

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

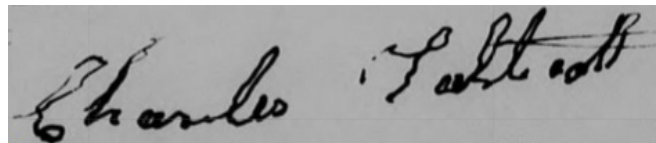
Pension Application of Charles Talbott S11519

MD

Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris.

On this thirtieth day of June in the year A.D. 1843 personally appeared before me the subscriber chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia

Charles Talbott a resident of Montgomery county, and living near the District line, aged eighty four years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain a pension under the act of Congress of June 7th 1832. That he resided in Prince Georges County Md. at the time he entered the service, afterward lived in Frederick County, and then in Montgomery county Maryland. Has no record of his age, in 1776 was enroled as a militia man being then about 16 years of age, but was not called out to perform actual service until after the battle of Brandywine [11 Sep 1777], the year not recollected, was drafted to serve three months in Capt. Lenhams company in Col. Bells reg't. was marched to Broad Creek which empties into the Potomac ten miles below Alexandria, and was stationed there during which time had a skirmish with the British, and took nine of them prisoners, during this tour Col. Lyles house was burnt by the British; after serving out my time of three months, was discharged and returned home. Some time after my first tour I was again drafted for three months, I think 1780, but am [not] positive as to the year, under Capt. Lenham and Col. Bell and was marched to the Patuxent river and to Annapolis where I was stationed. from there was marched to Baltimore where I was stationed. from there, was marched back to Annapolis, and after the time for which I was drafted had expired was discharged. In June 1781 I was drafted (the third time) for six months, under Capt. Hardy and Col. Bell, I think but am not positive as to the officers; was marched to York Town and remained there until after the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis, when we were marched with the prisoners, and guarded a part of them to Frederick town barracks, when we were discharged, after serving a little upward of five months. In 1782 I was drafted for three months to serve as a guard to the prisoners under Capt. Hardy and Col. Bell, at Frederick, and served out my terme when I was discharged. I performed other terms of short duration but can not recollect distinctly the period and duration of these terms; during one of my terms we were out in cold weather, and after being much fatigued with a long march we laid down to sleep, with nothing over us but blanket, and having slept soundly, when we awoke in the morning we were completely coverd with snow. I received written discharges for all my terms, but thinking them of no use or value, they have been lost or destroyed. I know of no one now living who has a personal knowledge of my services. I knew several who died some years since who if now living could testify to my services. The reasons for not applying for a pension before this time are, that some years ago, I had property and would not take the trouble to look after my right to a pension, and for the last ten years past, have not applied because I thought that I could not get a pension, unless I could get witnesses for prov my service who knew me while in the army. I have since learned that I could get a pension without being obliged to prove my service by living witnesses. Isaac Riley of Montgomery, has known me for forty years and upwards, and can testify to my having, during his acquaintance with me, had the character of having been a revolutionary soldier. Mr. John Lutz of Georgetown, now dead, has known me for thirty odd years and could have testified to my character as a revolutionry soldier. I have a son Paul Talbott who is fifty four years of age, and who can testify to his having frequently heard me speak of my revolutionary services and of having heard old revolutionary soldiers and myself speaking of our hardships and sufferings during the war of the revolution.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles Talbott". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Land Office, Annapolis, 24th July 1843.

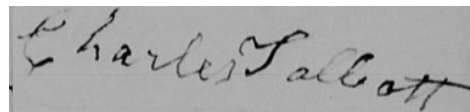
Dear Sir [Wm S. Allison Esq'r.], Your letter of the 21st Inst. respecting the Revolutionary services of Charles Talbott, was received. The Officers under whom he alleges to have served, did belong to the sated militia of Prince Georges County – the names of Col. Joshua Beall, Captains Lanham and Hardy, appear upon the Army Leger, but there is no Muster or pay roll to be found of either of their companies. The rolls of the Militia troops are very imperfect, and those from Prince George's more so, than any other County in the State, there being the rolls of only two or three Companies to be found. the records therefore furnish no evidence of the service of Charles Talbott. very respectfully/ Y'r Ob't S't/ G. G. Brewer

District of Columbia } Ss.
Washington County }

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace and one of the Judges of the Levy Court for Washington County, on this third day of August 1843, Charles Talbott, who being duly sworn according to law, states as an amendment to his former declaration, made before Judge Cranch that as a further reason in addition to those already stated, for not making an earlier application for a pension, that several years ago, and since the passage of the act of 7th June 1832, he determined to make an effort to obtain a pension, and his son Charles now residing in Baltimore, called at the Pension Office to get the necessary instructions for his guidance, but neither he nor myself being at all conversant with such matters, and not knowing who to apply to for the purpose of having the papers prepared, the claim was suffered to be neglected, until about two years ago, when he had a statement of his services drawn up, but owing to his having at that time no place of abode, which was permanent, did not swear to it until recently. In relation to his statement that he knew of several who died some years ago, who if now living could testify to his service, he would further state that if he had applied for a pension at any time since the passage of the act of 7th June 1832, and before the period of his present application, he could not have availed himself of their testimony, for the reason that the persons known to him were not living even at the time of the passage of that act. If any of his comrades in arms were living in 1832, he knew not of it, or at what place or places they were living.

He would further state in conclusion, that he is advised that record evidence has been obtained relative to his officers, but that there are no rolls to be found of the service and hopes therefore that his claim may be now allowed upon the traditionary evidence which has been already exhibited.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the Agency of any State or Territory.



NOTE:

On 5 April 1845 Paul Talbott stated that “William Purdy, who was a near neighbour of ours, who served with my father, frequently visited at our house, when they would often speak of their sufferings and services.” Paul Talbott also related the following: “as far back as the year 1817, at a public meeting, during the time of holding a Justices Court; My father being present was much abused and ill treated by a young man who went so far at length as to threaten to cane hide my father. This produced a great excitement among those present who said that it was shameful that a man of my fathers age and one who had served in the revolutionary war and had assisted in achieving the liberties of the country should be so treated by a young man. The excitement was so great that the young man had immediately to leave the ground. My father at that time was in good circumstances and much respected by his neighbours and the affair was much talked of afterwards.”

On 12 July 1845 Paul Talbott stated that he was the oldest son of Charles Talbott, who died on 15 Feb 1844 leaving himself, Benjamin Talbott, and Charles Talbott, Jr. of New York as only surviving children. He also stated that his father had lived with him for a year or more before his death.