

[Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements](#)

Pension application of William Lackey W1622 Elizabeth fn69NC
Transcribed by Will Graves rev'd 3/31/10

[Methodology: Spelling, punctuation and/or grammar have been corrected in some instances for ease of reading and to facilitate searches of the database. Also, the handwriting of the original scribes often lends itself to varying interpretations. Users of this database are urged to view the original and to make their own decision as to how to decipher what the original scribe actually wrote. Blanks appearing in the transcripts reflect blanks in the original. Folks are free to make non-commercial use this transcript in any manner they may see fit, but please extend the courtesy of acknowledging the transcriber—besides, if it turns out the transcript contains mistakes, the resulting embarrassment will fall on the transcriber.]

[fn p. 16]

The State of Alabama, Lawrence County

On this 1st day of October 1832 appeared in open Court before John White Judge of the Circuit Court for Lawrence County now sitting William Lackey a resident of the County & State aforesaid aged Seventy Eight years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed 7th June 1832 (to wit).

That he entered the Service of the United States under the following named Officers and served as herein stated. I was born in Ireland, moved to the United States of America in the year 1772, Settled first in Bucks County Pennsylvania, moved from thence to Rowan County & State of North Carolina in September 1774. In the year 1775 he turned out volunteer under Captain Purvinez [sic, James Purviance], was attached to Colonel Locks [sic, Francis Locke's] Regiment to go against the Tories of South Carolina. General Rutherford [Griffith Rutherford] commanded the Americans. I was out three months in going & returning there was no battle fought during the time and but little attempt to fight. I was dismissed with the balance of the Company & no discharge was given us or thought of we had no authority that I no [sic, know] of or ever heard of at that time for the raising troops it was called the “rising” or “Rebellion.”

Some short time after I returned a call was made for volunteers to go against the Indians then very troublesome on the Head of the Tennessee River (Cherokees) I volunteered & we again elected the Captain Purviance. Colonel Locke commanded & we marched to the Watauga & Conee [sic, Oconee?] Towns on the Tennessee River, our Army drove the Indians, burned their Towns & eat their Potatoes. Killed but few & we were marched back near the settlements & were discharged we were gone three months & some few days. I don't now recollect how long never having expected anything from the government & so long a time having passed off that I would not undertake to state the exact time. It was called a three months Tour. After this some short time the same officers beat up for volunteers to fight the Scotch Tories & Mulattoes on Cape River North Carolina & were near the Virginia Line. At Cross Creek (now Fayetteville North Carolina) we had a slight skirmish I did not get a shot they ran before half of us could get within reach we were then marched back near home & I was discharged had no discharge given me in this Tour & was out about three months. Next went into service with the Reverend James Hall a Presbyterian clergyman who raised a company of volunteer young

men from three congregations in the mounted infantry Service. We marched to South Carolina & were placed under the command of Colonel Horry, General Lincoln's Army [Benjamin Lincoln]. The English were then commanded by General Prevost in the Island above Charleston South side of Stono. I was in the battle of Stono. We were defeated & I received a wound in this battle in the jaw from a musket Ball. After this battle we were marched back & discharged. I received a discharge for this service we volunteered for three months & were detained four months had then a printed discharge given him which he left in the hands of his son Alexander Lackey of North Carolina.

I again volunteered under Captain Sloan of Rowan County & State of North Carolina to go to Charleston [where] the British were at Five fathom Hole in their vessels. I was first placed in the Fort at Charleston & was then with about sixty others pressed into service as a Marine & on account of my acquaintance with vessels & a sea faring life being better than the others pressed as Marines I was appointed to command the Marines on the Brig *Lincoln* to which we were attached as Marines. The Brig was commanded by Captain Hackey from New England. Captain Hackey made several attempts to go out to sea what was kept back by the British vessels "Benjamin" "Preble" and "Whibble" commanded the American Squadron at this time lying under Sullivan's Island. In this Service we remained four months without a cruise, no opportunity offered us to get out to Sea & the Marines pressed into Service not being longer needed & General Lillington or Lincoln being about to discharge the other part of the Army that turned out at the same time we were dismissed & returned home, no discharges were given that I have any knowledge of. In 1780 I again volunteered under Captain Stewart, J. Rutherford, Major, General Rutherford commanded, June 1780. We fought a Battle with the English at Ramsour's Hill [sic, Ramsour's Mill] a little upwards of three hundred of us against near twelve hundred Tories commanded by Colonel Moore of Lincoln County North Carolina. We defeated them, spent the balance of that Campaign pursuing the Tories through Rowan, Burke, Lincoln, Wilkes & Surry Counties, had a discharge for three months service while we was here.

I was called into service again to go against the British under Lord Corn Wallace [sic, Cornwallis], then marching from Camden. I was placed under the command of Captain Morrison, General Rutherford commanded on the American side, does not recollect the names of Regular officers in this tour we had several skirmishes with scouting parties we had a battle at the Cross Roads near Charlotte I was in it. Before the battle began I was sent out as a spy the night before & was chased into Charlotte seven miles by the English light Horse. The British defeated us & we were dispersed & scattered so that we never all got together again. I went home this was a three months Tour of volunteer infantry.

I again volunteered under Captain Purviance for a three months Tour Colonel Locke commanded the Regiment we were placed under General Rutherford. The British commanded by Cornwallis in North Carolina we had a sharp fight at Second Creek near Salisbury & were defeated. We then followed the British to the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin [River] & there stopped we was only four weeks Service and had no discharge. I can prove my service by David Black¹ & Andrew White² & by ~~John C. Stephenson~~ James Moore & William White my neighbors that I am a man of veracity & entitled to

¹ FPA S10393

² FPA S17196

credit. I lived in Iredell County North Carolina from the close of the Revolution until 1814 I then moved to Maury County Tennessee & in 1822 I moved to Lawrence County Alabama where I now live. He served in the whole two years and ___ [blank in original] months.

I hereby relinquish every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and I declare that my name is not on the pension Roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to and Subscribed in open Court the first day of October 1832.

S/ Wm Lackey

State of Alabama Lawrence County

Personally appeared in open Court David Black & Andrew White who after being duly sworn depose and say that they knew William Lackey during the revolutionary war and knew him well. That they both know that he was frequently in service during the Revolution, they were in service at different places. Sworn to & subscribed in open Court

S/ David Black

S/ Andrew White

[James Moore, a clergyman, and William White gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[fn p. 52]

State of Alabama County of Lawrence: Before me the Rubin Rucker, an acting justice of the peace, in and for the County of Lawrence, and State of Alabama, duly authorized to administer oaths in & for said County, personally appeared Andrew White, who after being sworn in due form of law deposes and says:

That he was well acquainted with William Lackey from the year 1773 and knows that the said Lackey was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. And that in the year 1780 he himself was 3 months in service in said war. That he is between 80 and 90 years of age, not knowing his age precisely. In the years 1781, he states that he was in the service of the United States in the Revolutionary War, 3 months more. And during this 3 months of my service, the said William Lackey was married to my sister Elizabeth White; and they were living at my father's in the year 1781, when I returned home from the service, as man and wife. I did not see them married, because I was absent, as before stated. But the citizens of the neighborhood informed me, that they were married; -- And this is the same William Lackey, and the same Elizabeth his widow, my sister, who is now claiming a pension. That the said William Lackey, her husband, died on the 25th day of March 1848.

S/ Andrew White

Deponent further states, that the said William Lackey, and Elizabeth his wife, were members of the Old Presbyterian Church, at the time of their marriage and lived under their rules, and had their children baptized agreeably to their rules. And he further states that they had 3 children, before the year 1794. Deponent further states, that he, as did also the said William Lackey and his wife Elizabeth, lived in Roan [sic, Rowan] County, in the State of North Carolina until said County was divided; and that they all fell into what was called Iredell County. That they lived neighbors in Iredell County until the year 1815. That they then removed to Maury County, in the State of Tennessee where they all have until 1821. That they then removed to the County of Lawrence, & State of Alabama, where they have lived as neighbors, up to the present time.

Deponent further states, that at the close of his services in the revolutionary war, he procured his discharges & kept them, until the same were sent with his papers to

Washington City, or the purpose of procuring a pension. He further states that he draws \$20 annually from the War Department as his pension. He further states that said William Lackey and Elizabeth Lackey did lived as man and wife from the year 1781, to the 25th day of March 1848, the time of the death of the said William Lackey. And that it was never contradicted, either in church or State for the entire space of time, that they were lawfully man and wife.

S/ Andrew White

[fn p. 4: On August 24, 1849 in Lawrence County Alabama Elizabeth Lackey filed an affidavit in which she states that she is the widow of William Lackey, a pensioner at the rate of \$79.78 per annum for his services in the revolution; that he died March 25, 1848; that he was a resident of Lawrence County Alabama at the time of his death; that she is seeking to draw the balance of the pension due her as a widow; and that she has lived in Lawrence County Alabama for 28 years past.]

[fn p. 10: on May 15, 1849 in Lawrence County Alabama, Elizabeth Lackey, 94, filed for a widow's pension under the 1848, 1838 and 1844 acts as the widow of William Lackey, a pensioner at the rate of \$79.78 per annum for his services in the revolution; that he resided in Lawrence County Alabama at the time of his death on March 5, 1848; that she married her husband in October 1781 in Salisbury Rowan County North Carolina; that they were married by Robert King, JP; and that she remains his widow.]