

EDWARD ROSS

Edward Ross was in Greene County by 1794 when he served on a Jury on February 18th. On February 10, 1796, Edward purchased 93 acres of land in Greene County by Deed from the Greene County Sheriff. In 1809 he was taxed on 200 acres of land. By 1815, he is recorded in Captain Wright's Militia District owning 100 acres on Mill Creek. At the time of the 1830 Census, Edward was age 70-79 and his wife was 70-79.

Although living in Greene County, he applied for pension in Jonesborough. Because his land was somewhere between Milburton and Bowman Town Road, the distance to Jonesborough may have been less than to Greene County.

Family information gives Edward's date of death on September 14, 1837.

State of Tennessee Washington County September term 1832

On this 12th day of September 1832 personally appeared in open Court before the Honorable Samuel Powel Judge of the Circuit Court of Law & Equity for said County now sitting Edward Ross a resident of the County of Washington and State of Tennessee aged seventy-eight 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 act of Congress passed June 7th 1832, that he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated, to wit, that he was a resident of Botetourt County Virginia in the year 1774 and in the fall of said year he volunteered in said County under Captain Pallen, Lieutenant Golman, was marched to the levels of Greenbrier, where he remained about six weeks at which place his company joined Colonel Lewis Regiment Andrew Lewis being Colonel commandant & Charles Lewis being our Lieutenant Colonel, from there they marched over the gawly [?] Mountains to the mouth of the great Cannwan [Kanawha?] where he remained sometime previous to the battle at that place, between the Shawnee Indians and Lewises' Regiment, which was severe on both sides. Colonel Charles Lewis was sent out with about three hundred men and was attacked by the Indians and before the reinforcement could reach him, he was wounded which wound proved mortal and the greater part of his men were killed and wounded this declarant states that he was one of the reinforcement that went to his relief. The battle commenced early in the morning and continued until dark without intermission. Finally the Indians retreated. He states that his Lieutenant Golman was wounded in said battle & died of his wounds. Where the American Army remained four weeks, then crossed the Ohio River, marched as near the Shawnee Towns, where the Army was met by Governor Dunmore [John Murray, Lord Dunmore, the last of the Royal governors of Virginia] of Virginia, and turned back, marched back to the point where he remained with the Army some weeks where he was discharged by his said Captain Pallin and returned home after having served a Tour of at least five months. He states that he was not verbally discharged by his said Captain Pallin. He states that sometime after he returned home from said campaign he volunteered in a company of Rangers in [indecipherable word]¹ County Virginia under Captain McClanahan as a Ranger was marched to holson [Holston] River then to Watauga River, then to Clinch which is now in the Western part of Virginia & East Tennessee, where he served as before for six weeks to keep out the Cherokee Indians who were in league with the British. He states that during the war of the Revolution he served in the service of the

United States six months and two weeks. He states that he did not receive a written discharge from his said Captain McClanahan. He states that there is no resident Minister of the Gospel in his neighborhood who can testify to the parts set forth in the directions by the War Department, that he has no documentary evidence that he knows of no person who can 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.

Test: S/ Jas. V. Anderson, Clk

S/ Edward Ross, X his mark

[Robert Henry & Samuel Carothers gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[A note on page 2 of the file indicates that the reason for the rejection of this claim was that "did not serve 6 months during the revolution."]

A Memorial has been posted at Providence Presbyterian Church Graveyard:

By Mary Sue Going. Route 14, Jonesborough, Tennessee 37659

Edward Ross, born c1755/1760, died in 1837, son of John Ross who came with his family from Fermanaugh Co., Ireland , landing in New Castle, Delaware. The family lived for about five years in Maryland and then moved to Botetourt County, Virginia near Fincastle. Edward had a brother John and a sister Mary both of whom married MacDonaldis in Virginia. Another brother William married Jane Allison and moved to Greene County, Tennessee shortly after the Revolutionary War. Edward fought in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, Married Nancy ? (surname thought to be Allison), and settled in Washington County, Tennessee, near Providence Presbyterian Church. He owned 238 acres of land on which he was paying taxes in 1787.

This Memorial closely parallels information published in the book, *First Settlers and Soldiers*, by Edward C. McAmis, page 555.

Three of Edward's married daughters have tombstones in the Providence Presbyterian Church Graveyard: Nancy Ann Ross Gillespie (1787-1854); Sarah Ann Ross Carson (1787-1867); and, Margaret Ross Carson (1794-1875).

Edward Ross and his wife, may likewise be buried there.