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Catharine Fulton. (To accompany bill H.R. no. 338).

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CATHARINE FULTON.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 338.]

MARCH 27, 1846.

Mr. SEAMAN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made the following

REPORT :

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Catharine Fulton, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, report :*

The petitioner represents that she is the widow of Samuel Fulton, who was a captain of militia of the Pennsylvania troops. He was in the battle on Long Island where he was wounded, at the battle of Brandywine, and at a battle on Staten Island ; was marched to White Plains, and was also out in the Indian wars on the Susquehannah, and received a wound in the knee. She has frequently seen her husband's commission ; but it is now lost. She was married to said Fulton on the 5th of May, 1785, who died 13th of May, 1821 ; and she has not since married.

James Proudfit swears that Fulton was a captain in the revolutionary army, that he was wounded in the knee, that he knew him well, and thinks he was in the service as much as three years.

Aaron Cook swears that Fulton was in the revolutionary army, and was out in various tours of service ; in all, seventeen or eighteen months.

Leonard Wheatly swears that he knew Fulton while in the service ; saw him at several different times during the war, and that he served not less than 15 months.

Samuel Fulton, a minister of the gospel, swears that he had seen the commission of Samuel Fulton, the husband of the petitioner, and knew it to be a captain's commission. That he had seen a wound in his knee, and believes he was also wounded in the side. Believes he was in the revolutionary war five or six years.

Margaret Medover swears that she repeatedly saw Fulton acting as a captain in the army of the Revolution, but cannot specify the term of service.

James Kerr testifies that it was believed by those who knew him that he rendered important service during the war, &c., &c.

The papers have been submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, who says, " that Fulton performed some service there can be no doubt, but the evidence is not satisfactory as to the length of that service." It is proved by the records in the office of the secretary of state of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that Fulton was a captain in the York county militia ; and a pay roll in the same office shows that he did service in 1781.

The marriage is proved by Robert Gemmell, James Proudfit, and the Rev. Samuel Fulton. The several persons testifying are certified by the proper officers to be of good character and entitled to belief.

The committee have come to the conclusion that Fulton must have performed at least, and very probably more than, twelve months' service; and they therefore report a bill, granting his widow a pension for twelve months' service as a captain, under the acts of 7th July, 1838, and 3d March, 1843, and her pension to commence the 1st January, 1845.

MARCH 27, 1845

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF SAMUEL FULTON, MADE BY

REPORT

REPORT

The Committee on the Petition of Samuel Fulton, in order to ascertain the facts of his military service, have had the honor to receive from the

The petition reports that she is the widow of Samuel Fulton, who was a captain of militia of the Connecticut troops. He was in the battle of Long Island where he was wounded at the battle of Brandy wine, and at a battle on Staten Island; was married to White Fulton, and was also out in the Indian wars on the Susquehanna, and received a wound in the face. She has frequently seen her husband's commission; that it was lost. She was married to said Fulton on the 6th of May, 1783, who died 18th of May, 1821; and she herself since married.

James Proudfit swears that Fulton was a captain in the revolutionary army that he was wounded in the face, that he knew him well, and thinks he was in the service at least six years.

James Cook swears that Fulton was in the revolutionary army, and was out in various parts of service; in all, however, or sixteen months.

Richard Wheatly swears that he knew Fulton while in the service; that he saw him in several different times during the war, and that he acted not less than six months.

Samuel Fulton, a minister of the gospel, swears that he had seen the commission of Samuel Fulton, the husband of the petitioner, and knew it to be a captain's commission. That he had seen a wound in his face, and he believes he was also wounded in the side. Believes he was in the revolutionary war six or six years.

Margaret Mabeater swears that she repeatedly saw Fulton act as a captain in the army of the Revolution, but cannot specify the term of service. James Kent swears that it was believed by those who knew him that he rendered important services during the war, &c. &c.

The papers have been submitted to the Committee of Totten, who says, "that Fulton performed some service there can be no doubt, but the evidence is not satisfactory as to the length of that service." It is proved by the records in the office of the secretary of state of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, that Fulton was a captain in the York county militia; and a pay roll in the same office shows that he did service in 1781.

Richard A. Hunt, Secy.