

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Charles Woodson W6580 Judith Woodson f58VA

Transcribed and annotated by Will Graves 10/12/11: rev'd 7/31/23

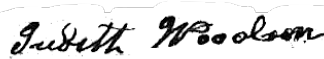
[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have 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 8th 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.]

[p 3]

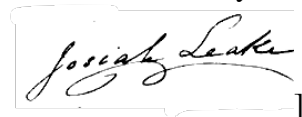
State of Virginia Cumberland County } SS

On this 6th day of September 1843 personally appeared before the Subscriber, a Justice of the peace for the County of Cumberland and State of Virginia, Mrs. Judith Woodson, aged 83 years, a resident of the County and State aforesaid, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision may by the Act of Congress passed the 4th day of July 1836. That she is the widow of Charles Woodson who was a Soldier in the Virginia Line of the Revolution for the space of two years that he marched to the South and was taken prisoner at Charleston South Carolina,¹ was paroled and breaking his parole returned home, enduring innumerable hardships: That he was married to the declarant sometime in the fall of 1780 and that not long afterwards he returned into the service where he remained till he got his discharge, that he destroyed the discharge together with all papers referring to his services, as he was afraid to keep them in possession, the enemy being at the "Point of Fork", and he fearing the consequences if it was discovered that he had broken his parole. That her Husband the aforesaid Charles Woodson, died in the County and State aforesaid on the first day of December 1830 and that she has remained a widow ever since that period. All of which will more fully appear by the evidence filed herewith.

S/ Judith Woodson



[p 48: On February 2, 1844 in Goochland County Virginia, Josiah Leake aged 74 next October testified as to his recollection of the marriage of his sister Judith Leake to Charles Woodson in Cumberland County sometime after the siege of Charleston; he cannot speak certainly of the time but he understood that Woodson had been taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston; that after his return home and marriage to Judith, Woodson married his sister and his father's house in Goochland County.



¹ Battle of Charleston <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/800401-charleston/>
& <https://allthingsliberty.com/2020/10/britains-last-throw-of-the-dice-begins-the-charlestown-campaign-of-1780/>

[p 10: On May 10, 1849 in Cumberland County Virginia, Judith Woodson, widow of Charles Woodson gave further testimony that she married Charles Woodson in the year 1780; that she does not remember the precise month but that it was in the fall season of that year; and that they were married at her Father's Josiah Leake by Parsons Sanders.]

[attested by B. B. Woodson, Clerk of Court]

[p 7: Copy]

Soldiers Retreat 30th September 1833

Dear Sir

Yours of the 18th is at hand. I knew your father Charles Woodson, he was made prisoner when the garrison at Charleston South Carolina surrendered 12th of May 1780 and my recollection is that he was at that time a Sergeant Major – that after the officers (prisoners) were sent to Haddrell's Point, on parole, your Father at the head of thirty men made their escape through the British lines and returned to Virginia, and probably rejoined some of the Virginia regiments in actual service. I have heard it stated about the close of the war of the revolution, that as a reward for your Father's faithful and patriotic services he was promoted to a Captaincy; of this however I have no personal knowledge having remained a prisoner of war, on parole, until the end thereof. This I know, that he was entitled Captain, and was under the impression that the title was acquired by the promotion aforesaid. That he remained in service until the end of the war there, I believe, is no doubt.

I have no distinct recollection of your Father's brother Captain William Woodson – an occurrence which as you mentioned took place on the morning previous to the battle of Germantown – 2 large patrolling parties of our men met and fired on each other, but who commanded by have now no recollection.

Respectfully, Your friend & Obedient Servant

S/ Ro: Porterfield²
Capt. in the Virginia Continental line
& aid de camp

P. S. I wish it was in my power to give a more distinct account of the services of so brave a soldier & so patriotic a citizen at your father, but my physical & mental powers being on the decline, my recollections have also failed.

S/ R. P.

William Woodson Esquire, New Canton, Buckingham County Virginia

[p 12: family record:

Births

Charles Woodson son of Drury Woodson & Lucy his Wife was born Decr. 30th 1759

Judith Woodson daughter of Josiah Leake and Nancy was born Octr. 19th 1761

1st Tarlton Woodson son of Charles Woodson & Judith was born August 6th 1781

2nd William Woodson son [etc.] March 27th 1784

3rd Nancy Woodson daughter [etc.] Feby. 25th 1787

4th Lucy Woodson daughter of [etc.] March 8th 1790

Deaths

Charles Woodson died December 1st 1830]

² [Robert Porterfield S8965](#)

Family Record

Births

Charles Woodson son
of Jerry Woodson &
Lucy his wife was born
Decr: 30th 1759.

Judith Woodson daughter
- Ter of Josiah Leake
and Nancy was born
Octo: 19th 1761.

1st Farlton Woodson son
of Charles Woodson &
Judith was born Sept
6th 1781 -

2nd William Woodson
son Charles Woodson
& Judith was born
March 27th 1784.

3rd Nancy Woodson
daughter of Charles
Woodson & Judith was
born July 25th 1787

4th Lucy Woodson daughter
- Ter of Charles Woodson
& Judith was born March
8th 1790.

Deaths

Charles Woodson died
December 1st 1830.

[Facts in file: A grandson of the veteran is also referred to by name, John P. Woodson; at pp. 37-41 there is a copy of a complaint filed in a lawsuit by Charles and Judith Woodson against her father, Josiah Leake, for the recovery of slaves left to Judith by her grandfather, Thomas Fenton, the father of Judith's mother, Nancy or Ann Fenton, of Henrico County, Virginia; the complaint also names Lucy, the sister of Judith Leake Woodson; Lucy Leake married someone named Jones. The complaint and supporting documents name female slaves, Phyllis left to Lucy Leake

and Lucy left to Judith Leake. Other slaves named: Suckey, Judy (mother of the aforesaid slave Lucy, and James, Amy, Jack & Isaac. The suit appears –I didn't undertake to read it closely—to have been challenging the division of the slaves between Judith Woodson and her sister, Lucy Jones.]

[Veteran's widow was pensioned at the rate of \$120 per annum commencing March 4th, 1836 for her husband service as a Sergeant in the Virginia Continental line for 2 years.]

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Addendum to Charles Woodson W6580

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. 30 July 2023.

[From [bounty-land records in the Library of Virginia.](#)]

A Charles Woodson Drew his pay by Capt M Carrington [Mayo Carrington VAS596] on July 27th 1782 which amounted to £7.9.5. He was a soldier at that date and also A Charles Woodson drew his pay by Mayo Carrington on the 13 January 1783 amounting to £34.18.9. These facts are shown by the [undeciphered] auditors office

Virginia

Cumberland County towit

This day [19 November 1833] Capt. Wm Walker [William Walker S6340] of the county aforesaid Personally appeared before me a Justice of the peace for the said County and made oath that he became acquainted with the late Capt. Charles Woodson of said County emediately after the close of the Revolutionary war this affiant thinks about the year 1782 which was about the cessation of arms in Virginia that his acquaintance with the said Woodson commenced, The said Woodson then bour [bore] the title of Captain that he must have been nominated to the Captaincy in the Regular army of the Revolution. This the affiant infers because this affiant acted as adjutant Frequently in the County during the years 1780 - 1781 and was very active and believes he knew every man then bearing arms in the County and he at that time was not acquainted with the said Woodson This affiant was also made Captain in the 1782 and knew every Malitia Captain in this County and the sd Woodson was not among the Captains of Malitia. How long the said Woodson served in the Revolutionary war, he has no knowledge but from general Report about that time he was in the Regular army



[Parts of the following are missing and inferred in brackets.]

Decem'r 9th 1833

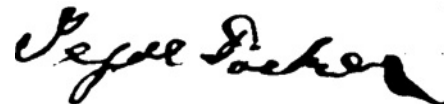
I [was] acquainted with Capt. Charles Woodson but not a Capt. in the arme[y] of the Revolution he bore the Rank of Sergeant which I dun duty with him if he Ever was promoted it was after I left him, He was Taken in Charles Town & was taken in Bufords defeat [defeat of Col. Abraham Buford S46372 at the battle of Waxhaws, 29 May 1780] I never heard no more of [him] till after Conclusion of Peace as I was Constant [part missing] prisoners till then. I was not Acquainted with the regulations of the Arme[y] after that, I know nothing of [the] time that he joind I am ever yours &c

John Crute [John L. Crute S24980] late of the Army

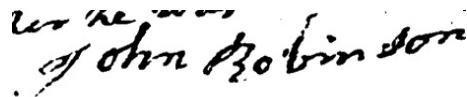


The affidavit of Jessee Parker [Jesse Parker S11217] in his seventy fifth year taken at his own house in the county of Cumberland before Edward Walton a justice of the peace in and for the said County on the 18th day of January in the year 1834 This affiant being first duly sworn Saith that he was acquainted with the late Cpt Charles Woodson of said County both before and after the revolutionary war but was better acquainted with him after the war That this affiant both before and after the war lived about eight miles from the said Woodson untill the death of said Woodson That this affiant in the year 1776 or 1777 enlisted under Capt John Mosby [VAS362] and went to the state of Georgia and that he understood about

that time that the said Woodson entered the service and went to Charleston South Carolina That this affiant served in the army three years and when he returned home after his term of service aforesaid expired the said Woodson was still absent and he continued absent for several years thereafter That he heard at that time that the said Woodson was absent in the army but whether it was so or not this affiant does not know but remembers very distinctly that at the close of the revolutionary war the said Woodson was called Captain and continued to be so called until his death and further saith not.



The affidavit of John Robinson [S6018] in his seventy third year taken at his own house in the county of Cumberland on the 18th day of January in the year 1834 before Edward Walton a justice of the peace in and for the county of Cumberland aforesaid This affiant being first duly sworn saith That he was well acquainted with the late Captain Charles Woodson of the said county both before and after the revolutionary war when this affiant and the said Woodson lived not many miles apart before the revolution and so continued till the death of the said Woodson That about the time this affiant entered the service in the said war which was in the early part of the year 1777 he understood that the said Capt. Woodson also joined the army. This affiant went to north and the said Woodson to the South that he remembers that when he returned home after a twelve month tour the said Woodson was absent from home and so continued for several years This affiant thinks that he did not see the said Woodson until about the year 1782 This affiant knows nothing of the term of the said Woodson's enlistment in the service. He remembers very well to have heard the said Woodson called Captain about the close of the revolutionary war and continued to be so called until his death This affiant does not know how got that title or whether he was made a Captain in the revolution



The circumstances supporting Woodson's claim.

The whole testimony circumstantially demonstrate that Captain Woodson entered the service of the United States as a regular soldier at an early period of the war and that he continued in the service the whole [undeciphered] Wm Walker says he did not return until the year 1782 John Robertson says he did not return home until about the year 1782. Jesse Parker says he was absent and did not return until about the close of the war all these concur in the fact that upon his return home Capt Woodson was called captain The first infers that from his acquaintance with the militia officers at that day among whom Woodson was not and from Capt Woodson's absence in the service that he Woodson was promoted to the Captaincy in the regular army. Major Crute says he knew Capt Woodson as Sergeant in the Southern army. General R. Poterfield says he knew Woodson as Sergeant Major at Charleston S.C. and that he was one of the garrison of that place at the time it fell into the hands of the enemy in the year 1780 - and that Woodson at the head of 30 men forced his escape through the British lines & that he thereafter entered the service again. In the latter supposition of General Poterfield he is sustained by the army register a certificate from which is on file among the papers, this certificate shews that Capt. Woodson drew depreciation pay in the years 1782 & 1783. General Poterfield also states that he understood that Woodson was promoted to the captaincy about the close of the war on [undeciphered] of his services in the Southern army That he knows that Woodson was entitled Capt. at the close of the war and that there is no doubt that he remained in the service the whole war