

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of James Wallace W22508

Ann

fn55VA

Transcribed by Will Graves

7/28/11

[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. 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 fails 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 8th of June 1786." Please call errors or omissions to my attention.]

Spartanburg near Cross Painter Post Office South Carolina October 18 1832

Declaration of James Wallace in order to obtain the Benefit of the Act of Congress of the 7th of June 1832

I was born in Larne, County of Antrim, North of Ireland 1752, ^{20th May}. I emigrated to Philadelphia in 1769 & early in February 1775 I entered a volunteer in Captain Morgan's [Daniel Morgan's] [illegible and indecipherable interlineation] & Lieut. Herd's [Thomas Herd's?] Company of Riflemen in Winchester Berks (or Loudon [Loudoun]) County Virginia near the warm Springs, which was ordered for the defense of the Frontiers against the Shawnee Indians & we marched by Fort Cumberland Eastern side of the Alegainy [Allegheny] Mountain 60 miles over, where Bradick [Braddock, Gen. Edward Braddock's defeat on July 9, 1755 in the French and Indian War] was defeated at the big Meadows on the Western side of the Lawrel Hill [Laurel Hill], through Redstone to Pittsburgh, hence 40 miles down the Ohio River in Boats to a Stockade Fort at Rariton Bottom [Raritan Bottom], within 30 miles of the Shawnee Towns said to be 600 fighting men, there we remained until June, when our time which we engaged for (4 months) were expired we returned after loosing [losing] 2 of our men & ^{Langley wounded & J. Magara [?] a} prisoner to the Indians killed, stripped & scalped, by Indians scouts within a short distance of the Fort. About this time the Battle of Lexington [was] fought on the 19th of April utlo was agit-sating [agitating?] the minds of the people in Virginia greatly, & Captain Morgan (afterwards of the Cowpens) & Captain Crysop [?] & Captain Hugh Stephenson raised companies of Riflemen, I joined the later [latter] company a volunteer & all soon after marched for Boston where we arrived in August 15th after the Battle of Bunkers Hill [Bunker Hill] which was on the 17th ulto. July Capt. Morgan & Crysop (I believe) also were ordered for Quebeck [Québec] with Montgomery & Arnold, & our company was stationed at Roxbury that had been burned by the British where we remained besieging the British until the 4th of March 1776 when we got possession of Dorchester Heights, which obliged the British to capitulate, to evacuate Boston on the 17th which they did, & then our light troops were ordered for New York, & soon after our arrival there our company was stationed on Staten Island where we remained about six months until September, during this time our Captain died, Lieutenant Henshaw [probably William Henshaw] had the command & we were ordered to the west end of Long Island, after the arrival of the British fleet in the Bay of about 300 sail, said to have on board 15,000 British & 15,000 Hessians.

On or about the 12th of September they landed at Flatbush, & General Sullivan, & General Sterling was ordered with their commands to oppose their landing, which they ^{we} did with great Bravery, between the Hill & the Creek, but they ^{we} were soon overpowered by numbers in front, flank & rear, with the Creek upon their ^{our} right show that they ^{we} were all

prisoners, said to be about 2800 as this Creek was passable only by boats, being wide marshes on both sides, The main Army under General Washington was within the Lines of Brookline [Brooklyn], at the time said to be about 17,000. On the 14th our Army made a grand retreat in the night to New York, being under cover of a thick Fog, & that neither the British Army, nor a Frigate that was stationed in the East River discovered it before daylight. The Frigate alone could have easily cut off the retreat, had she discovered it. The next day the British got possession of New York, & our Army retreating towards the White Plains. Some of the prisoners of which I was one, that had neither hat nor coat, being robbed by the Hessians, were put into the old Sugarhouse, & some in the New Prison, I was one of them that was put in this prison with Major Venzant [Viner Van Zandt?], & Captain Vandike [Abraham Van Dyck?] of the Grenadiers of Colonel Lasher's Regiment¹. We remained there until sometime in November when Captain Cumings [Cummings] of the Frigate *Confederacy* (that was taken from the Americans) as Commodore of a Fleet of 72 Sail of Victulars [vittlers?] & Others, was ready to sail when the Prisoners which they called Rebels, not Prisoners of war, being taken in arms against his Majesty and his Colonies, should be tried in England, we were dispersed throughout the fleet in 5th, 7th, 10th & 12th but I never could learn the number of them – About 30 Sail of them put into Cove of Cork, the rest stood up the Channel for England, all the Prisoners & pressed men that was on board of these 30 Sail were put on board of the Guardship, Captain Chamberlain [Chamberlain?] & Soon after she sailed for Plymouth in England, on arrival we were put all on board of the *Dunkirk* an old French 90 gun ship Captain Milligan, Guardship. We remained there [indecipherable interlineation] about For 3 months & in that time the News of Commodore Jones' [John Paul John] capturing the British Frigate *Serapis* after a terrible engagement & soon after the news of the capture of General Bourgoine [John Burgoyne] with his 10,000 prized troops to surrender at discretion, after this news, the American Prisoners were treated with more civity [civility]. Colonel Laurence [John Laurens] was now in the Tower of London a Prisoner & about 4 or 500 prisoners was then in Mill prison. It was my good fortune to get a Letter from Rubin Hervey a merchant in Cork to Charles Fox merchant in Plymouth who treated me with great kindness. James Fox the brother a private Banker, I was permitted by the Lieutenant of the Guardship after showing him the letter to Mr. Fox, to go up to Plymouth every day upon my pledge of honor to appear every evening on board the ship at roll call sun down, this continued about 17 days when no further attendance required they gave me a letter to George Croaker & Robert W Foner [? word partially written over and interlined] Falmouth Commissaries, or Commissioners of Prisoners, with a small sum of money, a man & 2 horses to carry me to Falmouth 50 miles across the West of England. The two Foxes on delivery of the letter treated me with great kindness & I stayed with them 15 days. They gave me my choice whether to go in a British Packet to New York, or a French Cartel to St. Maloes [St. Malo?] in France, my choice was a Brig with about 80 or so French Prisoners in which we arrived at St. Malloes in 3 days. From thence I traveled to a LaDilligence (a light wagon) cross Britney 30 leagues, 90 miles to Nantz & boarded at Madam Me Carties with a number of Americans that had got away from England by various means all waiting until the new American Ship *Vengeance* [Vengeance?] of 20 Guns, Captain Thomas Colier [Thomas Collier or Collyer?] would be ready for sea, We sailed about the 25th of December, & arrived at Salem about the first of February 1778, here I may observe that from February 1775 to the 13th September 1776 is 19 months in the Army before I was taken prisoner & from said 13 September as above to the said first February as above 16

¹ Col. John Lasher of the New York militia. A list of Lasher's men taken prisoner is posted at <http://lincoln.lib.niu.edu/cgi-bin/amarch/getdoc.pl?var/lib/philologic/databases/amarch/24222>

months These 16 months I was a prisoner in New York, at sea, Ireland, England, France & on the Voyage home & to this I add in 1791 I was appointed Inspector & boarding officer of the Customs to board all Vessels from Sea & receive a copy of Manifest of Cargo for the customhouse in Charleston & continued for 10 years by George Abbot Hall, the first collector of the Customs ever appointed by Congress to Charleston. I had also a Lieutenant of the Navy's Commission from Charles Pinckney [Charles Cotesworth Pinckney] who was then Governor of this State in 1794 or 1795, I think to the command of a Gun boat of which was build [built] by this State carrying 32 pounders I was senior officer & ranked with a Captain in the Army. I received my pay & rations for 3 years from the Legislator [legislature] of this State & then the gunboats was sold.

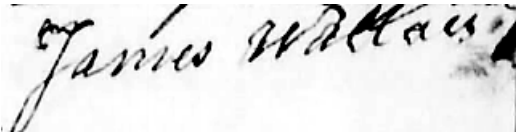
I am now 81 years of age & all my faculties both mental & bodily, had been upon the regular decline of life for some years, together with extreme indigence & living 200 miles from Charleston, where we lived 42 years, these Infirmities & the loss of my papers & memorandums [memoranda] when a prisoner puts it out of my power to be accurate as to the dates, of this Declaration, but as to the Events, I will attest them with great Confidence, being fresh in my memory.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State.

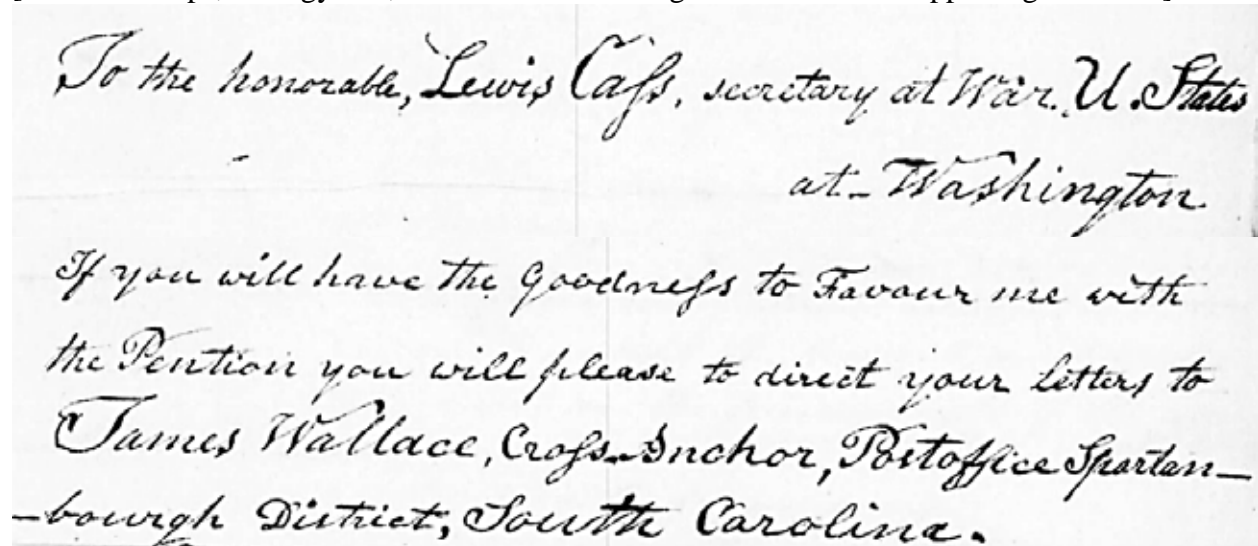
Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid

S/ John Garlington, Clerk L. Dist.

S/ James Wallace



[Gabriel Philips, a clergyman, and William Farrow gave the standard supporting affidavit.]



To the honorable, Lewis Cass, secretary at War. U. States
at Washington

If you will have the Goodness to Favour me with
the Pention you will please to direct your letters to
James Wallace, Cross-Anchor, Postoffice Spartan-
borough District, South Carolina.

[fn p. 26]

State of South Carolina Charleston District

On this 12th day of May 1833 before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Pays for the said District of Charleston personally appeared James Wallace, who, on his oath, declares that he is the same person who formerly belonged to the company commanded by Captains Morgan and Stephenson in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Lashier [Lasher] in the service of the United States; that

his name was placed on the pension roll of the State of South Carolina that he received a certificate of that fact under the signature and seal of the Secretary of War; which certificate on or about the 15th day of January 1834 at his residence in Charleston he left upon a table, in a room where children were playing, and one of them through it in the fire whereby it was destroyed.

S/ James Wallace

[fn p. 46: On October 12, 1842 in Charleston South Carolina, Ann Wallace, aged 72 a resident of Charleston, made application for a pension under the 1842 act as the widow of James Wallace, a pensioner for his service in the revolution at the rate of \$80 per annum; that she married her husband June 21, 1789; that her husband died June 27, 1838.]

[fn p. 39: On August one, 1848 in Charleston South Carolina, Ann Wallace, aged 76, made application for a widow's pension under the 1848 act stating that she is the widow of James Wallace a pensioner of the United States for his service in the revolution who died June 27, 1838; she states that she is a recipient of a pension under the 1844 act at the rate of \$80 per annum.

Ann Wallace
—]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$80 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for two-year service as a private in the Virginia service.]