GEORGE STRADER, a resident of Preble County, Ohio, aged 77 years in September 1832:

“That about the middle of May, 1776, he enlisted for three years at Guilford County, NC in Captain Nelson’s company of the 4th regiment under Colonel POLK of General Nash’s brigade on the continental establishment. Deponent was marched to Charleston, SC under the command of General [Charles] Lee. He remained at Charleston until the spring of 1777 in order to prevent the British landing in Charleston, when he was marched back to North Carolina.”

“From North Carolina, deponent was marched under Major Davidson to Pennsylvania. He arrived at Valley Forge early in the spring of 1778 where he joined the grand army under General Washington. The North Carolina regiment was then reduced into two. Deponent was put in the 1st regiment under Colonel [Thomas] Clark, in Captain McGree’s [McCrae?] Deponent was marched from Valley Forge to Monmouth, New Jersey. He was in the Battle of Monmouth [per Heitman, June 28, 1778]. General Lee commanded. Deponent was under the immediate command of Colonel Clark.”

“Deponent continued in New Jersey until the winter set in, when the North Carolina troops took up winter quarters at a place called Paramus, six miles from Hackensack. In the spring of 1779, the forces marched from Paramus to West Point where deponent assisted to build Fort Arnold.”

“On the 7th of October, the North Carolina troops were ordered to take up their march for Charleston, SC, where they arrived on the 8th of March, 1780. The troops marched under General Hogan. Deponent was in the Siege of Charleston [per Heitman, 29 March to 12 May 1780] and was surrendered by General Lincoln, a prisoner of war. He was wounded at Charleston, from which he never has fully recovered. He was held a prisoner two months, when he made his escape to North Carolina, where he met General GATES with his army, who advised deponent to make his way home, lest he should be retaken and put to death by the British.”

“Deponent was in several battles during his time of service which he has not stated, the most important of which was at the Battle of White Plains [per Heitman, 28 September, 1776]. After he escaped from Charleston, he served some time in the militia against the Tories of North Carolina...”

Supplemental declaration: “That after he had made his escape from the British as stated...he informed General Gates of his intention to rejoin the army, but was dissuaded from doing so by General Gates. Deponent, after his said escape from the British, went out in the militia of North Carolina in Captain William Gwinn’s company of the regiment commanded by Colonel William O’Neal. Deponent thinks this was in the latter part of 1782. That during this tour, he was engaged against the Tories on Deep River. That the Tories against whom we were engaged, were commanded by Colonel Fanning, and declarant was out about two weeks this tour.”

“Deponent further saith that after the time spoken of, he was again engaged as a volunteer militiaman in Chatham County, NC under Captain Gwinn, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Robert Mayben, and had a battle with the Tories at Cain Creek [per Heitman, September 13, 1781.
many called it the Battle at Lindley’s Mill] in said county…”

“Deponent further saith that on his return from Charleston…in 1776, he was taken sick while they were marching through Orange County, NC, and was left on the sick list behind the army, which army was then commanded by General Caswell. When he got able to march, he, together with several others who were on the sick list, were marched under Lieutenant Parker to Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, where he joined the 1st regiment under Colonel Thomas Clark.”

“Deponent served as a regular soldier in the army of the Revolution four years, two months and three days…and deponent also served upwards of three months as a volunteer against the Tories in the year 1782 as above stated…”