

*Note to Readers: Just as in any of these sort of write-ups there are likely still a lot of errors in this accounting as further research may reveal. The actual children of Ebenezer(3) and dates/places of their births has yet to be factually determined. No birth or, marriage or christening records have ever been turned up. There appears to be no birth records in Colonial Dutchess Cty. The early parts of this are definitely to be considered still a work in progress but I suggest substantially correct. The number system used for "Ebenezer" is because there were 4 successive generations with same names.*

### **Ebenezer Jones (3) UE**

This family has now been directly traced back to King Vortigern of Great Britain ca 375-450 AD. The chart splits from Gwilym ap Jenkin into what became two lines: that of Hywell ap Gwilym -Jones (senior line) and Thomas ap Gwilym - Herbert (cadet line) ca1350  
The family had relocated to SE Wales (Monmouth Cty) ca 1000 AD  
from the Marcher Ctys of NE Wales.

The Great Awakening of 1620-40 brought Ebenezer W Jones and his son Cornelius to the Massachusetts colony then on to Stamford Conn where we pickup this part of the story

Cornelius Jones b 1621 in UK settled in Stamford Conn  
ca 1640. His son Ebenezer (1) was born 1646 in Stamford, in turn his  
Son Ebenezer (2) b. ca 1672 at "Mile Square" Yonkers NY then in turn  
his son Ebenezer (3) was born at Mile Square ca 1720. It was not long after  
this that Ebenezer (2) and his son Ebenezer (3) along with another son William and perhaps a brother Samuel moved to the Fishkill area of Dutchess Cty. on the east side of the Hudson River

According to the autobiography of the Reverend Peter Jones (1860) Ebenezer's(3) father was of "Welsh extraction\* who emigrated to Colonial New York and (finally) settled on the Hudson River prior to the American Revolution". This would be Augustus' gf. This is the only original statement found to date that relates back to the Jones family (of Saltfleet) origins in America. It appears, at least at the present time, that both Augustus' father,(3) grandfather(2) and now great grandfather (1)were all named Ebenezer and that his family finally settled near Fishkill and later on the Peekshill Hollow Rd on or near part of the Hudson River "Phillipse Highland Patent" some time around 1735. Some crossed the River to New Windsor area area of Ulster Cty. This part of Ulster Cty was transferred to Orange Cty in 1798 (See genealogy at end of this article)

A number of years ago an earlier researcher, Harold Senn, was of the opinion that Ebenezer(3) was the same one named in a book titled "St. Phillips Church in the Highlands" If true then Ebenezer (3)was renting some 200 acres of land from Beverly Robinson on the Albany Post Rd. just north of the Dutchess (latterly Putnam) County/ Westchester line around 1772. It is possible he lived on site or nearby with the connection being that he seems to have named three of his children after the Phillipse heirs – Mary b. 1744 (Robinson), Susan b 1751 (Morris), & Phillip b? (Phillipse). This seems to suggest these three children were born in Dutchess Cty.

This above- mentioned land later became known as the "Glebe Farm"\* and was situated about one mile south of Continental Village (or Robinson's Mills). Beverly Robinson decided to make a gift of this farm to the Church which would serve as a Glebe Farm and parsonage. In 1772 the Vestry purchased the "improvements" Ebenezer had made to the land and erected a parsonage.  
It is unknown whether these improvements included a house. Immediately to the north of the farm in the valley of Sprout's or Canopus Creek lay the Continental Village, which became during the Revolutionary War an important strategic point and depot for supplies for the Continental Army. The Albany Post road seems to have been slightly re-routed according to an 1894 map with Continental Village and Sprout's Creek having disappeared. It isn't totally

clear whether the Ebenezer's (3) improvements were just land or included a house that may have been upgraded for the new minister.

Ebenezer(3) married a Sarah Lockwood and had a number of children named (Augustus, Mary, Susan, Stephen (Ambrose?). Augustus Jones shows a Lockwood Rd (possible original name of Lake Ave) running south from his home on the Lake at Stoney Creek. It also has Ebenezer(3) with a brother William (1737-1800) which does agree with a Jordan Station ON genealogy (Madelaine Jones Baker) which gives a William Jones as the brother of Augustus Jones' father (even though mistakenly naming his father Peter).

There is a record showing a William Jones enlisted in the King's Orange Rangers (K.O.R) June 24 1778 Camp Harlem (Samuel Bayard corps) There is a record of a William Jones (1737-1800) and wife Hannah as passengers on the HMS Clinton leaving Staten Island Sept 28 1783 arriving Port Roseway Oct 26 1783. There is, as well records of William Jones receiving land grants in Nova Scotia as a Loyalist. William and Ebenezer (3) could have come to Upper Canada together. There is another record of William & Hannah (and son Jesse) settling in Louth twsp Lincoln Cty and William dying there in 1800 of drowning in the Jordan Harbour.

Just prior to the American Revolution when Ebenezer (3) and his family may have been living along the Peekshill Hollow Rd a yet to be determined number of Jones' – Ebenezer(3) his wife (possibly Sarah Lockwood) children Stephen, Augustus, Ebenezer (4), Mary, Susan, Joseph, Philip located to the vicinity of Newburgh - New Windsor in Orange/Ulster County possibly near the estate of Cadwallader Colden II named "Coldenham" It was then owned by Cadwallader Colden II son of the former governor of the Province of New York and Surveyor General. Ebenezer's son Augustus stated that he "came to Upper Canada with a letter of reference to Major Campbell (Commanding Officer of Fort Niagara in 1787) from Colden (II) wherein Colden attested to "my father's and family's loyalty..." This would have been to Major Archibald Campbell of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot Worcester stationed at Fort Niagara. A copy of this letter has never turned up.

William Gage had held land at New Windsor in joint ownership with James Gage, thought to have been a brother. Both brothers names appeared on a 1775 list of pro-revolutionaries. James was in the militia, and in fact, when summoned to sign the Articles of Association appears to have possibly registered disinterest since beside his signature is added "by order": ie. he signed because he was ordered to. The militia was not often in seriously life-threatening circumstances. But it did happen at least once to the New Windsor militia. At dawn on Oct. 6 1777 the British based in New York City made a massive attack on the two forts guarding the lower Hudson River. The militia of New Windsor, just 10 miles to the north, were mobilized to assist in the defense. In the ensuing battle James Gage was one of those killed. A New Windsor militia unit lost 40 men killed, wounded or taken prisoner. James' widow Mary (Jones) swallowed what sentiments she may have had and in 1784 applied for a State payment of seven years' half pay "due me by the death of my husband Oct 6 1777" The claim was "audited and presumably paid" on Oct 28 1786 - 128 pounds 12 shillings. It was not much but the widow was legally entitled to it regardless of what loyalist or other sentiments she may have had.

James and William Gage had married two Jones sisters Mary & Susanah They had emigrated from Ireland in 1767 and bought 200 acres of land along the road to Little Britain in Ulster Cty (later Orange) James was killed in the Battle of Fort Montgomery Oct 6 1777.

Coincidentally the Loyalist Corps which Stephen Jones had enrolled in, Apr 18 1777, Capt John Coffin's Company of the King's Orange Rangers was also engaged in that battle. The Company was stationed on the east bank of the Hudson south of twin forts. When the British regular forces advanced up the Hudson they decided (likely because of a chain installed across the Hudson) to attack

by night from the land side of the forts. They both advanced up the west side through treacherous geography and did surprise the "Continental" thereby beating them.

So we have here an example of one family member fighting another and maybe that could be the reason why Stephen Jones was listed as "deserting" by the muster of June 27 1778? Another reason could be that the KOR was continually wrapped in scandals so much so that in March of 1778 Lt Col Bayard murdered an enlisted man and try to blame company Captain John Coffin (Stephen Jones' Company) Bayard was ultimately charged with manslaughter and Coffin left by swapping company's with John Howard of the New York Volunteers. A number (8) of enlisted men also left to join Lord Rawdon's Volunteers of Ireland which ultimately got upgraded to regular army as the 105 Regiment of Foot

The Jones family, along with the Gage family of Newburgh/New Windsor, Ulster/Orange County possibly came to Canada as a sort of joint venture. New Windsor was on the west bank of the Hudson River about 100 miles south of Albany, and just to the immediate north of present West Point Military Academy - then Fort West Point. The Jones and Gage families couldn't have picked a more central rebel location to live in being the headquarters of General Washington himself at one point. Two units of the regular rebel army were cantoned [temporarily quartered] there. Forts Clinton and Montgomery were just downstream from there.

New Windsor no longer exists but in those early days it was 3 miles south of its sister village Newburgh which is now a city. Augustus Jones and his brother Phillip Jones along with both William and James Gage were members of the New York militia of New Windsor. Such membership says nothing about having chosen sides, "patriot" vs. "loyalist". For one thing- usually one didn't join the militia. Taking over from where its predecessor colonial militias had left off, every able-bodied man from the ages of 16 to 50 was automatically a member of the militia. When "warned" for duty one had to show up. The militia belonged to the State (then province), not to the overall government. The penalty for refusing to serve in the militia often invoked a trial and often resulted in a life sentence for those suspected of being motivated by loyalist sentiments.

This passion was very evident during the Revolution and it is amply recorded that "patriots" used their erstwhile "loyalist" friends and neighbours much worse after the peace treaty was signed than before. There was now no danger that a loyalist force might swoop down and exact retribution. So it must be acknowledged that many served in the rebel militia as the only alternative to a possible death sentence.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War Ebenezer (3), and two of his sons Stephen, David and his brother William enrolled in a Loyalist Corps - the Kings' Orange Rangers. However later two other sons Augustus and Phillip both spent a day in Col. James McClaughrey's Regiment of the New York Militia: that being July 8, 1778 where they were "ordered into the service to the Western Frontiers of Ulster County" - likely conscripted

William Bayard, who was a large property owner of Orange County and elsewhere in NY and NJ, was charged with raising a regiment "The King's Orange Rangers" in 1776 to consist of 10 companies of 550 men. His son Captain Samuel Vetch Bayard was one of the company captains. Ebenezer(3) was enrolled in this company Mar 5 1777, mustered at Fort Paulus Hook Aug 28 1777, was listed on the muster rolls as "recruiting in the field" ( Feb 24 1778, Apr 24 1778, June 24 1778). The King's Orange Rangers who were later headquartered at Fort Kniphausen (Paulus Hook) near Kingsbridge (bridge from Westchester to Manhattan) became so fractious they (only 207 men remained) were sent to Nova Scotia on garrison duty in Nov of 1778 and were finally disbanded there Oct 29 1783. The company did manage to recruit more people in Nova Scotia and got

back up to a strength of nearly 600 again.

Ebenezer Jones (3) was listed in Nova Scotia UE records as having a warrant for land in 1787 (250 acres) in Annapolis County ( "Long Island") Nova Scotia. Major Samuel Bayard also settled in this county and established a large estate at Wilmot Mountain. Other Kings Orange Rangers such as the Van Buskirks also settled in Annapolis County.

The KOR were also given 14,250 acres of land at Quaco Head NS (now NB) across the bay and it seems the companies of Howard (formerly Coffin), Sam Bayard, & VanBuskirk were among 183 people who went there in the Fall of 1783 plus another 127 the following Spring. St Martin's /Quaco Head is on the westerly side of the Bay of Fundy (still Nova Scotia until Aug 1784). A David Jones is on the list of those who went there but no reference to Ebenezer or William. I believe these properties were basically very poor for farming and essentially without much value

Another Loyalist reference relates that Ebenezer Jones Sgt was subsequently one of a group who left Nova Scotia and went to either PEI, NB, or the Bay of Quinte area of Ontario (and in his case ultimately Home District of Upper Canada) Many were leaving the Nova Scotia area likely because of the poor quality of the land for farming. They were said to have "Niagara Fever" Although only about 200 could be accounted for it was reckoned many more had left for there. After the poor farming of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster Cty's and Nova Scotia the Niagara Peninsula must have seemed like heaven. It seems now that Ebenezer, William & David all found their way to Niagara some time in the late 1780s. William could have left earlier as he ended up in Louth Cty (conc VI 15,16) and not at the Head of the Lake with the others

The next we hear of Ebenezer (3) was that he had died (intestate -killed in an accident with one of his sons - Joseph) in Oct. 1791. This was possibly during the construction of Augustus Jones' home on the "Beach" or his own or Philip's which may have become known as Red Hill house\*\*\* Ebenezer (3) was then in possession of 400 acres in Saltfleet according to Augustus Jones' 1791 annotated plan of Saltfleet Township. The identities of Ebenezer (3) and his son Ebenezer (4) have become mixed throughout certain documentation.

Ebenezer's (3) name was entered on the Upper Canada UEL Executive Council List as "Sergeant in the Orange Rangers S. G." (Surveyor General) for the Home District. 'His wife (name yet unknown but possibly Sarah Lockhart) died intestate as well in Saltfleet June 11 1799. David and William were added later onto the supplementary UEL list

Ebenezer's (3) son Stephen was enlisted, in Captain John Coffin's company of the King's Orange Rangers. There is another reference to a Stephen Jones and that was that he was recruited Apr 18 1777 and was listed as a Private at Fort Kniphausen Feb 2 1778 and at Camp Haarlem June 27 1778 where he was then listed as "retired". It seems that after learning that the regiment was being sent to Nova Scotia many just re-enlisted elsewhere or went home. This second reference was likely another different family. However Stephen was subsequently awarded 600 acres for his service as a "Guide" (spy) although not shown on the Executive Council List. Augustus Jones names Stephen as his elder brother on a document dated Feb 27, 1809 for his UE Land entitlement. There is on file at Dominion Headquarters (1890s) applications for membership by Stephen's grandson, Judge Stephen James Jones of Brant County and great-grand sons C. S Jones and S. A. Jones then of Toronto. Two other Jones' (William & David) were listed in the King's Orange Rangers ( S Bayard & J Coffin Corps) and are likely related to Ebenezer but no proof has yet definitely connected them and they are not on the Executive Council List

The "Executive Council List" was made up just after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War (1783) and published in 1784. This effectively left many off from Upper Canada west of Brockville as even initial settlement did not even start until ca 1787. Many were then listed on a supplementary list that closed in 1797.

Jones Families' Military Service in the Revolutionary War  
From the Muster Rolls

Ebenezer (3) - Sgt Kings Orange Rangers – Capt Sam Bayard Co.  
William - Kings Orange Rangers - Capt Sam Bayard Co.  
Stephen - Sgt Kings Orange Rangers – Capt John Coffin,  
David – Kings Orange Rangers - Capt Lawrence Van Buskirk

Augustus - McClaughry's Regiment, NY Militia  
Ebenezer\* (4) – See below + 2<sup>nd</sup> Ulster, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ulster  
Joseph - 3rd Dutchess Cty Regiment – Col Field  
Philip – 2<sup>nd</sup> Ulster + ?

Joseph Jones married a Sarah Jeninngs in New Windsor on April 29 1783 likely too young to enroll

\*Ebenezer's (4)( brother to Augustus )married widow Sarah Springstead who submitted a US Army pension application in 1855 relating Ebenezer's (4)extensive service in US Army stating that Ebenezer had enlisted in 1777 finally returning to his fathers home (in Dutchess Cty) – who would have been long gone - near the end of the War. This was the best of any anecdotal Jones references to the Revolutionary War yet found

She relates that Ebenezer (4)

1. Served in Col Fields Regiment -- Capt. Dykeman  
*Confirmed existence of III Dutchess Cty Militia Col Field  
Ebenezer & Joseph enlisted*
2. Served in Col. Thadius Craine Regiment – Capt Ebenezer Scofield
3. Served in Col Thadius Craine Regiment - Capt Samuel Lewis  
*Listed for 4<sup>th</sup> Westchester  
Confirmed Col Crane III Continental Artillery Regiment  
There was a Crane's (3<sup>rd</sup>) Continental Artillery Regiment in the War and they had done some recruiting near Fishkill*
4. With General Sullivan's Raid on the Indians – Lt Thomas Boyd killed  
*Confirmed as occurring*
5. With Southern Division of Army – Battle of Monmouth June 28 1778
6. Was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis Oct 19 1781

Since she had no written proof and no record could be found for " Capt" Ebenezer Jones, as she referred to him but he in fact wasn't a captain, in the New York likely because they had moved to Canada

Augustus Jones and his brother Ebenezer(4) ("having entered Canada unaccompanied (no wife or family) across the Niagara frontier during the reporting period of Aug 1786 to August 1787") as in other families, were the forerunners, sent on to prepare a place suitable for their women and children to follow. We know Augustus commenced surveying June 11 1787. This was the first day Phillip Frey commenced

work at Niagara as well. Frey was born in New York State but had been quartered at Detroit during the war. He was appointed as a "gentleman surveyor" by the Military Commander of Detroit Governor Hay in the usual British Col. Blimp fashion. Frey would have been several years younger than Jones, was not schooled, yet placed in charge. This same tactic was to be repeated several years later when again an unschooled D. W. Smith

was made Surveyor General of Upper Canada over John Collins an experienced and trained candidate. The field work was done by Augustus Jones assisted by his brothers Ebenezer (4) and Joseph plus others yet Frey was credited with it. In a little over 2 years Frey abandoned his post and returned to the US. He apparently had never submitted any plans claiming he had no paper, so Haldimand refused to pay. Jones petitioned several times over the years to collect these missing funds but to no avail! Jones was soon appointed to replace him. Frey was subsequently expunged from the UEL List

About 1789 the first party of Jones' and Gages', including widow Mary (Jones) Gage, came to Canada. They supposedly came by "flat boat" via the "Hudson Route" said to have been used by the majority of the loyalists coming to Upper Canada. This was an ancient route long used by Indians. It led up the Hudson River to past Albany where it traveled up the Mohawk River westward to the present-day Rome, N. Y., then Fort Stanwix From thence it led via a 2-mile portage to Wood Creek leading into Lake Oneida. Crossing the lake westward and descending the Oswego River (once called "Onondaga River") to Oswego on the south shore of Lake Ontario, the route led along the south shore of Lake Ontario westward to the mouth of the Niagara River on the east bank stood Fort Niagara and on the west bank the site of Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) soon to be the capital of the new province of Upper Canada. About fifty miles or so west of here, further along Lake Ontario's south shore, the party entered Stoney Creek Lagoon (or Pond or Inlet). Here they could step ashore onto land owned by Augustus Jones, for his Lot 24 B. F. and conc. It encompassed most of the Lagoon. The "flat boat" used by the party was most likely a "Schenectady boat", a version of the French-Canadian bateau, the workhorse of the inland waters. Built in varying sizes a usual model could carry 25 people including 4 to 6 oarsmen. This party consisted of ".... 19 Jones' Gages and others". You could hire your passage, if you didn't want to build or buy a boat, the rate then being one and one-half cents per head per mile including board. The rate of travel was two and a half miles per hour "including stoppages"

Most of this is likely not true and just family legend as a 1795 map of NYS shows a "Niagara Rd" running east and connecting to the Albany Post Rd at Albany. Lord Selkirk came along this road in 1803 crossing over at the Black Rock Ferry to Fort Erie where he met Augustus Jones. This road ran West to Hartford on the Genesee the NW (through Batavia) and on to the Ferry at Lewiston. From there the "road" ran along the peninsula to the Stoney Creek area and onwards (All of this was part of the Winter Post road from Montreal to Detroit)

Ebenezer Jones(3) and his immediate family were awarded approximately 6,000 (six thousand) acres in and around Saltfleet. A few homes are still in existence but most gone:

gson Stephen Jones Jr line built "Locust Lawn" & the old "Canada House",

-The Hotel was built 1825 and torn down around ca. 1920

Son Ebenezer (4) built his home on the Jones Inlet on the bay (long torn down),

daughter Mary Jones Gage built the "Battlefield House" with her son James

daughter Susan Jones Gage built a home still remaining on Phylori Crt,

(part of the old Battlefield ) with husband William Gage

Son Augustus Jones built (1791) a large home on the Lake at the foot of (now)Lake Ave which was demolished ca 1960 for Confederation Park (Water Slide area)

## Notes

\*Welsh “extraction” would seem to imply not recent immigrants but rather established for several generations already.

\* Robinson who had married Susannah Phillipse who had inherited, along with her sister Mary, and brother Phillip the entire Phillipse Highland Patent {Upper Patent of Philipsburg} (1697 ~ 153,000 acres) on the east side of the Hudson in what became Dutchess County when it was formed in 1703. Ebenezer’s rented land straddled the King’s Highway (Albany Post Road) in what was the southeasterly corner of Beverly Robinson’s Water Lot #1 and in what is the southeasterly corner of Phillipstown in Putnam County. It was said to “contain two hundred and two Acres of land, great part of which is cleared & fitt for Cropping” (Putnam county which was essentially the Phillipse Highland Patent was then part of Dutchess County). Its’ southerly boundary ran for a mile along the line which separated the Phillipse Patent from the Manor of Cortlandt which line now divides Putnam County from Westchester County and extended two chains (2x66Ft) to the westward on Sprout’s Creek. It would have had 1600 frontage feet along the road. Most of the land lay on the westerly slope of Cat Hill and commanded a fine view of a rugged wooded country. The Glebe Manse would likely have stood on the west side of that road a short distance north of the 51 mile stone from New York and would have been the southern most building on the Post Road in Dutchess County.

This farm remained in Church hands until 1839 when it was sold to David McCoy and was then described as “bounded North by land now or formerly of Isaac Lent and James Mowatt, on the East by land now or formerly of Isaac Lent, on the South by the Putnam County line, until it comes to the lands of Pierre Van Cortlandt, and West by lands now or formerly of James Mowatt and James Croft, Containing 200 acres”. The farm still remained in McCoy family hands in 1886 when it was described as “being situated in the southeast corner of the town [Phillipstown?], and the narrow gauge railroad to the Croft Mine runs through it, the right of way having been sold by the heirs at law of David McCoy to Edward E. Flint, June 19th, 1878”

\*\*New York Genealogical Society v076 #1, Jan 1945 with later additions

\*\*\*This property was sold to the Davis Family by Augustus Jones Aug 1811 (possibly as family executor) but has always presumed to have been built by the Davis’ It could be possible that Ebenezer (3) Phillip or later Augustus built the central portion but the two wings were put on later by the Davis’ and converted to a tavern.

### Working Hypothesis as used above

Ebenezer (3) his brothers William and Ebenezer’s sons  
David & Stephen had all enrolled in the King’s Orange Rangers

Ebenezer (3) came to Nova Scotia in 1778 with the KOR along with his brother William and son David at the same time or later They had been a fractious Company so were sent to garrison Halifax They were discharged in 1783 and received Land Grants in Nova Scotia (Long Point) & New Brunswick (Quaco/St Fredericks) They were unhappy with the land and Ebenezer may have heard from his son Augustus who had gone to Niagara and started surveying in 1787 about how good the soil was. It seems Stephen stayed in the New York area and was not run out. He came earlier but finally to settle in 1797.

These three set out for Niagara ca 1787 or possibly earlier passing through the Kingston area. Farming soil was not great & it seems they had what was called “Niagara Fever”. Ebenezer went to Saltfleet Twsp, William to Louth Twsp, and David to Ancaster Twsp  
Stephen came along later in 1797 to Saltfleet Twsp. likely from the New York state area..

Only Ebenezer(3) got on the original UEL Excutive List (List was for mainly Ontario only - 1884) In Nova Scotia they had Lists of Land Grants by County. These were published in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia v4 1937

### **Notes on Lesser known Jones'**

**William Jones – brother to Ebenezer (3) UE settled Louth Twsp.,**  
**Philip Jones Sr (son of Ebenezer (3) UE settled Saltfleet Twsp**  
**David Jones son of Ebenezer (3) UE settled Ancaster Twsp**  
**Joseph Jones son of Ebenezer (3) settled Saltfleet Twsp**  
**Elizabeth Jones – daughter to Ebenezer (3) married Mr.Hennisy**

Note: Excellent publication on King's Orange Rangers -“History of the Royal Provincial Regiment KOR 1776-1789” by John G. Leefe 1996 – on INet

Donald G. Jones UE

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