

Southern Campaign American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of William Acre (Acree, Acreea)¹ W25334 Edith (Edy) Acree f62NC
Transcribed by Will Graves rev'd 5/8/10 & 6/21/14

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

State of Kentucky, Wayne County

On this [date obliterated] day of August 1832 personally appeared in open court (It being a Court of Record) before the Justices of the Court of the County of Wayne & State of Kentucky, now sitting, William Acre, a resident of the United States of America, in the County of Wayne & State of Kentucky, aged eighty years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to attain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June the 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers & served as herein stated.

He was born in the County of Frederick, State of Maryland in the year 1752—where he lived 12 or 13 years & which time his father died. His mother, with him & the family then moved to the County of Guilford in the State of North Carolina, where he resided when the War of the Revolution commenced. He entered the service of the United States in the aforesaid County at about the age of twenty five in the year 1777 or 1778 as a volunteer on foot under Colonel Martin. The Captain was Thomas Doogan (as he now thinks) [Thomas Dougan]. They marched from Guilford to Moore County on the waters of the Cape Fear River to oppose the Scotch Tories, who had risen to join & aid the British. He states they had no very important engagement, but was engaged in a skirmish on Little River in the aforesaid County of Moore, a stream which runs into Cape Fear. His service in the aforesaid character of volunteer was for three months, when he was discharged, but did not obtain a written discharge.²

About one year afterwards, he was drafted into the militia of the State of North Carolina in the said County of Guilford & served under General Rutherford [Griffith Rutherford], the said Colonel Martin [James Martin] being the Colonel of the Regiment to which he belonged; Henry Whitsel [Henry Whitesell] the Captain. He marched with the army aforesaid up across the Yadkin River, from thence to the Holstein River, which was crossed, thence across the Blue Ridge. They then crossed the Pigeon & French Broad Rivers & went on to the Tennessee River to the Indian towns, against whom they marched out, to prevent their further depredations upon the whites. When they reached the Indian towns, they were mostly deserted. They destroyed & burned the towns, the crops, the stock, etc, & returned home, he having served three months. He obtained, as well as he now recollects, no written discharge.³

About two years afterwards, he was again drafted into the service in the militia of North

¹ BLWt26998-160-55

² The events described by applicant appear to refer to the actions taken by the Whigs to suppress the Scotch Tories from marching to Wilmington to join up with the British who were expected to arrive there in late winter of 1776. The Tories were defeated at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776.

³ The events described by applicant most likely occurred during the so-called Cherokee Campaign in the summer & early fall of 1776.

Carolina in Guilford County under the aforesaid Colonel Martin (the name of the Captain of the Company, he does not now recollect), for the term of six months, but did not perform the service in consequence of taking the disease called the small pox about the time the army was going to march. He states that when the army or regiment aforesaid under Colonel Martin returned from the last-mentioned service, he was told by the officers that if he would volunteer in the horse Company & find his own horse, & serve as a volunteer for the space of three months, against the Tories & enemies of the country, that it should be considered in the same light & deemed as the equivalent to the service of the six months last mentioned which he was prevented from performing by reason of his aforesaid sickness. In accordance with the aforesaid statements of the officers, he took his own horse & volunteered & served in the horse Company three months under Colonel Martin & Captain Dougan. They marched down Cape Fear River through the swamps, took nine of the Tories & put them in jail. At the expiration of three months, they returned home, & was discharged, but did not get a written discharge. If he did, he has lost it. He states, that he has no documentary evidence and knows of no person whose Testimony he can procure by whom he can directly prove his service. He states that he has no register of his birth. He believes that his parents kept none & if they did, he knows not where it is now. He resided in North Carolina in the Counties of Guilford & Randolph until about 28 years ago, when he moved to the County of Wayne & State of Kentucky, where he has ever since resided.

He states, that he is known to Robert Comer, Francis Bell, James Jones, Robert Ralston, John Jones, Aaron Beck who live in his neighborhood & County.

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 & subscribed the day and year aforesaid in open Court.

S/ William Acree



[Robert Coomar, & James Jones gave the standard supporting affidavit.]

[p 37: On August 20, 1832 in Cumberland County Kentucky, John Wright gave testimony that he lived in the same part of Guilford County North Carolina as the veteran and that he, affiant, knew that William Acree served in the revolution. The affiant signed his affidavit with his mark.]

[p 11: On May 27, 1854 in Clinton County Kentucky, Edith Acree [sic], 61 (on the 18th day of May 1854), filed for a widow's pension under the 1853 act stating that she is the widow of William Acree [sic]; that her name prior to her marriage was Edith Doss; that she married William Acree about 34 years ago just before last Christmas; that they lived together as man and wife until his death in Wayne County Kentucky 21 years ago on the 2nd day of March 1834⁴; that she and her husband were married by John Jones Esquire of Wayne County Kentucky at his house; that she continues as a widow; that her husband was about 84 years of age [at the time of his death?]]

[p 35: On September 5, 1855 in Clinton County Kentucky, Richard Choat and Amos Acree gave testimony that Edith Acree is the widow of William Acree deceased and has remained a widow ever since the death of her husband. Their relationship, if any, to the widow or the veteran is not stated.]

[Veteran was pensioned at the rate of \$40 per annum commencing March 4th, 1831, for one year service in the revolution. His widow was pensioned in a like amount.]

⁴ P 31: On June 24, 1833 in Wayne County Kentucky, the widow filed a document in which she states her husband is deceased and that she is his widow and relic; that he died March 3, 1833