not accepted – and such officers (when the fret was over) resumed their duty. Nothing can be clearer, from the written testimony before you than that John Thomas was a Captain on duty the 10<sup>th</sup> Sepr 1779 and that he rec'd. his depreciation certificate for duty & pay to February 1780. Figures cannot err and there they are.

4<sup>thly</sup> The allowance of Land Bounty for 5333 $\frac{1}{3}$  acres in 1783 is in [illegible word] for it, which in my opinion is entitled to great weight. Had he resigned his office in the Summer of 1779 it seems to me impossible for him to have obtained Land bounty for this quantity.

5<sup>thly</sup> The claim has a solid record [illegible word] & with this basis, it is admissible that the testimony of witnesses be heard. Colo Broadwater, I knew to have been a man of respectability. The other witnesses are vouched for as to credibility by others – as is Colo Broadwater. If this evidence be let in & believed, it places the claim beyond all cavil or doubt. And why shall it not be admitted and believed?

I have a letter from Richmond that the Navy Rolls show nothing of Capt Thomas's resignation. I have sent for a certificate from the Auditor to that effect.

J. S. Barbour/ Counsel for Wm Thomas  
Admin of Jno Thomas of the State Navy of Va  
in the War of Revolution

Washington March 15<sup>th</sup> 1851.

[The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions referred the case back to the Commissioner of Pensions, with the following result.]

Pension Office/ March 20<sup>th</sup> 1851.

I hereby certify that I have examined the claim of the Administrator of Capt. John Thomas, dec'd. for Half pay under the act of 5<sup>th</sup> July 1832, for services in the Virginia State line in the Revolution, and find that the said John Thomas was appointed a Lieutenant in the State Navy of Virginia in June 1776, and was promoted to a Captaincy on the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1778, and continued in service until about the 24<sup>th</sup> January 1780, when he retired from the service as a Supernumerary Officer, and that he was entitled to Half pay at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars and ninety three cents, per annum, from the 24<sup>th</sup> of January 1780, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1796, when he died. The amount is payable to Thomas Thomas, Administrator of said John Thomas, deceased, under act 5<sup>th</sup> July 1832.

Approved Alex'r H. H. Stuart/ Secretary of the Interior

J E Heath  
Commissioner of Pensions

NOTE: On 10 March 1851 William Thomas of Washington County DC stated that he and his brother, Thomas Thomas of Alexandria VA, were the only children of John Thomas, a Captain in the Virginia Navy during the Revolutionary War, who died about 1 July 1796, as they were informed by their late mother. This letter was apparently prompted by events related in the following letter:

Washington City 12<sup>th</sup> April 1851

Honble Sir/ A man by the name of Pascoe[?] called on me yesterday and in a very ungentlemanly manner stated that he had called at your department, to examine the papers in relation to my Fathers half pay case, and that my brother & myself suppressed the fact that my Father had grand children living

In reply I have the honor to inform you that he has been guilty of falsehood and it is what he is capable of doing My brother and myself are the only children there being no widow we or either of us was entitled to the administration in preference to a grand child if she were of age, or the world! I live here, and all the sureties do also And the money was payable here also. The department refused in all cases to pay to any one except to the executor or administrator. So the administrator receives the money

and it is his business to make distribution to those lawfully entitled, which my brother and myself intends doing having regard at the same time for our own services, and expenses of the case. and the former distribution of the land warrant. without being asked or driven by a man for his own personal benefit, who has never in any manner spent one dollar of moments labor in the prosecution of the claim. And he is the last man that ought to ever mention his regard for a child that he and his wife have made a servant of her as I have been lately informed, altho the condition of the parties ought to have been reversed. Whatever the girl may be entitled to if any thing will never go into his hands but into hands of a duly qualified guardian having correct Ideas of law & truth

We give a Bond in the penalty of \$5000, and we received less than \$4000. and I state the property of Mr. Thecker and the other sureties are worth at least \$15000; I trust that it takes men of standing to effect me or my Brother who must not only assert but prove also at your department. I hope sir you do me the honor to read this letter and have it filed among the papers in the case

In conclusion I have the honor to be your obt s't                      William Thomas  
Hon John S Galaher/ 3 Auditor

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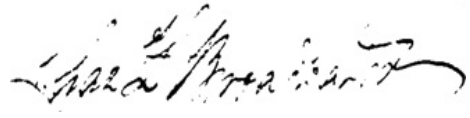
Addendum to John Thomas R100

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. 19 March 2022.

[From [bounty-land records in the Library of Virginia](#) in three files. Some items are also in the federal pension application and not transcribed here.]

I do hereby certify that John Thomas was a Lieutenant on board the Sloop of War Congress in the year 1776 In the Spring of that year I was ordered on board as a Midshipman & Jno Thomas was then on board as a Lt; how long before the month of April in '76 the s'd John Thomas was in servie I cannot say. I left him on board in 1777. Given under my hand this the 18<sup>th</sup> day of April 1831.

Chas L Broadwater  
Late Lieut in Revolution



[From [rejected claims in the Library of Virginia](#).]

J W Murdaugh on behalf of Ann Hall, Ellen Allen & Aice Perry the heirs of Jno McEvry decd. who was the only devisee of Capt John Thomas decd. respectfully represents that Captain Thomas was Commissioned a Captain in the Virginia State Navy & served therein for three years, which entitled him to 6666 acres of Land of which he has recd. warrant No 4071 for four thousand acres, leaving a balance now due him of 2666 which he prays may be allowed the heirs of the devisee. Oct. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1830

J W Murdaugh for Anna Hall Ellen Allen & Alice Perry heirs of Jno McEvry decd. who was the whole & sole devisee of Captain Jno Thomas Decd

At a Court held for Norfolk County the 21<sup>st</sup> day of March 1831.

Upon satisfactory evidence the Court doth certify that Anna Hall, Allice Perry and Ellen Allen are the only heirs at law of Capt. John Thomas decd. who was formerly an Officer in the Virginia State Navy.

Copy Teste Wm H Wilson Clk

To His Excellency David Campbell Governor of Virginia [5 April 1838]

Your Petitioner Ann R Hall of the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland Respectfully represents that Capt John Thomas of the Virginia State Navy in the War of the Revolution entered the service in the year of 1776 or 1777 and Continued in the Service until the Vessels were Dismantled and laid up as Commander of the Protected [sic] Galley one of the Vessels then belonging to the Virginia State Navy at the time he entered the Service he resided in the County of Norfolk Va.

Your Petitioner hath been advised that the aforesaid Capt John Thomas was Entitled to a Warrant for 5333 $\frac{1}{3}$  Acres of land Bounty for his Services when he in fact only received 4000 Acres of these facts your Petitioner cannot speak of her own knowledge but from the information of others

Your Petitioner prays of your Excellency's reconsideration of her Claim for Additional land bounty

And your petitioner will ever pray &c [signed] Ann R Hall

March 25 1840 The allowance heretofore made in this case by the Executive was properly made. Present application rejected DC

Norfolk County to wit

This day Elizabeth Mason personally appeared before me a justice of the peace in and for the



County aforesaid, and made oath that she was well acquainted with John Thomas who was a Captain in the Virginia State Navy during the War of the Revolution, she knew him to be a Captain in the said Navy, and so far as she recollects he served four years, and she is satisfied he served until the end of the War and thinks he served four years up to that time that is the close of the War. That the said Captain John Thomas died in the year one thousand seven hundred and Eighty Six (1786, and was buried on a plantation on Mason Creek, the plantation is the one adjoining Wm Langley's plantation. The said Captain John Mason [sic] died leaving no will as she has understood; he left a widow named Elizabeth (whose maiden was Elizabeth Gordon) and three children William, Mary and Ann. That Elizabeth Thomas the widow died about twenty two years. That William Thomas married, and died in the year of 1804, leaving two children viz Elizabeth and John Thomas

That Elizabeth married Jesse Smith, and she is now [living] but her husband is dead

That John Thomas died leaving no children

That Mary Thomas the daughter of Capt John Thomas died leaving no child or children

That Ann Thomas the daughter of Capt John Thomas married James Davis, and died [leaving?] an only child named Thomas Davis, who died in the year 1832, leaving an only son Thomas Davis who is about 18 years of age.

Given under my hand and seal this 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 1846.          John Nash JP