



Chatham 250

Heritage and Genealogy

Chatham Community Library

Welcome to the session!

- Please stay on mute. It's hard not to talk over each other since we don't have the usual non-verbal cues that we would in person.
- There is a chat window being monitored in which you can ask questions, request that points be reviewed again, make a comment and so on. Please use the chat window.
- Find the chat window by looking in the upper right part of your screen for the "dialogue bubble" that looks like this:



- Click on this dialogue bubble to open the chat window. You can chat to everyone or to a single person privately.



Contributors to this presentation

- Many thanks to the Chatham County Historical Association (CCHA, see at www.chathamhistory.org) for their generous assistance and fine work preserving Chatham County history.
 - Lesley Richardson, CCHA genealogy volunteer (genealogy@chathamhistory.org)
 - Cindy Schmidt, museum volunteer (museum@chathamhistory.org).
 - Beverly Wiggins
- Reece Jones
 - Library genealogy volunteer
 - Fearington Genealogy
 - Obituaries from Chatham Record
- Chatham Community Library
 - Dana Haven, Reference Librarian



Background of the CCHA

- First met 1916 for presentations.
- Organized in 1958 with officers, constitution, and by-laws adopted.
- The Manly Law Office was donated to the CCHA in 1966.
- CCHA researched and generated the county history "*Chatham County 1771-1971*" in 1969¹.
- CCHA donated \$7,000 toward the book "*The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County*" in 1986; book published in 1991.
- Cemeteries survey organized with inventorying beginning about 1987.
- Museum opened in the historic courthouse as part of the 1990 renovations.
- With a state grant the video "*The Land Beneath the Waters*" was made of the Jordan Lake project about 1995.
- Worked with the Ag and Industry Fair Assn to reconstruct two log houses (one on the Fairgrounds, one on Rectory St.) during 1999-2005.
- Book "*Gravesites of Chatham County*" published 2002.
- Expanded Museum opened in the restored Historic Courthouse 2013.

¹. "*Chatham county, 1771-1971*," published at Lillington, N.C. : Edwards Brothers, 1997, ©1976. Authors Wade Hampton Hadley; Doris Goerch Horton; Nell Craig Strowd.



Current work of the CCHA

- The Museum and Gallery are open Wednesday, Thursday, Friday from 11am-4pm, and during First Sundays. Free to all.
- Activities of the volunteers related to history include:
 - Cemetery surveys.
 - Responding to land developers.
 - Reenactors.
 - Architectural survey continuation.
 - Clipping and family history files at the Library.
 - Providing speakers about history.
 - Architectural preservation.
 - Maintain the Manly Law Office.
 - Fourth Grade Field Trip for Chatham County History.
 - Digitizing African-American funeral programs.
- The CCHA is a terrific resource for genealogy researchers!



History and Heritage



First Peoples

- The First Peoples on the land we now call Chatham County arrived here about 1000 BCE.
- Two major language groups moved in and out of the area:
 - Siouan language group: Croatans, Catawba, Congarees, Keyauwees, Esaw, Tutelos, Saponis, Cheraw, Enos, Occaneechees, Shakoris, and Saxapahaw.
 - Iroquoian language group: Cherokee, Tuscaroras.
- The Secotan tribe that met early English explorers spoke the Carolina Algonquian language, an Eastern Algonquian language.
 - The Secotans were the most southerly of this language group and included the Pamlico.
 - Smallpox devastated the Pamlico in 1696.

First Peoples and Europeans

- In the Carolinas, colonization did not exist as a straight-line transition, from Native American to European rule.
- A rivalry marked the relationship between the English and the Spanish. English were on the coast, Spanish the interior.
- Rivalries also existed between the Native American groups. The Europeans often found themselves caught in the middle of conflicts between Native American groups.
- Each group, European or Native American, placed the interest of their group over the interest of all others. The English, Spanish, and Native American groups each acted against the others, as counter-colonizers of the Carolinas shown through the study of Roanoke Island.



What Europeans came early to Carolina?

- 1566-1567: Juan Pardo built Fort San Juan in Burke County, (near Morganton today).
 - Pardo was trying to find an overland route from the coast to Mexico's silver mines.
 - Pardo declared that the Catawba, Wateree, and Saxapahaw groups were subject to the Spanish crown. Pardo successfully persuaded the groups to construct housing and make food provisions, which created eleven Spanish settlements in the Carolinas
 - Fort San Juan was the first European settlement in NC, predating the English at Roanoke Island.
 - Pardo led two expeditions exploring the Piedmont interior and along the Appalachian mountains.
 - Native Americans turned against the Spanish in 1568, burning all forts and killing most.
 - Current archaeology at the Berry site finds mound culture and Spanish artifacts.



Europeans, pg. 2

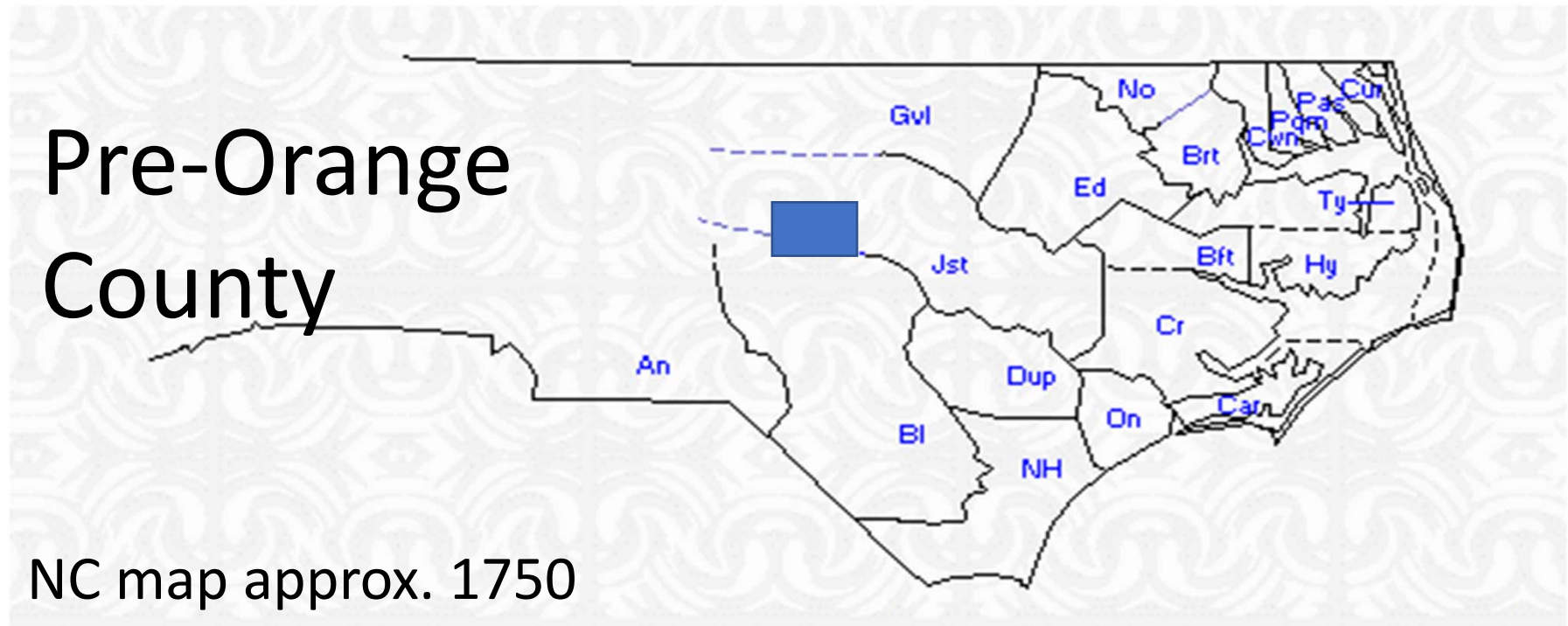
- 1584: Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe:
 - English land patent from Queen Elizabeth: “land not actually possessed of any Christian prince, nor inhabited by Christian people.” Stay North of the Spanish!
 - Amadas and Barlowe explored the Outer Banks, and this voyage determined Roanoke Island as the location for the future colonies under the leadership of Sir Walter Raleigh.
 - They were met at Pamlico Sound by a large group of the Secotan tribe, led by their king's brother Granganimeo.
 - Amadas was nominated Admiral of Virginia by Raleigh in 1585.



Europeans, pg. 3

- 1585: Richard Grenville and Ralph Lane found the Roanoke Island colony under Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 1587: John White under Sir Walter Raleigh
 - Colony abandoned, known as the *Lost Colony*.
- 1600-1699: Many expeditions and settlements by English, French, Spanish, Portuguese explorers and settlers.

How counties in NC developed



- European counties developed from the coast westward. The Blue box is the approximate location of Chatham County, which was divided from Orange County in 1771.
- In 1750, Chatham was just beginning to see some European settlers – mostly in river valleys: Cape Fear, Deep, Rocky, Haw, and New Hope.
- There were Quakers in the northeast that came by way of the Trading Path of the Catawba. Immigrants from Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states also used this path.



Who came later?

- Generally, three groups of people came to the part of the Piedmont that became Chatham County (~1600 and later):

- Dissenters: (those not in communion with the Church of England)

- Presbyterians (old definition): Scots-Irish
- Baptist separatists (old definition)
- Congregationalists
- Quakers/ Society of Friends



Farmers and Merchants

- Enslaved people.
 - Some were here as early as 1526, some were brought in later.
- The era of the Lords Proprietors (starting 1660s)
 - See an excellent history at <https://www.carolana.com/NC/Counties/home.html>.



After 1750

- The *1771-1971* book notes that there were few settlers prior to 1750. Chatham was considered part of the "backcountry."
- All kinds of folks ended up here:
 - Land speculators.
 - Squatters.
 - Well-off Cape Fear planters seeking summer residences away from the pestilence of the coast.
 - Enslaved people.
 - Free people of color.



Creating Chatham County

- The Colonial Assembly at New Berne considered establishment of Chatham County from Orange County on December 5, 1770. The bill was effective in April 1771.
 - Counties of Guilford, Wake and Surry created same date.
- Pittsboro was established as a town in 1785 and chartered in 1787.
- Siler City was settled in the 1750's and chartered in 1887.



Early Chatham County census data

- 1790 Federal Census: 9,221
 - 1,632 enslaved people
 - 7,589 free people, including 9 black
- 1830 Federal Census: 16,242
 - ‘More than’ 3,000 enslaved people
 - ‘More than’ 13,000 free people
- 1860 Federal Census:
 - 3,107 enslaved people

Chatham Population

- 1870 19,723
- 1880 23,453
- 1890 25,413
- 1900 23,912
- 1910 22,635
 - White: 14,958
 - Black: 7,668



Genealogy Resources pertaining to Chatham County



CCHA resources

- The CCHA website provides descriptions of and links to many resources, such as
 - A store ledger that can also place people in the county during the years the ledger was maintained.
 - <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/BusinessLedgerforWomackandGoodwin.pdf>
 - Deed abstracts that make searching some of the old deeds easier.
 - <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/EarlyChathamCountyDeedAbstractsMarkChilton.pdf>
 - Cemetery Census. Sometimes a headstone gives info that doesn't exist anywhere else.
 - <http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/chat/index.htm>



CCHA resources, pg. 2

- Chatham County African-American funeral programs.
 - <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/ChathamCountyYearbooks.pdf>
- Some of the other links on the page might also be useful to genealogy researchers.
 - <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/UsefulLinksforChathamCountyResearchers.pdf>



Books about Chatham County

- *The Story of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company 1849-1873* by Wade H. Hadley, Jr. (
 - No longer in print, available at <https://lib.digitalnc.org/record/109177>.
- *The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County* which was a survey of important homes and buildings in Chatham County.
- *Tales Beyond Fried Rabbit* by Fred Vatter, a collection of stories about the people, places, and history of Chatham County.
 - See <https://blogs.lib.unc.edu/ncm/2012/03/21/remembering-the-chatham-rabbit/>.
- *The Deep River Coalfield: Two Hundred Years of Mining in Chatham County, North Carolina* by James H Chapman.



More books

- *Marriages of Chatham County 1772-1868* by Brent Holcomb.
 - Although not comprehensive, sometimes one can find a marriage.
- *Chatham County, North Carolina Court Minutes* by Marilyn Poe Laird.
 - Out of print, searches available through CCHA from their copy.



Family Search research wiki

- https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page.
 - Enter any term in the search box and choose from the results that drop down. You can enter a name, a place or a topic.
 - Very useful to understand what records are available in a particular location.
- See the Chatham County page at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Chatham_County,_North_Carolina_Genealogy.
 - Transcriptions from many Bibles are listed low on page, along with biographies and letters.



Library resources

- Many surname books available in the Local History and Genealogy section of the Chatham Community Library.
- Clippings and many collections are available in notebook form, not digitized.
- For additional information please see: <https://www.chathamhistory.org/pdfs/FamilyandLocalHistoryResearchCollections.pdf>

Newspapers

- Chatham's local papers mostly don't go back beyond the 1870s, but Chatham news was often in the Fayetteville papers before that.
- A selection of student and community newspapers from schools and towns around NC is available at <https://www.digitalnc.org/collections/newspapers/>.
 - This includes the Chatham Record from 1878-1930.
 - Microfilm copies of the Chatham Record are available at the Chatham Community Library.
- Online newspapers are available at
 - newspapers.com. Subscription site, some papers are part of an Ancestry.com subscription and through the Chatham Community Collection.
 - GenealogyBank.com. Another subscription site with a different set of papers.



Newspapers, pg. 2

- Some years of other newspapers are also available on microfilm at the Chatham Community Library.
 - Chatham Citizen
 - Chatham County Herald / Chatham Herald-Tribune / Pittsboro Herald
 - Chatham Observer
- NCLive also provides some Chatham issues that are not duplicated on DigitalNC, and those are also accessed via the Chatham Community Library:
 - See this description: <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/HistoricNCDigitalNewspaperCollectionAvailablewithYourLibraryCard.pdf>



Clerk of Superior Court records

- Clerk of Superior Court has divorce records from 1913, probate records from 1771 and court records from 1869. These might not be in the Chatham County courthouse, which will let you request physical records and review them in the lobby.
- \$2 for first page copied, then 25 cents thereafter (as of 2/8/2021).
- Records not held locally have been sent to the Administrative Office of the Courts in Raleigh NC.
- Minutes of proceedings from 1839-1866 are [available on the CCHA web site.](#)



Superior Court Minute Docket 1839-1866

- The CCHA recently digitized the Superior Court Minute Docket from 1839-1866.
- See <https://chathamhistory.org/pdfs/ChathamSuperiorCourtRecords1839to1866.pdf>.
- It doesn't provide a lot of information but can show that someone was in Chatham during that time.



NC Administrative Office of the Courts

- <https://www.nccourts.gov/about/nc-administrative-office-of-the-courts>.
- The page <https://www.nccourts.gov/help-topics/court-records/obtaining-court-records> details what records are available and how to find them.
 - Many records are accessible on the public, self-service terminals in the county clerk offices.
 - Birth, marriage, divorce and death certificates are available from the county Register of Deeds. Same for deeds and other real estate records.



Vital records

- Register of Deeds has birth and death records from 1913, marriage and land records from 1771. The marriage records can be obtained by writing a letter to the Register, including a fee of 25 cents per page (as of 2/8/2021) and a location to mail the copies. They'll do a few enquiries, but not a huge amount.
- Online access to recent vital records available at <https://vitalrecords.nc.gov/>. Available are:
 - Birth Certificates: 1913-Present
 - Death Certificates: 1930-Present
 - Marriage Certificates: 1962-Present
 - Divorce Certificates: 1958-Present
 - Fetal Death Reports: 2001-Present



Chatham County land records search

- http://www.chathamncrod.org/II_main.asp.
- On the page is a download file that gives good directions on how to use the tool to search old records.
- Search old letter deeds by grantor or grantee.
- NC land records will be the subject of a coming presentation through the Chatham Community library.

NC Land Grants

- <http://nclandgrants.com/>. There were 2412 grants issued in Chatham County from 1719 to 1928.
- This is a private, free site that indexes and images land grants made in NC. Here is what is on this web site:
 - Searchable data for 216,000 land grants including names, dates and locations for years 1663 through 1960, including 10,000 grants in what is now Tennessee.
 - 51,000 Images of all 200+ existing Land Patent Books with complete metes and bounds for each patent (Unique to this website!).
 - 200,000 Images of loose documents (surveys, warrants, receipts) for a number of NC counties, with more on the way.
 - 41,000 Images of all Granville District Grants including signed deeds, warrants, and surveys (Unique to this website!).
- The web site owner gives frequent sessions on how to use land grants.
- Credit for the land grant info is owed to the State Archives of North Carolina.



Slave deeds

- The *People Not Property* project is a collaborative endeavor between the UNCG University Libraries, North Carolina Division of Archives and Records, and North Carolina Registers of Deeds, among others.
- Working as an addition to and evolution of the *Digital Library on American Slavery*, the project is leading towards a unique, centralized database of bills of sales indexing the names of enslaved people from across North Carolina.
- <https://library.uncg.edu/slavery/deeds/>

Manumission records

- A collection of papers, 1773-1845, chiefly of Richard Mendenhall (1778-1851) of Guilford County, NC, relating to the Manumission Society of North Carolina and other anti-slavery groups.
- Papers concern the emancipation of enslaved people and the emigration of free Blacks to Haiti on the ship Sally Ann, sponsored by a branch of North Carolina Quakers, including correspondence about arranging the voyage; legal papers liberating enslaved people; passenger lists; and agreements and accounts concerning the ship and voyage.
- Other papers and volumes include scattered minutes and other records, 1773-1845, of Quaker groups in North Carolina.
- <https://finding-aids.lib.unc.edu/02055/>. Some of the content is available online.

Free Blacks in antebellum NC

- This blogger discusses free African-Americans in antebellum NC. She has transcribed many records from the NC Archives.
- The web sites are interlocked and sometimes confusing, so take your time and explore all the links.
 - <https://freeaainnc.blogspot.com/2007/08/manumission-records-from-granville.html>
 - <http://www.freeaainnc.com/index.html>
 - <https://freeaainnc.tribalpages.com/>
 - <http://www.freeaainnc.com/surnames.html>

The Freedmen's Bureau

- Established in 1865 to supervise all relief and educational activities relating to refugees and freedmen, including issuing rations, clothing and medicine. They served former slaves and impoverished whites.
- See the full description at <https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau>.
- The Bureau also assumed custody of confiscated lands or property in the former Confederate States, border states, District of Columbia, and Indian Territory.
- Record types include:
 - Index to indentures and indenture bonds.
 - Labor contracts for freed persons.
 - Reports of outrages and arrests.
 - Marriage records.
- Some records are microfilm only, though some centering on North Carolina can be seen at <http://freedmensbureau.com/northcarolina/index.htm>.

Information on indentures

- Databases for indentured servants are available to trace your ancestors.
 - See the excellent article at <https://familyhistorydaily.com/free-genealogy-resources/indentured-servants/>.
 - Put your ancestor's name into the Price Genealogy [Immigrant Services Database](#).
 - Search Virtual Jamestown [Labor Contracts](#), which includes 17th century indentured servants.
 - Search <http://earlysettlers.msa.maryland.gov/> for Maryland settlers.
 - Search for “indenture” at <https://www.cyndislist.com/>.
 - Search the [Old Bailey criminal records](#) where your ancestor might have ben involuntarily transported.

NC State Archives

- <https://archives.ncdcr.gov/researchers/services/ordering-copies>.
- The type of research that can be requested by mail from the State Archives is limited to those questions that can be answered by consulting a specific record.
- The Archives is not authorized or staffed to engage in genealogical research. If you have a question about the feasibility or cost of a search, please email them at archives@ncdcr.gov.
- The Archives can respond to requests for records such as:
 - *Do you have a marriage bond for Elijah Coor and Grace Jones, Craven County, about 1800?*
 - *Do you have a will for Elijah Coor of Craven County, about 1840?*



NC Digital Archives

- <https://archives.ncdcr.gov/researchers/digital-collections>.
- A fantastic collection of archival material not available elsewhere.

Other media

- More than 3000 NC maps available at <https://web.lib.unc.edu/nc-maps/?CISOROOT=/ncmaps>.
- Cultural heritage information (like yearbooks, images, memorabilia) available at <https://www.digitalnc.org/>.
- NC image collection available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/albums>.
 - Many wartime and locality albums.



Family history example

- See the handout for details on how one searches for your family history.
 - Ransom Lambert family
- To learn how to do family history research, go to <https://www.thefhguide.com/> and review the information on the opening page.



Questions?

Contact Jim at genealogy@creeksidefarm.org.

Schedule individual genealogy assistance sessions at [this link](#).

Contact the CCHA at the email addresses shown earlier and at www.chathamhistory.org. Their Facebook page is at <https://www.facebook.com/ChathamCountyHistoricalMuseum>.

Ransom Lambert family notes

One of the more interesting family histories that the Chatham County Historical Association worked on was for a woman from Tennessee who wanted to find out about her father's family; they were descended from slaves. The family name was Lambert. Information about the family was available from the usual places: census records, marriage records, deeds, cemetery census, etc. What was interesting was how this family's lives were changed by a tragedy. The Deep River Coal Mine disaster of 1895 killed 39 miners. Two members of the Lambert family were killed in that explosion.

We learned that there were Lamberts that owned slaves in 1860, but were unable to narrow down which of the five slave owners in the 1860 Slave Schedules that the researcher's ancestors came from. What we were able to discover, and the sources of that information, are detailed below. The reader should view these notes as being a process whereby information is discovered, documented and associated to lead to conclusions.

Lambert Family Notes

1870 Census, Gulf Township, Chatham County, North Carolina

- Ransom Lambert – age 25 farmer (age can't be right)
- Emily Lambert – age 31
- Children:
 - Charlotte – age 15
 - Gaston – age 13
 - Rachel – age 11
 - Jerry – age 10
 - Lawrence – age 8
 - Fred – age 7
 - Robert – age 6
 - Ransom – age 4
 - Dalter (Maybe Dockery) – age 6 Months

1880 Census, Oakland Township, Chatham County, North Carolina

- Ransom Lambert, Sr. Born about 1831 – Age at time of census was 49. His parents were born in North Carolina. He was a farmer
- Race – Mulatto
- Married to Emily who was 44 at the time of the census. Her parents were born in North Carolina
- Children:
 - Jerry age 19
 - Lawrence age 18
 - Frederick age 16 – attending school
 - Robert age 13 – attending school
 - Ransom age 12 – attending school
 - Docter (probably Dockery age 10)
 - Walter age 5
 - John E age 3
 - Luther age 1
 - Carrie age 3 months

Ransom Lambert family notes

- Gaston Lambert was living with a family named Burns as a servant in 1870, also in Oakland Township, Chatham County. He is listed as single and Mulatto. The head of household is Martha Burns age 60.

Find a Grave Website –

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/search?firstname=Ransom&middlename=&lastname=Lambert&birthyear=1831&birthyearfilter=&deathyear=1913&deathyearfilter=&location=Pittsboro%2C+NC&locationId=&memorialid=&mcid=&linkedToName=&datefilter=&orderby=r>

Ransom Lambert, Sr. and Emily are buried at Union Grove AME Zion Church in Pittsboro.
33 Clarence Brooks Rd, Pittsboro, NC 27312

- Ransom Lambert (March 1831 -- Feb, 9, 1913)
- Emily is listed as Emily Lucas Lambert Rives (Mar 1838 – Nov 26, 1923)

Marriage License of William Rives and Emily Lambert –

Gulf Township, Chatham County, NC -- married April 6, 1915 in the Zion Methodist Church. William was 84 and Emily was 75. Unfortunately the license doesn't list her parents' names.

1900 Census– Gulf Township, Chatham County, North Carolina

- Ransom is listed as age 69, Emily is age 62
- Living with them are:
 - Walter – (born March 1875) age 25
 - Luther – (born Oct 1878) age 21
 - James – (born May 1881) age 19
 - Minnie (granddaughter) (born 1888) age 12
 - Ada (granddaughter) (born 1889) age 11
 - Clinton (grandson)(born 1895) age 5

Ransom Jr. (born April 1870) age 30 lived next door to Ransom Sr.

- Clara – wife of Ransom Junior (born Feb 1876) age 24
- Harry – (born Dec 1894) age 5
- Crosby (born June 1896) Age 3
- Edgar (born Oct 1897) age 2
- Ernest (born Dec 1898) age 1
- Annie (Niece) (born 1891) age 9

1910 Census – Gulf Township, Chatham County, North Carolina

- Ransom S. Lambert – Age 82, Mulatto. Owned his property free and clear. He was a farmer. He was married for 59 years.
- Emily Lambert
- Clinton – age 14, grandson

Ransom Lambert, Jr. lived next door (age 45) and his wife Clara (age 28 or 38?) Ransom Jr's brother Robert (age 43) was living with them.

- Children:
 - Harry – age 15
 - Crosby – age 13
 - Edgar – age 12

Ransom Lambert family notes

- Ernest – age 11
- Roosevelt – age 9
- Melvin – age 7
- Lorina – age 5
- Emily May – age 3
- Nannie – age 5 months

Marriage License of an Eli Lambert (born in Chatham County in 1834) to Julia Daniel. Dec. 14, 1879 in Chatham County. Maybe he was a brother to Ransom Sr.

Death Certificate for Evy Lambert – Gaston Lambert’s daughter. Certificate Number 56

Evy Lambert died on August 23, 1929 from Endocarditis and kidney trouble. She was 35 years old, single, and a chamber maid. She was born in Chatham County and resided in Gulf. Her father was Gaston Lambert and _____ Taylor. Both born in Chatham County, NC. The cemetery is unreadable on the certificate.

Gaston Lambert Probate Papers – 25 pages found by searching Gaston Lambert on Ancestry.com

July 5, 1897 – Fred Lambert represented the deceased Gaston Lambert in suit against Langdon-Henszey Coal Mining Company¹. Wrongful, negligent, and reckless acts as well as omission of duty on the part of the Coal Mining Company caused an explosion at the mine that killed Gaston Lambert. The coal mining company was sued for damages in the amount of \$10,000. Gaston Lambert was working as a coal digger and common laborer at the mine in Cumnock (Chatham County near Gulf) on Dec. 19, 1895. The mine was filled with noxious, deadly, and explosive gases due to negligence of the company by not having adequate means of ventilation.

In addition, there is a petition to Superior Court for funds (Feb. 17, 1898) by Ransom Lambert as guardian of Gaston’s children (Minnie, Eva, Ada, Annie, and Clinton) because both Gaston and his wife were deceased. The wife died after Gaston. The court granted money for the care of the children for a year.

During this time, Fred Lambert moved to New York and so another administrator of the estate of Gaston had to be found.

The Order from the court awarded the estate of Gaston Lambert only \$444.44.

Charlotte Lambert marriage

Charlotte married Haywood Headen on Jan. 17, 1877 in Chatham County. She was 21 years old. It is possible that Haywood’s parents were Haston Headen and Martha.

¹ Information on the Cumnock Coal Mine (page 92) was found at https://books.google.com/books?id=9qAuDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT96&lpg=PT96&dq=langdon-henszey+coal+mining+company+cumnock+valley&source=bl&ots=wfUxWWnbeh&sig=ACfU3U1mINAHFZTI4pWvEdZDVfipxgrLjg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiS_8K3qvzAhVDRK0KHajcDeoQ6AEwBHoECA0QA#v=onepage&q=langdon-henszey%20coal%20mining%20company%20cumnock%20valley&f=false

Rachel Lambert

According to the 1880 Census, Rachel was married to a George Hooker and lived in Moore County, NC. In the 1910 census, she was the head of the family and was divorced. She and her family were living in Durham, NC. She was 56 and was employed as a washerwoman. She had 4 living children:

- Lillie – age 29 – Washerwoman for a private family
- Glacie – age 18 – Cook for a private family
- Willie – age 16 – Laborer at a brickyard
- Eula – age 14 – Cook at a boarding house

Jerry Lambert

From papers in the North Carolina Wills and Probate Records, it appears that Jerry Lambert was also killed in the mine explosion at Cumnock. Jerry's estate also received the sum of \$444.44 compensation for his death.

August 16, 1897 -- Jerry's wife Mary petitioned the Superior Court for Ransom Lambert, administrator of Jerry's estate, to give her money to take care of her children for a year.

Robert Lambert

1920 Census, Gulf, Chatham County, NC

Robert was a farmer and owned his own land free and clear. He was 53 years old and married to Mary. He had three sons and two nieces living with him.

Children:

- Robert – age 22
- Arlie – age 21
- William – age 19

Nieces:

- Margaret Tysor – age 12
- Alberta Lambert – age 12

Robert Lambert is buried in Union Grove AME Zion Church Cemetery. Dates 1866-1923

Walter Lambert

Walter Lambert and his wife Jennie V. Reaves are buried in Union Grove AME Zion Church Cemetery.

- Walter – Mar 1, 1875 – September 12, 1942
- Jennie – Dec 10 1890 – May 15, 1936

Walter and Jennie married Jan 8, 1902. He was 27 and she was 26.

Jennie's father was Washington Reaves and her mother's name was Liah.

A Child, Herbert William Lambert, died as a child from Diphtheria. He was 6 years old. Death date was Nov. 7, 1915.

Another child, Thomas Alex Lambert, died from Diphtheria during the same time as his brother, Herbert William. He was 3 years old. Death date was Oct. 30, 1915

1910 Census Gulf, Chatham County, NC

Walter was 34 years old and a farmer. He had been married 8 years. Jennie was 28. They had five children:

- Sadie D – age 7
- John – age 6
- Ethel – age 4
- Inez – age 2
- Herbert W – age 1

1920 Census, Gulf, Chatham County, NC

Walter was 46 years old and owned his own farm. Jennie was 39 years old. They had 8 children in the home:

- Sadie – age 17
- John R – age 15
- Ethel – age 13
- Inez – age 12
- Walter J – age 7
- Harrell – age 5
- Mozella – age 3
- Leah E – age 5 months

1930 Census, Gulf, Chatham County, NC

Walter was 55 years old and Jennie was 49. They had 6 children in the home:

- Jackson – age 17 (Must be Walter J. from the 1920 census)
- Harrell – age 15
- Mozella – age 13
- Leah – age 10
- Jenever – age 8
- Juanita – age 5

1940 Census, Gulf, Chatham County, NC

Walter was 65 years old and a widower. He owned his own home. Living with him in the home were daughters:

- Mozella – age 22. She was a teacher
- Jenever – age 17

They had 3 public school teachers rooming in the house.

Added information

The slave schedules should be looked for online. The following white Lamberts were found in the 1850 and 1860 Censuses. Their home location was not found exactly in the county.

1860 Census in the Middle Division of Chatham County –

- Robert Lambert age 28.
- Martha Lambert age 94
- William Lambert age 27

Ransom Lambert family notes

1850 Census, Upper Regiment, Chatham County, NC

- John Lambert – Age 45
- Martha Lambert – Age 80
- Robert Lambert – Age 18