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**Heirs of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, deceased. (To accompany bill H.R. no. 319).**

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HEIRS OF COLONEL BENJAMIN WILSON, DECEASED.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 319.]

MARCH 9, 1860.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made the following

REPORT.

*The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of the legal representatives of Col. Benjamin Wilson, report:*

The memorial of the children and other heirs of Col. Benjamin Wilson, late of Harrison county, in the State of Virginia, deceased, represent: That their said ancestor entered the military service of the State (then a colony) as early as the year 1774, when he served as lieutenant under Governor Dunmore against the hostile Indians, and that he continued to hold commissions in the State militia, rising through the successive grades, until the year 1795; that during the period of the revolution he was repeatedly in active service, and that after the close of that contest he was, from time to time, in arms against the Indians until the frontier was quieted by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, about which time he resigned the commission he had held since the year 1781 as colonel of Harrison county militia.

In support of these allegations, the memorialists refer to the histories of the times, in which Colonel Wilson had obtained such reputation as to be mentioned by name with high commendation, and to certain documents recovered from among the few which at this late day remain of the private papers of the deceased veteran.

The memorialists assimilate the services of their ancestor during the revolution to those of the officers of the Virginia State and continental lines, and ask an allowance equivalent to the commutation of half-pay granted to those officers.

Although the evidence produced proves much of the service alleged, and the committee are satisfied by the historical and other references that all of it was performed, they are not prepared to recommend the extension of the commutation to any other officer than those to whom it was promised by the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and cannot, therefore, report a bill in conformity with the prayer of the memorialists.

With regard, however, to the claim for the services rendered subsequently against the Indians, the case is different.

It is historically known that, from the commencement of the revolution to the conclusion of the treaty of Greenville in 1795, the western frontier of Virginia was harassed incessantly by threatened or actual Indian hostilities; and Colonel Wilson was undoubtedly, from his military rank, experience, and standing, one of the foremost in the defence of the frontier settlements. Indeed, it is stated from a source of unquestionable authority that his residence was the refuge of the surrounding settlers in time of danger, and was then and long thereafter known as "Wilson's fort."

It is, however, during a portion only of this period that the services of Colonel Wilson were of such a nature, and are established by such evidence, as to afford ground of such claim as can be recognized by this government according to existing practice.

It appears from original instructions now produced, signed by General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and issued on the 13th April, 1790, that at that date the general government determined to take more efficient measures for the relief of the western frontier, and in those instructions authority was given for calling into service portions of the militia of the frontier, for stating the accounts of the men engaged, and for proving their service in such form as to obtain payment from General Harman, or the commander of the United States troops on the Ohio, under whose direction such service was to be rendered.

These instructions were received by Colonel Wilson, as proved by an endorsement thereon in his own hand, on the 10th of August, 1790; and it further appears by original returns made by him, and a report signed by him as colonel of Harrison county militia, that scouts or rangers were detailed for duty under these instructions at various periods from that date; that the general government assumed payment of those who were in service when the instructions were received, retrospectively, from the 1st of May, 1790, a date subsequent to that of the instructions, but several months prior to their receipt by Colonel Wilson, and that the last payment made by him was on the 17th of March, 1794.

The precise nature of the services performed by Colonel Wilson in reference to these details is not established fully by the original documents produced. But there can be no doubt, from the manner in which the returns were made by him, and from the fact that he stated the accounts and paid off the men, that he acted under the instructions above-mentioned, and discharged all the duties thereby imposed.

The services thus rendered appear in every respect similar to those performed by militia officers in certain cases during the late war with Mexico, "in organizing volunteers," which have been paid for under the general acts of March 3, 1847, (9 Stat., 206,) and June 2, 1848, (9 Stat., 236,) and the committee are of opinion that the services of Colonel Wilson should be remunerated on the same principle; they, therefore, report a bill allowing pay from the date when he received the instructions from the Secretary of War to the date of the discharge of the last detachment of militia called out in pursuance thereof.

This period is little more than half that which would be arrived at by taking for its commencement the date when the United States assumed payment of the militia, and for its termination the date of the last payment made by Colonel Wilson to the said troops.

Though these dates mark strictly the beginning and the end of Colonel Wilson's services, as proven under the authority of the United States, yet his services are not shown to have been continuous, and under the circumstances payment for the shorter period, therefore, is all that the claimants are entitled to expect.