

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

Pension Application of Laban Haislip R8024

Rebecca Peace

MD or NC

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris.

State of Tennessee

Matison [sic: Madison] County

On this 2nd Day of December 1839 personally appeared Rebecka Peace now but formerly Rebecka Haislip the surviveing widow of Laben Haislip Deciesed a Citizen of said State and County before the worshipfull Court now Siting in & for said county it being a Court of record and after being Sworn according to Law Doth on her oath Make the following Declaration in order to obtain the Benefits of the provisions made by the act of Congress passed July the 4th 1836 and the act Explanatory of said act passed March 3^d 1837 also the act of Congress passed July 7th 1838

that She the said Rebeckah is near seventy years of age and that she was Married to the above named Laben Haislip at Squire Rosses house in Granville County and in the State of North Carolina on the first Day of December one thousand seven hundred and eighty fore and continued to Live in the said State & County for Seven years then moved to Johnson County N. Carolina and Lived in Johnson County untill the year 1800 when he the same Laben Haislip Mooved to Bedford County Tennessee from there he Moved to the state of Allebamy where he the same Laben Haislip Died on the fourteenth Day of December 1816

that She further Declares that when She the said Rebeckah at her first Knoledg of this same Laben Haislip She understood that he the said L. Haislip had Served in the arney of the Revolution for a Long time that she herd him express in plain and explicit words at many Diffrent thimes During his Lifetime that he entered into the army of Revolution in the state of Mareland and served under general Washington and was Marched to the south and was ordered on infrunt of the Main army in order to Bring on the Battel at the eutaw springs in South Carolina [8 Sep 1781] and that he was Discharged at the end of the war of the revolution and that he never was paid anything for his services and that he always stated to me in privat and to others in publick that he was entiteled to Land for his Serviceus and never had got his Land

She further declares that She is not in possession of any Regester in her Bibel of her Childrens ages alltho I the said Rebeckah Haislip bore fifteen Children During the time we Lived in the tithes of Wedlock and at his Death Left eight Liveing children tow of them is sence Dead say Nancy & Pattcey Elizabeth James John Leaben Jonathen & Calven those Latter six are now Liveing She further States that in Consequence of the Lenth of time and in Consequence of Old age she dose not Recollect what Rank the said L. Haislip Did Serve but fully Believs that he served as a private Soldier During the whole of his term of time that She further Declares that She afterwards was Married to John Peace on the 12th Day of Jan'y 1819 and he took a journey off and never has Returned he has Been absent near twenty years therefore I Rebeckah Peace have Lived a widow by Report of of the said John Peaces Death Long before the Date of the 4th of July 1836 therefore in consequence of the Service Rendered in the arney of the Revolution by Leaben Haislip as a private Soldier I Rebeckah Peace now but formerly Rebeckah Haislip Do Clame all the annuity or pention which might have been Due to the first named Leaben Haislip was he Liveing at the passage of the act of Congress making pervision of the payment of such annuity or pens Sworn to and subscribed before J H Davy Chairman Rebecca herXmark Peace

NOTE: A letter from the Pension Office dated 21 Dec 1839 gives the following reason for rejecting the claim of Rebecca Haislip: "The 3^d sec of the act of the 4th July 1836 does not provide for any widow, who was married after the termination of the revolutionary war, and that war terminated in 1783: and the act of 7 July 1838, does not provide for any widow who has been married twice unless her second husband served in the revolutionary war, and she was married to him previous to 1 January 1794." In 1842 the law was amended to allow a pension to a soldier's widow who had been widowed a second time.