

& untill a British fleet came attacked the fort & we were compelled to leave the fort we tooke two of the cannon belonging to the fort & carried them with us & left the other cannon & a quantity of powder which fell into the hands of the British we marched from thence by Williamsburgh [sic: Williamsburg] to a place called the point of fork on James River [at its confluence with Rivanna River] & while there (at point of fork) Cornwallis came and atacked it [sic: Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe, 5 Jun 1781] & took it & made prisoner of about thirty of our men we marched up the country & when we met a reinforcement returned & joined the French troops at Williamsburgh Gen'l Washing then came & commenced the seige of little York [28 Sep] & the French fleet blocked up the river York with as he understood 7 - 74 gun ships beside others The ships I saw he states untill he joined the French at Williamsburgh he never was under a General officer he states he belonged to the 13th Regimnt [see endnote] commanded by Colonel Dick his company officers were Lieut Rice Ensign Marshall & Sargants Anthony Mills John Buller & John Love the fife major William Lucus & William Crocus Drum Major he states that in his former declaration he stated he belonged to the fourth Regiment he now recollects it was the 13th & not the fourth & he feels confident his name will be found on examining Capt Wrights roll of the 13th he states he was discharged by Captain Wright at Richmond Virginia some short time after the surrender of Cornwallis but how long after he cannot remember he has long since lost his discharge & has no documentary Evidence nor does he now know of any person by whom he can prove his services he can prove by John Mullins that after his return from the army he married the mother of said Mullins & also by Martin Cleveland a Justice of the peace of Grainger that he has for many years understood declarant was a soldier of the Revolution This is the only proof he can now make that he is the Identical person who fought for the liberty of America

he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declairs that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state he also states the interrogatory were propounded to him by the court when he made his first declaration William Cutts

NOTES:

There was no Col. Dick in the Virginia Continental Line. There was a Maj. Alexander Dick. There was no 13th Virginia Regiment after the White Plains arrangement of 14 Sep 1778 (<http://revwarapps.org/b138.pdf>).

On 27 June 1838 William Cutts applied to have his pension transferred from Tennessee to Indiana, having moved to Hamilton County because "his relatives had all left that country that he came here to live with his son."

On 14 Aug 1858 Elizabeth Cutts, 39, of Hamilton County IN, applied for a pension stating that she married William Cutts on 6 April 1843, and he died in Hamilton County on 28 July 1849. The file contains a copy of the license issued in Hamilton County IN on 6 April 1843 for the marriage of William Cutts and Elizabeth Bentley, as well as a record of the marriage on the same day. Thomas P. Boxley stated that as a Justice of the Peace he married William and Elizabeth Cutts, and that they lived in Boxley Town. Boxley also stated that at his death William Cutts left three adult children by a previous marriage – Robert Cutts, Paschal Cutts, and Elizabeth James – and one child by the last marriage named William Cutts, aged 14 or 15.