

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements & Rosters

Pension application of Peter Strozier R10279

Margaret Strozier

f20GA

Transcribed by Will Graves

rev'd 11/17/09 & 9/27/16

[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 'indecipherable' 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.]

Declaration

In order to obtain the benefit of the 3rd Section of the Act of 4th of July 1836, & of the 1st Section of the Act of 3rd March 1837, or either of said Acts.

State of Georgia } SS

On this first day of February 1842, personally appeared before the subscriber, Thomas E. Hardaway, a Justice of the Inferior or County Court of Meriwether County, State of Georgia, being a Court of Record, Margaret Strozier, a resident of said County & State, aged one hundred & one years & five months who being first duly sworn according to Law, doth on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 4th, 1836, & the act explanatory of said act, passed March 3, 1837 or either of said Acts.

1st That the said Margaret Strozier was born on the first day in September 1740, that she was married to Peter Strozier in October 1758, who afterwards became a Revolutionary soldier & whose widow she now is. Her husband died the 18th of January 1807. Her husband died of common Bilious fever in Wilkes County Georgia. At the time & during the Revolutionary War she had seven children, the two oldest were daughters & one of them then became grown. She was married in Rowan County, State of North Carolina near Salisbury, by Reverend John Whatman [?], a Protestant Minister by publishing the Bans of matrimony three separate times. She has no record of her age in her possession at this time. She kept for many years a family Record of her children's ages in which was the time of her own birth, & from which she has been able to recollect it. Her age was written down by her son John who is long since dead. The Bible in which was this Record was taken to the State of Alabama near Tuscaloosa, many years ago by her daughter Mrs. Darden [? Parden?], whether it is yet in existence she does not know. From North Carolina she removed with her husband, said Peter Strozier, & settled in Wilkes County, State of Georgia on Kettle Creek about six miles above the town of Washington. There they resided on the breaking out of the Revolution & was several years afterwards whilst its operations mostly affected the North.

2nd Her husband said Peter Strozier, was a Private soldier & served as such for five years during the Revolutionary War. He was a volunteer. She has no documentary evidence of her husband's service. He rendezvoused at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia in the month of May 1779, she recollects the time of the year from the growing crops; he there joined the company in which Paddy Carr was Captain & General Elijah Clark [sic, Elijah Clarke] was then & there the commander of the Corps. He served in all of General Clarke's subsequent expeditions & such other connecting operations as Clarke's produced. She said Margaret Strozier remained on the Farm where her husband left her in 1779 for two years. About the end of that time she was broken up by the Tories & everything of any consequence destroyed, she

being known as the wife of a Whig who was absent in the Army with Clarke fighting. She fled with her family of little children through South Carolina, half begging & starving suffering greatly from want & cold, exposure & ruggedness [? unclear, 'ruggedness suggested by Hershel Parker] during the months of January & February 1781, and joined her husband in North Carolina not long after the battle of Kings Mountain [October 7, 1780]. Her husband served some times as Cavalry & some times as Infantry, but generally in the Cavalry. Captain Carr was intimate & often at her house before he went into the Army.

Said Peter Strozier "continued in the service of the United States until the third day of November 1783." Continued past that time, up to May 1784, as before stated, five years. Said Peter & Margaret were not married "while her husband was in such service;" it "took place before the last period of his service."--Before commencement of service, as before stated.

He was discharged on his return home by General Clarke without any written discharge within her knowledge. She recollects hearing him speak of a Colonel Dunn [?] as perhaps some times commanding his Regiment. At the time her husband joined & entered the service at Washington, Wilkes County Georgia considerable dissension, excitement & division existed amongst the people. She recollects some of her own relations joined the British, or consented to remain neutral, accepting the terms of a Proclamation made by the British Governor or commander at Savannah. Her husband said he wished no other protection than his Rifle, he too acted & joined General Clarke as above stated, & was with him as a soldier in all his campaigns so far as she knows or believes. He served generally under General Clarke, also some time under Generals Shelby [Isaac Shelby] & Campbell [William Campbell] & served under the latter at the battle of Kings Mountain not far from the line of North & South Carolina. Besides this last battle particularly her husband was also in the battle fought at Kettle Creek,¹ Wilkes County Georgia. About the time he entered the service there was a noted British emissary operating among the people in that section of the Country known by the name of Col. Manson, who deluded many. When Clarke & the Whigs had no longer a home in Georgia, overrun by the British, Tories & Indians he accompanied him to the Mountain districts of South Carolina every where reconnoitering, defending, protecting and encouraging the people.

Whilst her husband was absent she seldom & only occasionally heard from him, such was her desolate situation, the broken intercourse of the Country, & the disturbed state of the times. For four years of the time, out of five, the British were pretty well masters of the State. Of course, from personal & passing knowledge she could not then know, as she did not, much about his particular services. However he often recounted to her afterwards: yet these from her great age & long lapse of time & memory she cannot more especially narrate then she has done in the foregoing history of his service. She only puts down here what she distinctly recollects.

³rd And the said Margaret Strozier further declares that she was a widow on the 4th July 1836, & still remains a widow, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed. Whatever was the Authority & nature of General Clarke's service was alike the character of the service of her husband as Georgia militia, United States service; and a general constant mixed service, as to grade & name merely, under the exigencies of Revolutionary times.

And the said Margaret Strozier further declares that there is no resident clergyman within any convenient distance whose testimony as to her Revolutionary claim she might procure, who is acquainted with her reputation as such, she having only removed to this section of the State about two years since.

And the said Margaret Strozier further than declares that she presented her claim of this Pension as soon as she was informed of her right & it biased to do so; that she did this once

¹ Kettle Creek February 14, 1779 <http://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/790214-kettle-creek/>

before about two years ago & that she is has only recently ascertained the loss of the papers, their miscarriage or neglect in being attended to.

S/ Margaret Strozier, X her mark

Sworn to & Subscribed on the day & year above written for me.

S/ Thomas Hardaway, JIC

[James Render and John Jones attested to the credibility of the applicant.]

State of Alabama Chambers County:

Personally came before Hugh Wallace a Justice of the Peace in and for said County Elisabeth Rye who being duly sworn deposes and saith on oath that she was acquainted with Peter Strozier in his life time about 5 miles from the Town of Washington in Wilkes County in the State of Georgia during the Revolutionary War. That during said War she saw said Peter Strozier marching in the Army of General Clarke, that she knows he was a soldier in said Revolutionary War but does not know precisely how long he served but her understanding as derived from him about the time and from the understanding in the neighborhood was that he served as a private soldier during the War. She was also acquainted with his wife Margaret (or Peggy as she was usually called) and with some of their children. She was not present at their marriage but knows that they lived together as man and wife and as such raised a family of children and was always understood in the neighborhood to be husband and wife, that their oldest child was a daughter by the name of Elizabeth. That the said Peter and Margaret Strozier and their family were on terms of intimacy and friendship with affiant's Father's Family from the fact of their all living in the same neighborhood and all being Whigs. She also recollects that said Margaret Strozier had a rising of some sort on one of her thumbs from which she lost some of the bones which disabled her thumb afterwards. She also recollects that on one occasion during the War that Affiant's mother was called on to furnish a Breakfast for the troops under General Clark and that said Margaret Strozier came voluntarily to her mother's and aided her in preparing for them.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th July 1853

S/ Hugh Wallace, JP

S/ Elisabeth Rye, X her mark

The state of Alabama Chambers County: Personally appeared Before me James Erwin an acting Justice of the peace in and for the County of Chambers, Reuben Jones, who being duly sworn deposes and saith on oath, that he was well acquainted with Margaret Strozier & that he knew her to be the wife of Peter Strozier from his own statements, and from the family Register in which their marriage was Recorded -- & that the said Margaret Strozier died in the fall of 1842 & that Peter Strozier died previous to his recollection.

Sworn to & subscribed before me this 25th of April 1854.

S/ James H. Erwin, JP

S/ Reuben Jones

State of Alabama Chambers County: Personally appeared before me James H. Erwin an acting Justice of the peace in and for said County of Chambers William Strozier who being duly sworn deposes and saith on oath that Peter Strozier his Father died January 19th 1805.

Sworn to & subscribed this 27th day of April 1854

S/ James H. Erwin, JP

S/ Wm Strozer

