

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements

Pension Application of Thomas Jones W7905

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

State of Virginia } S.S.

County of Nelson }

On this 25<sup>th</sup> day of September 1832, personally appeared before the Court of the County of Nelson, Thomas Jones, a resident in the County of Nelson, and State of Virginia, aged seventy seven 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 provision made by the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year 1776, with Capt'n. Jas. Franklin and served in the tenth regiment of the Virginia line, under the following named officers: under Col. Edward Stevens in the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, in a company commanded by Capt'n. James Franklin, Clough Shelton being 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. James Dillard 2<sup>nd</sup>. Lieut. and William Powell Ensign. that afterwards the 10<sup>th</sup> Reg'. was changed to the 6<sup>th</sup> and commanded by Col. Samuel Hawes, under whom he served, in a company commanded by Capt'n. Clough Shelton, James Dillard being 1st. Lieut. but does not recollect the name of the 2nd. Lieut. & Ensign. That in the spring of 1777 he marched to Baltimore where he was inoculated for the small pox, when he got well he marched to Philadelphia where he drew his regimentals - from Philadelphia he marched to Trenton, thence to Princeton, thence to head quarters at Middlebrook. That he was engaged in a skirmish at Strawberry-hill, [Battle of Punk Hill (Amboy) NJ, 8 Mar 1777], in the battle of Brandywine [11 Sep 1777] and in the battle at Germantown [4 Oct 1777], where he was wounded. that he was sent to the Hospital at Reading and when he recovered he joined the army at White Plains and from thence to West Point. That he accompanied the army in its different marches through the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania until Dec. 1779 when he was discharged in the City of Philadelphia. That he received a discharge which was given up when he received a Patent for his land, a copy of which is hereto annexed. that after the battle of Brandywine he was appointed orderly sergeant to the company and continued as such until he was discharged. That he served from the time of his enlistment until he was discharged being three years. That he afterwards served two tours in the Militia.

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

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid

Thos. Jones

The following is a copy of the Patent referred to in the foregoing Declaration

“James Monroe, President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That in consideration of Military service performed by Thomas Jones (a Sergeant for three years) to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental establishment, and in pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August, in the year 1790, intituled “An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, to obtain Titles to certain Lands lying north west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota”; and other Acts of the said Congress, amendatory of the said Act. There is granted by the United States unto the said Thomas Jones a certain tract of Land containing Two hundred acres situate between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, north west of the river Ohio, by survey, bearing date the thirtieth day of July in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Survey of two hundred acres of land in favor of the said Thomas Jones on a Military warrant number five thousand four hundred and eighteen, On the waters of Deer Creek and Yellow bud: Beginning at two White oaks from one root Southerly comes to Hance Baker's Survey number seven thousand nine hundred and forty seven and Northerly corner to Cornelius Baldwin's entry number seven thousand nine hundred and ten; thence with said Baldwin's line North Seventy five degrees... [in present Pickaway County; further details omitted here]

In witness whereof, the said James Monroe, President of the United States of America,

hath caused the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with his hand at the City of Washington, the twenty ninth day of September in the year of our Lord 1818; and of the Independence of the United States of America the forty third  
By the President James Monroe  
Josiah Meigs Commissioner of the General Land Office”

State of Virginia }  
Nelson County } SS

On this twenty fifth day of November in the year eighteen hundred and forty five, personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for said County Catharine Jones a resident of Jonesboro in said County of Nelson in the state of Virginia, aged eighty five years on the eleventh day of June 1845 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 made by the act of congress passed July 4 1836. That she is the widow of Thomas Jones who died on the eighth day of July in the year 1835 at his residence near Jonesboro in said County and State who was a private soldier and likewise and officer in the Revolutionary War. He first enlisted under Samuel J Cabell of Amherst County Virginia for the period of three years. he was promoted to the rank of sergeant during his first service; After serving the time for which he enlisted he returned to the County of Nelson (then a part of Amherst County), in which he had resided when he went into service under Col Samuel J Cabell. The said Thomas Jones married the declarant in the month of October in the year 1780. About one month after her marriage her husband the said Thomas Jones went into service in the Militia from the County of Amherst. The company to which he belonged started under the command of Captain Ballinger [Richard Ballenger], and her husband was first Lieutenant. The company marched down below Richmond for the purpose of defending some of the forts in that neighbourhood. Immediately after the company had gotten below Richmond, Captain Ballinger was taken sick and returned home. The said Thomas Jones remained, and acted as captain of the company. he served a tour of six months at this time, acting in the capacity of Captain. He started upon this campaign about the month of November 1780 and returned about the month of May having served out the tour for which he had been drafted. After remaining at home a month or two. The said Jones her husband again went into service in the Militia from the same county, and acted as a commissioned officer of the company to which he was attached. She cannot state precisely his rank, but she believes that his grade was not under that of Lieutenant, although it might have been higher. The said Jones served two months in this his second tour of Militia duty. Leaving home in the summer some time after the British had marched up to Charlottesville Virginia [4 Jun 1781] and returning in the fall of 1781, about the time that Ld Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown [19 Oct]. The said Thomas Jones served in all eight months in the Militia after the declarant had been married to him, during most of the time according to his statements he acted as Captain, and during the ballance of the time she believes that he did not hold a lower rank than of Lieutenant. The declarant would further state that her husband the said Jones was a pensioner at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and that she has been drawing the same pension under the act of Congress of 7<sup>th</sup> July 1838. This declaration is made for the purpose of knowing what might be due to her under the act of Congress of 4<sup>th</sup> July 1836, and whatever may also be due on account of the services of her husband in the Militia as an officer after their marriage. For proof of her marriage she refers to testimony now on file in the department, and for proof of the services of her husband as an officer she refers to the affidavits of Charles Purvis of Nelson County and Benj Childress [pension application R1926] of Albemarle County Virginia She further declares that she was married to the said Thomas Jones at the time before stated to wit in the month of October 1780 and that her husband the aforesaid Jones died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of July 1835 and that she has remained unmarried since that period as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

The Register of her birth states that she was born on the first of June 1760 but she thinks it is not correct and that she was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1760. Catharine herXmark Jones [Charles Purvis deposed that he saw Thomas Jones leave for service each time, but that he himself did not serve on account of “white swelling” (scrofula), which disabled one of his limbs.

NOTE: In her original application for a pension, dated 19 Oct 1838, Catharine Jones stated that she married Thomas Jones on 15 Oct 1780, but on 13 Feb 1841 she corrected the date to 17 Oct 1780. The latter deposition was certified by Frances Carter, 86, who said she had known Catharine Jones from her infancy and Thomas Jones since his marriage, and that on his return from service just before the birth of her son Henry on 26 Mar 1781 he "called at her home, and took his breakfast." As evidence she submitted a family record from her Bible. On 8 Apr 1840 Catharine Jones stated that three or four weeks after their marriage, Thomas Jones "was drafted and went into service under Capt. Richard Ballenger and was stationed at a place she thinks was called 'Fort Hood' or 'Hoods Fort' in the lower part of this state [Prince George County]," and that "shortly after his return from said service he was drafted a second time but was discharged together with the company to which he belongs in some four or five weeks at Charlottesville." Her statement was certified by Hezekiah Jones.

In the file is a family register said to be from her family Bible and transcribed as follows:  
Hezekiah son of Thos Jones & Catharine his wife was born March the 3<sup>d</sup> 1782  
Clarkson Jones son of Thos & Charine his wife was born Dec'r. 9<sup>th</sup> 1783 & departed this Life Nov'r 12<sup>th</sup> 1786.

Shelton Jones son of Thos Jones & Catharine his wife was born Jan'y 21<sup>st</sup> 1786.

Joshua Jones son of Thos Jones & Catharine was born Jan'y 28<sup>th</sup> 1787.

John C Jones son of Thos Jones & Catherine was born July 7<sup>th</sup> 1791

[The family record of Frances Carter on back of the title page of a New Testament on which the name John Clarkson appears at the top.]

Elizabeth Lilley, Daughter of William Lilley was [page torn here and at places marked X]

August 27<sup>th</sup> 1766 to be Free 27<sup>th</sup> Aug't 1784

Thomas Lilley was born 17<sup>th</sup> May 1771 do. 17<sup>th</sup> May [X]

Gabriel Lilley was born 25<sup>th</sup> day Jany. 1778 do. [X]

James Lilley was born 20<sup>th</sup> Nov'r. 1776 do. 20[X]

William Lilly was born 10<sup>th</sup> June 1782

[The following in different handwriting.]

Salley Carter & Mary Daughters To Henry Carter & Fanney his wife Was Born August the 13<sup>th</sup> 1776

John Carter was Born August the 11<sup>th</sup> 1780

Henry Carter was March the 26 1781

Va. Nelson County to wit.

On this [blank] day of [blank] 1841 Francis Carter personally appeared before the subscriber own Clark[?] a justice of the peace for said County and made oath in due form of law that this leaf is from her family bible and that it contains a true statement of the birth of her son Henry Carter

— Given under my hand this day & date above written J. P.