

[Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters](#)

Pension Application of Jesse George R51

VA Sea Service/ Half Pay

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 3 April 2014.

Know all men by these presents that I Monroe George of Lancaster County, and State of Virginia, do hereby constitute and appoint Joseph T. Walker of the City of Washington, my true and lawful attorney, with powers of substitution for me, and in my name as administrator of the Estate of Jesse George, late of said County, decd, who was a Lieutenant of the Virginia State Navy, in the War of the Revolution, to prosecute, before the proper Department at Washington City, a claim for additional half pay in right of his services aforesaid, beyond the sum heretofore drawn, by his then adm'or. Doctor Morris Emanuel, to Wit; the sum of \$3738 50/100 the same being due under the Third Section of the Act of Congress of the fifth of July 1832, entitled An Act, to remunerate Virginia, and to ask, demand, and receive the same, when so allowed, and to do and perform, all manner of things necessary to be done Touching the same, which I myself might do, were I personally present.

In witness of which I have set my hand and seal this the sixteenth day of July in the year 1849
[signed] Monroe George

[The following are from [bounty-warrant records in the Library of Virginia](#). Several online images are illegible.]

I [Lewis Hinton, pension application S10831] certify that I was well acquainted with Jesse George from infancy up to the time of his death. We were born and raised in the same neighborhood in the lower end of Lancaster County. The said George entered the service in the va navy as a lieutenant in the early part of the war of the revolution, and after being in active service about four years, he was taken prisoner by the enemy and carried to England, and there kept till the war ended, when he returned home to his family. I cannot say at what time precisely s'd George entered the service, but it must have been in the year 1776 as I enlisted as well as I recollect in the Spring of 1777, and I know that s'd George was in service several months before me – [illegible word] George first entered service in the Lewis Galley, which was stationed on Carters Creek [Carter Creek] in our immediate neighborhood
[22 July 1834] Lewis hisXmark Hinton

Petition for Bounty land

The Heirs of Lieut. Jesse George – S. Navy.

This officer was commissioned Dec'r 30th 1776 (see Journal of the Navy Board and Journals of the Council.) He was [illegible word] 2nd [several illegible words] He was afterward [illegible word] the Protector and the Dragon[?]. (Journal of the Navy Board [illegible word] May 2nd 177[?]. [Two illegible sentences.] There is no record of resignation The Navy [illegible word] are complete records of resignations of officers [several illegible words] by them. He was probably in service as a supernumerary [with insufficient troops for a command] to the end of the war. The [two illegible words] was the last vessel to which he belong'd according to the [several illegible words] the Journals of the Navy Board) was in service untill about the first of March 1780. There is no reason to doubt, but he was on board the Dragon [illegible word] to that time. The Dragon was then put into the service of the board of trade: and her officers either put into other vessels, or made supernumerary. In 1781 a second [illegible word] of the vessels of the Navy took place, according to an act of assembly passed in the fall of 1779. In 1781 november an act of assembly was passed entitled "an act for regulating the military & naval arrangements of this State." The first section of that act provided that "the officers of the navy of every denomination be, and they are hereby reduced" &c &c Lieut. George was probably among the number of officers thus reduced. They were all supernumeraries. Supernumerary officers have always been considered entitled to bounty land.

Lieut. George has been reported, in the printed list of officers &c No 8, entitled to land for the war. He was regarded as supernumerary, at the close of the war.

His name is not on the returns, or Report, of officers of the navy, made by a Board of Officers in 1784. That Board reported no supernumeraries. Their Report of the Lieutenants in the navy must have been defective. No man can believe that in a Navy Commanded by one Commodore (who was then commissioned Commodore) & Eleven Captains, there should have been but five Lieutenants: yet this is substantially, the report of the Board. There were probably more than five Lieutenants, in active service at the end of the war. It is certainly not an unreasonable presumption, that there were as many Lieutenants, as Captains in service.

There is no proof offered by the Petitioners

Respectfully submitted
To his Excellency Gov'r. Tazewell

John H Smith Commissioner
May 12th 1834