

Phillips and the traitor General [Benedict] Arnold The day after the Rendezvous at Manchester they marched about ten miles up James River to Obediah Smiths Thence they marched in a few days to German Bakers Hill in sight of Petersburg to which place the British had marched from Richmond at which place applicant believes General Phillips died [of typhoid fever, 13 May 1781] The whole of the American force collected at that place was said to be 10,000 commanded by General La Fayette [sic: Lafayette] and the Barron de Stuben [sic: Baron von Steuben]. There was some cannonading and firing at Petersburg between the Americans and British Armies. The British attempted to cross to the American Side over Pocahontas [sic: Pocahontas] Bridge but were repulsed by the Americans. Applicant remembers that General Arnold during the firing between the armies sent a flag to LaFayette stating that his Lord Phillips was dying and wished to die in peace and requested the firing to cease. The answer returned by LaFayette as understood among the troops was that he would not attend to the flag unless it was brought by General Arnold himself shortly after Col Abercombe [probably Robert Abercrombie] sent over a flag with the same request when the firing ceased and applicant understood they then buried General Phillips After this the British then left Petersburg and marched towards Norfolk The American troops marched after them they encamped one night at Bland's Ordinary [sic: Bland's Ordinary] thence they went to Cabin point [sic: Cabin Point on James River in Surry county] and thence to Smithfield [sic: Smithfield] on Pagan creek. Applicant was there taken sick and was furloughed to return home where he remained a week or ten days he states he served before he was furloughed in his last Tour two months as a soldier in the Revolutionary War Applicant then in a week or ten days returned to the service of the United States as a Volunteer soldier he joined a detachment under the command of Col Good at Petersburg where they had returned retreating from the British the number of this detachment was about 200. General LaFayette had marched with the main Army as he understood to the north side of James River at a place then called Four Mile Creek but now Moulans Hills [sic: still Fourmile Creek in Henrico County, near Malvern Hill]. Good's detachment moved up the River from the British sometimes they would halt and remain 3 or four days sometimes a week as circumstances would require. It was rumored in the American Army that General Washington had commanded General LaFayette not to venture a General engagement with the British force as a French fleet in aid of the Americans was expected in a short time The detachment under Col Good continued marching and countermarching and reconnoitering the British Army in Chesterfield county the whole Spring and Summer until they took up their line of march to Little York Sometime in August 1781 Applicant recollects to have been with a party of about one hundred & forty men at Sutberrys springs [sic: Sudbury's 3 mi NW of Chesterfield] some time in April or May 1781 on a very rainy day. About sixty of the party having gone to the house to get shelter from the rain were there surprised and taken prisoners by Col. Talton's corps [sic: Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton's Legion, 23 May] said to be about 500 strong. The Ballance made their escape Col Good in a few weeks afterwards collected the remains of his scattered detachment and took his station in Hucklebury Swamp within a few miles of Manchester From this point Col. Good with his Brother Thomas Good [sic: Thomas Goode, possibly pension application S38742] John Fowler [S31033] Matthew Cheatham and William Cheatham [S31607] mounted their horses and went to make some examination of the British forces but being discovered by some Cavalry belonging to Col. Simpscoes [sic: John Graves Simcoe's] Legion they were pursued and after retreating about five miles were all five taken prisoners. Applicant does not remember that the detachment to which he belonged was engaged in any other skirmish until they marched to Little York where he was during the whole Siege [28 Sep - 19 Oct 1781] and until the surrender of Cornwallis He was still commanded by Capt Patterson. He thinks the cannonading commenced at York sometime in September [28th] and continued until the 17th of October 1781 when Cornwallis surrendered [sic] and the British marched out on the morning of the 18th [sic: 19th]. Applicant was then discharged whether he had a written discharge or a verbal one he does not recollect but if a written discharge he has lost it from the time he was furloughed home until his discharge he states he served seven months 18 days Applicant states he frequently volunteered and was out in several scouting parties the time not

remembered and is not aded in the time he here states. The whole time he served that he recollects is Eleven months and 18 days enclusive of the several scouting parties he was in as before named. He states in January 1782 he moved to Cumberland County Virginia where he resided until the first of November 1817 when he moved to Rutherford County Tennessee he states he moved from Rutherford county Tennessee to Gibson County in the month of October 1832 where he now resides He states he has no document or other evidence in his power directly whereby he can prove his actual services as a Revolutionary soldier He refers to David Mires John Parker Andrew Miller and John Brittenham who has known him since the year 1818 and who will certify as to my character for verasity and truth and to the general reputation of the Neighbourhood as to their belief of my services as a soldier in the war and to my age I know of no Clergyman in my county with whom I am acquainted Applicant hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declars that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state [signed] John Chrisp sen'r