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Herewith is the history of -

The Oakford family

The Lambson family

The Sparrowe family

The Beasley family

The van Trump family

The Point Pleasant Farm property trail

Vignettes of the Oakfords and Lambsons

Accompanying this history there are the following genealogical charts.

- ◆ The Stinson/Conditt/Beasley families
- ◆ The Meyer/Sparrowe families
- ◆ The Beasley family
- ◆ The Burroughs/Oakford/Lambson/van Trump families
- ◆ Lambson/Giles/van Trump families
- ◆ An abbreviated trail leading from Wade in 1675 to Oakford to Lambson to van Trump to Beasley.

You will note from the two genealogical charts, one tracking the Burroughs to the Oakfords to the Lambsons; and the other one tracking the Lambsons, that two Lambson brothers married two Oakford sisters. There are therefore double first cousins, and double second cousins, etc. This was never made clear to me when I was meeting many branches of both families over the years.

All of this has been collected and compiled by Warren F. Beasley. Major credit is due to many members of the families, including Laura Beasley Schultheis, Constance Norman Elkus, Shirley Sparrowe Buono, Anne van Trump Speakman Jackson and all of the family members living and dead who at one time or another took the time and effort to record the activities of the families; cemetery records, the Salem New Jersey Historical Society, Historical Society of Delaware, any number of bibles, etc., etc. All through this I have rued the day that I didn't do it when my wife, Matilda, was alive and well and who was very interested in families and could have contributed much more which is probably lost forever and there is no one left, except me.

What really drove me to undertake this task, is that in many areas covered, I am the only one left who could do it. I find that many who should have been interested in family histories are or were not. I am reasonably certain that my children and their children will be grateful for my efforts.

Lambson/Oakford/van Trump Family

1675 - 1945

The history of the Lambson/Oakford family begins with the following piece found in the Oakford family bible and elsewhere with minor variations -

“Edward Wade and his wife Prudence Wade, emigrated from London in 1675 into Salem, New Jersey as passengers on the ship Griffin. He was a cloth maker and very friendly with Major John Fenwick, who was the third possessor, from the Duke of York, of that part of New Jersey. He the said Edward Wade, was a devout follower of the teachings of George Fox, and was instrumental in organizing the first Monthly meeting of Friends (called Quakers) in North America. He purchased one thousand acres of land on Alloway’s Creek, and built a residence on Broadway in the town (now City) of Salem. He had but one child, Mary Wade, who intermarried with Charles Oakford, a young man from England, and settled on the lands of Alloway’s Creek. Among their children, they had a son born in 1696 named Wade Oakford. In the year 1717, he, the said Wade Oakford, saw a colored woman and her son, a boy of tender years, burnt at the stake in the town of Salem, for murdering their Master. Among the children of Charles and Mary was a son and daughter named John Oakford and Mary Oakford of whom nothing is known to this writer. Wade Oakford died leaving among others, a son named Samuel Oakford born in Salem in 1731. Samuel Oakford wandered from the Counsels of Friends, and intermarried among Baptists, adopted the religion of his wife. He died in 1823, leaving among others, a son named William Oakford, born in Salem in 1766, and died in 1816, leaving a son John Oakford, born in Philadelphia in 1796 who, this January 1874 still survives, with, among other children, a daughter Kate Charleton Oakford, intermarried with Giles Lambson of New Castle Delaware, and is this day Mother of the following children viz -

John Oakford Lambson born in New Castle in 1867

Bertha (Armitage) Dalzell Lambson born in New Castle in 1868

Charles Howard Lambson born in New Castle in 1873

Signed John Oakford son of Wm. Oakford

1874 January 10th

(added later by others)

Matilda Prudence Lambson born in New Castle Dec. 17, 1874.

Note: John Oakford, son of William Oakford erred in his story where it reads "Among the children of Charles and Mary was a son and daughter named John Oakford and Mary Oakford of whom nothing is known to this writer. Wade Oakford, etc."

It should read - The underlined portion should be deleted - "John Oakford and Mary Oakford. John Oakford, etc." (not Wade)

And born in "1733" instead of "1731"

See Genealogical Trail - Section 2

To confirm these data for use in qualifying Matilda van Trump Beasley for membership in the Colonial Dames my wife Matilda and I visited the Salem County Historical Society in Salem, New Jersey in 1972 where their records bore out much of the above. Also was discovered a biography of Fenwick by Frank H. Stewart written in 1939 titled "Major John Fenwick, Colonizer and Founder of the First Permanent English-Speaking Colony on the Delaware River, Salem County, New Jersey," republished by Salem County Historical Society of Salem, New Jersey in 1964.

Edward Wade is mentioned 9 times in Frank H. Stewart's Major John Fenwick, Henshaw - "Edward Wade and Prudence, his wife of Buttolph Aldgate, London came over in the Griffin. They all arrived in the Delaware River 9/23/1675 and so to New Salem where they inhabited." Shourd p. 173 - Edward Wade was born in Northamptonshire, England.

Stewart's book refers also to Edward Wade saying that he had served as selectman, overseer, or commissioner on west side of New Jersey at Salem in October 1678. He was also a member of the West Side Legislature.

Thomas Shourd in his History of Fenwick's Colony records the births of Mary Wade, only daughter of Edward and Prudence Wade. Oakford bible records marriage of Mary Wade and Charles Oakford. Shourd refers to Charles Oakfords' emigration from England in 1695.

From there the First Baptist Church, 17th and Sansome Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was visited where there is amply documented in their Register and Minutes the births of John, William and Samuel Oakford; that Samuel was a member of their governing body; that William was “excluded from the privileges of this church for holding the mortality of the soul of man” (this was in 1801 but he is recorded as not leaving the church until 1809); recording the dates of joining and leaving the church; and recording the marriage of William and Hannah Parsey Oakford. (Photographs of these records were taken and are in the files.)

The Register, page 3, states that Samuel Oakford and Grace Fitzpatrick Oakford were received by letter from Salem, New Jersey on December 9, 1783 and they were dismissed to the “3rd Baptist Church” by letter on August 7, 1809. There is also record that William and Isaac Oakford attended meetings. Minute book No. 6 (1795 - 1806) records that Hannah Oakford was received into the church on August 4, 1800 and was excluded from the church on October 5, 1807.

Another minute book states that an earlier family, namely William and Samuel Oakford, were Deacons in the First Baptist Church during the span of years 1750 - 1780.

From there we went to a cemetery at Lagrange Place, 2nd and Lagrange in Philadelphia where the following were buried -

William O. (Child) - 6/13/1813

William Oakford - 5/21/1816

Charles Oakford - 12/28/1816

Samuel Oakford - 10/21/1823

Hannah Oakford - 3/6/1822

This apparently is another branch of the Oakford family since they do not fit into our genealogy chart since John Oakford was born in 1796 and his first child was born in 1821

In the Woodlawn Cemetery there are papers showing that John and Matilda Oakford are buried there.

All of the above was obtained from the following:

Oakford/LambsonBibliography

- Salem Historical Society - Salem, New Jersey
- First Baptist Church - 17th & Sansome Streets., Philadelphia, PA. - Arthur R. Eglit - acting archivist (1973)
- Frank H. Stewart - "Major John Fenwick"
- W. W. Hinshaw - Encyclopedia of American Quaker Geology"
- Thomas Shourd's - History of Fenwick Colony"
- Colonial Dames Application - Matilda van Trump Beasley
- Lambson-Oakford Bibles
- Recorder of Deeds Office - Wilmington, Delaware
- Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery
- family notes and records and newspaper clippings

Then we join the Giles Lambson family as they move from Philadelphia to Point Pleasant Farm in New Castle.

The record does not reveal why Giles Lambson, Sr. and Catherine Hamann Lambson left Philadelphia and chose to come to New Castle with 7 or 8 children from one to fifteen years old. However, Giles made the first purchase of land in New Castle with a two story house on it in 1830 from the heirs of Isaac Stidham. He must have moved the family some time before 1833 because Giles, Jr. born in January 1833 always claimed he was born and died on the farm. Giles, Sr. continued to buy contiguous pieces of property from the Stidham heirs until by 1839 he had accumulated 345 acres. It is thought that he built a fine new house on the land before 1839 because Eliza, their last child was born in 1839 and the record also claims that she was the first (and last) of their children who was born in the new house on Point Pleasant Farm. It is suspected by the writer that a very old, large house, still standing in 1945 and very decrepit, probably was their first home.

One must conclude that Giles, Sr. was prosperous. This is further confirmed by the notice of the executors' sale in 1865.

As large as the new house was, how did they all fit? The oldest child, Mary, was born in 1816, so was only just marriageable age by 1833 but she and others may have married and left home by 1839.

The first description we have of the Point Pleasant Farm house is taken from the notice of the executors' sale bulletin dated Nov. 28, 1865, is as follows - "The mansion is of brick, and is large and substantial, containing ten large rooms, besides halls, attic and cellars. There is a frame kitchen attached, with servants rooms above," continuing - " There are also two good frame tenant houses on the farm," "The barn is 120 feet long, and has storage for 75 tons of hay, besides stabling for a large number of horses and cows. The granary is large and substantial, with corn cribs and carriage house attached. There is a large ice house, and various other buildings suitable for the use of a well-regulated farm."

What we do not know is what was there when Giles, Sr. built the farm house and what was added during the 26 plus years intervening. I, Warren F. Beasley, the last co-owner of the house, can count ten rooms on the first and second floors. There was always a question about alterations to the house. It was really a three story house with an attic, as I knew it. I was led to believe that the third floor was an addition to the original building, which would make it, say, a 14 room house. The third floor had been storage space for ages when Matilda and I moved into it in 1945. Did Giles add to it on or before 1839 to house his large family?

Another quote from the executors' sale bulletin - "Point Pleasant Farm, situated in New Castle Hundred, near the road leading from New Castle to Wilmington, about three miles from the former and two miles from the latter, containing about 200 acres of land, bounded by lands of Messrs. George Hanson, Benj. J. Elliott and B. M. Derringer. The land is of superior quality, and in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the growth of all kinds of grains and vegetables, as well as to the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry and vine. There is a fine apple orchard in full bearing, besides a number of other fruit trees of the various kinds."

Not much is known about them during the intervening years until the period just before the Civil War in 1860. Giles, Sr. then owned five farms and had eight living children.

At the beginning of 1860, Giles Lambson, Sr., Catherine Hamann, his wife, Moses, William H., Giles, Jr. and perhaps Eliza were the probable tenants of Point Pleasant Farm. William H. married on December 18, 1860 and may have moved out.

In 1861 the parents died, leaving probably only Moses who would have been 43, and Giles, Jr., who would have been 28. The household may have had no women in it until 1866, unless it might have been Eliza (Lide).

On March 3, 1866 Giles married Kate Charleton Oakford, who was the sister of Hannah Matilda who married William H. Lambson. In January 1866 William H. bought Point Pleasant Farm when the executors settled Giles, Sr's estate. Whether he ever lived there with his wife, Hannah Matilda, is not clear but we do know that they were living in the Glebe House in New Castle by 1873. They had moved into the Sheriff's apartments by 1874.

Sometime after John Oakford's wife, Matilda Burrough died in Philadelphia in 1869, he came to live with his daughter Kate Oakford and her family at Point Pleasant Farm. In 1851 John Oakford had given Kate Oakford a booklet called "Casket of Memories." This booklet revealed many of the clues to this story. (More about the "Casket of Memories" Section 3.) In one of his writings in the booklet, he gave his location on 10/18/1873 as Delaware St., New Castle. In another writing he refers to "Delaware St. opposite Market House."

On December 25, 1873 one deduces from his writings that he is not living in the Glebe House when he writes - "all hands started to Aunt Tilly (Hannah Matilda Lambson) at the Glebe House." On May 30, 1875 the booklet Kate Lambson writes - "John Oakford died at the Glebe at the home of the children he so often mentioned in this book." This pinpoints the Giles Lambson family as living in the Glebe House at this time. (William H. And Hannah Matilda moved out in December 1874.) Later on May 4, 1879 Kate Lambson writes "Giles and myself are sitting in the dining room of the old farm where we now live." What this reveals is that the Giles Lambson family lived first on Delaware Street and then in the Glebe House in New Castle for some period of time between December 1874 and May 1879, when they had moved back to Point Pleasant Farm. This was a period of very troubling times which must have upset every facet of the Lambson family's life. Recall that the Civil War began in 1861 and ended on April

9, 1865 with Lee's capitulation at Appomattox, followed by Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865.

Backtracking a bit, in 1861 Giles, Sr. died and estate settlement was in the hands of Moses Lambson, his son and James Crippen, his son-in-law. It was almost immediately taken out of their hands when John R. Lambson, another son, defected to the Confederate side, and the U.S. Marshall seized all the properties of his deceased father, Giles, Sr. A presidential pardon for John R. in November 1865 released the properties to the executors.

All the problems surrounding the defection of John R. Lambson in 1861, his banishment, his imprisonment and his ultimate presidential pardon in 1866, must have also weighed on everyone's mind during this already unsettling period. (See Sections 4 and 5)

In January 1866 the executors disposed of all the properties, William H. Lambson, purchasing Point Pleasant Farm. What the arrangements subsequently were with Giles who continued to live there is not a matter of record. Nor is how the assets from the sale of estate were divided among the several heirs. Since more than 1000 acres of good farm land were involved, the total value was not insignificant.

In 1873 William H. sold the farm to his brother, Moses for \$30,000.

In 1878 when Moses died the farm went to brother Giles. There probably was a mortgage on the property at that time. Things must have been financially trying for Giles because in 1887 the mortgage holder on the farm decided to foreclose. The mortgage holder either wanted to liquidate the mortgage or Giles was badly in arrears in interest payments. In 1887 John H. Rodney purchased the farm perhaps with the mortgage. At any rate Rodney must have also paid off the interest on the mortgage and may have assumed the mortgage. Giles no longer had the farm. Perhaps he made arrangement satisfactory to Rodney to operate the farm on a share basis. Surely Rodney asked something in return for his investment. Since the families knew each other and were presumably on friendly terms, there may have been an understanding that Rodney would sell back the farm when they were able to finance it. The Lambsons continued to live on the farm they no longer owned. By 1887 son, John Oakford was 20 years old and he could have been useful in operating the farm. It is not known when he had joined the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as cashier of the freight station on South Market St. He

could not have worked there and on the farm at the same time. There is nothing in the record to indicate Oakford ever farmed the land. During Rodney's time, as the property transfers indicate, he sold off four parcels, the first two totaling 46 acres, and the third totaling 77 acres to John Oakford Lambson who immediately resold it to Hubert Cassidy. (It is believed that this is the land which was developed into the substandard Holloway Terrace.) The remainder of about 75 acres was sold to John Oakford Lambson, not his father Giles, on December 3, 1904, subject to a \$3,000 mortgage. (Some time after 1945 Matilda and I paid off a \$5,000 mortgage, leaving the farm free and clear. Upon John Oakford Lambson's death it passed to his sister, Matilda Lambson van Trump, who in turn upon her death in 1963, bequeathed it jointly to her daughter, Matilda and her son-in-law. It remained in the family until 1966 when it was sold to George Weymouth for development.

Again back tracking, Giles Lambson, Jr. married Kate Charleton Oakford on March 3, 1866. He brought his bride from Philadelphia to Point Pleasant Farm. They promptly had their first child, John Oakford on January 8, 1867, followed by Bertha on 9/12/1868, Charles Howard on 2/6/1873 (who died in 1876) and finally Matilda Prudence on 12/17/1874. All of this took place while the property was in the name of his younger brother William H. and older brother Moses. Giles did not take title to it until William H. died in 1878. He owned it until upon foreclosure, it was purchased by John H. Rodney.

Not much is recorded about the schooling of the Lambson children. We know that Oakford attended Rugby Academy and the girls attended Misses Hebb School, but we do not know for how long. There is no mention of their ever having attended public school

It is assumed they all grew up normally with contact with the opposite sex.

To add flavor to this history, Matilda Prudence began dating Howell Hanson van Trump, and they eloped on June 28, 1903 and were married in Camden, New Jersey. The newspaper later reported that this "came as a surprise" eight months later. By now, Matilda Prudence is heavy with her only child, Matilda Howell van Trump who was born on June 3, 1904. Where did they live for those eight months? At Point Pleasant Farm? Surely not with Howell van Trump's family, since later events indicate that they did not approve of the marriage.

To add to the story, Howell van Trump was killed in an industrial accident on May 19, 1904, two weeks before the baby was born. Surely Matilda Prudence must have gone home to her parents then if she were not already there.

More - Howell died of a fractured skull following an altercation with one of the men working for him. He was then superintendent of construction for the Wilmington City Electric Co., of which his father was president. The funeral service was held at the home of his mother-in-law. He was buried in the Trump plot a Lawn Croft Cemetery in Linwood, Pennsylvania.

Giles' obituary states that he was educated in Charlottesville, New York and that he was in the lumber business for a number of years in New Castle. In his public life, he was a member of the first City Council of New Castle; and he served a term in the Delaware State Legislature in 1878. In the family archives is a railroad pass for the "Hon. Giles Lambson member of the House of Representatives State of Delaware". He was Sheriff of New Castle County from 1886 - 1888. He was only 55 in 1888 and he is listed as a farmer for the balance of his working life. He died in 1926 at age 93. The funeral was conducted by William Drysdale Gibson who also married Matilda Howell van Trump and Warren Franklin Beasley in 1936. His wife, Kate Oakford died three months later at 85.

There is not much in the record about the farm from the date of Oakford's purchase in 1904. It is doubtful that Oakford personally farmed it but he and Rodney may have employed a farmer. Oakford had his job with the B & O Railroad which required him to go to Wilmington daily. Little Matilda must have started going to Friends School in 1910 or 1911. The family made trips both to Wilmington and New Castle in those days. There was a trolley line along New Castle Road but they certainly had a horse and buggy for transportation even if it was only to meet the trolley. I recall hearing that little Matilda rode the trolley to and from school to Lambson's Lane where she was met by horse and buggy. Little Matilda had a car Mr. Pierce gave her in the late 20's. Mother Matilda acquired a car somewhere along the way.

There may have been more than one horse, perhaps a cow and perhaps pigs, certainly chickens and turkeys. At least some of the time the chickens and turkeys had freedom to roam.

Some time in the 20's, a long line was run from Holloway Terrace to supply electricity. There was a well and water probably was pumped with a gasoline engine before electricity.

There was an elevated tank in back of the house at one time and later a tank on the fourth floor of the house. When the tank overflowed there were real problems.

Cooking was by coal stove. The house was heated with individual coal stoves in each room, seven in all. They were put up with the advent of cold weather and they were taken down in late spring. The one bathroom was heated with a "coal oil" stove which often smoked and always smelled. The hallways were cold. It was said that they had once tried a central heat system but there was no evidence of it when I first saw the farm in 1932. Coal had to be brought into each location by the scuttleful and ashes had to be taken out the same way. Coal was delivered to the cellar. Ashes were put on the lane to keep down the mud and to fill in the ruts. Even so the lane to the house was almost impassable in bad weather. By 1932 the entire place was in a bad state of repair. The barn and the ice house were gone, although some of the foundations were still there. There still existed a small broken-down building called the granary for storing corn. There was also a chicken house.

Somewhere along the line the frame building which had been the kitchen disappeared although the brick floor remained. The kitchen had moved inside the main brick structure. Over the kitchen there was a two-room apartment for the black help with a separate stairway to the kitchen. There was no bathroom for them. My guess would be that the house was altered probably in the late 1800's or early 1900's to create the inside kitchen and living quarters for the live-in help. Hard times must have dictated many changes over the years. By 1932, in the beginning of the deep Depression, indeed times were very difficult. By then there were no animals nor was there any evidence that the fields were being tilled.

In spite of their straitened circumstances, after 1932 though there was not live-in help, they had young girls from Holloway Terrace come in to help with dinner. Mother Matilda always was the cook and a good one, although she could never tell you exactly how she did it.

The Lambson parents died, Giles, Jr. in 1926 at 93 and Kate Charleton, his wife also died in 1926 at 85. The family then consisted of their three children, Oakford, Bertha, mother Matilda, and daughter Matilda, who by now is of marriageable age.

How comfortable were they financially? There was Oakford's meager salary. Uncle Reginald van Trump died in 1928 and left Mother Matilda some of his inherited shares of stock,

among them IBM which split many times afterward. Daughter Matilda worked in the Wilmington library and her inheritance remained intact and was growing.

Somewhere in this period mother Matilda had a very good friend, a Mr. Speel Whether, it was serious, if marriage was ever considered I am sure the family discouraged it. It is rumored that they had done so with the other two.

When daughter Matilda married in June 1936, the family seemed to be very happy although they hated to lose the one around whom the whole family revolved. Nonetheless, they applauded the newlyweds moving to 1005 Park Place in Wilmington. They knew she would not be far away. Imagine their consternation when in August 1936 Hercules Powder Company transferred her husband Warren (Sam) to Hattiesburg, Mississippi. Matilda said later, I hope in jest, if "I had known this was coming I never would have married him." I am sure the family was distraught.

When daughter Matilda married she transferred to her mother all the assets that her grandfather had left her which helped to make ends meet. But daughter Matilda's salary was no more.

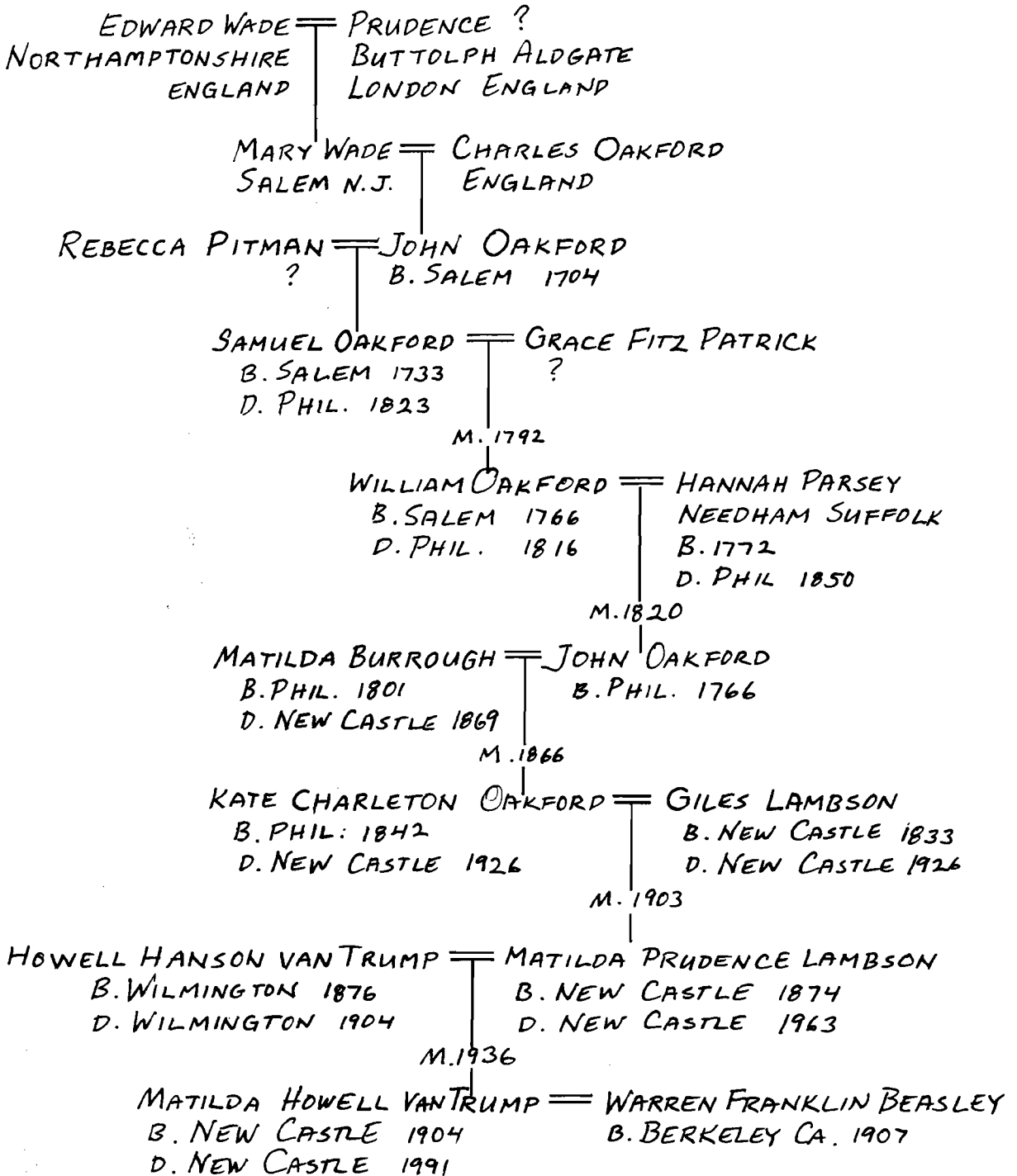
So they moved to Hattiesburg leaving the three ageing siblings to live alone in a deteriorating ambience. That was to be the situation for nine years. They did visit Hattiesburg from time to time and daughter Matilda brought the children back for two months each summer which was a joy to them.

Oakford and Bertha died in 1945 leaving mother Matilda in the untenable position of living alone in the big house. Furthermore the loss of Oakford's salary made a vital financial difference. Something had to be done. Daughter Matilda and husband Sam made the most of the situation and encouraged Hercules to transfer them back to Wilmington. They returned and moved into Point Pleasant Farm. That ends the history of the Lambson family and the beginning of the Beasley family in the big house.

GENEALOGICAL TRAIL

WADE - OAKFORD - LAMBSON

- VAN TRUMP - BEASLEY



Vignette

Casket of Memories

From the "Casket of Mementos," a family history booklet given to Kate Charleton Oakford by her father, John Oakford when she was 9 years old in 1851. There are many pages of family life. Excerpted here are some of the chronicled events, mainly by John Oakford himself after he came to live with his daughter in about 1870 after his wife died. We owe a lot to John Oakford for having captured the gems in the life and times of the Giles Lambson family in the last five years of his life.

- 1872 John Oakford rants over the fact that England "fitted" two rebel cruisers during the War, but now has made amiable settlement to the Union's claims.
- 1873 "Oakie" and Bertha have gone out to see Aunt Tilly (Hannah Matilda Lambson) who now lives in the Glebe place (Emmanuel Rectory in New Castle).
- 1873 Bertha and Oakey performed at the Court House Exhibition - Uncle William (H.), Aunt Tilly, Mabel, Giles, Maude (Aunt Tilly's three children, Lide (Eliza), Bertha's father and mother, all were spectators.
- 1873 Little Bertha made her first appearance in Sunday School.
- 1873 All hands started to Aunt Tilly at the Glebe House.
- 1874 Infant sister born 12/17/74, not yet named (Matilda Prudence).
- 1874 Aunt Tilly now occupies the Sheriff's House in New Castle.
- 1874 Aunt Annie Fryer (Anna Maria) and John and Elisha (her children) came down with Uncle William.
- 1874 Giles has gone down to his farm and Oakey, Bertha, Charley are down in the kitchen. Papa with me (Kate Charleton) in the front room.
- 1874 Oakey had a bad case of mumps.
- 1875 "Friday May 30, 1875, the grandfather of these children whom he had so often mentioned in this book died at their home in the Glebe" - Kate C. Lambson
- 1876 Charley died Saturday morning 6/24/1876. Charley is in heaven.

- 1876 Little Tillie sang the correct tune of a song at 21 months.
- 1878 Bertie pierced her ears Friday.
- 1878 Uncle William (H.) Lambson fell down the hatchway of a boat and died.
- 1879 Tillie started for Sabbath School for the first time in her short life at Rose Hill at the head of the class at 4 years , 4 months.
- 1888 Going to a German ? at Misses Hebb. My partner is George Russell (probably Tillie at 14, since Bertha is 20)

“The (Will & little Will) remained for tea and then left and felt sorry to see them go for as Papa says of Kate Fryer’s visits - so say I about our only brother (visits) - ‘come like shadows and so depart’ - for his visits are dear to me for I feel when he is near as if a true follower of God was with me and swiftly do the moments pass away.” - Kate C. Lambson

Vignette

John R. Lambson - Rebel

John R. Lambson was the 8th child of Giles Lambson and Catherine Hamann, born in 1831. On July 17, 1862 the District Court of the United States alleged that he gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion by bearing arms in the army of the Rebels. In the fray he was wounded in the foot and suffered an amputation. He spent some time imprisoned in Fort Delaware. In some fashion he reached South Carolina where Thomas F. Bayard, lawyer, wrote him a letter on August 4, 1863. The next contact in the record is another letter to him from Bayard on September 26, 1865. It appears that he may have been in Washington, D.C. on December 23, 1865 where he acknowledged a presidential pardon from President Andrew Johnson and agreed to abide by the terms of pardon (President Andrew Johnson with his Proclamation of Amnesty on May 29, 1865 granted a pardon to all ordinary persons who had participation in the Rebellion on taking an oath of allegiance.). Whether he ever came back to Delaware is unknown but it is doubtful. We know that he passed the South Carolina bar examination on December 18, 1878. We know he was appointed Notary Public on December 15, 1879. We have a resolution of the Rebecca Lodge in Kingstree, South Carolina on his death. According to one of the bibles he took his own life in 1883. There is nothing in the record to indicate that he was ever married or ever came back to Delaware.

Point Pleasant Farm
Property Transfer Trail
1830-1966

Giles Lambson Sr. first purchased property in New Castle in 1830. He added contiguous parcels to the original purchase from 1830 to 1840. That completed the property which became known as Point Pleasant Farm.

Giles Lambson Sr. died on September 16, 1861 owning Point Pleasant Farm. His will made his son Moses Lambson and his son-in-law James Crippen the executors. His will stipulated that "All my estate, real and personal, shall be divided equally, share and share alike, between and among my eight children, provided, however, that the share of my daughter Mary H. Townsend, wife of Solomon Townsend, shall be held in trust by the persons hereinafter names, for her use and benefit."

It is not known why he did it but it is a matter of record that on December 12, 1863, John R. Lambson conveyed his interest in all of his father's estate to Moses Lambson for \$6000.00. Presumably he was already in trouble with the U.S. Government (see below) but as to where he was, there is nothing in the record.

The estate was not settled until December 17, 1865 when the executors conveyed the 197.9 acre Point Pleasant Farm to William H. Lambson, son of Giles, Sr. for \$145.00 an acre according to record, for a total of \$27,755.00 on January 23, 1866. The other four properties owned by Giles Lambson, from the record appear to have been sold to Josiah K. Fesmire, James Brown and Joseph Tatnall.

The following attests to the reason for the delay of the settlement. We know that a Libel of Information filed by a special District Court of the United States held at Wilmington on July 17, 1863, which alleged that John R. Lambson (one of Giles' children) on July 1, 1863 did give aid and comfort to the Rebellion against the authority of the U.S. and the laws thereof, and particularly by bearing arms in the army of the Rebels, and that thereby the said John R. Lambson, according to the Act of Congress in such case, did render all his right and estate in the above-described lands

1. The Home Farm in New Castle Hundred - 197 acres.

2. 250 acre farm called Woodbury in New Castle Hundred
3. 374 acres called the Killdeer Farm in Kent County, Maryland
4. 216 acre farm in Pencader Hundred one mile from Glasgow Delaware
5. 25 acre tract near the Glasgow Farm

liable to seizure and to become the property of the U.S. and to be disposed of as the Court shall decree.

We learn from a letter of Thomas F. Bayard , attorney, dated August 4, 1863 and addressed to John R. Lambson that Lambson had been wounded in the foot and suffered an amputation. He also is “glad to hear good accounts of the hospital and its inmates.” He further states that “the weather here is awful and I rejoice that you are not at Fort Delaware (where thousands of Confederate Soldiers were impounded - WFB). He goes on to say that “Davis is a prisoner with you.”

We know from the family bible that “John R. Lambson as a conscientious objector went to the South.” (When? and where?)

On January 21, 1864 the General Assembly of Delaware passed an act to enable the executors of Giles Lambson’s estate to sell the properties. The first federal Libel of Information must have overridden the State Act because nothing was done until January 1866.

We know that a second Libel of Information was filed on April 12, 1864 calling for seizure and forfeiture of certain real estate of John R. Lambson and was to be heard on May 3, 1864.

No one appeared, but Thomas F. Bayard wrote and said that he represented the trustee of Mary Gilpin, the executors of Giles Lambson, deceased, and William H. Lambson, but he was compelled by business to be absent. The Court ordered that the time be extended to May 30, 1864.

On May 30, 1864 no person appeared. Edward G. Bradford, attorney for the United States for the Delaware District ordered by the court that the default of all persons be entered and that the Court proceed to hear and determine the cause. The Court adjourned until June 14, 1864.

On June 14, 1864, after deliberation, the Court decreed that the “right, title, interest and estate of the said John R. Lambson for his natural life in all and singular, the lands and tenements mentioned in the Libel of Information and process aforesaid, be condemned as enemies’ property and become the property of the United States”, and to be sold by the Marshal at public auction.

One must remember that with the firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, starting the Civil War, until the surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, the country was consumed with the struggle between the Union and the Confederacy. One cannot be unaware of the forces that shaped every phase of life and in this case, delayed the resolution of the seizure and confiscation of the properties of Giles Lambson. To cap this, Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

There is nothing more in the available record until a letter from Thomas F. Bayard to John R. Lambson dated September 26, 1865 which said “Today I received a letter from M. Bryan of Savannah a copy of your note to him acknowledging a final draught but not my letter which should have accompanied it.” “My letter related generally to yourself and your political prospects.” “The indications just now are favorable for an abandonment of the senseless and vindictive policy of general confiscation.” “No further steps have been taken in the confiscation against your interest in your father’s land and it has only had the effect of tying the hands of the executors, who have delayed partition.” “The necessity however for any sale does not now seem to exist and I am awaiting day by day a proclamation of amnesty, without this dilatory nonsense of special pardons.” “In my opinion you can perfectly well return home when you please as you will find no disposition to interfere you in any case.” “Nor do I think there will be any attempt to proceed further against your property and am certain if such an attempt were made that we could have it stopped peremptorily upon application to the President.” (Andrew Johnson after Lincoln’s assassination on April 14, 1865.

A footnote about Thomas F. Bayard - He subsequently served in the U.S. Senate for twelve years and still later became Secretary of State and the U. S. Ambassador to Britain. On November 28, 1865 the executors public sale of the five farms of Giles Lambson was advertised for December 27, 1865 to close the estate.

The following document is in the file -

Washington, D.C.

December 23, 1865

Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the President's Warrant of Pardon bearing date November 17, 1865 and hereby signify my acceptance of the same, with all the conditions therein specified.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. Lambson

and the following covering document from William H. Seward:

I certify , that the document hereunto annexed, is a true copy of the original on file in this Department.

December 23, 1865

William H. Seward

Secretary of the State of the United States

So now in January, 1866, the executors were free to settle the estate when the U.S. Marshall released the lands of Giles Lambson after the President of the United State had pardoned John R. Lambson. By that time John R. had sold all his rights in 1863 when the U.S. Marshall probably should have released the lands. In 1866, the Lambson family living there,

both parents having died, may have been the unmarried children who were Moses, Giles and perhaps Eliza. John R. had left home. William H. Had married in 1860. Did he leave or did he bring his wife to the farm? Giles, Jr. did marry in March 1866 and did bring his wife, Kate Charleton Oakford to the farm and they raised their family there.

William H. purchased Point Pleasant Farm in January 1866 perhaps to own and operate it. Did he and his wife ever live there after marriage? William H. and Hannah Matilda, his wife, sold the farm to his unmarried brother Moses for \$30,000.00 on December 15, 1873. Now only Moses, Giles, his wife and their children are living there. Moses died on December 13, 1878. He never married and had no wife so the property went to the surviving brother Giles and his two sisters, Eliza Fraser and Sarah Crippen. Nothing is known how Giles settled with his sisters who probably had homes of their own by then or whether he was even living at the farm at that time. We deduce that he may have moved to New Castle for a "few years" between 1874 and May 1879 by which time they had moved back to the farm.

There was a mortgage on the farm held by Samuel M. Couper and he foreclosed on November 5, 1887, the mortgage being in default. If there had been no arrangement in 1878 between Giles and his sisters, there certainly must have been in 1887 when Sheriff Giles Lambson sold the farm to John H. Rodney for \$18,600.00. There is nothing in the record as to what financial arrangements were made with the family and Rodney, but Giles and his family continued to live there.

On January 4, 1894, Sarah A. Crippen, Thomas H. Fraser and Eliza, his widow, conveyed their interest in Point Pleasant Farm to John H. Rodney for \$5.00.

While John H. Rodney was owner three parcels of land were sold:

1. On December 22, 1887, 3.941 acres were sold to the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for \$2500.00.
2. On January 1, 1894, 42 1/4 acres lying east of the railroad cut-off to E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company for \$3,168.75.
3. On May 9, 1896, 77 acres and 3 perches sold to John O. Lambson, son of Giles for \$9,000.00 who immediately resold to Hubert Cassidy. (I believe this became Holloway Terrace - WFB)

4. The remainder 74.709 acres was conveyed to John O. Lambson, son of Giles on December 3, 1904 for an unknown amount but subject to a \$5,600.00 mortgage.

On John Oakford Lambson's death it passed on to his sister Matilda Lambson van Trump.

On the death of Matilda Lambson van Trump on January 6, 1963 it passed on jointly to Matilda van Trump Beasley, her daughter and Warren F. Beasley, Matilda's husband who jointly paid off the mortgage.

On February 3, 1966 it was sold to George Weymouth for \$340,000.00 and he immediately conveyed it in three parcels as follows:

Delaware Importers, Inc. -	5.712 acres
St. Joe Paper Company -	9.15 acres
Delaware Sales Associates, Inc. -	<u>58.732 acres</u>
Total	73.639 acres

As can be seen, about an acre disappeared somehow. None of the farm now remained in the hands of the heirs.



POINT PLEASANT FARM
JAN. 1946





POINT PLEASANT FARM

1963

Births, Deaths, Marriages

Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery (In order of interment)

Giles Lambson	Mary E. Lambson
Catherine Lambson	Moses Lambson
Amos Lambson	James R. Crippen
Edith Lambson	Thomas H. Fraser
Oakford Lambson	Eliza L. Fraser
Charles H. Lambson	Charles L. Crippen
Charles H. Lambson (?)	Giles Lambson
William H. Lambson	Kate E. Lambson
Moses Lambson	Hannah Matilda Lambson
James Crippen	Kate Lambson
Isabella Crippen	Bertha A. Lambson
Sarah A. Crippen	Mary L. Fraser
Mary R. Lambson	John O. Lambson
Henry J. Crippen	John R. Lambson
Sarah Crippen	Matilda L. van Trump

New Castle Immanuel Episcopal Church Yard

Alice R. Lambson (B. 1868 D. 1949)

Lawn Croft Cemetery, Linwood, Pennsylvania

Howell Hanson van Trump (D 5/19/1904)

Births, Death, Marriages

Gravestones - Wilmington & Brandywine Cemetery

Giles Lambson, weathered stone 1/10/1833 - 5/25/1926

Catherine Lambson, 4/17/1793 - 7/4/1861

Charles H. Lambson, 1826 - 1866

Mary E. Lambson, 1836 - 1913

Moses Lambson, 1860 - 1879

Kate Lambson, 1856 - 1937

John R. Lambson, 1864 - 1951

John O. Lambson, 1867 - 1945

Bertha A. Lambson, 1869 - 1944

Matilda Lambson van Trump, 12/17/1874 - 1/6/1963

Mary Rogers Lambson, 1895 - 1896

Thomas N. Fraser, 12/13/1910

Eliza L. Fraser, 7/31/1915

Mary T. Fraser, 2/16/1945

Births, Death, Marriages

Old Oakford Bible

William Oakford (B. 11/6/1766 - D 1816)

Hannah Parsey Oakford (1/12/1792)

John Oakford (9/30/1796) son of William and Hannah
Mary Oakford (11/20/1800) daughter of William and Hannah
Eliza Oakford (7/11/1863) daughter of William and Hannah
Mary Ann (10/3/1805) daughter of William and Hannah
Maria (4/15/1807) daughter of William and Hannah
Hanson (3/22/1810) daughter of William and Hannah
William Parsey (11/8/1812) son of William and Hannah
Sarah Oakford (7/12/1794) daughter of William and Hannah

Matilda Burrough (2/23/1801)

Children of John Oakford and Matilda Burrough

John Oakford (10/11/1821)

Anna Maria (12/3/1822)

William Henry Oakford (11/15/1826)

Samuel Barkloe (8/7/1829)

Hannah (11/1/1831)

John Henry (6/5/1834)

Katie Charleton (4/15/1842)

Hannah Matilda (5/30/1829)

Marriages

John Oakford and Matilda Burrough (m. 10/20/1820)

William Oakford and Elizabeth Edwards (m. 8/22/1806)

William H. Lambson and Hannah Matilda (m. 12/18/1860)

Giles Lambson and Kate Charleton Oakford (m. 3/3/1866)

Deaths

William Oakford Lambson (5/21/1816 age 49 years)

John Oakford (5/30/1875 age 79 years)

Mitilda Burrough (5/23/1869 age 69 years)

Oakford Bible (later)

Births

Kate Charleton Oakford (4/15/1842)

Giles Lambson, Jr. (1/10/1833)

Matilda Oakford Lambson (2/23/1801)

Betha Armitage Lambson (9/12/1868)

John Oakford (9/30/1796)

Charles Howard Lambson (6/12/1868)

Matilda Prudence Lambson (12/17/1874)

Matilda Howell van Trump (6/3/1904)

Matilda van Trump Beasley (4/14/1937)

Alice Lambson Beasley (5/11/1940)

Roger Scott Bixby (10/22/1961)

Lisa Lambson Bixby (10/28/1962)

Allison Beasley Hupfel (6/11/1963)

Deaths

Charles Lambson (6/24/1876) 3 years

Giles Lambson (5/25/1926) 93 years

Kate C. Oakford Lambson (5/20/1926) 84 years

Bertha A. Lambson (12/27/1944) 73 years

John Oakford Lambson (8/11/1945) 78 years

Matilda L. van Trump (1/6/1963) 89 years

Matilda Burrough Oakford (5/23/1869) 79 years

Births, Death, Marriages

Old Lamson Bible

Births - children of Giles and Catherine Hamann Lamson

Mary (2/2/1816)
Moses (7/30/1818)
Sarah Ann (8/9/1820)
William H. (6/17/1822)
Ebenezer (7/15/1824)
Charles H. Lambson (9/14/1826)
Rebecca Jane (10/16/1828)
John R. (3/5/1831)
Giles (1/10/1833)
John H. (2/10/1835)
William H. (1/28/1837)
Eliza (6/19/1839) at Point Pleasant Farm

Late Statistics

Marriages

Matilda Prudence Lambson and Howell Hanson van Trump (6/23/1903)
Matilda Howell van Trump and Warren Franklin Beasley (6/14/1936)
Matilda van Trump Beasley and Roger Scott Bixby (6/13/1960)
Alice Lambson Beasley and Walter Mott Hupfel, Jr. (4/14/1961)
Matilda van Trump Beasley and Gerald W. Gaster (3/5/1983)
Allison Beasley Hupfel and Kevin Porter (10/7/1989)
Roger Scott Bixby, Jr. and Angela Jordan (10/22/1994)

Births

Roger Scott Bixby, Jr. (10/22/1961)
Allison Lambson Hupfel (6/11/1962)
Lisa Lambson Bixby (10/28/1962)
Gretchen Cummins Hupfel (11/11/63)

Births, Death, Marriages

Births (continued)

Walter Mott Hupfel, III (8/14/1967)

William Walter Porter (5/27/1993)

Samuel Robert Porter (6/10/1995)

C. Matthew Bixby (7/1/1995)