

## Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Ambrose Walden S38453

f89VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

7/21/11 supp'd 5/18/15

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Where the meaning is not compromised by adhering to the spelling, punctuation or grammar, no change has been made. Corrections or additional notes have been inserted within brackets or footnotes. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. A bracketed question mark indicates that the word or words preceding it represent(s) a guess by me. The word 'illegible' or 'indecipherable' appearing in brackets indicates that at the time I made the transcription, I was unable to decipher the word or phrase in question. Only materials pertinent to the military service of the veteran and to contemporary events have been transcribed. Affidavits that provide additional information on these events are included and genealogical information is abstracted, while standard, 'boilerplate' affidavits and attestations related solely to the application, and later nineteenth and twentieth century research requests for information have been omitted. I use speech recognition software to make all my transcriptions. Such software misinterprets my southern accent with unfortunate regularity and my poor proofreading skills fail to catch all misinterpretations. Also, dates or numbers which the software treats as numerals rather than words are not corrected: for example, the software transcribes "the eighth of June one thousand eighty six" as "the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1786." Please call material errors or omissions to my attention.]

County of Fauquier, State of Virginia

On this the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 1828, personally appeared in open Court, being a Court of record for said County of Fauquier, Ambrose Walden resident of said County aged seventy-six years & more, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the act of Congress of the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 1818 and 1<sup>st</sup> May 1820, that he the said Ambrose Walden in the month of April 1777, in the State of Pennsylvania entered with the Commission of Ensign, the company commanded by Captain \_\_\_ McCollery [?], in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen<sup>1</sup> which Regiment was raised by Congress and therefore bore the name of no state as will appear by reference to his commission, hereto annexed marked A; that he was in the \_\_\_ of 1778, promoted to the rank of first Lieutenant, as can be inferred by reference to the Certificate of the Marquis de Lafayette marked B that he continued to serve in the said Corps and in the month of October 1778, when he resigned his Commission, at the White Plains, in the State of New York, that he hereby relinquishes all and every claim whatever to a pension, except the present that his name is not on the roll of any State.

And that the following all the reasons for not making earlier application for a pension 1<sup>st</sup> until the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 1826, he had a complete support arising for a part of the time from the possession of real & personal estate, and the remainder from annuities. Secondly the short space from the said 9<sup>th</sup> of June 1826, to the present time has not been more than sufficient, to collect & prepare the papers necessary in laying his claim before the War Department.

And in pursuance of the act of the first of May 1820, I do solemnly swear that I was a resident Citizen of the United States on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1818 and that I have not since that time by gift, sale or in any manner whatever disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provision of an act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war" passed on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of March 1818, and that I have not nor has any person in trust for me any property, or securities, contracts or debts due to me nor have I any income whatever, or property of any kind; that farming was once my occupation, but now, from age and infirmity I am unable to pursue that calling; that I am not a housekeeper, that I

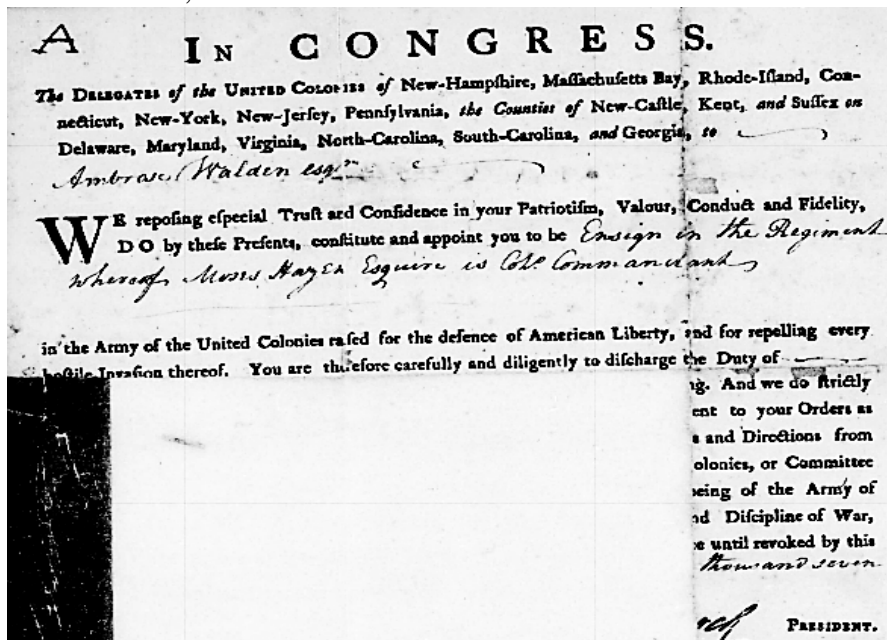
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<sup>1</sup> Moses Hazen was commissioned by the Continental Congress to raise an independent regiment which was largely composed initially of Canadians. See Allan S. Everest, *Moses Hazen and the Canadian Refugees in the American Revolution*. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1976.

spend the principal part of my time with my Children living in the County of Fauquier, and lastly that I am in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support myself without the assistance of my country. That since the 18th of March 1818 the following changes have been made in my property. On the 18th of March 1818 I had a right, without the possession, of a certain tract of land in the State of Kentucky, for which a Edict [?] is now depending: That at the same time I had a life estate in the same, a reversionary interest [several words compromised and illegible] then, and an absolute right him 3 of the Negroes named in a deed hereto annexed marked C. That on the 23 of November 1821 I conveyed to my sons Richard, William & John & to my daughter, Judith Carter & George her husband the said tract of land & all my right to said slaves in consideration of my three sons paying me \$60 per annum & of my daughter also paying the fee further sum of \$60 per annum during my life which will also appear by reference to the said deed marked C. That after said conveyance the only property I had was a Negro named Isaac who I sold to Theophilus Green in May 1826, for \$225 – for which sum I took his bond. That being in the custody of the Sheriff of Caroline County Virginia under a writ of *Capias ad satisfaciendum*<sup>2</sup> on the 11th of June 1828, I availed myself of the act of the Legislature of Virginia for the relief of insolvent debtors: and that in a schedule which I made out & subscribed before I received the oath of insolvency I surrendered the sum of money annually due from my sons & daughter & whatever else I was worth all which will appear by reference to the record from the Court of Caroline marked D.

S/ Ambrose Walden

Sworn to & declared on the 22nd of September 1828, in open court  
S/ J. A. Smith, Clerk



<sup>2</sup> A writ of execution issued upon a judgment in a personal action, for the recovery of money directed to the Sheriff commanding him to take the defendant -debtor and keep him safe so that he will be bodily in court on the day of the return.

Deposition of John Walden

The deposition of John Walden of the County of Caroline and State of Virginia, aged seventy-nine years, being first solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeseth and saith that his brother Ambrose Walden late of the County of Fauquier and State of Virginia, entered the minute service of the State of Virginia at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, and served a tour of ten months as this deponent verily believes, perfectly recollecting when his brother Ambrose returned from the service, his giving the reason why he had remained so long beyond the time after the tour for which he had at first volunteered had expired, which was, that in consequence of there being no troops to supply the place of the men then in service, that he together with many others volunteered for four months longer. This deponent further states that he was at that time about fourteen years of age, that his said brother Ambrose Walden by and under the promise of a Commission from Major John Taylor of Caroline, (afterwards Colonel John Taylor) commenced recruiting men as an Orderly Sergeant, that he enlisted in some very short time seven privates, of which number this deponent was one, that Judge Edmund Pendleton gave him the necessary authority to March his men to head quarters, and authority to draw subsistence for his men on their march. That his said brother upon his arrival at Philadelphia, was sent to the Hospital, together with his recruits to be inoculated for the smallpox, where they stayed until they had recovered, that they joined the Regiment at Princeton in New Jersey, then in cantonment at that place, being the Regiment known as Congress' own Regiment, commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen from Canada, Lieutenant Colonel Antil, Majors Taylor, Taney and Reid, that immediately upon he is this deponent's brother Ambrose Waldron joining the Regiment, and Ensign's commission was given him, and he was forthwith sent home to Virginia upon the recruiting service, that he returned and joined the Regiment with the recruits that he had made, and with this deponent in the battle at Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania; that during the time he was in service that he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in said Regiment. This deponent cannot positively say as to the precise time his brother Ambrose remained in service in this Regiment, but is certain that it was not less than eighteen months and it may have been two years, he inclines to the opinion that it was near two years, but from the lapse of time will not undertake to say what was the precise time, further than he recollects this: that at the time of the year they left home and the time which his said brother left the service, satisfies him he is perfectly correct in saying that his brother was in service eighteen months or more, but not less than that length of time. That upon his brother Ambrose Walden leaving the service he went to Kentucky, that whilst there he went with General George Rogers Clark upon an expedition against the Indians in the now state of Ohio, at a place called Pickwa [Piqua] town; of this service this deponent speaks not from his own knowledge, but from information of others, having been told by Major James Suuton, deceased, of the County of Caroline, State of Virginia, that he was with said Ambrose Walden upon the expedition; and from the further information that his brother Ambrose Walden received from George Rogers, who was a nephew of the wife of Judge Edmund Pendleton, and as this deponent believes cousin to General G. R. Clarke, who was mortally wounded in the battle with the Indians, his bracelets and ornaments indicative of his being among the Indians, said Rogers was raised in the County of Caroline, and that his brother Ambrose Waldron, at the request of Rogers, brought them to said Rogers relations, of the duration of this service and the grade his brother Hale, whether a private or an officer, this deponent is unacquainted with. That upon his said Ambrose Walden's return to the County of Caroline from Kentucky, he was commissioned as a

Lieutenant in the Militia of that County, and performed a tour of duty of 6 months duration, as this deponent believes as a Lieutenant from said County, that of this service this deponent speaks of his own knowledge, having been returned himself from the Army, went to see his brother then in service and carry him some clothing, found him at Savages old fields near Williamsburg, in the Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel Mathews. And this deponent believes that his brother was at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and further this deponent sayeth not.

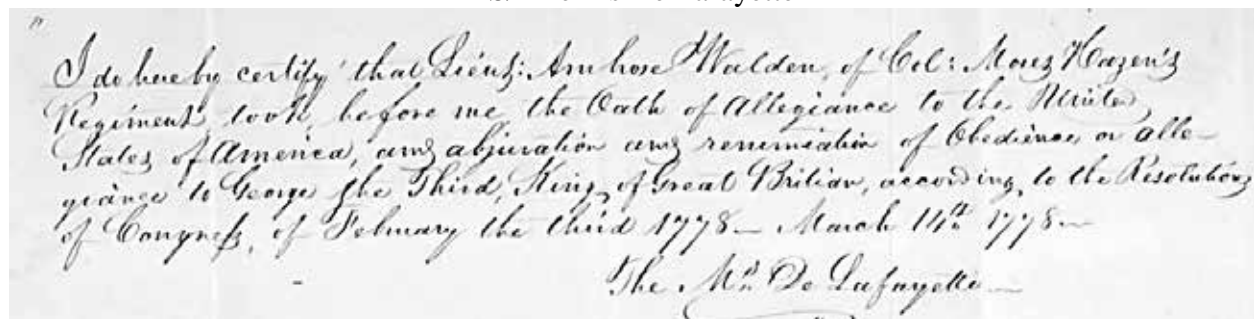
S/ John Walden<sup>3</sup>



[p 80]

I do hereby certify that Lieutenant Ambrose Walden of Colonel Moses Hazen's Regiment took before me the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, and abjuration and renunciation of Obedience or Allegiance to George the 3rd, King of Great Britain, according to the Resolutions of Congress of February the 3rd 1778 – March 11th, 1778.

S/ The Ms De Lafayette



I do hereby certify that Lieut. Ambrose Walden, of Col. Moses Hazen's Regiment took before me the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, and abjuration and renunciation of Obedience or Allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, according to the Resolutions of Congress, of February the third 1778 – March 11th 1778.

The Ms De Lafayette

[Although the above appears to be an original document, I do not believe that it is an original but is rather a copy. According to sources found on the internet, the following is an example of Lafayette's signature.



[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$20 per month commencing February 26, 1829 for service as a Lieutenant in Moses Hazen's Regiment.]

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[From [Digital Library of Virginia](#)] Fauquier County Legislative Petitions

Copy of a capitation & documents of the Heirs of Ambrose Walden, Praying for bounty land for the revolutionary services of their ancestor. The originals have been withdrawn by leave of the

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<sup>3</sup> [John Walden S40623](#)

house under a resolution of this date. See Journal April 19, 1852  
S/ George W Mumford, C. H. D.

Petition of the Heirs of Ambrose Walden

To his Excellency the Governor of Virginia

Your memorialist, John Walden, in his own behalf, as one of the children of Ambrose Waldron, deceased, late of Fauquier County, Virginia; and, also on behalf of Richard and William Walden, and of Judith Carter, the wife of George Carter, all children and heirs of said Ambrose Waldron, respectfully represents:

That the said Ambrose Waldron served three years and more in the War of the Revolution, and died entitled to the land bounty promised to her own officers and soldiers for such service, by the State of Virginia to wit: 2666 1/3 acres, as a Lieutenant, by regular commission; that the said Ambrose Waldron, died on the \_\_ day of March, 1840, (having never received his said bounty land,) intestate, leaving your petitioners, is only children and a heirs.

Your memorialists will state the actual service of their father, and will briefly refer to the evidence of said service in proof of the claim they now advanced:

In the first instance, he served ten months in the minute service of the State of Virginia, commencing with the war of the Revolution, as will appear by the affidavit of John Walden, his brother, who deposes distinctly to the fact. (See said deposition, marked A, here with file.)

Secondly – It appears from the same deposition, that said Ambrose Walden served eighteen months or more in the Continental Army, in the Regiment called "Congress' Own" commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen; and that he was then commissioned as a Lieutenant. (See his commission as Ensign, when he first entered the Army, presented herewith.) In relation to the said commission of Lieutenant, see the certificate of General Lafayette, marked B. See, also, the declaration of Ambrose Walden himself, here with file, marked C: "That he entered the Regiment of Colonel Moses Hazen in April, 1777, and remained in service until October, 1778," making about eighteen months from the date of his commission. See, also, a copy of a return of necessaries for the seven men enlisted in the County of Caroline, according to John Walden's deposition (paper A,) when Ambrose Waldron received his commission. This paper his Mark D, and your memorialist state that it is wholly in the hand writing of their father, and was found among his papers since his death.

Your memorialists consider the above references as establishing, conclusively, at least eighteen months additional service. But they claim his actual service to have commenced on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February, 1777, when he left the County of Caroline with his seven recruits, which, under the promise of Major, (afterwards) Colonel Taylor, entitled him to his commission, as stated by John Walden in paper A. The time occupied in marching to Philadelphia, and in the hospital, to be inoculated for the smallpox, was two months, which, added to the eighteen claimed in the declaration of Ambrose Walden, (paper C) confirms the statement of John Walden, (paper A) that the service was more than 18 months.

Your memorialists file a memorandum in his own hand writing, found among the papers since his death, showing the date at which he left Caroline to join the Army. From this paper, marked E, it appears that he started on the 14<sup>th</sup> of February, 1777, with his seven recruits.

Upon this statement of facts, your memorialists rest their claim to a service of twenty months in the Continental Army.

In the third-place – Your memorialist claim a third service, for an unknown period, in the County of Kentucky, after his resignation in October, 1778. To establish this claim, they referred

to the deposition of John Walden (A) which is distinct in circumstantial. A collaborative of John Walden's said statement in relation to this Kentucky service, your memorialist file the original letters of Colonel John Taylor of Caroline, addressed to Ambrose Walden in Kentucky; also, a letter of Colonel John Taylor to George Rogers, forded by Ambrose Walden to Kentucky, but never delivered to Rogers, because he never saw Rogers until he met him at the Battle of the Pickwa, where Rogers was mortally wounded, and where said Rogers delivered to Ambrose Walden the ornaments worn by him whilst amongst the Indians, of which John Walden speaks in paper A. In the same connection, they file a letter addressed to Ambrose Walden by his father John Walden. The above letters all marked F, G, H, I. These letters confirm the statement of paper A, and establish a service of not less than two or three months. Your memorialist claim to have proved a service of at least thirty-two months.

In the fourth and last place – You more or less claim a service of six months as a Lieutenant from the County of Caroline, after the return of Ambrose Walden from Kentucky. He entered the service at the critical period of the struggle, and remained until the war ended by the surrender at York town. For this fact, reference is made to the distinct statement of John Walden, found in paper A.

Your memorialists have thus established, by clear and conclusive evidence, that their father, the late Ambrose Walden, performed three years and two months of actual service in the Revolutionary War. It is true the service was not continuous and unbroken. It was detached, and rendered at four distinct periods. But the construction uniformly given to the Land Bounty Laws, has awarded to this detached from the stipulated bounty, if, in the aggregate, it reached the period of service or scribe by the laws.

Your memorialists will cite a few precedents to establish this position: see petition of Joshua Parker, 12<sup>th</sup> November, 1783, Journal of the House of Delegates, December 18<sup>th</sup>, 1783, page 22. See petition of Colonel James Inniss, page 72, December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1783. Also of Colonel William Nelson, page 75, December 19<sup>th</sup>, 1783. Also, of Isham Keith, page 20, May 26, 1784. Also of Edward Stephens [sic Edward Stevens] and Robert Lawson, page 14, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1783.

Your memorialists will conclude by stating that their father, the said Ambrose Walden, for many years prior to his death, had fallen into habits of great improvidence; that his children were all in comfortable circumstances, and discouraged any application for this bounty land, because they knew, if granted to their father, it would be quickly squandered. Since his death, the claim has been entrusted to your petitioner, John Walden, who has been much engaged out of the Commonwealth.

This statement is made to account for the delay in presenting this petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S/ John Walden

[Note: The deposition of John Walden transcribed above from page 79 of the federal pension file is the document marked A referred to above]

D

A return of Clothing wanting for a party of Captain McConnel's Company, in Colonel Moses Hazen's Regiment, 15<sup>th</sup> April 1777

Frances Fleming

Richard Edmunston

Richard Reynolds  
Cornel's Beasley  
Stephen Furgason  
William Easten  
John Walden

[Note: There follows images of some of the exhibits referred to in the heir's petition transcribed above. I've elected not to transcribe them because they don't contain significant military information or data.]

*Memorandum in the hand writing of Ambrose Walden, found among his papers after his death.*

The Company, with brother John from Caroline county, Virginia, to join the Continental Army, started on the 14th February, 1777.

Then follows the substance of the letter of credit from Judge Edmond Pendleton.

[1]

CAROLINE, Feb. 27th, 1780.

DEAR SIR: It was with pleasure I received your favor of December 3rd, giving me an account of your safe arrival at Kentucky, and making me certain of a fact, of which I had entertained some doubts—I mean the fertility of the soil—which hath induced me to purchase more warrants than I had ever intended. It was out of my power to get pre-emption rights after the receipt of your letter, so that I must trust to common warrants only. Mr. A. Walden brings out warrants for three thousand acres for me, besides the thousand you were kind enough to take out, with directions to deliver them to you, as you will be the best judge what to do with them. If you find it too laborious to locate them for me yourself, perhaps it might be best for you to agree to give Mr. Howard, or some other surveyor, an undivided tenth part of my land for locating it; neither, if you do it, shall I have any objection to making you a compliment of so much for your trouble. Should you employ any other person, I should not wish that his part should be fixed; that, by being obliged, if I should insist on it, to take a part of each survey, he might get as good land as possible, though, if he does his duty, it will be most convenient, both for him and me, to have it assigned in one body. However, I leave it entirely to you to act for me as you think best. I send out to you, by Mr. Walden, one hundred pounds, which you will use as you please, since, although you should make a bargain with any one for locating my land, so as to lessen the expenses, yet you must want money yourself, and nothing will give me greater pleasure than if it should prove serviceable to you.

I am very much determined to live at some future day in Kentucky, and therefore I am the more anxious to get good land ready for me to live on.

The war seems yet to continue in full vigor, though some gentlemen think it is drawing towards a conclusion. The British tyrant hath been disappointed in some late requisitions of troops from the German Princes, which will be a considerable disappointment to him. It is said that General Clinton will be recalled after this campaign, and that his wish to do something, ere he goes, hath induced him to take the command of seven thousand men, which have sailed from New York, and landed in Georgia, with an intention to attack Charlestown in South Carolina. They had a stormy passage, were considerably damaged and separated, and several of their transports have fallen into the hands of our cruisers. The North

Carolina troops have marched by this to the assistance of Charlestown—a brigade under Scott, and a chosen body of fifteen hundred men under Woodford. This force, if it arrives in time, together with the militia and South Carolina Regulars, will, I am in hopes, give Mr. Clinton the same reception which he formerly met with there.

We have lately heard from your family, all of whom are well. Give my compliments to Cols. Clark, Callaway, Powell and Peyton, and to Capt. Harod, if you see them. Pray let me hear from you by every opportunity, and believe me to be, sir, your most obd't serv't,

JOHN TAYLOR.

[ F ]

EDMUNDSBURG, March 13th, 1780.

SIR: You have no doubt heard, ere this, of Mr. Rogers's departure from Kentucky, and will see from thence, that my dependence for locating my land is centered in yourself, especially if Mr. Hord cannot undertake it. However, I desire you, at all events, to act for me as you judge best. Let not any expense deter you from getting for me good land, to defray which, I will pay your orders on sight, as far as five hundred pounds, if you can borrow money of any person coming this way, on their credit, or if the inhabitants will take them for services and send them by their representatives to Richmond, where they shall be punctually paid. I will make you, for your trouble, any reasonable satisfaction, a matter in which, I believe, we shall not differ. I am told by a Mr. Thomas, who will be in that country by the 1st of May, and lives with Mr. May, the chief surveyor, that an excellent tract of land lies on the west side of the Cumberland mountain, though it is so distant from any other good lands, that it would be only a choice of necessity. This Mr. Thomas is a relation of mine, and if you will apply to him, with my compliments, will, perhaps, assist you in locating the land. Should you act alone for me, an application to Col. Callaway may not be amiss, who will not, I am in hopes, refuse to assist an old acquaintance. I have written to Mr. Hord on this subject, as it is possible you and he may have agreed that he should locate my land; but, if the matter is not yet settled, pray open the letter I gave to Mr. Rogess, and act in every respect as if it had been addressed to yourself. This letter comes by Mr. Thomas, but I shall send a copy of it by Mr. Sutton, lest it should miscarry. Let me hear from you by every opportunity, and give an account of your success; in return, I will inform you of affairs in this quarter, and will also, if you will transmit to me your surveys, take the proper measures for obtaining grants as speedily as possible. Your father's family are well.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.

P. S.—If any person in Kentucky will assist you in locating the land, I will, in return, assist them in getting out grants as speedily as possible, from which they may derive no small advantage.

J. T.



[ G ]

*Caroline, April 19th, 1780.*

SIR,—

I have heretofore written a letter to you, requesting you to draw on me for four or five hundred pounds, should you find yourself distressed for money—and lest you should fail to receive that letter, I am induced again to repeat the offer, to which I am also prompted by the request of your father, who wishes also to fix on some channel, through which to furnish you with money, should you have occasion for a supply. Your draughts therefore on me as far as a thousand pounds shall be punctually paid, tho' it will be proper for you to mention for whose use the money is for, that if it be for your father I may settle with him. If you can prevail on any people in that country, to assist you in locating your land and mine, you may promise that I will in return assist them in securing their grants here, and doing their other business in the Register's Office—this may perhaps be an additional inducement to them, since it is clear to me, that considerable advantages will be derived to individuals, from a proper attention to these points. Your father hath promised to enclose this to you in a letter of his, from him you will probably hear the news. Pray write to me by the first opportunity, and repeat your letters lest one or two may miscarry, and let me know whether it would redound to a man's interest to make purchases of land in that country.—Should not the Delegates of Kentucky have set out to Richmond ere this reaches you, let me hear from you by them. I am,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,  
JOHN TAYLOR.

P. S.—There is a Mr. Thomas, a relation of mine in Kentucky, who lives with Mr. May the chief Surveyor, and will if you apply to him, give you some directions about locating your lands.

[ H ]

*Caroline, April 24th, 1780.*

DR. AMBROSE,—

I have resolved to set out a letter in search of you, tho' it is uncertain when or where it will find you, as all conveyances are rendered very doubtful by the danger of the Indians, who I hear are doing mischief. If this is the case, I fear it will be difficult for you to survey your lands, and also that the means of subsistence in that country will be hard; and yet it is out of my power to give you any advice touching your conduct, because I am wholly ignorant of the circumstances of your situation; your own discretion must therefore be your guide;—however, this my general advice to you is to endeavour to form connections and friendships with the old settlers in that country, who have it in their power to do you both greater good and greater harm than any body else. Major Taylor hath as inclosed given you authority to draw on him for money, and your draughts will be immediately paid;—but you had best in your orders mention to whose use the money you call for is applied, that he may keep distinct accounts of it.

Your Mother has considerably mended in her health, since you left this, owing probably in some measure to the arrival of Johnny from the Army, who got home well and much grown, on the first day of April—all who you left in the Regiment of his comrades returned also with him—he hath turned in very earnestly with me for a crop, appears to be satisfied with rambling, and does not talk of Kentucky. The rest of the family are well, together with the neighbours. Don't omit any opportunity of writing to us, especially as many letters may fail before one arrives, and your Mother will be uneasy until she shall hear of your safe arrival, and secure situation. I am, your affectionate Father,

JOHN WALDEN.

P. S.—Johnny and Betsey are to go to Culpeper at Whitsuntide, and to have a mighty frolick when they get there.—I have repaid to Mr. Rogers the 100 dollars sent by you to him, so that you may make use it.

☞ See Extract from Marshall's History of Kentucky and Clark's Expedition against the Indians in Ohio, filed with the papers.

*Printed Journal of the Virginia House of Delegates, November 29th, 1784, page 45.*

In the case of Capt. William Payne is the following Report, &c. :  
It appears to your Committee, that, on the 5th day of March, 1776, the said William Payne was appointed a Lieutenant in the Marine service, in which capacity he acted until he was appointed a Captain in the 1st Virginia State Regiment, in which rank he served until the 25th day of July, 1778, when he resigned his commission.

It also appears to your Committee, that the said William Payne, in October, 1780, when this State was invaded by General Lesley, raised a volunteer corps of horse and joined Colonel Lerf, who commanded at North-West River Bridge, in which service he was badly wounded, and lay confined until some time in April, 1781.

*Resolved, &c.*, That he have the bounty in land of a captain for three years service.

William Payne received 4000 acres 18th April, 1785—Continental.

It appears from the above, that Payne served two years, four months and twenty days in the Regular Army, and *resigned*—that he raised a company of cavalry during Lesley's invasion, and had command as a militia officer. The invasion lasted but a short time, but Payne was wounded and was confined, which was considered equal to service. So it appears that the legislative interpretation of the bounty land law, *at that day*, was, service for three years, whether wholly in the regular line, or a fair portion in that line and the balance in the militia. (See Isham & Keith's case, same Journal, May 26th, 1784, page 20.) He served in the Minute Battalion from 4th October, 1776, till it was disbanded in the spring of the year, 1776, then appointed in 3rd Regiment, Continental line, and resigned in consequence of ill health, never entered the army again, and the Legislature, upon his petition, gave him his bounty land, according to his rank of Lieutenant, although he served only two years and about four months. He received two thousand six hundred and sixty-six and two-third acres of bounty land on the 9th July, 1784. Resolution of the House of Delegates.

In the case of General Robert Lawson, he served as Major and Colonel in the 4th Regiment, Continental line, from the winter of 1776, till the 25th December, 1777, and resigned. (See same Journal, November 11th, 1783.) He served with General Nelson in the militia after his resignation, and was allowed bounty land by the Legislature as a Brigadier General (ten thousand acres), on the 21st November, 1784; (but here is an allowance of bounty land with but two years service in the regular army, with a resignation, and the bounty for a grade higher than he held in the regular army, and for a rank he subsequently held in the militia.)

Col. Josiah Parker served in the regular line two years and ten months, and resigned, and received bounty land by resolution of the House of Delegates. (See his case, November 12th, 1783, same printed Journal.)

*Memorandum Presented to the Senate Committee by the Petitioner, John Walden.*

Col. WM. FINNIE, *Quarter-master General*. Quarter-master Generals are not embraced by the General Land Bounty Laws, yet the Legislature allowed him land bounty.

Capt. James Baytop served two years and nine months. Dr. John M. Galt, *Hospital Surgeon*. Lt. William Reynold. Dr. Corbin Griffin: Claim presented in 1834 or '36, September 17th, 1850, allowed.

Col. Frederick Warwick, of the Engineers. I understand that neither Hospital Surgeon nor Engineers were embraced in the Bounty Land Laws, yet their claims were allowed.

*Report of the Committee of Claims of House of Delegates.*

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the Petition of John Walden and others, heirs of Ambrose Walden, have according to order, had the same under consideration and have adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved by the General Assembly*, That the Prayer of the Petition is reasonable, and that they are entitled to the bounty in land of a Lieutenant in the Continental service for three years, and that the Register of the Land Office issue a warrant accordingly.

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, January 27th, 1852.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, C. H. D.