

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

Pension Application of Edmund Spivey R10002                      Elizabeth Spivey                      NC  
Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 11 Nov 2014.

State of North Carolina }  
County of Robeson } Sc.

On this 5th day of July Anno Dom. 1853 personally appeared before the undersigned Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Robeson and State of North Carolina Elizabeth Spivey aged about ninety-two years who first being duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the act of Congress passed on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1848 granting pensions to widows of Persons who served during the Revolutionary war. That she is the widow of Edmund Spivey who was a private in the Militia of the Whig Army of the United States in the War of the Revolution. That she does not know the names of any of the officers under whom he served except his captain whose name was Merritt. That her husband the said Edmund Spivey joined the Army near the beginning of the War in Sampson County then called Duplin and soon after the expiration of every term of six months or longer he would join the army again and that he continued in the service until the close of the war. Her name was originally Elizabeth Fowler and she was married to Edmund Spivey in the year 1776 when she was about 15 years old. That she lived with her husband the said Edmund Spivey until his death which took place about 55 years ago, to wit about the year 1798 That she has been a widow ever since that time and is now a widow She does not know whether her husband was in any battle she is inclined to believe he was not. Sometimes during the war her husband would hire a substitute to take his place in the army and he would stay at home some months She believes that the captain's name was Robert Meritt and that her husband was draughted. She does not know the name of the regiment or or company in which her husband served. She recollects distinctly that at the Battle of Moore's Creek [Moore's Creek Bridge, 27 Feb 1776] her husband was at home and a man named John Newton was hired to go in his place. That at that time she was confined to her bed having just given birth to a daughter

This Declarant claims the pension to which she is entitled under the act aforesaid as the Widow of Edmund Spivey for six months service as a private in the Militia of the United States under Captain Robert Merritt in the War of the Revolution                      Elizabeth herXmark Spivey