

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension Application of Isaac Mace S8995

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris

[Isaac Mace's declaration is not in the file, probably having been removed as part of an investigation of fraud in Lewis County in present West Virginia by Special Agent W. G. Singleton. Mace described his service in the following deposition supporting pension application S10481 of Peter Coger.]

State of Virginia }

Lewis County }

Personally appeared before me the subscriber one of the acting Justices of the peace in and for the County of Lewis Isaac Mace and Made oath that he has been acquainted with Peter Coger from his youth and that he has Reason to beleave that he Served a Number of towers of duty as a private in the Militia of Virginia and the Reason why he beleaves so is that he has often heard peter Coger talk of having been in the army under Col. George Rogers and Clark and that he the said Mace served a tower of six months with him in the year of 1777 and that they both volunteered in augustia [sic: Augusta] County and that peter Coger went under Capt. Ragen [Ragan] and he under Capt. Hopkins [possibly John Hopkins] and that they commenced their march from augusty County in the month of July or august to Stanton [sic: Staunton] and from stanton to the warm springs and from the warm spring to the Sevanah fort [sic: Fort Savannah] Now cald Lewisburg and from thence to the big Kanawha and from thence to point Pleasant as which place shortly after their arival Corn Stock [Chief Cornstalk, fall 1777] was kild and there remained till Descharged and I the said Justice do Certify that I beleave the statement of the said Mace is entitled to Credit Given under my hand and seal this 8th day of april 1837

[Notes by W. G. Singleton:]

Isaac Mace - Pensioner receives \$80 p annum.

on the 20th of august 1834 Mr. Mace gave the following statement of his age and Revolutionary Services - to Wit.

that he was born on the 16th July 1755 - is a native of Augusty County. lived there until he was about seventeen yrs of age when he moved to the South Branch of Potomac and at the age of 21 ys. he returned to augusty county and joined a volunteer company commanded by Capt John Hopkins (for six months) Rendezvoused "at augusty county" in the year 1777. marched to the Big Savannah Fort in Greenbrier County situate where Lewisburg now stands - and from thence to Point Pleasant by way of Col. Donleys Fort on the great Kenhawa [sic: Fort Donnally built by Andrew Donnally near the present town of Frankford 10 mi N of Lewisburg on Greenbrier River] - arived at the Point 3 years after "the Battle of the Point" and remained there two or three months - was there when Corn Stalk was killed and saw him fall. returned to the South branch in March 1778 - (note "the Battle of the Point" in which Cornstalk fell [sic: see note below] was in 1774 W. G. Singleton.)

in the year 1781 he Hired a Substitute whose name was Abraham Brake, for a six months tour to go to Richmond under Capt. James Cunningham - the forgoing comprises all the service he done anterior to the year 1783 - that James H. Bennett & R. H. Southern wrote his Declaration by contract they were to have all the first draw except \$20. they have drawn all is pay and he has received only Sixty eight dollars. he swore to his Declaration before Esq'r. Cooke. - the forgoing statement haveing been read to me I certify that the same contains the truth, and that it is in substance the same statement I gave to Bennett & Southern. and that when he was sworn he refused to swear that he had hired a substitute. Isaac Mace

P. B. Byner }

Sam'l. Arnold. }

Thos. H. Cornheard[?] }

Tunis Macklevain [spelled McClevane in the 1840 federal census] & Leven Mchelas [Nicholas?] say that Isaac Mace was a noted Tory - they have repeatedly heard him say so - and have heard

him Boast of Shooting Capt Snicker's[?] Horse.

when the undersigned had finished takeing Maces statement He Mace, gave the undersigned the wink. took him out side. told him there was a mistake in it - that he Mace instead of hiring a substitute had himself gone to Richmond. directly after getting there news came that a certain company was to arive the next day & play the deal with his brother & himself. upon which they took the ghost[?] & cleared out - that they might call with a tory or desert or what they pleased - but he thought he ought to have pay for what services he did render. Peyton B. Byner

A Copy W. G Singleton

Note it will be perceived that this case was examined by W. Byner and is very conclusive against the Pensioner W. G. S.

[Note in the file apparently explaining absence of Mace's deposition:]

Isaac Mace's papers copied by Dennis McCurdy, 26 May 1836 were handed to W. G. Singleton, Aug. 12, 1839 with D. McC. aff[idavi]t and J L E's [John L. Edwards's, Commissioner of Pensions] also as to copies & the disposition of the original of the original papers - copies required to bring Suit for the recovery of money paid on false papers

NOTE: Singleton mistakenly believed that Chief Cornstalk was slain at the Battle of Point Pleasant on 10 Oct 1774. Cornstalk was defeated there but survived. Cornstalk, his son Ellinipsico, and Black Hawk were in fact murdered in the fall of 1777, as stated by Mace, while being held as hostages for the safety of soldiers at Point Pleasant. See pension applications of James Harrison (S5496) and William Pryor (S8979). Singleton made the same error in his investigation of Peter Coger, resulting in the temporary suspension of Coger's pension and the eventual reduction of it from \$80 per year to \$30.