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MS 76
BX 8
NBK 14

Pocahontas County.
Sketches.
Clendenin, Cackley,
Grimes, Waugh.

MS 76
BX 8
NBK 14

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Of

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By

William T. Price.

Hath this been in your days, or even in the
days of your fathers? Tell your children
of it, and let your children tell their chil-
dren, and their children another generation--BIBLE.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Price Brothers, Publishers.

1901.

ARCHIBALD CLENDENNIN.

Page 154.

The name Clendennin has been familiar, as a household ~~xx~~ word, to our people for more than a hundred years. They are the descendants of Archibald Clendennin, who was one of the pioneers of Greenbrier County, and lived on the Big Levels, not far from Lewisburg. The place has long been known as the Ballard Smith homestead.

Charles Clendennin was slain by the Indians in 1763 but was survived by two sons--George and Charles. In regard to George Clendennin we have nothing authentic. Charles Clendennin was one of the pioneers of Kanawha County, and the city of Charleston was named for him. William Clendennin, a son of Charles, married Sallie Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, and settled on the Burgess place, near Hillsboro, now occupied by John Payne. This occurred about 1780. Their sons were William and John; their daughter Catherine became Mrs. Jacob Kennison.

John Cochran was the person who brought in the slain bodies of the Erdiger Brothers. His mother was a Miss Hogshead, of Augusta County, a very pious person, and her granddaughter, Sallie was a very rigid Christian person and trained her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She was called a Jewess, both outwardly and inwardly" as she insisted upon her sons learning some trade. To gratify her conscientious wishes, her son, William Clendennin was apprenticed to Bayliss G. Rapp, at Frankford, for seven years, seven months, and seven days. Upon his marriage with Jane Cochran, he settled at the Casebolt mill, and finally located on the Seybert Place, at the mouth of Stamping Creek. Their children were: Mary Ann, who ~~was~~ became Mrs. Buckhannon, and settled

ineUpshur.

John Clendennin married Rebecca Byrd, and lived at Byrd's Mill, in upper Greenbrier.

James Clendennin died in youth.

Sally Clendennin cared for her parents, prospered, and bought the place where she now lives.

John Clendennin, of William, the pioneer, learned his trade in a voluntary apprenticeship with Ralph Wanless, as his mother wished.

It is said of John that when a mere child he attended a preaching service at the Hawk Place, on Locust Creek, conducted by Dr. McIlhenney. When the minister inquired whether there were any children to be baptized, John, in the absence of his mother, came forward and presented himself and was baptized, and named himself John McIlhenney.

Upon his marriage with Catherine Seybert, he settled at Beard's Mill on Locust Creek, and after many years moved to Highland County. They were the parents of six sons:

William died at the age of eight years and lies in an unknown grave in the McNeel cemetery.

Jacob F. lives in Highland. His first marriage was with Elizabeth Bird, and has two sons. The second marriage was with Mary Bird.

George G. married Louella McNeel, and lives on a part of the old Seybert homestead.

Adam S. was a Confederate soldier from the first of the war, and died in the battle before Petersburg, April, 1865.

Charles R. married Mary Ann Tomlinson, and settled in Highland County. His sons, John and Samuel, went west.

Stewart died at the age of fourteen years.

In reference to these six sons of John Clendennin it may be noticed that George, Adam and Charles learned the blacksmith trade, and Jacob tailoring.

Thus, we have been able to give a few interesting items illustrating the Clendennin family history as far as identified with our Pocahontas citizen-ship. The most of this information was furnished by George G. Clendennin, of Mill Point, in a recent interview.

Since writing the preceding, it has come to mind that the Andersons, on Hills Creek, are descendants of Archobald Clendennin by the third or fourth remove. Rev. W. S. Anderson, Principal of the Alleghany Collegiate Institute; Rev. C. M. Anderson are among them.

This sketch will be closed by a Historic reminiscence that has been widely published, and is perhaps already familiar to many.

A party of sixty, or more Indians, led by Cornstalk, appeared very suddenly in west Greenbrier, in 1763, and came to the Clendennin home, where they found perhaps seventy-five persons, men, women, and children, to spend the day in social enjoyment and help their neighbor Clendennin feast on three fat elk he had just brought in. Though not invited or expected, the Indians upon their arrival were kindly received and beautifully feasted as welcome guests. While all this good cheer was going

on, the people never dreaming of danger, as peace had been prevailing for the past two or three seasons, and the Indians had been coming and going in a most friendly manner, an aged person afflicted with a chronic sore, consulted with one of the older Indians and inquired if he knew of anything that would cure it. In a bland and assuring manner he told her that he thought he knew of the very thing that would cure her. Then, drawing his tomahawk he killed her instantly and before the people had time to think, nearly all the men in the house were killed by this single warrior medicine man.

Mrs. Clendennin fought like a fury; reproached the Indians in terms of the severest invective, calling them cowards and all the meanest things she could think of, while the warriors brandished their tomahawks and scalping knives over her head, and slapped her face with her husband's bloody scalp, threatening instant death if she did not hush up and behave herself.

The captives were taken at once to Muddy Creek in charge of a detachment, while the rest continued the raid as far as Kerr's Creek, in Rockbridge County. Upon their return in a few days preparations were hastily made to retreat to the Ohio. On the day they started from the foot of Keeney's Knob, Mrs. Clendennin gave her infant to one of the captives to carry. The captives were placed in the center of the line, with warriors for van guard and rear guard. While crossing the mountain she slipped into a thicket of laurel and concealed herself in a hollow tree. The child soon became very fretful, and this led the Indians to suspect that the mother was missing. One of the warriors said that he

would "soon bring the cow to her calf". He caught the child by the feet and beat its brains out against a tree, threw it in the path; all marched over it, and its intestines were trampled out by the horses.

After nightfall Mrs. Clendennin came out of her hiding place and returned to her home, ten miles away. She found her husband dead in the yard, with one of the children in his arms, where he had tried to escape over the fence. After covering the dead with rails she went into the cornfield near by and waited for day. During the night a great fear came upon her as she imagined she saw a man standing within a few steps from her.

Mainly with her own hands she prepared a place under the porch for the last resting place of her beloved dead, and then soon after refuged to Augusta County, where she remained a year or two. She finally returned to her home in Greenbrier, and was afterwards married to Ballard Smith, the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name, so prominent in the annals of the Greenbrier citizen-ship.

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VALENTINE CACKLEY.

Pages 197-200.

During the last century but few names have been more familiarly known in our County, before and since the organization, than the Cackleys. The ancestors of this relationship were Valentine Cackley, Senior, and Mary Frye, his wife, from the lower Valley not far from Winchester, at Capon Springs. They located at Mill Point about 1778. These worthy people were of German descent. The original name was Keckly, and came to be spelled Cackley by the way it was pronounced. Their sons were Levi, William, Joseph, Valentine, Benjamin; and their daughters were Alice, Mary, Anne, and Rebecca--six sons and four daughters.

Alice, the eldest daughter, became the wife of the late Samuel M. Gay, who resided on the farm now held by the heirs of the late George Gibson, on the Greenbrier above Marlinton two miles. Mr. Gibson was her grandson. Mrs. Gay was a very estimable person, and the story of her life would make thrilling reading.

Mary Cackley was married to Willette Perkins, and went west.

Anne Cackley became the wife of Thomas Hill.

Rebecca Cackley was married to John Ewing. Her family went to Ohio. She was the mother of eleven sons. The youngest was named Eleven Ewing. It is believed that the famous Tom Ewing, statesman and orator, and as such was the pride of Ohio in his time, was of this family.

Levi Cackley married Nancy Bradshaw, daughter of John Bradshaw, the founder of Huntersville, and settled on Stamping Creek, where some of his worthy descendants yet reside, Jacob, Levi and William were the names of his sons. Rev. A.K. Cackley, D.D., of the Baltimore conference, is a grandson.

William Cackley, son of Valentine, married Jennie Gay, daughter of Robert Gay, and first settled on the property now owned by Mathews Ruckman, near Millpoint, and also operated a store. Having sold his farm to the late D. L. Ruckman, he moved his family to a farm on Curring's Creek, near Huntersville, where he resided for many years, farming and merchandising, and in public office. A singular occurrence was connected with this removal to Huntersville. Mrs. Cackley had become tired of her flock of pigeons, and tried to leave them back; but, to her surprise the pigeons were on the oak tree near the dwelling the next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Cackley were the parents of five sons and four daughters: Robert, Claiborne, Frye, Davis, and John; Mary, Leah, Hannah, Ann and Sarah Jane. Mary became the wife of J. J. Clark, merchant from Staunton. Leah became Mrs. John Hogsett, and lived on Elk. Hannah was married to William Floyd and lived at Sutton, Braxton County.

William Cackley was a captain in the war of 1812. His kindness to his company endeared himself to the soldiers and their friends, and gave him great popularity. He was a Jacksonian democrat; went several times to the Legislature; was Sheriff of the County. Late in life he moved to Illinois, where

most of his posterity reside.

Valentine Cackley, Junior was married to Mary Moore, from Eastern Virginia. Their daughter, Caroline, was the first wife of Harper McLaughlin; and their son, William H. Cackley, once a prominent citizen of Pocahontas, now a merchant in Ronceverte.

Valentine Cackley took the census for Pocahontas County in 1840. He had the lower mill erected at Millpoint. Joseph Cackley owned the upper mill; but, after selling out to Sampson Mathews, he migrated to Ohio, married, and settled there.

Benjamin Cackley staid awhile on his share of the homestead, now known as the Lea Place, and sold out to his brother, Joseph and went to Jackson County, Ohio.

The youngest son of Valentine Cackley, Senior, was named Jacob. He seemed to have been excessively fond of athletic sports--running, wrestling, and pitching quoits. One of the most popular diversions of that time seems a singular one to us. It was to see who could throw a pumpkin the highest, and catch it while falling. Another diversion was skipping flat stones over the water. One day, while thus amusing himself with several others on the mill race, Jacob suddenly collapsed and was carried into the house. He had over-exerted himself by an underhanded throw and received internal injuries, and died from the effects a most excruciating death. As a final resort quicksilver was given him, the effects of which were agonizing in the extreme. Dr. Althair was the attending physician.

Valentine Cackley, the pioneer, accumulated an immense landed estate. His home was about the location occupied by Isaac McNeel's residence. It seems at one time to have been with-

in the limits of the Fort. The fort was about where the Ogardenn
 is. Persons yet living have seen relics picked up by parties
 working in the garden. He encouraged and promoted useful indus-
 tries. A first-class Mill, for the time, was built; a tannery
 projected, a tilt hammer started, and a store carried on. While
 the venerable pioneer could over-look a wide prospect from his
 home, and while he was not quite "the Lord of all his eye could
 survey"; yet he could lay claim to a goodly portion of what was
 in sight east, north, and west of Millpoint. The name of
 such a person is worthy of remembrance, for he left a very import-
 ant and influential part of our county better off than it was
 when he settled thereon.

FELIX GRIMES.

Page 188.

This paper is devoted to the memory of two persons whose numerous descendants have formed an influential element of our citizenship for the past seventy-five years.

Felix Grimes, the pioneer, and his wife, Catherine, were natives of Ireland. The ship on which they sailed came near being lost in a storm in mid-ocean. At one time the masts were touching the waves and water pouring in over the ship's sides. The passengers and some of the sailors were in frantic terror, some were praying, some cursing and swearing, and some wildly screaming with fright. The captain and some of the crew were self-possessed enough to urge the passengers to the opposite side of the vessel, and it righted itself at once, and the voyage made in safety thereafter. It took three months to make the crossing. The landing was at New Castle, most probably, and some time was spent in Pennsylvania. Following the tide of emigration these persons finally located a home on the uplands overlooking the Valley of Knapp's Creek from the west, nine or ten miles from Huntersville. It is believed they settled here about 1770.

The original name was Graham, but it came to be abbreviated to Grimes, and has been so written and pronounced all along.

Felix Grimes settled in the unbroken forest on lands now occupied by Morgan Grimes, the heirs of the late Davis Grimes and others in that vicinity. The original site is now in the possession of Margaret Grimes, near Mt. Zion church. Traces of the pioneer home are yet discernible near her residence. It was here

these worthy persons reared their family, consisting of five sons and four daughters. Margaret, Mary, Sally, and Nancy; Arthur, John, Charles, Henry and James.

Margaret Grimes married William Montgomery and settled in Licking County, Ohio. Nancy was married to Rev. Samuel C. Montgomery, a Methodist minister in the same county. Mary married Henry Montgomery, of Ohio, and Sallie married a son of Alexander Waddell, the Marvin pioneer, and moved to Gallipolis, Ohio.

Arthur Grimes, eldest son of Felix, married Mary Sharp, a sister of the late William Sharp, near Verdant Valley. Their children were Rachel, who married Solomon Buzzard; Henry, who married Hester Buzzard, daughter of Reuben Buzzard, of Pendleton County. Henry's sons were Peter and Franklin; Zane and Hugh, near Frost; David, in Harrison County. David and Hugh were Union soldiers, also Zane. Jane married Leonidas Bowyers. She died in Highland County. Her sons, Cicero and James Leonard Bowyers, went to Parkersburg, W. Va. John Grimes died in Buckhannan during the late war between the states.

David G., son of Arthur, married Mary Grimes, daughter of James Grimes of Felix, the pioneer. Their son, Hanson, married Mary Nottingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Nottingham, near Glade Hill. Hanson's only child, Minnie Grimes, is now Mrs. Earl Argobast, of Greenbank.

Margaret, a daughter of David G., first married W.H. Sims. After his decease she married Roswell Williams, now living near Hot Springs, Virginia, and is the mother of fourteen children

children. Amanda, another daughter of David G. married Charles O. W. Sharp, and is the mother of eight children. Her son, Hanson, is in Central America, and Frank is in Louisiana. Leah, another daughter of David G. married the late Rev. George Preston Hannah. She is the mother of seven children: four living and three dead. Mr. Hannah was an esteemed and useful minister of the M.E. Church.

Rebecca, of Arthur, of Felix, married Thomas Drinnan, settled in Buckhannon; thence to Parkersburg; thence to Chillicothe, Ohio. She was the mother of four children. One son, Franklin and three daughters, names are not remembered.

Arthur Grimes, Jr., son of Arthur, of Felix, married Rebecca Cumpston and lived awhile on the old homestead, then moved to Upshur County. His son, Newton died young; Lavinia married Silas Helmick; Rebecca Jane is married and lives in Upshur County; Angeline is the youngest.

Hon. John Grimes, son of Felix, the pioneer, married Elizabeth Burner, of Traveler's Repose and lived near Academy on the farm now owned by Pocahontas County as an Infirmary.

There were six children: Henry died in youth; Abraham married a Miss Callison, and finally moved to Gallia County, Ohio as did Wesley and Fletcher; Nancy married a Mr. Morrison and settled in Upshur County; Elizabeth married William McCoy and went to Ohio. Late in life Mr. Grimes went to Ohio to be with his sons. He was a person of fine appearance and possessed endowments of a high order, and made the most of his limited opportunities for mental improvement. He represented Pocahontas as a Democrat in the House of Delegates, 1841-42. Upon his motion, charters were grant-

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ed for three Academies: Hillsboro, Huntersville, and Greenbank. He was a very prominent member of his church, the Methodist Episcopal.

Charles Grimes, the third son of Felix, the Emigrant, married Martha Bussard, daughter of Reuben Bussard, Senior. Their family consisted of ten children. John Wesley died young. Morgan married Jane, daughter of Major Daniel McLaughlin, near Greenbank. Morgan's children were John Wesley, at home. Cora is the wife of the Rev. Jasper M. Sharp, a Member of the West Virginia M. E. Conference. Mantie is Mrs. George Bumbrick and Onie Jane is at home with her parents. Morgan Grimes was a Union soldier during the war between the states, and so was his relative, W. C. Grimes.

William Davis Grimes, another son of Charles Grimes, married Margaret Faugh and settled on a section of the old homestead. He recently died, and is survived by his widow and two children: Ida Missouri, who married Clay Dreppard, and Elmer E. Grimes.

Susan L., a daughter of Charles Grimes, married Samuel Auldridge. She was the mother of five children: Tillotson lives at Buckeye; Charles died in Greenbrier; Luther lives near Mill Point; Kenney in the Levels; Elizabeth married William Clendenin.

Margaret Grimes, daughter of Charles Grimes, married Hugh Carpenter and settled on Thomas Creek. She is the mother of five children. Charles went to Texas; Hanson and Fletcher live near Dunmore; Rachel married Craigan Grimes, a teacher of schools, and lives near Mill Point.

Elizabeth Catherine, another daughter of Charles Grimes, died during the war, a young woman of much amiability of character.

Another daughter of this Charles Grimes, Mary Cullum, was married to Rev. George Poage Wanless, a widely known and much esteemed Minister of the M. E. Church. Towards the close of his long and useful ministerial service he was Presiding Elder of the Roanoke District. At his death he was a citizen of Montgomery County, Virginia. Her children were Josie Loretta, wife of Bently Olinger, of Price's Fork, Virginia, who was killed while at work on New River bridge. Della Wanless married William Snedegar on Droop Mountain, who is now a merchant at Lafayette, Virginia. Samuel Wanless is a young Methodist minister. Virgie is the wife of U.S.A. Hevener, a Methodist minister, now in Tennessee. Fannie died young.

Another daughter of Charles Grimes, of Felix, the immigrant, was named Loretta Jane. She is the wife of William Jefferson Moore, who lives on a part of the John Moore homestead. She is the mother of nine children.

Rachel A. Grimes, another daughter of Charles Grimes, was married to A. Jackson Moore, on Back Alleghany. She has seven children.

Martha S. Grimes, of Charles, became the wife of Peter H. Grimes, and settled in Ola, Iowa. The names of her six children are Thelia, Saba, Mary, Ezra, Brumby, and Henry.

Henry Grimes, son of Felix, died in youth.

James Grimes, the last of the sons of Felix, the pioneer, married Mary Burner, of the Upper Tract, a sister of the late George Burner

James settled on that section of the late Felix Grimes'

lands now held by Mrs. Marty Fertig. There were nine children: Abraham, who married Margaret Brady, daughter of Samuel Brady, and settled in Webster and reared a large family. Rev. Addison Grimes, book agent, is one of Abraham's sons. Abraham died several years since, aged seventy years.

Another son of James, Allen Grimes, married Francis ~~Weiford~~ Weiford; and after her death married Fannie Silva, and lived on Stamping Creek. His children are Craigin B. Grimes, Elizabeth, who is the wife of Thomas Rigsby, of Webster County; Georgianna, wife of Henry Boblitt, on Stamping Creek; J. Barnett Grimes, of Stamping Creek, a prominent teacher; James Grimes, of Stamping Creek; Mary, wife of Willard Overholt; and Lucy, the wife of Ermet Nottingham, on Stamping Creek.

George Grimes, of James, married Nancy Friel, daughter of the late Josiah Friel, and settled above Millpoint; George C. Grimes married Eleanor Weiford and moved to Iowa, and reared seven children. Rettie, Scott, Granville, William, Esta and Ziona are the names remembered by their friends; Bryson died in youth, just before the war; Catherine married Leonard Bowyers as his second wife; Mary married David Grimes; Elizabeth married James Weiford, of Hillsboro.

This brings the chronicles of the Grimes relationship within the memory and observation of their living friends, and a basis is furnished for the use of some future compiler. The writer gratefully appreciates the patient and efficient assistance rendered him by Morgan Grimes and Mrs. Mantie Bambrick.

Jacob Warwick and Felix Grimes seem to have been on very friendly terms. He once asked James Grimes what he would charge for managing his affairs.

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While James was trying to estimate what he would be willing to do it for, Mr. Warwick remarked that all he realized for what he was doing was what he could eat and wear.

Arthus Grimes and Levi Moore, son of Levi, the pioneer, and afterwards a Member of the Legislature, went on a scout to Clover Lick to see if Indians were around. Seeing no sign they went to the house, placed their guns just outside the door, and finding a place within, lay down and fell asleep. Arthur dreamed of being bitten by a rattle snake, sprang out of bed, and awakened Moore. The dog was growling at Indians stealing towards the house. The men seized their guns and escaped, leaving the dog shut up in the house. The dog soon came to them, however. The Indians fired the building, cut a pair of moccasins from a dressed deer skin belonging to old "Ben" and amused themselves by stripping the feathers from two live roosters to see their antics.

When they reported to Jacob Warwick about the affair he told them that whenever he dreamed of wild turkeys he was sure of having trouble with the Indians very soon.

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His second wife was Hannah Lamb, from Highland County. In the sketch of Pocahontas County given in Hardesty's Encyclopedia the reader will find biographic details of James Waugh's personal history.

Morgan Waugh went to Kanawha County.

Allen Waugh went to Missouri and settled there.

Isabella Waugh became the wife of John Brock, and settled in Kanawha County.

Marcus, the youngest son of James Waugh, married Susan Johnson, and settled on a farm adjoining the Waugh homestead higher up the river, a few miles east of Poage's Lane.

Lorenza Waugh, a son of James the second, became a distinguished evangelist. From his autobiography, published in San Francisco, copies of which are in the possession of his friends in Pocahontas, we learn that he was born in 1808, at the home on the Greenbrier where his earlier years were spent. At the age of sixteen he was a teacher in Harrison County. He was a teacher in Mason County in 1831, entered the Methodist ministry in that year, and was junior preacher on the Guyandotte Circuit. In 1833 he rode the Nicholas County Circuit, and was transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1834. In 1835 he became a member of the Missouri Conference. On one of his Missouri circuits he met Miss Clarissa Jane Edsell, and they were married. It seems he first lost his heart in The Hills, but time makes up for such losses.

In 1837 Lorenza Waugh was an Indian missionary to the Shawnee Nation. In 1840 he rode the Platte River circuit, now in Nebraska, and in 1848 he entered the Illinois Conference. In 1851, with his family he crossed the plains and settled in the Petaluma Valley, in California, where he resided until his death in 1890.

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JAMES WAUGH, JR.

Page 336.

It is proposed in this chapter to give some particulars illustrating the family history of James Waugh, Jr. He was the eldest son of James Waugh, the Scotch-Irish emigrant who was among the first to open land and build a home in The Hills. In these memoirs he will be spoken of as James Waugh, the second. Early in life he married Rebecca McGuire, from Pennsylvania, whose name indicates Scotch ancestry, and settled on the Greenbrier where James Waugh, the 3rd recently lived. In reference to his family we learn that Rachel was married to Frederick Fleming; Elizabeth was married to John Ratliffe and lived on Clover Creek; Nancy became Mrs. Abraham Griffin and lived many years on Buckley Mountain, a few miles east of Buckeye. Mrs. Claiborne McNeil, near Buckeye, is her daughter.

Jacob Waugh married Mary Brown, daughter of Josiah Brown, near Indian Draft, and spent most of his life in Upshur County. They were the parents of fifteen children. Only five lived to be grown. Jacob Waugh was a local Methodist minister of prominence. He was a very fine person and became Clerk of the Upshur County Court, and occupied that responsible position for many years, and will be remembered as one of the best citizens in the history of Upshur County affairs.

James Waugh, the third of that name, married Sallie Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, eldest of Thomas Cochran, the progenitor of the Cochran relationship in Pocahontas County. He settled on the Greenbrier, at the old homestead.

SAMUEL WAUGH.

Pages 338-343.

This paper is devoted to the memory of Samuel Waugh, one of the early settlers of The Hills, seven or eight miles north-east of Huntersville. He was a son of James Waugh, Senior. His wife's name was Mary. This pioneer husband and wife opened up their home about 1774, on the place now held by John Shrader, one of their descendants by the third remove. Samuel Waugh, upon his marriage with Ann McGuire, settled at the old Waugh homestead. Their family consisted of nine sons and five daughters. Concerning these children, the following fragmentary particulars have been collected.

Elizabeth Waugh was married to Caleb Knapp, and first settled in Greenbrier County. They afterwards lived awhile on Knapp's Creep; thence settled on the Greenbrier, known as the Knapp place, where McCoy Malcomb now resides. Her daughter, Ann Knapp, was married to Richard B. Weit and lives near Verdant Valley. Nancy Knapp married Henry Shrader; lived several years in Huntersville where Mr. Shrader opened a tannery, and finally settled on the Waugh homestead. Mary Shrader, her daughter, was married to the late William Fertig, of Huntersville, lived some years on Anthony's Creek, and now lives near Dilley's Mill.

Mr. Fertig was a saddler by trade, then a merchant, was a member of the Pocahontas Court, and upon his removal to Greenbrier devoted his time to farming. B. Franklin Shrader died in the war. R. C. Shrader lives on part of the Waugh homestead and runs a farm and tannery successfully. His wife is a daughter of the late James Lewis, of The Levels. John Shrader lives at the original homestead, as mentioned. His wife was a daughter of Nicholas Stulting.

Jacon Shrader married a daughter of David Kincaid in Highland County, and lives near Dilley's Mill. Luther Shrader married asister of Jacob's wife, and lived in Greenbrier. Ellen Susan Shrader became the wife of Oscar Sharp, a local Methodist minister, and lives at Frost. The names of the other members of the Shrader family are Enoch, William, Charles, and Margaret Ann.

Eleanor Knapp married Sampson Buzzard Elizabeth Knapp married Peter Shrader. Margaret Knapp married McCoy Malcomb: John and Thomas Malcomb are her sons. Mrs. W.B.Johnson is her daughter.

R. W. Knapp lived in Tucker County. A.J.Knapp went to Missouri.

Rebecca Waugh married Andrew Moore, and for some years lived near Frost, then at the head of Stony Ceeek, and finally her family moved to Jackson County.

Rev.John Waugh married Martha Moore, and settled on the Indian Draft, near Eldray, where his son John Waugh now lives. His son Samuel, died in youth, and was preparing for the ministry. Levi Waugh, a Confederate veteran: Beverly Waugh, a Union veteran; and John Waugh, lately Deputy Sheriff of Pocahontas County, are his sons. Mrs.Ewing Johnson, near Marlinton and Mrs.Richard Mayse, of Blue Ridge Springs, Va. are his daughters.

The Rev.John Waugh is worthy of remembrance for many reasons: He was a skilled worker in metals. His specialty seemed to be the manufacture of hoes, one of the most useful of implements in his time when with many persons it was the main reliance in cultivating a crop and working a garden. He excelled, also, in tempering axes--another implement of precious value and essential use in preparing the land for cultivation. He taught school and

ferred the vocal method, when all the pupils could con their
their lessons audibly, as well as recite them. He studiously
improved his limited opportunities for mental improvement, and
became a well informed, intelligent citizen, and had his own well
matured opinions about questions of public interest. He was, for
many years, a prominent member of his church, and a local preacher
that seemed to have but little regard for what persons might say
about his discourse. He had a parable about throwing stones in
the dark at certain things; and if there was an outcry, he knew
that something was hit. He died a few years ago, apparently in
the full possession of his faculties, at a very advanced age.

Samuel Waugh, Junior, moved to Missouri in early man-
hood, and there, upon his marriage with a Missouri lady, Mary
Canterbury, he settled, and we are favored with no further par-
ticulars

Robert Waugh, remembered as a very bright and inter-
esting young man, devoted himself to school teaching. From ex-
posure on damp ground he contracted a rheumatic affection that
disabled him for manual labor. He was held in high reputation as
a teacher, and some of his scholars yet speak of him with affection
after a lapse of fifty years, or more.

Robert Waugh seems to have been gifted with fine ora-
torical powers, for some of the older people tell me that they
have never heard anything that could beat Robert Waugh speaking
when he got warmed up on a subject. He died comparatively young
at the old homestead, and never lived to realize his hopes and am-
bitions in this life. In his lonely grave amid the Hills a tongue
is silent that may have enraptured listening audiences and secured

for Robert an illustrious name.

William Waugh, another of Samuel Waugh's nine sons, married Martha, daughter of Josiah Brown, near Indian Draft. They were the parents of ten children. Upon leaving this place Mr. Waugh settled in Upshur County; thence he went to Iowa, and afterwards to Missouri, where Mrs. Waugh died many years ago. In 1894 Mr. Waugh was struck by a passing train, not far from his home in Missouri, and died in forty minutes from the shock.

Alexander Waugh married Annie Cochran, of the Levels, and settled in Nicholas County.

Art^hur Waugh, another of the nine sons, went in early manhood to Kanawha, where he married Henrietta Boswell, and settled.

Jacob Waugh married Sarah Ann Gay, youngest daughter of the late Samuel M. Gay, near Marlinton, and first lived at the Waugh homestead. Then he moved to Barbour County, and finally returned to Pocahontas and took charge of the Duffield Mill near Edray, where he died a few years since. This mill is now operated by his son, S.D.Waugh.

Beverly Waugh, the last to be mentioned of this remarkable list of sons of Samuel Waugh, married Margaret Bradshaw, daughter of William Bradshaw, on Brown's Creek. He lived many years on the place now occupied by Robert Shrader. He then moved to the Levels. Mrs.Kenney Wade, (first wife) and John E. Waugh were his children.

Mr.Beverly Waugh was an estimable man. He led the Mount Zion class for sixteen years, and yielded the position, to the regret of his Christian brethren when it became necessary to change homes. He died of a cancerous affection but a few years since, and bore his dreadful sufferings with becoming resignation. He left an honorable reputation as a gentleman and a Christian.

In reference to Samuel Waugh's other three daughters, we are able to furnish but a few particulars herewith given. Margaret Waugh was married to Samuel Martin, and lived first in Upshur County, and then moved to Iowa. Mary Ann Waugh became Mrs.Reuben Buzzard and lived near Glade Hill a few years. Afterwards Mr. Buzzard purchased Dilley's Mill and lived there a considerable while, and finally emigrated to the far West.

Truly, our attention has been given to a family group whose history is suggestive and instructive. Samuel Waugh and Ann McGuire, his wife, imbued with the faith and energy so peculiar

to the genuine Scotch-Irish, endured all that is implied in rearing a family of fourteen sons and daughters, and all living to be adults. The sons all lived to be grown: and not one was ever known to use tobacco or ardent spirits in any form. This seems scarcely credible, yet it is asserted to be a pleasing truth. Samuel Waugh was one of the original members of the old Mount Zion Church--one of the strong-holds of its denomination for so many years. His history shows that in the face of pioneer hindrances and privations sons and daughters may be reared that may faithfully serve God and support their country in their day and generation.

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From Price - History of Pocahontas
Co.
p. 97

"About 1611 there was a district in Ireland that was largely depopulated by forfeiture of lands which O'Neil of Tyrone was defeated. Puritans from England and Reformers from Scotland were induced to occupy the abandoned property. These persons in turn had to seek elsewhere a refuge from oppression when there came a change in Irish affairs. Having been Scotch or English people living for a time in Ireland, they were called Scotch-Irish. In common usage the term is applied to both English and Scotch, as the Scotch seem largely to have predominated."

"About the time when on the lookout for a refuge, the Virginians wanted a living wall for protection against

Indian raids from beyond the Blue Ridge. Now when it became known that Germans, Scotch-Irish and French Huguenots were willing to settle on the frontier; liberal concessions were made by the Virginia colonial authorities, and it was not many years - 1732 to 1750 - a line of settlements were formed, and the desired living fortifications provided for.

Therefore, in the course of fifteen or twenty years subsequently to 1740, the more inviting sections of the counties of Monroe, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas were settled by a goodly number of enterprising families of the same type of people, inured to hardships and familiar with privations. These people had an experience of life along the frontier with its perilous emergencies for a period of thirty years or more of dangers that developed strong elements of character.