The ROHRBOUGH FAMILY

By

FRED WARE ROHRBOUGH
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FRED WARE ROHRBOUGH
DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the memory of my father: ORR LAWSON ROHRBOUGH and to my sister: CHARLOTTE LELIA (ROHRBOUGH) SKINNER, through whose insight and cooperation it was started, and to other descendants of JOHN ROHRBOUGH, (1735-1821) whose combined cooperation has made possible a factual record of the family from 1735 to 1962.

Fred Ware Rohrbough
Fred Ware Rohrbough
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INRODUCTION

The actual work of compiling this history of the branch of the Rohrbough family from which the writer descended, and of references to several affiliated families, began after the death of my father, Orr Lawson Rohrbough, in 1946. During his lifetime he managed to accumulate a few souvenirs and photographs of his ancestors, as well as personal histories of them and of himself; and, to that, I have added a great deal more material gained while on two trips to my old home state of West Virginia, after my retirement from business in 1960. In the northwestern areas of that state I have numerous relatives and friends of the family who assisted me in this compilation.

I have spent some time searching in libraries and court houses and have located many genealogical records, but I have too often found that the most intimate and valuable data for a book of this kind came from the files and personal records of living descendants who had preserved such material faithfully for long periods of time.

The name "Rohrbough" is a difficult one for some folks to spell and write, and I was not surprised in my travels to find a variation in the spelling reflected in old marriage records, deeds, wills and the like, beginning with the 17th and 18th centuries. In fact, I found such spellings as "Rorabaugh," "Rorebough," "Rohrabough," and even "Roreabaugh." Even so, most of those who spell the name differently agree that the deviations occurred in past generations and they share with me the general belief that the original spelling was as we now know it: Rohrbough.

Being somewhat curious, I found some definitions of the separate syllables, "rohr" and "bough" in Webster's Third New International Dictionary, as follows: "Rohr" is defined as meaning "reed" or "pipe." Then the word "quinte" meaning "flute" (French feminine of "quint" meaning "fifth" in music) when connected to "rohr" brought about the musical name of "rohrquinte." Thus: "pipe" + "flute" created the name of the ancient instrument known as "reedflute."

Using the above dictionary definition, it is quite a possibility that "rohr" can also be linked with "bough." The same dictionary defines the word "bough" as a "branch" of a tree, reed or large cane; hence when "rohr" is united with "bough" we have the word "reedbranch" known as an early musical instrument made of the hollow joint of a plant (such as a hollow reed or cane) with a mouthpiece
and finger holes. As we know in our modern times, reed instruments such as the clarinet, accordion, reed organs and reed pipes correspond to the old "reedbranches," or the Dutch version, "rohrboughs." This definition of our family name seems to be in line with thousands of other translations, to name only a few: Leblanc-White, Gris-Gray, Vert-Green, etc.

There is a town in West Virginia by the name of Ronceverte. The French definition of "ronce" means briar, or brier. The word "vert" means green. Hence, the English version of ronceverte is "greenbrier," and one of the counties is named "Greenbrier." So we can see how many names of towns, counties and families originated.

I wish to pay tribute to the many people who have given freely of their time and who furnished the writer information for this book. I am sure that they feel as I do, that we were simply motivated by a deep and sincere interest in knowing of our ancestors, and to pass this work on to numerous of our descendants and friends living in so many parts of the world. In fact the reader will note that some of the material is also presented in the French language for the benefit of French speaking relatives that are affiliated with the Rohrbough family. A complete list of those assisting in so many ways would run into dozens of names and, consequently, no list is being used, except in some passages where it is of an advantage to the reader, or significant in making some statements clear. In this connection, I think of the following salutation, which it would seem appropriate to quote:

There is no title half so fine
As this simple "Kin of mine"
Doctor, General, Duke or Sir
Never make my pulses stir;

Prince or Lord, or Earl or King
Somehow doesn't mean a thing.
But my eyes begin to shine
At the title: "Kin of mine"!

In this work, the writer has sought to trace the Rohrbough family branch, beginning with the earlier generations, down from father to son in the direct line of descendancy and for the sake of completeness, to include brief histories and references to members of the many affiliated families. It is regrettable that all the generations of those families could not have been included
but, complete information not being available, it is felt that such family descendants may yet do just that.

In fact, the reader will note that material under such family captions was supplied up to certain points in later generations, leaving several blanks yet to be filled, such as dates of marriages, etc., as well as possibly names of second and third spouses. These gaps will no doubt be filled by younger descendants, and this book may also be used in recording birth dates of children as yet unborn.

But I feel that I have provided a reliable "groundwork" on which such ambitious genealogists may build and carry forward into future generations the history of the Rohrbough family and its many affiliated families.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
May 1, 1962

Fred Ware Rohrbough
In preparing a genealogy of any family there must be a conventional beginning point, and as has so often been said, among old stock Americans, the original emigrant from Europe is generally considered the founder of the family. Many can trace descent from the first emigrant, but few from a European ancestor. Blood relationship is either "lineal" or "collateral," the former subsisting between persons one of whom is in a direct line of descent from the other, while collateral relationship is such as subsists between two persons who are in different lines of descent from a common ancestor. The line consisting of one's grandparent, parent, himself, his child and grandchild is a "direct line."

The collateral lines embrace all lines other than the main line which spring from the common ancestor. Thus one's uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, cousins, nephews and nieces are related to him collaterally.

For our beginning point in this genealogy, it has been verified that John Rohrbough was born in the year 1735, and it has been agreed among genealogists that Holland was the country of his birth. He died in Hardy County (then Virginia) in 1821 at the age of 86. What is known of his marriage and of his descendants has been compiled with all accuracy possible and with meticulous care in investigating all the records that have been made available and placed at our disposal. Thus far, we do not know of anyone who has attempted to trace John Rohrbough back into generations living in Europe prior to his birth. We have learned that John and three of his brothers left Holland in their early youth. His brothers were Adam, Simon and Henry, and they worked for a while in Wales where they were joined by many of their countrymen who were most eager to leave Europe for the New World.

One of our relatives now living in Belington, W. Va., sent information to the effect that John Rohrbough (sometimes spelled "Rorabough") arrived in America on the ship "Ranier" whose master was Henry Browning. The ship left the ports of Rotterdam, Wirtembert, Darnstadt and Eisenberg, and the young men landed in Philadelphia.

John Rohrbough was then past twenty-one and single. He later purchased 400 acres of land in the Upper Tract on the South Branch in Hardy County (then Virginia) on August 18, 1761. He was 26 years of age when that purchase was made.
In the "Introduction" section of this genealogy, some references were made to the origin and different spellings of the family name, which we found had become garbled in some branches of the family. In this report, we are adhering to the spelling: "Rohrbough." In Belington, W. Va., there exists a cemetery containing graves of many soldiers killed in the Civil War, and row after row of tombstones bear these different spellings. Also, in Gettysburg, Pa., there is a similar cemetery in which the grave markers indicate that many Rohrboughs from the different states fought on opposite sides, and their names are spelled the same in many instances.

In tracing John Rohrbough's origin, first, if we could go backward in time 350 years, we might pay a visit to the town of Leyden (pronounced LY—dun). That city is a center of learning, but it has another reason to be remembered. For a time it served as the home of many English people who later were given the name "Pilgrims." These highly religious people, led by a minority of "separatists" from the Church of England, began sailing to America as early as the year 1620 and were the first permanent settlers in New England. Holland opened its gates to welcome these groups from England. The newcomers moved to Leyden after staying about a year in Amsterdam. They managed to earn a living in their adopted country, but the time came when many complaints grew strong.

"Life is too difficult here," said some. "We ought to go to the New World where land is plentiful and cheap." "We are in danger in the Netherlands," declared others. "The Spaniards used to have power over the country, and they want to get their power back again. We had better go to the New World before it is too late." Still others said: "We are growing old in a foreign land. Our children are forgetting how to speak English." These complaints, and others, led the groups to leave Holland more quickly, bringing many of their Holland-born friends with them in large and small family groups. There was talk for a time of settling in Guiana, a wild section in the northern part of South America, to them, the New World. Great Britain had claims to Guiana, but it seemed to offer a poor place for a colony of Europeans with entirely different customs, and a decision was made in favor of going to the coast of North America instead. Having separated from the Church of England, they desired to worship as they pleased, and they set sail for America from Wales and other English ports, stopping in various parts of the British Isles while waiting for ships to transport them and their possessions across the Atlantic.
At about the time that John Rohrbough and his group left Wales for America, a Welsh family by name of Harness also decided to go to America, and these pioneers later settled in the Crown Colony of Virginia, in an area known as Hampshire County, in 1760. In that same year, John Rohrbough and Elizabeth Harness were married and, both being from families noted for their sturdiness and religious principles of Protestant faith, soon established themselves as leading citizens of the farming community in which they built their first log cabin. We were successful in tracing Elizabeth Harness as being a daughter of Michael Harness.

None of these early pioneers dared live in isolated places, due to the Indians who were, at first, very unfriendly, and who led raiding parties into the areas where these early settlers were claiming land and establishing their primitive homes. Nevertheless, these new citizens from a Europe that had persecuted them for their different religious faiths and where making a good living was getting more and more difficult became fearless in their new-found wilderness homes, as they had cast their lot and were determined to band themselves together behind fortifications and begin raising families. John and Elizabeth were no exception and they began to love their new world.

I have heard my father recount tales passed on down to him through his father, grandfather and other older ancestors of the early experiences in John and Elizabeth's time, of the fights and skirmishes with Indians. Hunting parties often left the palisaded areas of the newly settled pioneers in order to explore and provide their families with food and furs. They sometimes walked through miles of wilderness and, one day, happened to be in what is now a part of Pennsylvania, when one of their party became detached from the main group. Hearing a twig snap, he quickly stepped behind a large tree, being armed with his old fashioned musket. As suspected, an Indian had been scouting in the woods also, and he, armed with bow and arrows, had also stepped behind the trunk of another tree a short distance away, located beside a beautiful flowing river which up to that time had not been charted or named by our pioneers. Our young hunter stealthily glanced from behind his tree and immediately his hat was pierced by the Indian's arrow. Our friend wondered how he could outwit the Indian, and next he gingerly held out his hat suspended for an instant on the tip end of his musket barrel, when it was quickly pierced by another of the Indian's arrows. The pioneer made it appear to the Indian that the arrow had killed him, by slowly dropping his hat to the ground with a false groan. At that, the Indian thinking him dead, leaped out from behind his tree, and cried out: "Yough!" "Yough!" The pioneer then aimed his musket at the
unsuspecting Indian and fired, killing him instantly. Our hero then mockingly exclaimed: 'Yough! again, will you?'

On hearing the shouting and the shot, the other pioneers in the party came running to the river bank and saw that their friend had been victorious in his fight. Upon hearing how the words "Yough-again" had been screamed in defiance, a witty member of the party said: "Let's name this river accordingly!" They all agreed, but by the time the name had been charted and applied, the spelling had officially become "Youghagheny River," as it is today.

Thus, in these ways, the early settlers soon began making history and, including John and Elizabeth Rohrbough, saw many other Indian raids and clashes which became common occurrences.

Only "trails" existed, as roads as we know them today were not constructed in the early pioneer days. Coin of the realm was very scarce. General marketing was limited and was done by bartering and trading horses, mules, cattle, sheep, etc. in exchange for produce and pelts of animals. Money was used largely for land purchases and payment of taxes to the British governor.

Water was obtained by digging wells and then casing the depths with stone blocks to prevent the earthen walls from caving. Almost all the salt was brought into Virginia for family use on pack horses and sometimes in crude boats floated down the streams from across the mountains. Tailoring work was done by the women of each household, and no single woman was considered a fit companion for her husband until she could cut homespun cloth for men's and children's wear and until she could actually make wearable clothing.

John and Elizabeth (Harness) Rohrbough were blessed with nine children, all born in Hampshire County, Va.:

ISSUE:
(1) Jacob Rohrbough was born in 1761. He married Elizabeth Idleman.

(2) Barbara Rohrbough was born in 1763. She married Christian Sieman of a French family that emigrated from France and had settled in the same vicinity. It was learned that the French family name was changed later by legal authority to a more "Americanized" spelling and became, simply, "Simon."
Anthony Rohrbough was born November 15, 1765 and died July 27, 1860, at the ripe old age of 94. This son married Elizabeth Sieman (Simon), a sister of Christian Sieman. The parents of Christian and Elizabeth were Georges and Marie Sieman. Nicholas Sieman, the aged father of Georges and Marie, was born in France in 1676. Nicholas and a brother, Michael, who was born in France in 1679, had purchased land in America through agents. They had accompanied Georges and Marie along with several of their children to America, but after arriving and seeing the wilderness where their lands were supposed to be located, Georges' father and uncle, with several other relatives who made the trip, returned to Europe.

Elizabeth and Anthony raised 15 children, who will be listed on succeeding pages of this genealogy. It will be seen that we are furnishing a more detailed record of Anthony Rohrbough and his family for the reason that he is one of the direct line ancestors in the descendancy of this branch of the Rohrbough family being traced through the generations, from father to son. However, for the sake of completeness, and from this point, the complete list of John and Elizabeth Rohrbough's children, born after their son Anthony, is continued:

John Rohrbough, Jr., the next child, was born August 1, 1768 and died in July, 1842. He married Nancy Catherine Idleman, who was born in 1777. Brief reference is made here to their children:

(I) John Rohrbough III, born in 1801.
(II) Phillip Rohrbough, born in 1803.
(III) Nathaniel Rohrbough, born in 1806.
(IV) Nathan Rohrbough, born in 1811.
(V) Anthony S. Rohrbough, born in 1819.

We pause here to remind the reader that James D. "Rorabaugh," residing in Vallejo, Cal., as this is being written (1962), states that he is a descendant of John Rohrbough, Jr., the ancestor born August 1, 1768, not to be confused with the son, by name
of John Rohrbough III. James also advised that the spelling of the family name in his branch was changed prior to the generation of his father, William F. Rorabaugh. James D. Rorabaugh was born November 7, 1883, and now, at age 79, has accumulated much knowledge of the Rohrbough ancestry. James is a retired U. S. Navy Commander, and an expert genealogist.

(5) Magdalen Rohrbough, the next child born to John Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Harness) Rohrbough was married to Anthony Sphor. Magdalen was born in 1770.

(6) Elizabeth Rohrbough, the next child, was born in 1771. She married Jacob Harness, a distant relative of her mother's family.

(7) Anna Rohrbough, the next child, was born in 1773. She married John Myers.

(8) Susannah Rohrbough was born next, in 1775. She married Jacob Idleman.

(9) Judith Rohrbough, the next child, was born in 1776. She married Francis Idleman, a brother of Nancy Catherine Idleman. As the reader will have noted, Judith Rohrbough and all her brothers and sisters were born before the American Revolutionary War. The colony of Virginia was then a British possession.

From time to time, many of the Virginia county boundary lines were rearranged, chiefly for purposes of taxation. Hampshire County, where this branch of the Rohrbough family being traced had lived, was created from an area of Frederick County in 1754. The Hardy and Pendleton County boundaries were changed in 1785, after the war, by taking over part of the territory of Augusta County. Again in 1787, the Hardy and Rockingham County boundaries were changed, resulting in land owners being obliged to pay taxes to a different county each time their lands became assessed in a different county; which, to say the least, was quite exasperating.

Upshur County, containing the present city of Buckhannon, was created from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis Counties as late as 1851. Many county records of deeds, marriages, births and deaths frequently became lost or destroyed in moving such records from one county courthouse to another. Especially during the Revolutionary
and Civil Wars many of the records were deliberately de­
stroyed, a subject we will touch on later in this report. 
We mention these facts to inform our readers that material 
for such a report as this has not been readily available 
in all governmental offices; but, fortunately, the writer 
found other reliable sources to draw on in the tracing of 
family histories.

Although as previously stated, we cannot list all of 
the many people who so kindly assisted in this work, we 
do wish at this point to give honorable mention to a few 
descendants and friends who devoted themselves to this 
matter by helping the writer:

Helen Katherine Wormley, Upland, Cal., a descendant 
of Calendar Rohrbough.

Ruth Watson Rohrbough, Kimmudy, Ill., a descendant 
of Charles B. Rohrbough.

Gertrude M. Smith, Washington, D. C., a descendant 
of Isaac Rohrbough.

James D. Rorabaugh, Vallejo, Cal., a descendant of 
John Rohrbough, Jr.

Rose Meredith, Dorsey Wilcox and Ira Williams, 
Salem, W. Va., family friends.

Barns N. McKinley, Jackson, Miss., a family friend.

Charlotte Lelia (Rohrbough) Skinner, Okmulgee, 
Okla., a descendant of Orr Lawson Rohrbough. 
Charlotte is a sister of the author.

Material and/or photographs furnished from the files 
of the above named persons assisted largely in this entire 
undertaking. Mrs. Charlotte Skinner's son, Frank Douglas 
Skinner, also assisted the writer greatly in the preparation 
of the manuscript for publication as a book, and contributed 
largely to its success. Frank and his family reside in 
Okemos, Mich., near Lansing. Further mention of him and 
the others listed above will be found in this report.

One of Charlotte Skinner's suggestions for inclusion 
herein was taken from a publication entitled: "History of 
Plymouth Plantation," originally prepared by William 
Bradford, the then Governor of the Pilgrim Colony for most 
of its first 25 years. The manuscript, lost for many 
years, is now well guarded in the Massachusetts State 
Capitol Building. Before quoting from the publication,
however, the writer considers it most appropriate at this point to introduce the reader to an explanation of some terminology used by Governor Bradford regarding the terms "Puritans," "Separatists," and "Pilgrims." In consulting Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, the following definitions are given:

Puritans: "Those who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law."

Separatists: "Those who withdrew from a church; seceders; dissenters; nonconformists; schismatic; sectary."

Pilgrims: "The English colonists, led by a minority of separatists from the Church of England, who sailed to America in 1620 aboard the sailing vessel "Mayflower" and founded Plymouth Colony, the first permanent settlement in New England."

The portion of Governor Bradford's manuscript that we quote below was published a few years ago by Mr. John W. McPherrin, as a historical release, which he entitled:

"WHY THE PILGRIMS GAVE THANKS"

"This is a story of your Thanksgiving Dinner. Undoubtedly, every member of your family knows that it was the Pilgrims (not the Puritans) who first conceived of a solemn day for giving thanks. But how many know that the brave Pilgrims were the first to practice 'Communism' in America? We are not suggesting a Senate investigation of the Pilgrim Fathers; our only thought is that this story might give the whole family something to talk about while father struggles with his carving 'problems.'

"From Governor Bradford's history of the Pilgrims we learn that they started out with a beautiful, idealistic dream. It was a 'communal' or 'Communistic' scheme in which they agreed that all crops raised by the Pilgrims belonged to the colony as a whole, and not to the individual members who worked in the fields. From the time the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 until the spring of 1623, they struggled to make this idealistic scheme work; but Bradford reports that it did not produce enough workers in the fields to raise the crops necessary to feed the colony. After three hard years of near
starvation, they decided to give up 'Communism' for 'Individualism.'

"... at length," wrote Bradford, "after much debate of things, the Governor (with the advice of the chiefest among them) gave way that they should 'set corn'; every man for his own particular family, and in that regard, trust to themselves.... This had a very good success for it made all hands very industrious.... Much more corn was planted than otherwise would have been...and gave far better content.... Even the women now went willingly into the fields, and took their little ones with them to 'set corn' which before would have been alleged weakness and inability; whom, to have compelled, would have been thought great tyranny and oppression."

"When the Pilgrim Governor wrote this, he had no idea how significant his words would be 329 years later. In long involved Elizabethan sentences, he describes the failure of the loathed 'Communistic' scheme which was supposed to be a perfect way of life, but which actually operated to kill individual initiative and self-respect. Among other things, he said that there was no hope for 'Godly and sober men' in the false belief that 'the taking away of property...would make them happy and flourishing as if they were wiser than God.' In the opinion of Governor Bradford, the original Communistic scheme of the Pilgrims was found to breed much confusion and discontent and retard much employment that would have been to their benefit and comfort. And the Governor concluded that... 'God in His wisdom saw another course fitter for them.'

"The Pilgrim history records that, not long after they gave up Communism for individualism, there was always an ample supply of workers in the fields. Soon there was more than enough food for everyone and the Pilgrims were grateful. They were so full of gratitude that they set aside a 'Solemn Day' for proclaiming 'glory, honor and praise with all thankfulness to our Good God.' It was this custom of our Pilgrim Fathers that inspired Abraham Lincoln to issue the first Thanksgiving Day Proclamation in 1863."

"Our Thanksgiving story is almost over. The Pilgrims as well as other pioneers that followed over from Europe by tens of thousands must have been wonderful people. They came to America without adequate supplies or equipment because they were strictly on their own. No company or government financed them. They were truly Pilgrims in search of a better life. In that sense perhaps we are all Pilgrims, or should be. Unlike most of the other settlements
in America, the Pilgrim Colony was free from all laws of the Old World. They had no royal grant or charter as did the Puritans in New England, the Catholics in Maryland, the Quakers in Pennsylvania or the Church of England men in parts of Virginia. The Pilgrims had to create their own government for themselves. No dictator made them try a 'Communistic' scheme. They did it of their own free will, and quit it in the same way. They were free to govern themselves and they made the most of it.

"Even before the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock, the Pilgrims knew they must have some kind of government in order to avoid the dangers of anarchy or a dictatorship. Therefore, they all signed a compact agreeing to 'submit to such government and governors as (they) should, by common consent agree to make and choose.' This agreement created the first free government in the New World and later became accepted as typically American in its logic and character.

"In conclusion, it is well to remember that the Pilgrims did more than shoot wild turkeys on Thanksgiving Day."

We now continue the trend of the Rohrbough family history from a previous page. We had learned that John Rohrbough and his brothers, Adam and Henry, fought for America in the Revolutionary War, leaving their families while engaged in that conflict. Incidentally, Adam Rohrbough had a daughter named Catherine, born in 1750, who married a Leonard Hire (or Hyre) and he was a son of the Leonard Hire (or Hyre) born in Switzerland in 1727 and who died in 1786. Leonard Hyre, Jr. had a wife named Mary House. She was born in Hardy County (then Va.).

The next section of this report refers to Generation No. 2, headed by Anthony Rohrbough, continuing the line of descendancy of the branch of the Rohrbough family being traced.
The Blackwater River as it was "then" and as it is "now." This rocky, turbulent stream is in south central West Virginia. (Courtesy of West Virginia Department of Commerce, 1962.)
This scene, near historic Berkeley Springs and known as Potomac Panorama, is known to be one of the most beautiful vistas in the nation. The river is the Potomac and the village in the background is Great Cacapon, W. Va. (Courtesy of West Virginia Department of Commerce, 1962.)
Anthony Rohrbough, as previously mentioned, was the third of nine children born to John Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Harness) Rohrbough. Anthony has been traced as being the next in line of our direct descendency. He was born in Pendleton County (then Virginia) November 15, 1765. He died in Buckhannon, Upshur County, Va., at the age 94, according to the gravestone marker in the old Leonard Cemetery near Buckhannon. Happily, his trait of longevity has been instilled in many of his descendants down through the succeeding generations.

Subsequent to the Revolutionary War (1776-1780), Anthony, as well as his numerous brothers and sisters, received much delayed news from Europe, giving accounts of the French Revolution which was a culmination of the revolt of the French people against despotism and class privilege. The spectacular part of the French Revolution began in 1789; the real revolution was complete, and the Royal form of government was overthrown before that date. Naturally, news from across the seas of the American Revolution gave the French people a most recent precedent for their attempt also to overthrow a tyrannical form of government and establish a Republic similar to that of the U. S. A.

Anthony and his family also lived at the time of the Napoleonic wars in Europe, which ended with the historic battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Anthony and his family were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Buckhannon, a mainstay of the old Carper Church. Anthony married the French girl, Elizabeth Sieman (Simon), in 1790. She and her family have been previously mentioned. Elizabeth was born in Pendleton County January 6, 1770 and died near Buckhannon March 6, 1837. She was buried beside Anthony. We came across a favorite hymn which her family brought from France. The hymn became popular in many churches and in many religions and, of course, was reproduced in many languages. We are showing the French and English language versions of the hymn as follows:
0, ADORONS LE ROI:

0, adorons le Roi
Tout glorieux aux cieux,
On chante de bonne foi
Son amour merveilleux;

Notre Bouclier et Defenseur
L'Ancien des jours,
Séjourant dans splendeur
Et entouré d'honneur.

Louons Le Tout-Puissant
Chantons la Bonté,
Sa robe incandescent
Et l'espace, le dais;

Se§ chariots coléreux
Forment les sombres nuages,
Son chemin est ténébreux
Sur les ailes de l'orage.

Ta sollicitude généreuse
Quelle langue en peut énumérer?
Elle s'exhale essouffleuse
Elle irradie à la lumière;

Par monts et par vaux
La lumière descend à la plaine,
Tout doucement s'éparpille
Dans la pluie et la rosée.

Frêles enfants de poussière
Et aussi faibles que frêles,
En Toi nous espérons
Ne Te trouvons jamais sans zèle;

Tes grâces sont si tendres
Si fidèles jusqu'à la fin,
Notre Créateur, notre Défenseur
Notre Rédempteur et Campagnon.

OH, WORSHIP THE KING:

Oh, worship the King
All glorious above,
And gratefully sing
His wonderful love;

Our Shield and Defender
The Ancient of days,
Pavillioned in splendor
And girded with praise.

Oh, tell of His might
Oh, sing of His grace,
Whose robe is the light
Whose canopy, space;

His chariots of wrath
The deep thunder clouds form,
And dark is His path
On the wings of the storm.

Thy bountiful care
What tongue can recite?
It breathes in the air
It shines in the light;

It streams from the hills
It descends to the plain,
And sweetly distils
In the dew and the rain.

Frail children of dust
And feeble as frail,
In Thee do we trust
Nor find Thee to fail;

Thy mercies, how tender
How firm to the end,
Our Maker, Defender
Redeemer and Friend.
Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough raised a family of fifteen children. The first four were born in Pendleton County; and, in 1798, the little family departed from the vicinity in ox carts (the only means of transportation available) to the bend of the Buckhannon River, and located on a tract of land two and one half miles below the present city of Buckhannon, W. Va. The remaining eleven children were born at the new location, where Anthony and his older sons cleared land and built a large log-cabin home with ample stables and outbuildings. He was very thrifty and taught his family in the Christian faith, just as his father, John, had taught him.

For the reader's guidance throughout this genealogy, we have arranged to identify, by numbers and lettering, the children in the different generations. Therefore for the direct-line children heading the generation, we shall use Arabic Cardinal numbers; their children, with Roman numerals; the grandchildren of the parents heading the generation will have lower case Roman numerals and for further great-grandchildren, lettering; and for great-great-grandchildren, double lettering, viz:

Direct Line Children: (1) (2) (3) Etc.
Their offspring: (I) (II) (III) Etc.
Grandchildren: (i) (ii) (iii) Etc.
Great-grandchildren: (a) (b) (c) Etc.
Great-great-grandchildren: (aa) (bb) (cc) Etc.

The fifteen children and their descendants born to Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough were:

**ISSUE:**

(I) George Peter Rohrbough the first child, born May 1, 1792, and died December 7, 1874. His first wife was Sarah Davis, whom he married on May 27, 1818. Sarah was born October 2, 1795 and died February 23, 1837. Their nine children and their descendants are listed as follows:

(I) William R. Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Sarah Ann, born January 25, 1841.
(ii) Mary E., born September 24, 1842.
(iii) Clayton, born October 17, 1843.
(iv) Veturia, born May 24, 1845.
(v) Emily, born March 26, 1847.
(vi) George Clark, born March 18, 1854.

(II) Isaac Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Catherine (iii) Nicholas
(ii) Minerva (iv) Sarah
(III) Anthony Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Virginia
(ii) George
(iii) John, died in November 1922.

(IV) Washington Rohrbough was born August 1, 1824 and died in infancy.

(V) Adam Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Benina
(ii) Marion G.
(iii) Lee J.

(VI) Elmore J. "Jack" Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Ida
(ii) (These two died in infancy.)
(iii)

(VII) Elizabeth Rohrbough (Husband's name not determined.)

(i) Emily
(ii) Washington
(iii) Sophia
(iv) William
(v) Marshall
(vi) Mary
(vii) Amanda
(viii) Joseph
(ix) Virginia
(x) Lewis
(xi) Aletha
(xii) Kearney

(VIII) Edward Rohrbough (Wife's name not determined.)

(i) Edgar
(ii) Eugene
(iii) Florence
(iv) Marcellus
(v) Miriam
(vi) Judson
(vii) Rose
(viii) Lillie
(ix) Oliver

(IX) John D. Rohrbough, the ninth and last child was born June 28, 1836 and died in infancy.

We received a more complete report covering Clayton Rohrbough, the third child of William R. Rohrbough, than for some of the others in this branch of the Rohrbough family. Clayton Rohrbough married Mary Elizabeth Martin. She was born October 24, 1848. She was a daughter of
Washington Martin and Matilda (Cool) Martin. Clayton Rohrbough (iii) and wife became the parents of nine children:

(a) Glenda May Rohrbough was born December 13, 1870 and died May 13, 1943. She married John Putnam on December 20, 1894 at age 24.

(b) Walter Rohrbough was born February 4, 1872 and died November 11, 1950 at age 78. He married Viola Wilson December 25, 1900 at age 28.

(c) Dempster Rohrbough was born May 12, 1875 and died July 8, 1950 at age 75. He married Mary Howley December 14, 1899 at age 24.

(d) Frank Rohrbough was born August 23, 1877 and died June 4, 1928 at age 51. He married Minnie Thomas October 8, 1902 at age 25.

(e) Ruth Rohrbough was born March 22, 1880. We do not have her death date. She married Alvin Weger on December 2, 1901 at age 21.

(f) Charles Rohrbough was born July 21, 1882. He married Helen Nash on November 10, 1915 at age 33.

(g) Steven Rohrbough was born October 10, 1884 and died October 14, 1943 at age 59. He married Elizabeth Eddy on June 10, 1908 at age 24. She was born December 12, 1882 at Chapin (Franklin County) Iowa and married at Elvanstin, Ill. at age 26. She was a daughter of Olin Elmoine Eddy and Permelia (Conkey) Eddy. Steven Rohrbough and wife had only one child, a daughter, Brenda Ruth Rohrbough. She was born September 1, 1911 in Portland, Ore., and never married. Elizabeth (Eddy) Rohrbough is now a widow and resides at 2304 SE Lincoln St., Portland 14, Ore.

(h) Matilda T. Rohrbough was born November 21, 1886 and died November 23, 1886 in infancy.

(i) Edith Rohrbough the ninth and last child, was born April 2, 1888. She married Tom Slate on December 23, 1916 at age 28.

(f) Charles Rohrbough, the sixth child as shown above, and Helen (Nash) Rohrbough, became the parents of two children:

(aa) Wilma Rohrbough who, as this is written (1962) is on the staff of the newspaper, "The Oregonian."
Lee Rohrbough and his father own and operate a furniture business in Albany, Oregon.

Also, please refer to George Rohrbough (ii), the second son of Anthony Rohrbough (III), and be advised that George and two of his sons are known to have located in southern California, where they were very successful in the chain grocery business.

Special mention is also made herein to Mary Mandy Rohrbough (vi), the sixth child of Isaac Rohrbough (II). She married Mr. Smith who was the father of Gertrude M. Smith of Washington, D.C. Gertrude very kindly contributed information of her family history for this genealogy.

George Peter Rohrbough was married a second time, on August 6, 1839, to Emily Curtis. She was a sister of Susannah Curtis, who had married George Rohrbough's son Adam (V), and due to the fact that Adam Rohrbough (V) was a son of George Rohrbough's first wife Sarah (Davis) Rohrbough, this made Emily (Curtis) Rohrbough the stepmother of her own sister.

The union of George Peter Rohrbough and his second wife, Emily Curtis, produced the following four children, as well as those grandchildren that we were able to trace:

**Sarah Rohrbough (I)**
- **b. 7-30-1840**
- (i) to (xix) Inc.
  - (Names of these nineteen children, thus far, have not been made available in our search.) (Sarah married Ben Cozad.)

**Mailala Rohrbough (II)**
- **b. 6-19-1842**
- (i) George Moore
- (ii) Vernando Moore
- (iii) Homer Moore
- (iv) Celia Moore
- (v) Edna Moore
- (vi) Allie
  - (Mailala married Ira Moore.)

**Miriam Susannah Rohrbough (III)**
- **b. 12-24-1843**
- (i) Harriet Tweed
- (ii) Edward Tweed
- (iii) Charles Tweed
- (Miriam Susannah married James Tweed.)

**Bland Rohrbough (IV)**
- **b. 6-20-1850**
- (i) to (v) Inc.
  - (Names of these five children, one daughter and four sons, thus far, have not been made available in our search.)
  - (Bland married Laura Heavner.)

(2) Magdalene Rohrbough, the second child of Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Simon) Rohrbough, was born in 1793. She married Isaac Strader.
Dorcas Rohrbough, their third child, was born in 1793 also. She married Sam T. Tenney on February 11, 1817; her husband died, and she next married Michael Strader, but the date of her second marriage has not been made available to us thus far.

Elizabeth Rohrbough, the fourth child, was born December 8, 1794, and died April 10, 1824. She married Henry Reger on April 25, 1815. Henry was born December 30, 1793 and died December 3, 1856.

Mary Rohrbough, the fifth child, was born in 1798 in Upshur County and she married Martin Strader on September 28, 1816. Martin was a son of John Strader, father of a prominent family in Upshur County.

Adam Rohrbough, the sixth child, was born in 1798, and he married Nancy Martin on August 18, 1821.

Jacob Rohrbough, the seventh child, was a twin of Simon, the eight child. They were born January 28, 1801 in Upshur County. Jacob outlived Simon by a great many years. Jacob died December 12, 1907, attaining the age of 106! His age is the oldest of all the ancestors traced in this entire report. He married Elizabeth Hyre in 1827. She was born December 31, 1807 and died March 31, 1879. We have a record of only one child born to this couple:

Simon J. Rohrbough, named after the father's twin brother, Simon. Simon J. Rohrbough married Louise Hazeldon. They had one son and his descendants as follows:

Charles Lee Rohrbough, who was born January 4, 1855, in Upshur County and died October 22, 1923. He had married Lucia Morgan on September 22, 1879. They had the following children and further descendants:

(a) Madge Rohrbough, who married Glen Vance.

(b) Fred Rohrbough, whose first wife was Nona Young, and whose second wife was Grace Anglin.
(c) Myrtle Rohrbough, whom married Peter Brown.

(d) Willa Rohrbough, who was born March 12, 1895 and died February 16, 1952. She married Guy B. Clark, who was born April 14, 1887. They are both buried in the French Creek Cemetery near Buckhannon. They had one son:

(aa) Guy B. Clark, Jr., who lives in Kissimmee, Fla.

(e) William Young Rohrbough, who married Betty Lou Brooks. She later married a Mr. Carver, and they were said to have had seven children; however, we do not have their names or birth dates.

(8) Simon Rohrbough, the eighth child of Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough, was born January 28, 1801, in Upshur County and died December 6, 1867, attaining the age of 66. As previously stated, he was a twin brother of Jacob, the one who lived to be 106. Simon married Catherine Lorentz in 1827. She was born June 14, 1810 and died December 16, 1863. Eleven children were born to this couple, and they will be found listed under Simon Rohrbough's Generation No. 3, as Simon is the next son in the line of our descendancy as being traced in the manner of father to son, of this branch of the Rohrbough family. Simon became minister of the M. E. Church in Buckhannon, a post he held for 41 years.

Some of the early history of the period in which Simon lived shows that it was during a generation following the Revolutionary War, and that Simon and his brothers and sisters endured many hardships in the post-war days. They were happy, however, to adjust themselves to the new life, as they all could worship God as they wished and were freed from European affiliations of an objectionable nature. These ancestors lived upright, honest lives and left honored names as heritages, as well as titles to lands and other material property as legacies to their immediate descendants. One of Simon's descendants, Commodore Perry Rohrbough, who will be described further on in this report, was
named after Commodore Mathew Perry, who had been in command of a U. S. Squadron of our Navy and had assisted in opening Japan in the year 1824.

(9) Benjamin Rohrbough, the ninth child, was born February 16, 1805 and died October 13, 1880. He married Lucinda Hyre, but the marriage date has not been discovered.

(10) Anthony R. Rohrbough, Jr., the tenth child, was born March 2, 1807 and died March 18, 1881 at age 74. He married Elizabeth Love on October 12, 1830 at age 23. She was born December 17, 1811 and was 19 when married. She died November 23, 1861 at age 50. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(I) Jacob H. Rohrbough, the first child was born June 27, 1832 and died December 12, 1907 at age 75. He married Marella White on July 25, 1855 at age 23. She was born February 1, 1834 and was 21 when married. She died July 9, 1874 at age 40. They had the following children and descendants:

(i) Carter White "Pete" Rohrbough who was born May 19, 1856, and died January 2, 1916 at age 60. He left Buckhannon when a young man and went into the cattle business in California. He became very wealthy but unfortunately was killed by cattle thieves on his ranch in Mendocino County, Cal. While he lived in Buckhannon, he was a playmate of Orr Lawson Rohrbough, a cousin; the latter heading his own section of this report and will be described further on. Orr Lawson Rohrbough was quoted as saying that his cousin "Pete" had desired that he accompany him to the west coast, and Orr Lawson felt that if he had done so, they both could have become rich men; but, as it turned out, Orr Lawson did not go and outlived his cousin "Pete" by a great many years.

(ii) Catherine Elizabeth Rohrbough, the second child, was born November 3, 1857 and died July 8, 1934 at age 77.

(iii) John Sylvanus Rohrbough, the third child, was born February 12, 1859 and died January 20, 1939 at age 80. He married Myrtle (Petty) Rohrbough. She was born July 20, 1872 in Lewis County, W. Va.
The couple went to California also, and joined "Pete" Rohrbough, and after the latter's death, they fell heir to the ranch and properties and managed them. They made their home in San Francisco. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(a) Evan F. Rohrbough was born April 7, 1895. He married Adelaide (Morrison) Rohrbough on April 7, 1920 at age 25. Adelaide was born March 10, 1894 and was 26 when married.

(b) Marcella Rohrbough was born October 5, 1896. She married Dr. F. R. Carfagin on March 5, 1918 at age 22. Dr. Carfagin died June 4, 1954.

(c) John D. Rohrbough was born April 10, 1900. He married Margery (Geary) Rohrbough on July 6, 1924 at age 24. Margery died in 1934. John D. then married twice more. We learned that his third wife was Audrey (Short) Rohrbough who he married in 1940 at age 40. The couple had four children:

(aa) John S. Rohrbough who was born December 3, 1941.
(bb) Peter Rohrbough who was born in 1944.
(cc) Phillip Rohrbough who was born in 1944. (Twin boys)
(dd) Roger Rohrbough who was born in 1948.

(d) Beverly W. Rohrbough was born September 23, 1911. He married Helen Doris (Dwyer) Rohrbough on November 2, 1940 at age 29.

(e) Shirley Rohrbough was born June 6, 1913. She married Charles E. Beville in May 1937 at age 24.

(f) Phillip Rohrbough was born November 11, 1914. He married Ruth (Judge) Rohrbough. Phillip died, May 1959, at age 45.

(iv) Lloyd Marshall Rohrbough, the fourth child, was born October 15, 1860 and died February 12, 1864 at age 4, during the Civil War.

(v) Alvin Anthony Rohrbough, the fifth and last child born to Jacob H. Rohrbough and Marella (White) Rohrbough, was born November 5, 1862 in Buckhannon and died in Camden, W. Va., October 6, 1947 at age 85. Alvin married Georgia White. She was born August 20, 1865 in Camden and died there August 2, 1958 at age 93. The couple was married August 31, 1886; Alvin at age 24 and Georgia at age 21. The couple had the following children and descendants:
Edythe Marella Rohrbough, the first child, was born in Lewis County, W. Va., April 2, 1887. She attended Broadus College at Clarksburg, W. Va.; West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va., and she now lives in Camden with her unmarried brother, Ervin Hubbard Rohrbough.

Mary Ethel Rohrbough, the second child, was born in Lewis County April 20, 1888. She attended West Virginia Wesleyan College. She married William Cleveland Romine September 10, 1920 at age 32. William was born in 1884 and was 36 when married. He died November 5, 1951 at age 67. They had the following descendants:

Georgiana Romine, the only child, was born January 2, 1922. She married William F. Ashford September 10, 1949 at age 27. Georgiana graduated from Fairmont State College; attended Cornell University and West Virginia University. The couple have one child, a son:


Malinda Rohrbough, the third child of Alvin Anthony Rohrbough, and Georgia (White) Rohrbough, was born in Lewis County September 8, 1890. She graduated from Glenville Normal School, Glenville, W. Va.; Fairmont College, Fairmont, W. Va., and West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. She married Homer Hawker June 8, 1921 at age 31. Homer Hawker was born in 1883 and was 38 when married. He died January 13, 1929 at age 46. The couple had the following descendants:

Josephine Hawker, their only child, was born November 2, 1922. She graduated from West Virginia University Law School, Morgantown, W. Va., and is now practicing law with the Stathers and Cantrall Law firm in Clarksburg, W. Va. She married James J. Berry on June 8, 1947 at age 25. They have one child, a daughter:
Linda Jo Berry, who was born August 22, 1951. The family resides in Clarksburg. Malinda (Rohrbough) Hawker is teaching school in Shinnston and as previously stated, shares her home with her widowed sister, Mary Ethel (Rohrbough) Romine.

Ervin Hubbard Rohrbough, the fourth child, was born in Lewis County January 16, 1895. He attended Glenville Normal School. He never married and resides in Camden, W. Va., where his unmarried sister Edythe Rohrbough also resides.

Henry Lloyd Rohrbough, the fifth child, was born in Lewis County August 20, 1896. He graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College in Buckhannon; attended Bowling Green College, in Bowling Green, Ky., and coached at Shinnston High School. He died April 16, 1943 at age 47.

John Pitt Rohrbough, the sixth child, was born in Lewis County October 20, 1898. He graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College and the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery of University of Maryland. Dr. Rohrbough is now a leading dentist in Clarksburg. He married Christine McWhorter June 15, 1927 at age 29. Christine is a daughter of W. I. and Bettie McCue McWhorter of Buckhannon.

Alvin Fortunatus Rohrbough, the seventh and last child, was born in Lewis County May 30, 1902. He graduated from West Virginia University; was head coach at Glenville State Teachers College and is now affiliated with the U. S. Veterans Administration, in the Hampton Roads, Virginia area. He was married to Phyllis Davis of Toledo, Ohio, August 15, 1929 at age 27. The couple had one child, a son:

John Davis Rohrbrough, who was born December 8, 1935. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and is a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. He married Sylvia Satterthwaite of Greenville, N. C., August 8, 1960 at age 25.

The author was assisted in listing these descendants of Jacob H. Rohrbough and Marella (White) Rohrbough by members of the family and also by a personal friend of the family, Mrs. Charles Robert Arters, who is the former Miss Valma Leonard, a daughter of Will E. Leonard of Salem, W. Va.
Marshiel S. Rohrbough was the second and last child of Anthony and Elizabeth (Love) Rohrbough. He was born March 31, 1834 and married Margaret McNulty, October 14, 1858 at age 24. The couple had one child, a son:

(a) Willie Rohrbough who died in May 1948. We did not learn the date of his birth. Willie had married but we did not learn the name of his wife or the one child, a daughter:

(aa) ______________. We did learn that the daughter lives in Indiana.

John M. Rohrbough the eleventh child of Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough, was born February 19, 1809, in Upshur County and died April 27, 1859 at age 50. He married Matilda Bott on August 8, 1832 at age 23. The couple had the following children and numerous descendants:

Elizabeth Rohrbough, the first child, was born March 22, 1838 in Upshur County and died in Buckhannon April 1, 1933, only one week after a lengthy article was published in the Clarksburg (W. Va.) Exponent, commemorating her unusual age of 95. It was reported that she lived in the community practically all her life, making many friends and was very prominent as a civic leader and church worker. She married Seth Williams of Buckhannon October 16, 1856 at the age of 18. Seth was born April 30, 1834, near Morgantown, Va., and he was 22 when married. He died July 12, 1893 in Buckhannon at age 59. Lewis Williams, the father of Seth, was born July 26, 1792 in New Jersey and came from that state to Monongalia County, Va., with his father's family in 1804, or possibly 1805, settling near Morgantown. He fought in the war of 1812 against Great Britain. He married Elizabeth May, daughter of George May, August 15, 1816 at the age of 24. Elizabeth was born May 15, 1794, and she was 22 when married. She died February 23, 1877, at age
Elizabeth May Williams was a pensioner of the war of 1812. It is not definitely known by members of the two families when the son, Seth Williams, husband of Elizabeth (Rohrbough) Williams, became a resident of Buckhannon, but he met and married her there. Seth was a tanner by trade and served as postmaster of the town at one time. He was Clerk of the town government in 1863. Seth and Elizabeth raised a large family. Their numerous children and descendants are as follows:

(i) Viola Bird Williams, the first child, married Cyrus S. McWhorter, a California banker, and they had one child:
   (a) Rosetta McWhorter. Further information is not available.

(ii) John M. L. Williams, the second child, was born in 1860, and married Anna Martha Griswold July 5, 1885. She was born January 12, 1862 and died June 29, 1906 at age 44. They had eight children and further descendants as follows:
   (a) Esther Williams, who was married October 2, 1918 to Samuel H. Thrasher, after which they made their home in Norfolk, Va. The couple had two sons:
      (aa) Fred Lewis Thrasher, who lives in Norfolk.
      (bb) Samuel Howard Thrasher, also lives in Norfolk.
   (b) Elizabeth J. Williams, who married Elze C. Simmons on September 9, 1908. He became a merchant in Basco, Ill.
   (c) Charles S. Williams. Further information not available.
   (d) Leslie E. Williams. Further information not available.
   (e) Fred Lewis Williams. Further information not available.
George F. Williams married Blanche Campbell November 22, 1922. George died August 24, 1928 at Buckhannon where he was a city engineer. The couple had one son:

(aa) John E. Williams, who became a machine operator.

(g) John E. Williams. Further information not available.

(h) Martha Rosetta Williams. We did not learn her birth date but found that she died August 13, 1906.

(iii) Ella Matilda Williams, the third child, was born in 1862 and remained single. She lived in Buckhannon.

(iv) Charles G. Williams, the fourth child, was born in 1864. He was a printer in Kansas City, Mo. At the time of his death on November 30, 1926 he was 62.

(v) Everett L. Williams, the fifth child, was a farmer in Basco, Ill. He married Grace B. Doty September 30, 1891 and they had four children and several descendants:

(a) Elma E. Williams, who married Samuel T. Huston April 16, 1911. They had two children:

(aa) Helen E. Huston, Carthage, Ill.

(bb) Harry Lee Huston, Carthage, Ill.

(b) Everett D. Williams became a farmer in Basco, Ill. Information regarding his wife is not available. They had two sons:

(aa) Galen Williams became an insurance agent in Basco, Ill.

(bb) R. Harry Williams, Owosso, Mich.

(c) Ethel Williams, who became the wife of Albert C. Steffy, June 24, 1928. They had one son:

(aa) Richard D. Steffy, Owosso, Mich.
George S. Williams, who became an electrician in Basco. He had two sons that fought in World War II, but further information regarding them is not available:

(aa) Leslie E. Williams.

(bb) Fred L. Williams.

The name of the sixth child is not known by us. He was born May 4, 1870 and died August 4, 1870, in his infancy.

Fred Loring Williams was the seventh and last child. He married Eleanor M. Rider July 17, 1900. She was born in the West Milford section of Harrison County, W. Va., but no further information is available as to their birth or death dates. Fred was a timber inspector for the Ralph H. Ely Lumber Company near Arlington in the Cleveland section of Webster County, W. Va. Eleanor was a daughter of Bennett D. Rider, a former resident of Sycamore Dale, Harrison County, W. Va. The couple had four children, reported as residents of Buckhannon, but no further pertinent information was obtained.

(a) Esther Louise Williams.
(b) Loring Rider Williams.
(c) Elizabeth May Williams.
(d) John Brunson Williams.

Marietta Rohrbough, the second child of John M. Rohrbough and Matilda (Bott) Rohrbough, was born October 14, 1839. She died July 29, 1932 at the home of her son. After her marriage to John M. Griffith, the couple were engaged in farming near Harlengen, Tex., and the son now lives there:

(i) Clark L. Griffith, who is a realtor in Harlengen.

Virginia Rohrbough, the third child, was born April 13, 1841 and died February 19, 1871. She is buried in the old Leonard Cemetery near Buckhannon. Her husband was John Hyre, a carpenter. They had one child:

(i) Sallie Hyre, who became the wife of W. D. Criss, a Peel Tree, W. Va., merchant. Their children and descendants are as follows:
(a) Kyle Criss. We have no further information regarding his wife, but learned that they had three children:

(aa) Kathleen Criss.
(bb) Louise Criss.
(cc) Christine Criss.

(b) Virginia Criss married French Trimble. They had a son:

(aa) Robert Lee Trimble.

(IV) William H. Rohrbough, the fourth child, was born November 1, 1842 and died August 27, 1928 near Beverly, W. Va. He married Anna Conley. Their children and descendants are as follows:

(i) John Rohrbough. Further information not available.

(ii) Lena Rohrbough. Further information not available.

(iii) Maude Rohrbough. Further information not available.


(v) Edward G. Rohrbough, who married Lillian H. Hartman, a daughter of E. P. Hartman, a member of an old distinguished Virginia family. Edward was president of the Glenville State College, and was an educator of note.

(vi) M. B. Rohrbough married Mabel Peck and they had the following children:

(a) Mary Bruce Rohrbough. Further information not available.

(b) William "Buddy" Rohrbough. Further information not available.

(c) Ruth Rohrbough married W. H. Rector.

(V) Jemima Rohrbough, the fifth child, was born April 22, 1844. She died April 26, 1909 at Alum Bridge in Lewis County, W. Va. She had married Jerome Fultz, but after her death
Jerome remarried and moved to Jane Lew, W. Va. The children of Jerome and Jemima are as follows, including descendants of the children:

(i) Ona Fultz, who married A. W. Brake. They had a large family, but we could not obtain further information.

(ii) M. S. Fultz, who married Pearl Malone. They had one child:

(a) Catherine Fultz. Further information not available.

(iii) Brent Fultz. The name of his wife has not been made available, but we learned that they had two children:

(a) Ray Fultz of Pittsburgh, Pa. Further information not available.

(b) The second child died in infancy. We did not learn the name.

(VI) Matilda J. Rohrbough, the sixth child, was born January 14, 1846 and died December 4, 1932 in Buckhannon at age 86. She married Paul S. Leonard and they had the following children and descendants:

(i) Kara Leonard. Further information not available.

(ii) Bert Leonard, who resides in Illinois. We have had no information regarding his wife, but we understand that the couple had a large family.

(iii) Lona Leonard married Harness Carper. They had a son:

(a) Carl Carper. Further information not available.

(iv) Frank O. Leonard was a County Surveyor of Upshur County, and he married Eliza Jane Wise. They had two children:

(a) Orella Leonard. Further information not available.

(b) Matilda Leonard. Further information not available.
(v) Kittie Leonard married Bruce McKinley and they lived in Janesville, Fla. They had three sons, but we did not obtain birth dates, etc.

(a) Leonard McKinley
(b) Warren McKinley
(c) Hubert McKinley

(vi) Clyde Leonard married in Weaverville, N. C., however, we did not obtain information regarding his wife. We learned that the couple had two sons and one daughter, but information has been scant:

(a) First Son: No further information available.
(b) Second Son: No further information available.
(c) Daisy Leonard. No further information available.

(vii) Ebenezer B. Leonard married Columbia Lovett of Weaverville, N. C. No further information regarding that family.

(VII) Columbia Rohrbough, seventh child of John M. Rohrbough and Matilda (Bott) Rohrbough, was born March 20, 1848 and died May 31, 1931 at age 83. She had married Archibald Hinkle and lived in Belington, W. Va., where they are both buried. They had the following children and descendants:

(i) Ida Hinkle became the wife of "Jack" Post. They had the following children:

(a) Paul Post. Further information not available.
(b) Archibald Post. Further information not available.
(c) Ralph Post. Further information not available.
(d) Pearl Post, who married George Zinn.

(ii) Etta Hinkle, who married Grant Graham, a Belington druggist. We have no record of any children born to this couple.

(VIII) Ardelia Rohrbough, the eighth child of John M. Rohrbough and Matilda (Bott) Rohrbough, was born December 28, 1849 and married T. O. Martin of Volga, W. Va., however we obtained no further information except that the couple had three children and descendants, as follows:

(i) Roy Martin of Peel Tree, W. Va., who married Dora McCoy. Further information not available.

(ii) Frank Martin of Century, W. Va., was married but his wife's name has not been made available. The couple had four children:
First child, a son. Further information not available.
Second child, a son. Further information not available.
Third child, a daughter. Further information not available.
Fourth child, a daughter. Further information not available.

Jesse J. Martin married Alca Simons. They had one son:
(a) Paul Martin. Further information not available.

Olive V. Rohrbough, the ninth child, was born October 21, 1853. She never married and died in Buckhannon December 26, 1912 at age 59.

Clark L. Rohrbough, the tenth and last child born to John M. Rohrbough and Matilda (Bott) Rohrbough, was born February 23, 1856 and died October 18, 1927 at age 71. He married Dr. Hulda Carpenter and they had four children:
(i) Otis Clark Rohrbough, who died in 1932.
(ii) Pearl Rohrbough. Further information not available.
(iii) Hazel Rohrbough. Further information not available.
(iv) Flossie Rohrbough. Further information not available.

Permelia Rohrbough, the twelfth child of Anthony Rohrbough and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough, was born April 22, 1811 in Upshur County. She married Abraham Reger, a son of John and Elizabeth Reger. Abraham Reger was born September 13, 1795 and died August 6, 1886 at age 91. He served in the war of 1812 and was promoted to Major for his conspicuous bravery. Permelia Rohrbough was his second wife. They moved to Illinois where several children were born to them. The histories of the children have not been made available to us.

Mahala Rohrbough, the thirteenth child, was born April 10, 1813 in Upshur County and died May 21, 1869 at age 56. She married John E. Love, October 27, 1831. We have no record of any children.

Abraham Rohrbough, the fourteenth child, was born April 10, 1815 in Upshur County and died July 16,
1871 at age 56. He married Julia Ann Dean June 25, 1837 when he was 22. We do not have the birth or death date of his wife.

Barbara Rohrbough was the fifteenth and last child. Some of the descendants of her brothers and sisters assume that Barbara died in infancy, for no records of her life have been discovered.

Although Anthony and Elizabeth (Sieman) Rohrbough died before the Civil War, their children lived during those times and many of them and some of their descendants witnessed the bitterness of such a war with its raids and clashes of arms, suffering and want. In raising such a large family, the lack of the necessities of life was, even before the war, keenly felt. For example, salt continued to be imported over the mountains by pack animals from the vicinity of Bull Town, Va., a long haul from the Buckhannon area. However, in 1839, Cornelius Clark, a farmer of Upshur County, began digging a well at Sago with a spring pole, and, at the end of three years' digging to a depth of 700 feet, tapped an inexhaustible spring of briny (salt) water, and was the first to manufacture salt supplies for settlers, including the Rohrbough families.

The first roads in what is now West Virginia followed old Indian trails, and such roads were not widened and improved until 1847. Progress was slow because many road workers were killed by Indians and farmers could not spare the time to leave their families and guard road workers. There were no banks, drug stores, clothing stores or theaters, etc., and each family even manufactured its own clothing. Trading with the Indians, who were becoming more friendly as time progressed, was done through bartering.

The first sawmill was not constructed in the area of the homes of our pioneers until as late as 1863, when Jasper Blosser managed to complete a small mill on Peck's Run. Charles Temple owned the first grain thresher, a chaff-piler, which was brought to the Buckhannon area in 1855.

Wholesale culture and manufacture of a fair brand of tobacco was attempted in 1862, in what is now Upshur County, W. Va., by Charles Brooks who came there from Harrison County, Va. Brooks sweetened his production with homemade sorghum and shipped the tobacco in hogsheds (containers resembling large barrels) which were transported on ox carts over tortuous roads. Present day photographs of the main roads were originally just as
winding but far more dangerous for the main reason that in Civil War times there were few protecting shoulders along the edges. The highways now are quite safe and motorists attending the 1963 West Virginia Centennial and for any other purpose will enjoy driving.

The next section of this report refers to Generation No. 3, headed by Simon Rohrbough, continuing the line of descendancy of the branch of the Rohrbough family being traced.
Horseshoe Curve on U. S. Route 50, north of Buckhannon, W. Va. is a treacherous spot in cold, icy weather.

Hairpin Curve on Laurel Mountain, U. S. Route 50, in West Virginia.
A portion of the horseshoe bend in Gauley River in Nicholas County near Richwood, W. Va. (Courtesy of West Virginia Department of Commerce.)
Back of this Gap to Right Nancy Hanks, Mother of Abraham Lincoln, was Born

The Devil's Saddle on U. S. Route 50, West Virginia. (Courtesy U. S. Forest Service.)

Blackwater Canyon, Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. (Courtesy U. S. Forest Service.)
Springtime brings masses of blossom color to the great apple orchards in West Virginia's eastern panhandle fruit-growing region. Natives and travelers from other states visit the orchards at this time of year. (Courtesy of West Virginia Department of Commerce, 1962.)

31-D
Anthony Rohrbough was born in Hardy county, Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac river, Nov. 15, 1766, and died in Upshur county, W. Va., July 27, 1860, aged 94 years 8 months and 12 days.

The deceased moved to the place of his late residence on the Buckhannon river, about one and one-half miles below where Buckhannon town stands in 1798. That new cultivated and fruitful valley was then an almost unbroken wilderness. But the cabins of the Hardy settlers found far between, were soon visited by the equally hardy pioneer Methodist preachers. Father Rohrbough, though not then a converted man had been reared under the influence of another creed, and with very decided prejudices against the Methodists but through the influence of his seriously awakened companion he was induced to hear Rev. Noah Fidler, an itinerant preacher of those days. He was deeply convicted of sin, and after a month's earnest seeking, on the 8th day of September 1804 at his own house, he and his wife near midnight were both happily converted to God. His former prejudices instantly melted away and from the fullness of his saved soul he shouted, "Glory to God! I'm a Methodist! glory to God! I'm a Methodist." He united with the church shortly after, and staid a Methodist until he died, a period of 56 years.

Soon after this the new convert's faith was put to the test, and a duty faithfully performed was amply rewarded. The time came for his annual or semi-annual trip east of the mountains to the vicinity of his former residence for salt, iron and other articles of domestic and agricultural use, which as the only mode of obtaining such necessities were to be brought on horseback by the early settlers that long distance through obscure forest paths. Brother Rohrbough on this occasion revisited his parents and kindred. The news of his having embraced what was regarded as a new and heretical religion had proceeded him. He was subjected to a close questioning. He bore the ordeal meekly and gave as best he could a reason of the hope that was in him. Spending the night before his return with a brother-in-law, he was invited for the first time during his visit to pray with the family. He was inexperienced and diffident and surrounded by some at least whose feelings were hostile to his faith, but in the strength of grace he resolved to do his duty. He knelt down to pray, and before he arose his sister was a weeping penitent and earnestly enquiring the way of life. Others from their near residences were attracted to the door and into the room; and the direct result, under God, of that family prayer meeting was eight heads of families experienced conversion, who for years afterward gave evidences that they had passed from death unto life. After the death of his wife in 1837, he earnestly sought to be more fully lost in the will of God and in October follow-
"Through faith in the atonement," as he was accustomed to express it, he professed to receive the blessing of entire sanctification. He was often afterwards heard to say that "the blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin." A few days before his death he exclaimed, "I believe in the atonement, it cleanseth me from all unrighteousness." It is the united testimony of those who knew him best that his profession was never from the time it was first made dishonored in his after life.

The last ten years of his life were spent in much feebleness both of body and mind; but there was one theme on which he could always be interested, however obvious he might be to others—Jesus and the gracious effects of "his atonement" in his own experience. A few days before his death his sight, hearing and other senses returned to him in their usual vigor, and with them the powers of his mind. He conversed with freedom on his favorite topics of Christian experience. "I knew," said he, "through faith in the atonement." "I have a home o'er yonder sky—

A home where pleasures never die."

And thus without a struggle—with scarcely a sigh—full of Jesus and of Christian hope, this venerable father in our Israel sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

Father Rohrbough was a good man, "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost." He was a good Methodist, ardently and firmly attached to the doctrines, usages, ministers and people of the church of his choice. Whether in good report or evil report he gave freely to the church his influence, his prayers, his labors and above all, the unceasing example of an unblemished Christian life. There were times when he with others was subject to no light test of his loyalty to God's people, and came even to the threatened loss of what men are accustomed to hold most dear. An inferior virtue would have succumbed to the demands of popular clamor. Not so with the subject of this sketch. Whether in storm or in calm he was steadfast and immovable from his pious conviction of duty and truth.

He leaves behind him 11 children, 120 grand children, one of whom, A.B. Rohrbough, is a traveling preacher in the W. Va. Conference—129 great-grand children, in all 260. Most of those who have attained to a sufficient age are professors of religion, and nearly all are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is scarcely necessary after this statement to add that while his strength lasted Father Rohrbough's family altar was never neglected, and one of the most unmistakable testimonies to the reality of his own piety is to be found in the abundant proofs of the saving grace of God among his numerous posterity. He lived to see the wilderness become a fruitful field. He lived to see the church, which at first gathered her small and feeble bands at long distances in the rude cabins of the emigrant, supplied with comfortable sanctuaries and a living ministry in almost every neighborhood; results to which his own unpretending but lifelong labors had contributed no small share. All honor to the memory of the noble men who by their patient toil and hardy faith have under God built up the goodly heritage into which we have entered.

Written by Gorden Battelle.
Simon Rohrbough, son of Anthony Rohrbough, headed Generation No. 3 of our descendancy being traced. Simon was born January 28, 1801 in Upshur County (then Virginia), and died there December 6, 1867 at age 66. Simon married Catherine Lorentz in 1827 in the same county, at age 26, and Catherine was born June 14, 1810, being only 17 when married. Catherine died in Buckhannon December 16, 1863 at age 53. Catherine's father was Jacob Lorentz and her mother was Rebecca (née Stalnaker) Lorentz. Her parents were married in 1803.

Both Simon and Catherine were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church as their parents had been before them.

Simon and Catherine never saw a railroad, because the first line reached their area in 1881, after their deaths. In their day and time, all travel was by stage coach and covered wagon. Candles and oil lamps were used until the first electric light plant came to the area as late as 1888. The first water system was not installed until the turn of the century, in 1904, nearly half a century after the couple had died. The first woolen mill was introduced in 1887, and a tannery was started in 1889. The first glass plant was not operated until the year 1903, after the discovery of oil and gas in West Virginia. The first oil and gas wells were drilled by the cable tool method, using crudely built wooden derricks for hoisting the pipe. The wells could then be drilled only to shallow depths. Glass tumblers, dishes and other tableware were then manufactured, and it became a growing industry.

Prior to that time, the first distillery that was operated was owned by Aaron Liggett, who ran it from 1853 to 1855. Nails sold for fifty cents per pound, and calico for fifty cents per yard in the days before the Civil War. In the financial panic of 1847, cattle sold for $2.00 and sheep for fifty cents a head. Cumberland, Md., far away over the mountains, was the first trading post of any size for the Upshur County merchants after the year 1840. Parkersburg and Clarksburg were then small growing communities, and several days travel was required to reach such points.

We shall now list and describe the fourteen children born to Simon Rohrbough and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough:
Rebecca Rohrbough was born in 1828 in Lewis County (then Virginia). Further records have been unavailable to us.

John Marshall Rohrbough was born in 1829. Further information has not been available to us.

Commodore Perry Rohrbough, the third child, was born April 15, 1832 in Upshur County and died in Salem, W. Va., April 6, 1901 at age 69 and was buried in the old Leonard Cemetery near Buckhannon. He married Mary Martha Hazeldon; however, we do not know the date. Mary Martha was born August 12, 1824 and died in Salem June 7, 1902 at age 78. She was buried beside her husband. The couple had the following children and descendants which we list briefly as more detailed histories will be reported under Commodore Perry Rohrbough's Generation No. 4, as he will head that one:

May Rohrbough, the first child, was born in 1856 and died in 1935 at age 79. She married James L. Smith who was born in 1846 and died in 1919 at age 73. The couple lived in Ashland, Ky., and had the following children and descendants:

(i) Jessie Smith, who married James J. Mead. They had three children:
   (a) James J. Mead, Jr.
   (b) Montague Mead.
   (c) Martha Mead Hallowell.

Further information regarding these children will be given under Commodore Perry Rohrbough's Generation No. 4.

(ii) John Lorentz Smith, the second and last child, was born July 16, 1883 in Buckhannon, W. Va., and died in Catlettsburg, Ky., December 16, 1960 at age 77. He married Mary Emily Russell (Tripp) August 10, 1936. They had no children.

Orr Lawson Rohrbough, the second child, was born April 15, 1862 in Buckhannon and died in Salem, September 22, 1948 at age 84. He is buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Salem. He married his first wife, Harriet Margaret (née Ware) in 1885 in Grafton, W. Va. She was born May 4, 1868 and died March 18, 1934 in Dayton, Ohio at age 66. As the couple were our direct line ancestors, their
personal histories will be reported under Generation No. 5. We are listing their children and descendants only briefly here, as they will appear in this record under future generations:

(i) Charlotte Lelia Rohrbough was their first child. She married Douglas Nathaniel Skinner and they had the following children and descendants:

(a) Mary Eleanor Skinner, who married Lee F. Capshaw. They have had no children.
(b) William George Skinner, who married Louise Christine Ditzler. They have had two children:
   (aa) Nancy Lou Skinner
   (bb) Shirley Ann Skinner.
(c) Frank Douglas Skinner, who married Anna Jean Gray. They have had two children:
   (aa) Douglas Gray Skinner.
   (bb) Mary Craig Skinner.

(ii) Gay Hazeldon Rohrbough was the second child of Orr Lawson Rohrbough and "Hattie" (Ware) Rohrbough. She married Charles Odbert Hathaway, and they had the following children and descendants:

(a) Dr. Charles O. Hathaway, Jr., whose first wife was Emily Dickerman. They had one child:
   (aa) Pamela Hathaway. The child died in infancy.

The second wife was Dr. Beulah M. Musgrove. They have had no children.

(b) Catherine Rowena Hathaway, who never married.

(c) Jeanne Hathaway, who married Lawrence J. Greenia. They have had three children:
   (aa) David Lawrence Greenia.) Twins.
   (bb) Steven Hazeldon Greenia.
   (cc) Nicholas Hathaway Greenia.

(iii) Fred Ware Rohrbough was the third child of Orr Lawson Rohrbough and "Hattie" (Ware) Rohrbough. He married Laurence "Lolette" (née Guimberteau) Rohrbough and they had the following children and descendants:
(a) Jacqueline Rohrbough, who married James Guy Williams. They have had four children:

(aa) James Guy Williams, Jr.
(bb) Phillip Ware Williams.
(cc) Jeffrey Howard Williams.
(dd) Cheryl Anne Williams.

(b) Paul Jacques Orr Rohrbough, who died in infancy.

(III) Alice Rohrbough was the third child of Commodore Perry Rohrbough and Mary Martha (Hazeldon) Rohrbough, and she died in infancy.

(IV) Lloyd E. Rohrbough was the fourth and last child. He was born in 1870 and died March 1, 1888 at the age 18. He was a bachelor. He had been in ill health for most of his life prior to his death.

(4) Calendar Rohrbough was the fourth child of Simon Rohrbough and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough. He was born September 1, 1834 and died in Kinmundy, Ill., September 11, 1909 at age 75. When a young man he did not have very extensive advantages in securing a good education, but he made the best of contacts in the business world beginning in Buckhannon where he was born, and when but 20 years of age, began teaching in the public schools. In 1857 he went to Hancock County, Ill., and taught in schools there until 1860, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Basco, Ill. He sold that business in 1862 and, as the Civil War was in progress, he organized Company "H" 118th Ill., Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a Second Lieutenant. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in October of the same year was commissioned Captain. He was a gallant soldier and the history of the war has rendered his name imperishable. On November 29, 1860 he had married Anna Maria Moore, the daughter of Andrew and Abigail Moore. Anna Maria Moore was born near Carthage, Ill., December 15, 1839 and was 21 at the time of her marriage. She outlived her husband and died December 31, 1924 at age 85 in Kinmundy at their home.

After returning from his career in the army, Calendar Rohrbough settled in Kinmundy where his life's work had commenced. He successfully followed the mercantile business for twenty five years. He was a leading civic worker as well,
and held several high offices in his community. He was a leader in the Masonic Order and was a staunch prohibitionist. He served as mayor and was a councilman in Kinmundy, and many other civic honors were bestowed upon him. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as Sunday School Superintendent for over forty years. A great concourse of people assembled to pay a last tribute of respect at the time of his death, and the services were of a memorable nature. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(I) Levi Calendar Rohrbough, the first child, was born in 1863 and died in 1946 at the age 83. He married Sarah King, and they had the following children:

(i) Frank Rohrbough, who died in 1914. He never married.

(ii) Elsie G. Rohrbough, who is a retired professor in English at the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City. She never married.

(iii) Helen Rohrbough, who died in 1950. She never married.

(II) Charles B. Rohrbough, the second child, was born September 1, 1866 and died July 13, 1947 at age 81 in Kinmundy. He married Annie Grove Watson on December 6, 1899 in Fairmont, W. Va., at age 33. Annie's father was William W. Watson and her mother was Mollie (Grove) Watson. Charles conducted a mercantile business in Kinmundy for many years and later became an official (Secretary) of the Building and Loan Association there, a position he held until May, 1947, shortly before his death. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(i) Ruth Watson Rohrbough, who did not marry. She lives in the family home in Kinmundy and commutes to work each day in Salem, Ill., where she is employed by a furniture company. Ruth was born in Kinmundy in 1900.

(ii) Virginia Rohrbough, the second child, married James W. Green. They live in Farina, Ill., six miles from Kinmundy. Virginia was born in 1914 in Kinmundy. The couple has the following children:
(a) Ruth Ann Green is attending Southern Illinois University.

(b) Charles Green is a freshman in high school.

(III) Helen M. Rohrbough, the third child, was born in 1868 and died in 1919 at age 51. She married Walter Morgan. They had no children.

(IV) Homer Lorentz Rohrbough, the fourth child, was born in 1869 and died in 1875, at age 6. He died of diphtheria during an epidemic.

(V) Louis Andrew Rohrbough, the fifth child, was born in 1871 and died in 1875, at age 4. He also died of diphtheria during an epidemic.

(VI) Freddie Milton Rohrbough, the sixth child, was born in 1872, and died in 1877 at age 5. This child died of double pneumonia.

(VII) Katherine Mary Grove was a daughter of a deceased sister of Calendar Rohrbough. He adopted his niece, and he and his wife raised her just as one of their own children. Katherine was born in 1869 and died in 1936 at age 67. Her mother was Elizabeth Ann (née Rohrbough) Grove, being the tenth child of Simon and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough. (The reader will find the mother listed below, as the tenth child, "10.")

(5) Asbury B. Rohrbough, the fifth child of Simon and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough, was born in 1836 in Upshur County. He served as the first Superintendent of Schools there, assuming his duties ten days after he was elected, on the first Thursday in April 1864. The first school of account in Buckhannon was the male and female academy, created by legislative action on February 1, 1847, before the Civil War. Other schools followed, and finally in the year 1890, what is now the West Virginia Wesleyan College was founded. Asbury B. Rohrbough was also a delegate to the Wheeling, W. Va., convention during the war, and voted for the separation of Western Virginia from Virginia. He became a Methodist minister and served in the church for 47 years.

(6) Jacob Miflin Rohrbough, the sixth child, was born in 1838. Further information is unavailable.

(7) George Marion Rohrbough, the seventh child, was
born September 9, 1839, but further information concerning his life is unavailable.

(8) Harriet Rhuama, "Aunt Hattie" Rohrbough, the eighth child, was born in 1841 and lived until the year 1936, when she died at age 95. One of her descendants, Katherine Wormley, to whom we refer again in this report, tells us that "Aunt Hattie" was a source of much information regarding the Rohrbough lineage, and visited back and forth from West Virginia to Illinois frequently. Much of the information in this report was accumulated by "Aunt Hattie" and passed on to younger descendants and, it is said, that she hoped that someone would write a genealogy and include her information in it. We are pleased to do so at this time.

(9) An un-named child was the ninth, a girl, born in 1842. She died in infancy.

(10) Elizabeth Ann Rohrbough, the tenth child, as previously mentioned was born in 1844 and died in 1872, at age 28. She married Jacob Grove and they had three children, including a three-year-old child (at the time of her mother's death), Katherine Mary Grove. The little girl was adopted by her uncle, Calendar Rohrbough. The list of children and descendants of Jacob Grove and Elizabeth Ann (Rohrbough) Grove is as follows:

(I) Mae Myrtle Grove, who married Oswald Parsons. Their children were:

(i) Miriam Parsons
(ii) Helen M. Parsons
(iii) Katherine R. Parsons
(iv) Dorothy H. Parsons
(v) Elizabeth Parsons

(II) Annie Grove, who married Eddie Redfield. They had no children.

(III) Katherine Mary Grove Rohrbough, the adopted child as previously mentioned, married Edwin Wormley. He was born in 1870 and died in 1957, at age 87. They had the following children and descendants:

(i) Lorentz Englehart Wormley, who was born in 1899. He is Supervisor of Education for the Department of Correction, and he and his
wife made their home in Sacramento, Cal.
They had two children and the following descendents:

(a) Lorentz Wormley, who is a dentist and lives in Yuba City, Cal.
(b) Phyllis Wormley, who married C. C. Adams. They live in Palo Alto, Cal.

(ii) Eugene Wormley, who was born in 1904 and died in 1937 at age 33.

(iii) Helen Katherine Wormley, who was born December 28, 1908, and lived for a while in Kinmundy, Ill., but who now lives in Upland, Cal. She is a Correctional Supervisor at the California Institution for Women, at Corona, Cal., a position she has held for five years as this is being written (1962). Katherine is also a genealogist of some note, and at this point we consider it fitting and proper that we break into the chain of descendancy of the Rohrbough family, and relate histories of her Wormley ancestors taken from family records and much of the data furnished by "Aunt Hattie."

Edwin Wormley, Katherine's father as previously stated, was born in 1870, the exact date being December 3, 1870. His birthplace was Kinsman, Grundy County, Ill. He died March 25, 1957 at age 87. The date of his marriage to Katherine Mary Grove Rohrbough was September 28, 1898. Katherine was 29 and Edwin 28 at the time of their marriage. Edwin had 57 years service with the Illinois Central R. R. Co. before his retirement.

Helen Katherine Wormley's grandfather was Englehart Wormley who was born in 1826 and died in 1877. He had married Caroline Rhinesmith at Ottawa, Ill., on October 28, 1863. He was a successful farmer near Ottawa.

Helen Katherine Wormley's great-grandfather was John Wormley, who was born in 1785, and died in 1873 at age 88. He was a farmer and land owner, and had married Mary Catherine Loy. She was born in 1787 and died in 1874 at age 87.

Helen Katherine Wormley's great-great-grandfather was Englehart Wormley, who was born March 7, 1755 and died August 15, 1827, at age 72. He is buried in Loysville, Penn. He married Mary Elizabeth Rupley. The records further show that he fought in the Revolutionary War in the 3rd Battalion, Cumberland County, Penn.
Helen Katherine Wormley's great-great-great-grandfather was Johannes Wurmle, and he was born in 1727 and died in 1789 at age 62. The lady he had married was Anna Maria, but the family name was not reported to us.

Further facts were developed by Helen Katherine Wormley, showing that Johannes Wurmle emigrated to America, sailing from Rotterdam on the ship "Patience." He landed at Fort Philadelphia on September 17, 1753, where he took the oath of allegiance as required by the colony. He settled in Lancaster County, Penn., where all of his children were born. He and the family moved from there to Cumberland County, Penn., in 1777 where he became the owner of about 600 acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna River, opposite the present city of Harrisburg, Penn. This land at his death was divided between his four sons, and the present town of Wormleysburg was founded by his son John on his grant of the land.

The reader will please note that Englehart Wormley married into the Rhinesmith family, by his marriage to Caroline Rhinesmith in 1863. Helen Katherine Wormley has now traced her Rhinesmith ancestors as follows:

Caroline Rhinesmith was born in 1821 and died in 1877. She is buried in the Martin Cemetery in Alma, Ill. Caroline was 56 at the time of her death.

Jonathan Rhinesmith, the father of Caroline Rhinesmith, was born in 1796 and died in 1867 at age 71. He is buried in Loysville, Penn. He had married Mary Magdeline Hetrick, who was born in 1804 and died in 1857 at age 53.

John Rhinesmith, the father of Jonathan, married a lady whose first name was Susanna, but the search has not revealed her family name or any further information.

Johannes Rhinesmith, the father of John, was born in 1727 and died in 1787 at age 60. He emigrated from Rotterdam, Holland on the ship "Edinburgh," whose captain was James Lyon. The ship landed at Fort Philadelphia, October 2, 1755. When Johannes Rhinesmith took the oath of allegiance to the King of England as all immigrants were required to do, he wrote his name as "Rensschmidt" and in the original ship's list his name is given as Johannes "Reinschmidt" with his age as 25. He was born in either Germany along the Rhine River, or else in German-speaking Switzerland.

The fact that there are Rhinesmiths in that part of Germany today would favor Germany as the land of his birth. After he arrived at Fort Philadelphia, he located in Northampton.
County, Pa., in the area that later became Lehigh County. He married a lady whose given name was Anna Mary, but her family name has not been traced, nor her birth date. The only known date is that of her death which was in 1819, or 32 years after the death of Johannes.

We now continue with the record of the children and descendants of Simon Rohrbough and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough as follows:

(11) Mary Catherine Rohrbough, the eleventh child of Simon and Catherine, was born in 1846 in Upshur County, Va. She married a Mr. Simpson but our research does not disclose his given name. The report shows that they had one child, but no name reported.

(1) Miss Gertrude Smith of Washington, D. C., recalls that the child was a daughter by name of Elsie Simpson, and Miss Smith was at one time acquainted with the family in Buckhannon. Miss Smith herself is a daughter of Mary Mandy (Rohrbough) Smith. The latter was a daughter of Isaac Rohrbough, son of George Rohrbough and Sarah (Davis) Rohrbough, as previously referred to under Generation No. 2.

(12) Laverne Amanda Rohrbough, the twelfth child, was born in 1849 in Upshur County, but no further information has been disclosed.

(13) Simon Elliott Rohrbough, the thirteenth child, was born in 1850 in Upshur County, but, likewise, no further information was given.

(14) Elsie Gray Rohrbough was the fourteenth and last child. She was born in 1852 in Upshur County and died there September 16, 1880 at age 28.

The photographs and documents that are reproduced in this report of ancestors were taken from originals loaned by Helen Katherine Wormley. Her kindness is appreciated in making these available for the benefit of our readers.

Honorable William Wallace Barron, Governor of the state of West Virginia was most kind in placing at our disposal several original photographs and historical data relating to Civil War history. The 1963 Centennial of West Virginia Statehood commemorates the admission to the union, the new state in 1863.
We next refer to Generation No. 4 that was headed by Commodore Perry Rohrbough, the third child of Simon and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough, thus continuing the line of descendancy.
MEMORIAL.

DIED,

AT HIS RESIDENCE IN
Buckhannon, West Virginia,
December 6th, 1867,
SIMON ROHRBOUGH, ESQ.,
In the 66th Year of his Age,
And 47th Year of his Connection with the M. E. Church.

Bro. R. was widely known among the Ministers of the West Virginia Conference, and will be remembered by a number of the older members of the Pittsburg Conference, who have enjoyed his hospitalities in other years. His conversion was so clear that he never doubted the willingness of Christ to save, even to the uttermost. His religion prompted him to duty, and his place was always filled in the class-room—social prayer meeting, and in the great congregation. He was a man of extensive information, but of all other books, the Bible was most highly prized by him. Truly "his delight was in the law of the Lord." He was a liberal supporter of the church in all of her enterprises, and now that he sleeps in the grave, his acts of charity are being felt in heathen lands as well as at home. He always loved the church of his early choice, and when such men as Rev. W. Smith, the lamented Battelle, and others, were defending the old church against the charges of the Southern Church, they could always rely upon Bro. R. with unshaken confidence. He was true to his country during the late war, and he remained true until the close of life. He served for many years in the capacity of Justice of the peace, and was always regarded as a true hearted honest man in all of his official proceedings. He enjoyed the full confidence of all our people, which fact was fully evinced at the time of his death.

He was unusually blessed in his family, and was permitted to see all of his children conveyed to God, and in the church of his choice. His companion preceded him four years to the better land, and now as we write they sing together "a new song before the throne."

His end was peaceful, and even triumphant, and he now rests from his labors. His remains were followed by a large concourse of people to the M. E. Church, where he had worshipped for so many years, and after the usual services were held, were interred in the family cemetery to await the resurrection of the just. May the family be unbroken in Heaven.

W. E. WILLIAMSON.

One of the original death notices as tribute to Simon Rohrbough, Esq., who headed Generation No. 3 of the Rohrbough descendancy. By courtesy of Miss Katherine Wormley.
Asbury B. Rohrbough and family in Fairmont, W. Va., in 1886. Asbury was a brother of Commodore Perry Rohrbough. Photography by Israel Forman. Courtesy of Miss Katherine Wormley.

42-B
Six of the seven sons of Simon Rohrbough as they were in 1890.
Front Row: Geo. Marion, Simon Elliott and Jacob Mifflin Rohrbough.
Back Row: Calendar, Asbury B. and Commodore Perry Rohrbough.

42-C
Back Row: Walter Morgan, Helen Morgan, L.C. and Sara, Chas. and Annie
Middle Row: Calendar, Frank, Anna Maria and Helen Katherine Wormley.
Front Row: Helen, Elsie, Ruth and Lorentz.
Commodore Perry Rohrbough, a son of Simon Rohrbough, headed Generation No. 4 of our descendancy being traced. He was born April 15, 1832, in Upshur County, and, as described in a previous section, died in Salem, W. Va., at age 69. He was the third of fourteen children born, as stated, to Simon and Catherine.

Commodore Perry Rohrbough married Mary Martha Hazeldon August 23, 1853 at age 21. She was born August 12, 1824 and was 29 when married. Her father was David Hazeldon and her mother was Margaret (nee Burr) Hazeldon. It is a matter of record that Margaret Burr was related to the famous Aaron Burr who figured in the duel with Alexander Hamilton as recorded in our history books. The duel took place on Blennerhassett Island in the Ohio River, near Parkersburg, W. Va. The Little Kanawha River flows into the Ohio near Parkersburg, not far from the spot.

Commodore Perry and Mary Martha lived in Buckhannon during the Civil War, and they witnessed some stirring times during raids and skirmishes that frequently took place in their County. They conducted a mercantile business, and sold many supplies to the armed forces. In one period of his life, Commodore Perry served as postmaster in the town, and was also a Methodist minister. After the war he and his family moved to Chicago where he conducted a small mercantile business, but did not succeed too well and came back to West Virginia. He and the family remained in Chicago from 1868 to 1870, and then located in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Some of the early history of West Virginia includes a record of county boundaries before the Civil War (then Virginia) and before the secession of Western Virginia from Virginia.

Upshur County was created from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis counties in 1851, by the General Assembly at Richmond, Va. In the year 1798, five years before Simon Rohrbough was born, his parents, with those of his brothers and sisters born up to that time, came from South Branch in Pendleton County, traveling in ox carts, and settled at the bend of the Buckhannon River, two and one half miles below the present city of Buckhannon, W. Va. The family was thrifty, and all the children were taught to work and help acquire lands, which they cleared and improved, causing the family to prosper to the degree of affluency.
It can also be said that in Commodore Perry Rohrbough's time, especially after the Civil War, times were difficult for the people who were rebuilding after the terrible destruction of homes, factories and other properties. Also, due to the lack of money, it was a common occurrence for people to lose their stocks, bonds and even insurance they had been carrying. These things happened to Commodore Perry Rohrbough. His son, Orr Lawson Rohrbough, endeavored to have his insurance reinstated; but, in those years, insurance regulations were very strict as to periods of grace allowed. Orr Lawson and other descendants have recalled the tight financial condition of our nation in those postwar years. After Commodore Perry lost all of his property of every kind and failed to prosper after his return from Chicago, he, with his wife, were compelled to spend the rest of their lives living with their son and his family in Salem. However, these venerable ancestors inherited much of the integrity and sturdiness of their forefathers as previously referred to in other portions of this report. They forged ahead despite the numerous losses suffered in prolonged wars with Indian tribes, as well as adversities during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars.

We believe it will prove of interest to the readers of this genealogy to know something of the early history of the new-born state that severed connections with the original colonial state of old Virginia.

The records show that the first land battle of the Civil War was fought at Philippi, W. Va., and further contests took place at Laurel Hill, Droop Mountain, Rich Mountain and Antietam. The latter place is near Shepherdstown. Gettysburg is within easy reach to the modern-day traveler.

It was at Point Pleasant, Va., that the Indians and Virginia frontiersmen clashed in the first battle of the Revolution, nearly a century before the Civil War. Many Rohrbough kinsmen fought and died; and history shows that the last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought at Wheeling (then Virginia), a town that became the capital of the new state of West Virginia in 1863. Charleston is now the capital.

Much of West Virginia is a wilderness to the present time, as the terrain is very mountainous and rugged. In the early pioneer days, trails had to be blazed to Kanawha Falls to seize the Mississippi Valley. Noble parts were played by Washington, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, George Rogers Clark and other border heroes over the early years. "Stonewall" Jackson, the world's greatest military strategist, was born in Clarksburg, only fifty miles from Buckhannon.
Ancient races left many works, such as the mounds at Moundsville and South Charleston, W. Va., and stone works along the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers. In such names as Monongahela, Capacon and Potomac, the Indians left their imprint on our maps. In fact, in many parts of the "Little Mountain State" Nature paints her pictures with sweeping strokes and with gorgeous colors. Seneca Rocks, Hawk's Nest, Grandview, Ice Mountain, Pinnacle Rocks, Lost River, Organ Cave, Image Rocks, Greenbrier Gap, the falls of the New Kanawha, Tygarts Valley and Blackwater, the valleys of the Greenbrier, South and Meadow Branches, Shenandoah, Potomac and Ohio offer endless variety, with new surprises and delights undreamed of by our early ancestors, who, as pioneers, settled there. Kate's Mountain, with its rare and lovely plants, is one of the many reasons why the state is of so much interest to the botanist. Cumberland Gap, long the gateway to the West, was named by Dr. Thomas Walker in 1750 for the Duke of Cumberland, son of King George III. A few years later Daniel Boone and a number of pioneers passed through the gap on their way to Kentucky. Throughout this beautiful area and stretching through West Virginia, nearly 2,000 flowering plants are known. Such plants as the box huckleberry, 6,000 years old, and the Kate's Mountain clover are very rare specimens. A climate rated by authorities as well-nigh perfect in temperature and average altitude combines with numerous mineral springs to make West Virginia an ideal health-resort state. We realize why our ancestors were attracted to such beauty.

In the early Civil War months, some of the early pioneers, including Rohrboughs and members of other affiliated families, were split into various factions. Some favored Virginia seceding from the United States, and such citizens were called Secessionists, and these quickly became enemies of those people who preferred to see western Virginia separate from old Virginia, so that a separate state could be formed. Throughout the counties, feelings ran high until in the first fighting around the town of Philippi, not far from Buckhannon, recruiting was done by both sides, and the townspeople found themselves to be very bitter towards their neighbors who took an opposite view. Even members of the same family often became bitter enemies. In fact, it was just that which brought on the bloodshed. Brothers fighting brothers, cousins vs. cousins, etc.

Union troops patrolled in the areas and many of the local citizens could be seen in the ranks. Railroad trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were frequently attacked and seized by the Confederates, and supplies of food and clothing as well as military supplies of the federal government were pillaged and sometimes burned. Fresh troops would be sent in by the government and these would drive the
Confederates back into the mountains, only to have the latter muster themselves for fresh attacks.

Prisoners taken by both opposing forces were often forced to occupy old buildings sometimes without roofs and many of the prisoners died of privations and even of starvation. Political figures in western Virginia decided to hold their meetings in the city of Wheeling, since they had broken away from obeying any orders from Richmond, the capital of Virginia proper. Wheeling soon became established and linked with federal headquarters at Washington, and slowly the area was occupied by Union troops with orders to push back, at all costs, any advances by the Confederates. But in the areas south of Wheeling, Fairmont and Clarksburg, many and frequent raids were made by the Confederates, and of course, Buckhannon was a focal point of such warfare. Many of the landmarks in and around the present city of Buckhannon testify to the destruction and it is said that roads were destroyed and bridges burned so frequently that farmers were obliged to drive their horses and mules through the fields, and they forgot that such things as roads ever existed.

Living descendants and relatives in Buckhannon and many who have long since moved to other states will say today that from reports of their ancestors who witnessed and participated in the war between the states there were no braver soldiers than those recruited in northwestern Virginia (now West Virginia). Many monuments have been erected to the soldier dead, and one has only to visit the old cemeteries, especially the Belington, old Heavener, Leonard and others to realize the quantity of tombs that bear inscriptions of our kinsmen that may be identified with whatever side they fought.

One of the saddest things about the war was that disease and privation took more lives than caused by the actual conflict. Also, sad from another standpoint is the fact that the troops destroyed not only private property in counties that had turned against their beliefs, but destroyed many of the vital records and statistics in court houses and libraries as well. This has made it extremely difficult to obtain complete records of our ancestry, and has necessitated our relying on personal histories retained by living relatives and descendants.

In the waging of that war, we understand that the town of Buckhannon, alone, was known to have changed hands at least a dozen times, and with each onslaught of opposing forces further damage was done to property. In fact, the townspeople too old or too young to fight made their living selling or trading produce to troops occupying the town, regardless of whether the blue or the gray.
Daniel D. T. Farnsworth of Buckhannon worked hard for the Union cause in Virginia and was elected to the House of Delegates which convened in Richmond early in the war in 1861. Farnsworth was the delegate that offered the first and only resolution for the formation of a new state, and favored the transfer of the seat of government to the city of Wheeling. He did that at the risk of his life. Finally, at the June session of that year, the resolution was tabled at a vote of 50 to 17; but at the re-convened convention in August, the ordinance forming "West Virginia" was passed, and Farnsworth was chairman of the committee presenting it. The new state was not admitted into the Union until June 20, 1863, on the third day of the legislature of the new state government, which convened at Wheeling, and a committee on state seals was appointed; one of those committee members being Farnsworth. On the 26th of September 1863, the seal as planned by Farnsworth was adopted.

The writer of this genealogy has a letter given him by his late father, Orr Lawson Rohrbough, from which we quote: "The A. B. Rohrbough referred to as the first school teacher (in Buckhannon) was my uncle, and he was a delegate from Upshur County to the Wheeling convention, and voted for the separation of Western Virginia from Virginia, which made him a political target during the Civil War, but he lived as a Methodist minister after that for 47 years." Orr Lawson Rohrbough was referring, of course, to his uncle, Asbury B. Rohrbough, who was the fifth child of Simon and Catherine (Lorentz) Rohrbough.

So it is, that each man had a story of those stirring times, and we do not feel that this genealogy would be complete without brief reference to their various expressions. Following the war, the state developed gradually, despite its physical handicaps in the way of rugged terrain, swift rivers and serious floods and it is a state well worth visiting and living in as well as being rich in tradition. White Sulphur, Old Sweet and Berkeley Springs are indeed rich in historic lore, but many other springs are also known. The state has an area of 24,181 square miles, and more blue grass than Kentucky. Its fruit belt is also world famous. The oil and gas fields are being revitalized and many new industries are locating in the state. The potential horsepower from the state's swift streams makes it the world's greatest powerhouse. Most of the state's streams provide fishing, although their depth or width may prohibit the operation of power boats; but, of course, the broad Ohio River accommodates ocean-going ships. The Kanawha River has 39 miles of navigable length and other rivers are partially navigable, such as, of course, the Potomac, Greenbrier, Guyan and others. Visitors and motorists attending the Centennial
celebrations will thoroughly enjoy the beautiful scenery and visiting places of historical interest.

The West Virginia Centennial Commission located in the State Capitol Building in Charleston, W. Va., has done a very good job in preparing the state for reception of thousands of visitors to the 1963 Centennial. As stated, West Virginia has been one of the "family" of our United States since June 20, 1863, when it became the thirty-fifth state of the Union. The classic and spirited West Virginia Centennial will warmly describe some of the great feeling of unity, devotion and pride that has grown with the state's identity as one of the "family" of fifty states.

The State Bird is the Cardinal. Male cardinal is bright red, female is subtle olive, browns, and gray, with some red markings. The Official Flower is the Rhododendron Maximum, and the Sugar Maple, the Official Tree, and the Black Bear, the State Animal. West Virginia's flag, adopted in 1929, bears a coat of arms, similar in design to the Great Seal.

Motorists and those visiting the state by other means of transportation, should include the following in their trips: Harpers Ferry area, open all year, on principal highway 340. This is known as the "Showcase Area," in Jefferson County. John Brown's stronghold was here in Civil War days, and buildings and battle markers have been restored so that visitors will truly say: "Here is where history lives."

Everyone has his own way to enjoy West Virginia's outdoor paradise - even from a camp site under the stars, from the terraces of a resort, from the rustic patio of a tourist log cabin or from the dining room picture window of a park lodge. All varieties will be found in abundance throughout the state. Also up-to-date highway maps will be found free at many vantage points on all highways. There are 29 State Parks and Forests, and free information is also being given to visitors by state agencies in booklet form. There are also pamphlets describing special events by writing: West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission, State Capitol Building, Charleston 5, W. Va.

Water skiing surrenders to boat racing on the Ohio River, and in fall and winter, snow skiing is popular at Bald Knob, Route 19-21; Cabin Mountain Route 32; Chestnut Ridge near Morgantown; Weiss Knob in northeastern W. Va.; Ogleby Park, Route 88; while during December through March the winterland festivals, ice skating and tobogganing excel.

We now continue our genealogy by introducing the children and descendants of Commodore Perry Rohrbough and Mary Martha (Hazeldon) Rohrbough:
ISSUE:
(1) May Rohrbough, the first child, was born in 1856 and died in 1935 at age 79. She married James L. Smith on June 29, 1875 at age 19. He was born in 1846 and was married at age 29. He was a harness maker and they made their home in Ashland, Ky., where he died in 1919 at age 73. They are both buried in Ashland. They had the following children and descendants:

(1) Jessie Smith the first child, married James J. Mead. They made their home in Pittsburgh, Pa., for many years, where Mr. Mead operated a large lumber business. He became a very influential businessman and civic leader. In later years, they made their home in Ridgefield, Conn. At this time we do not have their birth dates, and only the death date of Jessie, whose death occurred in September 1960. We have a record of three children born to the couple as follows:

(i) James J. Mead, Jr., who lives at No. 7 Peaceable St., Ridgefield, Conn.
(ii) Martha Mead Hallowell, Ashley House, Paget, Bermuda.
(iii) Montague Mead, No. 7 Peaceable St., Ridgefield, Conn.

(II) John Lorentz Smith, the second and last child, was born July 16, 1883 in Buckhannon, W. Va., and died in Catlettsburg, Ky., December 16, 1960 at age 77. He was a leading attorney at law in Catlettsburg and was one of the town's finest citizens and civic leaders. John married late in life: August 10, 1936. His wife was Mary Emily Russell (Tripp) Smith. John had waited until after the death of his mother to marry. John and Mary had no children. (John's grandfather was John L. Smith, and the latter was a great-uncle of Gertrude M. Smith of Washington, D.C. whom we have previously given honorable mention.)

Mary Emily Russell (Tripp) Smith was born in 1896 and died in Catlettsburg April 4, 1950 at age 54. She and her husband John are both buried in Ashland, Ky., alongside John's father and mother.

This information regarding John Lorentz Smith's death was furnished by his former secretary, Miss Clara Queen of Catlettsburg. She states that she obtained some of the information from his files and some from grave markers in the cemetery in Ashland. She indicated that Mr. Smith had been greatly interested in genealogy and had he still
been living when the writer’s inquiry came, he could have supplied much more information regarding his sister Jessie and her family, as well as personal histories of his own and theirs.

(2) Orr Lawson Rohrbough was the second child of Commodore Perry Rohrbough, who we have previously mentioned. Orr Lawson "Toss" Rohrbough's personal history will appear under Generation No. 5.

(3) Alice Rohrbough was the third child, who died in infancy.

(4) Lloyd E. Rohrbough, the fourth and last child, was born in 1870 and died March 1, 1888 at age 18. He was a bachelor.

We next refer the reader to Generation No. 5, headed by Orr Lawson Rohrbough and his first wife, Harriet "Hattie" Margaret (Ware) Rohrbough.
Commodore Perry Rohrbough and wife Mary Martha (Hazeldon) Rohrbough in Buckhannon, W. Va., about the year 1860.

May (Rohrbough) Smith, daughter of Commodore Perry Rohrbough and Mary Martha (Hazeldon) Rohrbough in Buckhannon, W. Va., about the year 1898.
At the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers is Harpers Ferry, W. Va., scene of the nation-rocking anti-slavery raid led by John Brown on the U. S. Arsenal in 1859. The famous area is being restored to that period and is under the supervision of the National Park Service. (Courtesy of West Va., Dept., of Commerce, 1962.)
Cabin Mountain Ski Area near Davis, W. Va. Nearby is Blackwater Falls State Park, open year-round with new 55-room lodge and 25 warm cabins. Little thought is given to the war that was. Today's skiing below the Mason-Dixon Line is a rapidly growing sport in West Virginia's higher elevations. (Courtesy of West Va. Dept. of Commerce, 1962.)
Orr Lawson Rohrbough was born in Upshur County, then Virginia, on April 15, 1862 and died in Salem, W. Va., on September 22, 1946, at age 84. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Chicago, where the family resided for a couple of years before returning to West Virginia in 1870 and later locating in Clarksburg, W. Va. He received some of his preliminary education in Buckhannon and Clarksburg after the Civil War and after West Virginia had become a separate state.

Due to the serious financial condition of his father, Commodore Perry Rohrbough, as previously mentioned in a preceding section, young "Toss" (as was Orr Lawson's nickname) decided to go it alone, and he applied for and obtained employment in Clarksburg with the Western Union Telegraph Company. There he learned the Morse Code and became so proficient in his work in that office that he accepted an offer from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to become one of their railroad train dispatchers in that company's office in Grafton, W. Va., and where the railroad shops are located. That was in the year 1876, when "Toss" was only 15.

"Toss" received his nickname, incidentally, from one of his childhood colored nurses who had said that he loved to be tossed on her knee to such an extent that she laughingly began calling him "Toss."

In the early years of railroading, many young men were becoming telegraph operators, but to be a "train dispatcher" at the tender age of 15 was another matter. "Toss" was very popular and was the youngest railroad train dispatcher in the entire nation ever to have held such a responsible position with any railroad. He was soon promoted to "Chief Train Dispatcher" and was responsible for, and entrusted with the lives of, thousands of passengers on trains along the main line of the railroad.

He signed some of the earliest train orders given to locomotive engineers and conductors for their operation of passenger and freight trains. Among his souvenirs, after his retirement, was an early train order dated 1892, of which his descendants have had copies made; one was sent to the president of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. who gave orders that it be placed in the company's museum in Baltimore Md., where it is on display as an early historical relic. Another copy of the order is shown on a succeeding page of this report, accompanied with an appropriate letter from the president of the railroad company.
The following is some early history of the period in which Orr Lawson Rohrbough lived:

Long before the days of motor vehicles on land or air planes (horse and buggy days), the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company opened up the fastest mode of travel then known between New York and other eastern cities and St. Louis, then considered the "Far West." The railroad greatly contributed to the growth of many towns and cities along the right-of-way, including, of course, those growing communities in intermediate states such as West Virginia.

Orr Lawson "Toss" Rohrbough, while Chief Dispatcher, was frequently called on to instruct young employees in the art of telegraphy and he spent some time in the towns of Salem, Cairo, Tollgate, West Union, Long Run and Central Station doing such coaching work, as well as maintaining his own job at Grafton. It was while he was located in Grafton that he met and married Harriet Margaret Ware. They were married in 1886; he at the age 24 and she at 18. Harriet’s nickname was "Hattie" and she was born May 4, 1868 in Grafton and died March 18, 1934 in Dayton, Ohio. The couple had been divorced several years before her death.

Her father, Robert Ware, was a Baltimore and Ohio R. R. locomotive engineer. Her mother was Emmaline Jordan (née Hicks) Ware. More details as to their personal histories, as well as for the other children of the family, will be reported further on in this report.

Orr Lawson Rohrbough became affiliated with the Masonic Order in West Union, in 1886, in the same year of his marriage. He continued as a member to the end of his life.

The first two children of Orr Lawson Rohrbough and Harriet Margaret (Ware) Rohrbough were born in Grafton. In 1889 the family moved to Salem, 36 miles west of Grafton on the main line of the railroad, where "Toss" had accepted a promotion as General Agent in charge of all freight, passenger service and express business. Salem was fast becoming a prominent oil and natural gas center. Geologists had traced the underground producing oil sands that were linked with similar sands discovered earlier in nearby Pennsylvania oil fields but many years after the first successful oil well drilled by Edwin L. Drake in Titusville, Penn., in 1859.

Whole train loads of oil-field machinery and pipe were being shipped into the Salem railroad yards, and the job of railroad agent was a very responsible one. Horses and mules were also being shipped in from the wilds of Oklahoma in express cars hauled by fast passenger trains. All trains stopped at Salem, night and day. The agent's commissions on
carloads of express were generally very handsome, thus aiding materially to balance the family budget.

Orr Lawson Rohrbough grew with the community and in 1905 he was elected mayor of Salem. The town became chartered and, under its incorporation, he succeeded in having the voters approve large bond issues so that, from the proceeds of the sale of bonds, the town was able to pave several of the main streets. Formerly, the street conditions were deplorable. At nearly all intersections, "stepping stones" or "marche-pieds," were sunk to enable pedestrians to keep out of the heavy mud. In bad weather this mud was caused by the heavy hauling of the oil field wagons having sometimes teams of as many as 20 horses and mules to each wagon, pulling heavy machinery through the streets.

Some of the early history of Salem shows that about the year 1790, a rude hunter's camp alone disturbed the Indian forest, and it was then that Samuel Fitzrandolph came from Salem, N. J., and purchased lands with an accompanying order to lay out the town of "New Salem." About forty families, thereafter, were recruited by Mr. Fitzrandolph and they traveled from New Jersey through the wilderness and stopped for a year or two in Pennsylvania and farmed for their existence and support. These people were of a religious order known as Seventh Day Baptists and they established a church of that denomination in Salem which has grown in membership over the years, and many of Samuel Fitzrandolph's descendants live in the vicinity. The family name was later changed from Fitzrandolph to "Randolph" and the town name also changed from New Salem to "Salem." The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was extended westward through Salem in 1854-1856. In 1860 the Methodist Episcopal Church was built, and with the Salem Baptist Church also constructed about that time, three religions were represented in the town. In 1863 Albert Flanigan, father of Mrs. Aaron Gains, built a store and residence; other business establishments were soon opened up by many residents who have descendants living in Salem today.

During the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's main line through Salem, Isaac F. Randolph kept a store in a plank house near R. W. Young's place. And then by contract with the railroad company, Randolph put up a depot building with rooms for his store, into which he moved his goods. In connection with his storekeeping, he attended to all the railroad, express and postal business of the town. In the course of a few years he was succeeded by Daniel F. Randolph, Silas C. Davis (father of Guy C. Davis), Fenton F. Randolph and J. M. Jeffers.
In President Grover Cleveland's first term, Levi B. Davis succeeded to the post office and he placed it in the hardware store of Henry Hawker, who later became postmaster under President Harrison. J. J. Flanigan succeeded him as postmaster, and later, on October 11, 1905, C. Lum Law was appointed, four years after the disastrous fire of December 13, 1901.


The hills referred to are the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Salem ranks well with other towns that are similarly situated, and is fortunate in being where several highways cross Route 50. Bus, railroad and airline facilities make Salem easily accessible. The area abounds in other natural resources besides oil and gas, having extensive reserves of lumber and coal. Dairy and beef cattle are the leading money earners for farmers. With a population of nearly 3,000 and home of the expanding Salem College whose scholastic population is not included in this figure, the town has much to offer. Most all of the popular civic and fraternal organizations and religious denominations are now represented. Nearby, rich, fertile farms, profitable businesses and friendly citizens make the area a perfect place for anyone to locate and live.

Orr Lawson Rohrbough with other "city fathers" helped build the town and, as previously stated, he was the first mayor. His mother, Mrs. Commodore Perry Rohrbough was an energetic member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while
Orr Lawson Rohrbough and his family were of the Baptist faith. He spent nearly his entire life working for the railroad company and the greater part of it was spent in Salem. We can not say too much of his whole-hearted devotion to the community and of the high esteem in which he was held by the town's citizens. His retirement in 1934 was an occasion of great joy to him. He was presented with gold watches and service pins by the railroad company, the telegraph company and the Masonic Order. In the latter, he had become a full-fledged Knights Templar Shriner and had taken the Scottish Rights degrees. All told, he had completed 50 years in the Masonic Order and more than 58 years with the railroad and telegraph companies. After the death of his divorced wife, in 1934, he married Atha Davis, a widow in Salem and she survives him in Clarksburg, W. Va., in a home for the aged. She was born on December 25, 1866 and was 68 when she married "Toss" Rohrbough; he was 72 on that occasion. Atha has now attained the age of 96 and her will provides that a double monument be erected for her and "Toss" in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Salem where she wishes to be interred by his side. It is in a plot adjoining their former dear friends' tombs: George H. Trainer and wife; "Uncle Mac" Davis; R. F. Davis and his wife Bertha.

Orr Lawson "Toss" Rohrbough's last resting place is atop one of the rolling hills from which a view of all Salem can be obtained, including the continuous passing of B. and O. railroad trains in the valley below, reminding his many living friends, who hear the trains' whistles of the man who helped build the community and of the faithful years he also toiled for his family and in assisting his daughter Charlotte, before her marriage, in raising the younger children, after the loss of their mother. Most certainly his memory will never be forgotten. All four of his children were born of his first wife. The childrens' personal histories and those of their descendants and affiliated families will follow in this genealogy under Generations 6, 7 and 8 in proper sequence.

It has been reported that many of the Rohrbough descendants, their families and friends are planning a visit to Salem and many other areas while attending the 1963 Centennial celebrations. All motorists and visitors are being encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity and visit their old friends and relatives in the "Little Mountain State."

The state of West Virginia authorities are arranging to make all visitors comfortable and to make the state's many historical spots and beautiful scenery available and with adequate road markers and travelers' information.

The reader will next be referred to the Ware and Zeck families, these being affiliated families.
Harriet Margaret "Hattie" (Ware) Rohrbough, first wife of Orr Lawson Rohrbough as she was in Dayton, Ohio, August 22, 1915.
Orr Lawson Rohrbough in Salem, W. Va., before departing for Europe with son Fred and family, May, 1929.

Orr Lawson Rohrbough in Salem, W. Va., at age 77
April 15, 1939.
Mr. O. L. Rohrbough,
Salem, W. Va.

My dear Friend:

Just received your letter of February 12th, concerning your retirement.

There is only one reason for my agreeing to your retiring at all - that is, that you may have time to go places and see things - and do things.

I have been in West Virginia since 1913, twenty years. During that time I know you have rendered first class service in every respect. You have always been willing to do anything to keep the Baltimore and Ohio in first place from a service and friendly standpoint. Fifty-six years is a long time to work for one company. That sort of a record with a railroad like the Baltimore and Ohio speaks for itself.

There is nothing I can add except this. I have always valued your friendship and if, at any time in the future, I can be of service, call on me. If you happen to get in this territory, don't fail to drop in to see me and may you live long and be happy.

Yours truly,

P.S. I suppose you will be coming around the passenger station about every third day to find out if the furnace is keeping the place warm, that the lights are O.K. and that the spigots are tight to avoid the waste of water running away without rendering service. Just as well, of course, that you keep an eye on Robey and the gang to see that things don't go wrong. They wouldn't be happy if you didn't.

Letter to Orr Lawson Rohrbough from his old boss, upon the occasion of the former's retirement after fifty six years of railroad service.

55-D
GENEALOGY

Rohrbough, Fred Ware

THE ROHRBOUGH FAMILY

Baton Rouge
1962

35.00

C. E. Hendricks
2231 Denver • Kansas City, Mo. 64127 • (816) 483-0691
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

C. W. GALLOWAY,
Vice President

Baltimore, MD.

April 15th, 1955

Mr. Orr L. Rohrbough,
129 W. Main Street,
Salem, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Rohrbough:

On your retirement from active service after fifty-five years with this company, I wish to congratulate you on the splendid record you have made and to express my personal appreciation.

The Company is not unmindful of the service rendered by its older men and it must be a source of deep satisfaction to you to look back at your record of many years and feel that it has been creditable - worthy of a man.

It is hoped that your retirement will mean many years of comfortable life and that you will always feel that you are one of the Baltimore and Ohio family.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Vice President.

Letter to Orr Lawson Rohrbough from Vice President C. W. Galloway on the occasion of the former's retirement after fifty-six years service with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train order signed in 1892 by Orr Lawson Rohrbough when he was Chief Train Dispatcher.
Mr. Fred W. Rohrbough
615 North Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rohrbough:

I am delighted to have yours of May 1, setting forth the interesting story of your father and his career with the B&O and your generous offer to forward an order covering the initial trip out of Grafton in 1892.

I would be delighted if you would send this historic piece to be added to our collection of orders carefully preserved in the B&O Transportation Museum here in Baltimore.

An appropriate card of inscription will be added noting you as the donor.

Would you please send the train order direct to Mr. Lawrence W. Sagle, Curator of the Museum, whose address is Room 1205 B&O Building, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

For the use of our Public Relations Department, I would appreciate it if you would tell Mr. Sagle your present business or professional connection in Baton Rouge and any pertinent reminiscences you yourself may have about the B&O.

Thanks again for your fine letter and generous gesture.

Sincerely yours,

Letter from H. E. Simpson, President of Baltimore and Ohio, Railroad Company relating to lodgement of old train order in company's museum.
Emmaline Jordan (née Hicks) Ware was born September 4, 1834, in Albemarle County, Va. Her father was an Englishman who owned a large plantation worked by a large number of Negro slaves, as was customary in those times. He also operated a small hotel in Charlottesville, Va. He personally did most of the buying of supplies in England, and made ocean trips in so doing as very little manufacturing was being done in the United States. Emmaline's father and mother raised four children. Her mother died when the children (all girls) were quite young, and an aunt kept house, assisted by a colored slave woman who taught the little girls to sew and cook. The father was very religious and helped teach his daughters the right way of life. The children memorized many idioms and proverbs, and Emmaline, in later years was often heard to repeat an old saying: "Idle hands are for the devil's workshop," her version of the old English proverb: "An idle brain is the devil's shop."

Emmaline graduated from the University of Virginia, and shortly thereafter, on November 18, 1852 at the age of 18, married Robert A. Ware. Their first two children were born in Charlottesville, where the first-born died in infancy. In 1857 the parents, with one child, moved to Piedmont, Va., and made their home there for a while, then moved to Clifton Forge, Va., and thence to Grafton, Va., where Robert became a railroad locomotive engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. After several years of hazardous railroading, he unfortunately met with a fatal accident in the Grafton yards. It was a very bitter cold night and ice had formed, making every locomotive and railroad car difficult to climb. There were no air brakes in those times, and the trainmen were obliged to tighten brakes by means of thrusting a stick through the spokes of a wheel on top of each car that corresponded with the brake shoes underneath the car. It was in this manner that Robert fell in the path of another train and, having had both legs amputated, died in a hospital soon thereafter. Emmaline was at home and before receiving the news of his death, said that she had already had a presentiment when a black fan had fallen from the wall as she was about to go to her kitchen to prepare the evening meal for her husband who was due from his run at about that time. But, as she measured the coffee spoon by spoon and the water cup by cup into the pot, she said that a voice said to her: "You have added one cup too many, for he will not drink that coffee." She dropped the pot and ran to the front of the house where the family was gathered waiting for their father, and moments afterward the messenger boy delivered the bad news. Emmaline was always a believer in mental telepathy and the sort, and being highly religious and truthful, it made quite an impression on all who knew her.
Emmaline, thus widowed, was left with a total of six small children out of the seven born. Railroad accident insurance in those years was very inadequate, and the little family had no means of a livelihood; but Emmaline, by her own exertions, largely through hotel-keeping, succeeded in rearing the children to manhood and womanhood. At the time of her death in Grafton, on December 31, 1917, she had attained the age of 83 and was the oldest resident in the community. She also enjoyed another distinction: that of being the last surviving charter member of the First Baptist Church of Grafton, in the organization of which she took an active part. She now rests in the Bluemont Cemetery in Grafton. Her children and descendants are as follows:

ISSUE:

(1) Kendall Ware, the first child, was born February 19, 1854 in Charlottesville, and died in infancy.

(2) Lelia Mildred Ware, the second child, was also born in Charlottesville. Her birth date was July 23, 1856 and she died in the spring of 1920, at Fairmont, W. Va., at age 64. She married Alexander Zeck December 12, 1877 at age 21. He was born July 1, 1852 and was 25 when married. He died in Morgantown, W. Va., in 1937 at age 85. Prior to his marriage he had been a locomotive engineer on the Wheeling Division of the B. and O. railroad and he continued in that work until after the marriage when he became a plumbing contractor, and taught his son Fred that business. The two children born to the couple and their descendants are as follows:

(I) Fred Van Zeck, the first child, was born February 18, 1879 in Grafton and died May 19, 1960, in Morgantown at age 81. He married Mayme McClure, who was born June 4, 1885 in Parkersburg, W. Va., and her parents were William and Nell McClure. Fred and Mayme were married at Oakland, Md., on February 18, 1905. Fred was 26 and Mayme 20. After residing a while in Grafton, they moved to Morgantown in 1916, where Mayme now resides, a widow. She is near many of her children and descendants. They are listed as follows:

(1) Hilda Virginia Zeck was born September 9, 1912 in Grafton. She married Chauncey M. Price in Cumberland, Md. He was born in 1905 and died in Morgantown in 1951 at age 46. Their children and one grandchild are as follows:

(a) John C. Price was born October 22, 1936 in Morgantown. He and his wife had one child:
(aa) Genia Price, who was born July 13, 1961.

(b) Mary Penelope Price, the second child, was born June 7, 1940 in Morgantown.

(c) George Frederick Price, the third child, was born March 6, 1943 in Morgantown.

(After the loss of her first husband, Hilda Virginia (Zeck) Price married again in 1953. Her second husband is Robert Whiteley.)

(ii) Richard Alexander Zeck, the second child of Fred Van Zeck and Mayme (McClure) Zeck, was born September 23, 1913 in Grafton. He married Mary Nancy Hamman, who was born April 27, 1913 in Morgantown. The couple had one child:

(a) Frederick Van Zeck II, born July 13, 1949 in Morgantown.

(iii) Lelia Alexina Zeck, the third child, was born January 13, 1916 in Mountain Lake Park, Md. She married John V. Schafer, Sr., in Waynesburg, Penn. He was born January 29, 1912 and died in February 1961 at age 49. They had the following children and descendants:

(a) John V. Schafer, Jr., born May 19, 1935. He graduated from West Point Military Academy June 4, 1957. He and his wife had the following children:

(aa) John Michael Schafer, who was born May 16, 1958.

(bb) Susan Schafer, who was born March 21, 1960.

(b) Melinda Zeck Schafer, who was born September 8, 1939 in Morgantown.

(Lelia Alexina Zeck was married again, January 12, 1962, to John Laing.)

(II) Hazel Pansy Zeck, the second and last child of Alexander and Lelia M. (Ware) Zeck, was born June 30, 1883 in Grafton, and died June 7, 1948 in Parkersburg at age 65. She married John Thayer November 24, 1904 at age 21. John was born August 27, 1874 in Warrenton, Va., and he was 30 when married. He died in Miami, Fla., February 1, 1951 at age 77. Pansy had studied voice at Peabody Institute in Baltimore and had a good contralto
voice. In their early days in Grafton, Pansy and John were very popular and John Thayer was a very valuable employee of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Company. The couple lived in Baltimore for a while where their only child was born. John was promoted to an executive position with the railroad company and at one time maintained offices in New York City. In 1915, after returning to Grafton on transfer, the family moved to Fairmont, W. Va., where they lived until 1923. In that year they moved to Parkersburg and remained there until Pansy's death in 1948. At the time of her death she was 65, as previously mentioned. Their only child, a daughter, is

(i) Helen Zeck Thayer, born July 28, 1906, in Baltimore. She lived mostly in West Virginia cities in her youth, and obtained her preliminary education with college degrees. She married Richard E. White in 1924, at the age of 18. A son was born to the couple in 1926. Subsequently, in 1932, the couple was divorced, and Helen went into nurses' training in White Plains, N. Y., and became employed by Standard Oil Company (N. J.) in 1938. She was employed in that company's large oil refinery in Aruba, an island in the Netherlands Antilles, off the coast of N. W. Venezuela, South America. Helen left there in April 1950 and married Joseph Jackson "Jack" Delatush November 24, 1950 at age 44. Jack was born July 3, 1911 and was 39 when married. Helen and Jack now make their home in Lantana, Fla. As previously stated, Helen and her first husband had one child. He and his family are reported as follows:

(a) Quentin Marburg White was born June 3, 1926. He was in the U. S. Air Corps for two years and graduated from Lehigh University in 1949 at age 23. He married Elaine Harper September 2, 1950 at age 24. The couple had no children but adopted an 8-month-old baby boy:

(aa) Gregory Harper White.

Quentin Marburg White is now manager of the Press Division of Stokes Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, Penn. He and his family reside there.

(3) Herbert Ware, the third child, was born June 15, 1859 and lived in Clifton Forge, Va., where he was
married; the couple had two children, both girls. The name of the wife and marriage date have not been made available. The two children are as follows:

(I) Hallie Ware, married in Clifton Forge; her husband became an invalid. Their birth dates and marriage date have not been made available.

(II) Herbert Ware, the second girl born, with same given name as her father, went by the nickname "Gitz"; it is not believed that she married, but that also is unconfirmed.

(4) William Farrell Ware was the fourth child, and he was born May 25, 1861 in Grafton. He became employed as a machinist in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. In early youth, he had left Grafton and worked for a railroad in the New England states, where he unfortunately had a leg amputated in a railroad accident. Farrell followed railroad work all his life until retirement. He had married Anna Breedlove, who preceded him in death in Grafton on April 6, 1936. Farrell died in Grafton on September 3, 1955 at the ripe old age of 94. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(I) William Farrell Ware, Jr., who was born February 13, 1901 in Grafton and died there in a fatal automobile accident on June 30, 1924. He had never married.

(II) Irene Ware, the second child, was born December 10, 1901 in Grafton and married Marion Nassco. They have one daughter and live in Baltimore, Md.

(i) Patricia Ann Nassco, who was born October 3, 1935. She married Jack Shriver. They had two children, both sons:

(a) John Wm., III. He was born in 1956.

(b) Thos. Marion. He was born in 1959.

(III) Hallie Louise Ware, the third child, was born June 26, 1904, in Grafton and married Orville Thomas. They have one son and three daughters and live in Hopewood, Pa.

(i) Orville Thomas, Jr., who was born October 12, 1925. He married Eloise Dixon. The couple had one child, a son:
(a) David Thomas, who was born March 13, 1960.

(ii) Jerry Lee Thomas, the second child, was born August 6, 1930. She married James Holman, and they had two girls and one boy:

(a) Brenda Holman, who was born in 1951.
(b) Gail Holman, who was born in 1957.
(c) Gregg Holman, who was born in 1959.

(iii) Joan Colben Thomas, who was born March 22, 1935. She married Gordon C. Whitacre, Jr. The couple had one child:

(a) Brad Thomas Whitacre, who was born in 1958.

(iv) Emma Mayme Ware, the fourth and last child, was born January 29, 1911 in Grafton and married Charles R. Isner. They live in Grafton and have the following children and descendants:

(i) James Isner, who was born September 30, 1934. He married Charlene Simmons who was born December 16, 1938. The couple have two children, both sons:

(a) James William Isner, who was born July 10, 1958.
(b) Jeffrey Walter Isner, who was born February 3, 1962.

(ii) Richard Isner, the second child, was born May 3, 1939. He married Susan Francis Mick who was born January 24, 1940. The couple had one child, a girl:

(a) Kimberley Sue Isner, who was born June 7, 1961.

(iii) Paul Isner, the third child, who was born December 17, 1945.

(iv) John Isner, the fourth child, who was born July 8, 1948.

(v) Rebecca Ann Isner, the fifth and last child, who was born January 11, 1949.

(5) Emma Ware, the fifth child, born to Robert A. Ware and Emmaline Jordan (Hicks) Ware, was born October 20, 1864 and died in Grafton on November 14, 1936 at the age of 72. In early youth she was very ill.
with scarlet fever, which left her deaf and speechless. Emma attended the West Virginia State school for mutes at Romney. It was there that she met her future husband, David R. Hudspeth. They were married in Grafton and lived there for a few years, where Dave operated a shoe repair shop. Later they moved to Romney to work on a small farm owned by Dave's people. David Hudspeth died in Romney in 1928 and Emma returned to Grafton where she lived as a widow until her death. The couple had no children.

(6) Edward Ware, the sixth child of Robert A. Ware and Emmaline Jordan (Hicks) Ware, was born August 10, 1866 and died in Grafton March 17, 1950 at age 84. He married Rosella Cassell who preceded him in death in 1934. The couple had the following children and descendants:

(I) Francis Ware, the first child, who was born July 18, 1890 and married William H. Shafterman. We do not have his birth date, but he died in Grafton March 15, 1962. Although Francis is a widow, she is comforted by the following children and descendants:

(i) Robert Shafterman, the first child, was born November 1, 1910. He married Mary Louise Hawkins and they have one child:

(a) Linda S. Shafterman, who was born January 4, 1945.

(ii) Charles Richard Shafterman, the second child, who was born January 2, 1922. He is unmarried and lives with his mother.

(iii) James Frederick Shafterman, the third child, who was born August 11, 1928. He married Katherine Ann Gainer. They have three boys and one girl:

(a) James F. Shafterman, who was born December 26, 1951.

(b) David Marshall Shafterman, who was born January 15, 1953.

(c) Joseph Bryan Shafterman, who was born February 21, 1956.

(d) Laurel Ann Shafterman, who was born December 26, 1961.
(iv) Mildred Elizabeth Shafferman, the fourth and last child, who married Francis Joseph McQuillan. They have one boy and two girls:

(a) Michael McQuillan, who was born November 7, 1951.

(b) Margaret McQuillan, who was born October 9, 1953.

(c) Katherine McQuillan, who was born April 17, 1956.

(II) Alberta Ware, the second child, was born July 5, 1891 and died in 1939 at the age of 48. She had married Harold Powell and they had one son and one daughter:

(i) Harold Powell, Jr. Birth date not reported.

(ii) A daughter. Report shows she died in 1956. (Harold Powell, Sr., died in 1961.)

(III) Lelia Ware, the third and last child, was born July 3, 1896. She married George O'Donnell and they live in Washington, D. C. They have two sons:

(i) Thos. Edward O'Donnel, born March 7, 1926.


(7) Harriet Margaret Ware, the seventh and last child of Robert A. Ware and Emmaline Jordan (Hicks) Ware, was born May 4, 1868 in Grafton and died in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 66. She was the first wife of Orr Lawson Rohrbough whom she married in Grafton in 1886 at the age of 18. The couple thus became our direct line ancestors of this particular branch of the Rohrbough family being traced. They represent and head Generation No. 5 in the lineage. All of Orr Lawson Rohrbough's children were born to his first wife, as follows (More details will appear in Generation No. 6.):

(I) Charlotte Lelia Rohrbough, born September 8, 1887 in Grafton. She married Douglas Nathaniel Skinner, and they have three children and several descendants.

(II) Gay Hazeldon Rohrbough, the second child, was born in Grafton on June 5, 1889. She married Charles Odbert Hathaway and they have three children and descendants. Charles, her husband, died in 1936.
(III) Fred Ware Rohrbough, the third child, was born in Salem, W. Va., on July 21, 1895. He married Laurence "Lolette" Guimberteau and they had two children; a son and a daughter. The daughter is the only one living, of the children. Mrs. Rohrbough also died in 1952.

(IV) Robert Rohrbough, the fourth and last child, was born in Salem on May 27, 1898. He married Billie Grace Collins. They have no children.

54-A
50th wedding anniversary celebration of Fred Van Zeck and wife Mayme (Mc Clure) Zeck in Morgantown, W. Va., St. Paul Lutheran Church, 1955.

Fred Van Zeck and wife Mayme (Mc Clure) Zeck in Morgantown, W. Va., in year 1955 about the time of their 50th wedding anniversary.
Pansy (Zeck) Thayer, mother of Helen (Thayer) Delatush, in 1940.

Helen Zeck (Thayer) Delatush and her husband J. J. Delatush in 1959.

Quentin Marburg White, son of Helen (White) Delatush, 1961.
Helen Zeck Thayer at age 4, with grandmother Lelia Mildred (Ware) Zeck in Mountain Lake Park, Md., on vacation July, 1910.
Irene (Ware) Nassco of Baltimore, Md., with Emma Mayme (Ware) Isner's grandson James William Isner and daughter Rebecca, in Grafton, W. Va. (1959)

James Isner, son James William and wife Charlene (Simmons) Isner, as they were in Grafton, W. Va., in 1959.
Emma Mayme (Ware) Isner, Chas. R. Isner, Charlene (Simmons) Isner and James Isner in Grafton, W. Va., celebrating James and Charlene's wedding in 1957.

Richard Isner at age 20, in Grafton, W. Va., year 1959.
Charlotte Lelia Rohrbough, in the direct line of descendency in the Rohrbough genealogy being traced, was the first child of Orr Lawson Rohrbough and Harriet Margaret (Ware) Rohrbough. Charlotte was born September 8, 1887 in Grafton, W. Va. When a young girl, she and the family, including a younger sister Gay Hazeldon Rohrbough, moved from Grafton to Salem, W. Va., a distance of 36 miles, as Orr Lawson had been transferred there by his employer, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The family lived for a few years in a home furnished by the railroad company, facing Main Street in Salem, only a short distance from its passenger and freight depot. Charlotte's two brothers, Fred Ware Rohrbough and Robert Rohrbough, were born in that home. Their memories of that site recall that on a cold midwinter night, December 13, 1901, their home, along with nearly the whole town, was destroyed by a wind-driven fire. With the help of some neighbors, the family saved a few belongings, including the girls' piano which, although slightly damaged, was soon made as good as new by the factory. (Charlotte was not to know, until in later years, that two of her children, Mary and Frank, would learn to play on that very same piano.)

Charlotte was educated in the Salem schools and graduated with honors from Salem High School. In those years she was given employment during summer vacations and once, for a whole year steadily, in the office of the railroad company. She soon caught up with her studies, however, after leaving her school work for a while, and attended Salem College which was, and still is, one of the finest colleges in the state of West Virginia. Being busy did not prevent Charlotte from finding time to study music, and she became a very accomplished musician, chiefly at the piano. In fact, she was selected to play in the choir of the Salem Baptist Church, as well as part-time in a local theater.

She had become an early member of the church as a young girl. Her original church letter has been transferred many times to other Baptist churches, wherever she has lived, and at present she is a member of the Okmulgee, Okla., Baptist Church, where yes, you guessed it, she frequently plays in the choir, among other church duties.

Before leaving Salem, Charlotte had become a full-time employee in the offices of the railroad company, and her experience was broadened in the business world, making her a most valued employee as well as civic worker and church worker.
Even with so much of her time thus occupied in such undertakings, she did not overlook serving as a mother to her two small brothers after the loss of their mother. Charlotte was assisted in this responsibility (after her sister Gay's early marriage) by her faithful grandmother, Emmaline Jordan (Hicks) Ware, who resided in Grafton but who came to Salem very often and lived with the family in Salem for months at a time, over a period of years. "Grandma" Ware was a most lovable person and she and Charlotte, who herself is most lovable, more than took the place of the children's own mother.

On December 2, 1914, Charlotte married Douglas Nathaniel Skinner, an executive of the Modern Window Glass Company in Salem; she at the age 27 and he at the age 33. Douglas was born in Middleport, Ohio on July 12, 1881 and the family lived in Cincinnati before his mother died, at which time Douglas was about six years old. His mother was Mary Louisa Smith who was born April 18, 1859 and who died February 23, 1888 at the age of 28 in Cincinnati.

Douglas' father was Frank Paine Skinner, who was born June 8, 1854 in Windsor, Vt., and who died January 12, 1908 at age 54 in Shelbyville, Ind.

Oscar Skinner, the father of Frank Paine Skinner, married Georgiana Paine. Oscar was born January 1, 1830 and died December 2, 1894 at the age 64; and Georgiana was born February 10, 1836 and died April 21, 1908 at age 72.

We obtained a brief sketch of Georgiana Paine's ancestry which although some dates are missing, shows some good work on the part of Leland F. Paul, one of Douglas' cousins:

1st Generation - Sir Thomas Paine
2nd Generation - Edward Paine
3rd Generation - William Paine
4th Generation - Anthony Paine
5th Generation - William Paine
6th Generation - Edward Paine, born November 16, 1692 and died at about the age of 65.
7th Generation - Jesse Paine, who was born April 18, 1724 and who died January 29, 1784 at age 60.
8th Generation - Isaac Newton Paine, who was born March 18, 1759 and who died December 13, 1848 at age 89.
9th Generation - Jesse Paine, who was born August 28, 1798 and who died in 1886 at age 88.
10th Generation - Georgiana Paine who lived to be 72 as previously stated.

The transcript shows that one of the earlier Edward Paines came to the New World on the sailing vessel "Increase"
with Robert Lee, her master. The ship sailed from London in April 1635 and landed in Boston in July 1635. Edward and a brother brought the highly prized ARMORIAL ENSIGN, their COAT OF ARMS of Paine Market Boswick, County of Leicester and County of Suffolk, where they lived before coming to America. The Paine family descended from the "North Men"—(Normans.)

On July 4, 1639, Edward and his brother took up residence in Watertown, Mass., and procured a grant from the Legislature to obtain land at Ipswich, Mass., with permission to settle a village there. They did much to settle western Massachusetts. Edward Paine had iron works at both Lynn and Branthree, Mass., and lead mines in New Haven, Mass.

The record further shows that after the marriage of Georgiana Paine with Oscar Skinner, they had a daughter, Nellie Skinner who married Arthur Fox, but their birth and death dates were not included. As stated, Frank Paine Skinner, Douglas Skinner's father, had one sister, Nellie Skinner, whom Douglas remembers well.

Douglas Nathaniel Skinner went to Pomeroy, Ohio to live with his Uncle Will Downie and Aunt Nora Downie, and that is where Douglas spent his early youth. The Ohio River flows adjacent to that city and in those years it often overflowed its banks, covering many square miles of the area, causing heavy loss of life and much property. Jane Louise (Downie) Smith, a cousin of Douglas', still lives in Pomeroy. Her husband died several years ago.

Douglas' grandfather on his maternal side was Thomas Jefferson Smith, who was born April 1, 1825 and died October 10, 1864 at age 39. Thomas Jefferson Smith married Jane Van Vorhees Earhart. She was born November 14, 1837 and died July 12, 1900 at age 63.

Both of Douglas' grandfathers were captains in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Starting in his early life, Douglas obtained a fine education in Ohio, fitting him for his future career in the business world. He held many responsible positions, chiefly in the glass business. The discovery of natural gas deposits in West Virginia and some adjoining states was a boon to the glass industry as a clean fuel. Consequently, many glass plants were built in towns and cities that were accessible to good rail and river transportation.

Douglas worked in Sistersville, W. Va., New Martinsville, W. Va., Fairchance, Pa., Streator, Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, Caney, Kan., Salem, W. Va., Shreveport, La., and Okmulgee, Okla., where he now resides with wife Charlotte.
When Douglas arrived in Salem, W. Va., for the first time, he joined the Modern Window Glass Company as an executive, where already a plant was operating, by name of Salem Co-operative Window Glass Company. Prior to the advent of those two plants, the town of Salem's industrial position was practically nil, except for the oil and gas business; however, as early as 1905 the Salem Window Glass Company had located there. An opportunity for the city fathers to have that plant arose in the summer of 1905 and no time was lost by the monied citizens of the town in securing its location there. In order to secure it, $20,000 in stock was subscribed by the citizens and the site upon which the Rand Lamp Chimney Factory stood was turned over to the new company. The building of the plant had occupied several months' time and the plant was not ready to blow glass until in September. After that it made progress and was soon operating steadily and turning out an excellent quality of glass as known in those days. The company employed between 125 and 150 men in 1906 and its payroll was in the neighborhood of $15,000 per month, which amount was considered quite high at that time.

The Crosby-McBride Lamp Chimney Company was also operating in the west end of Salem at that time and employed 20 men. That little plant was operated by Richard Crosby and Thomas McBride, both of whom were lamp chimney makers of many years' experience; they having been connected with the Rand factory, and after its collapse, they operated the plant in a small way under the name of Salem Lamp Chimney Company.

After the marriage of Douglas and Charlotte in Salem, all eyes were turned toward the South, where flush oil and gas production was being obtained, and glass plants had been built. Their first child, Mary Eleanor Skinner, was born December 15, 1915, and soon thereafter, the little family moved to Shreveport, La., where Douglas assumed an even more responsible position as Secretary-Treasurer with another window glass plant owned and managed by some of the same officials who had likewise moved from West Virginia. Among these were several who had learned the glass trade before emigrating from Europe.

Douglas Nathaniel Skinner and Charlotte Lelia (Rohrbough) Skinner have the following children and descendants:

(i) Mary Eleanor Skinner, the first child, was born December 15, 1915 in Salem, W. Va. In August 1916, she moved from there with her parents to Shreveport, La., where she received the first five years of her schooling. In 1927 the family moved from Shreveport to Okmulgee, Okla., where Mary graduated from high school and from Okmulgee Junior College. After graduating from Junior College
Mary entered Soulé College in New Orleans, La., where she completed a secretarial course. While attending school in New Orleans she found the course of instruction given as being much superior than in some business colleges she had visited in Okla., and she took a great interest in reading books in the large public library of New Orleans which was quite near the college.

Mary was always very studious and she spent some time also in visiting the museums and places of interest with her cousin Jacqueline Rohrbough, daughter of Fred Ware Rohrbough and Laurence "Lolette" Rohrbough, with whom she resided.

After the Rohrbough family moved from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, La., Mary found employment in Baton Rouge as a stenographer and succeeded very well and the experience was worth a great deal to her. She decided to remain in that work (a government agency) for a while and during part of the year, 1943, she also had opportunity to visit libraries. In Baton Rouge she lived in the home of her aunt and uncle, Laurence "Lolette" and Fred Ware Rohrbough, and their daughter Jacqueline. Upon returning to Okmulgee, Mary was employed in a bank. She later assumed a secretarial position with an oil company in Okmulgee, and from there she moved to Tulsa, where she was similarly employed by an oil company. Mary married Lee F. Capshaw on May 4, 1946 at age 31, and they now live in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mary is active in civic affairs and is Regent (1960-1962) of the Corpus Christi Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They have no children.

(ii) William George Skinner, the second child, was born on April 10, 1920, at Shreveport, La., and he received some of his preliminary schooling in the Shreveport schools. In 1927 the family moved to Okmulgee and William resumed his school work and graduated from Okmulgee High School in 1938 and then attended Okmulgee Junior College for one year.

William went on further with his education at the University of Oklahoma for four years and received his B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering in May 1943.
On June 13, 1943, he joined the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Okla., and went directly to O.C.S. at Aberdeen, Md., for training, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in September 1943. William served in 12 army camps before going overseas. He met Louise Christine Ditzler, his future wife, while he was stationed at Columbus, Ohio. She was employed at the time by T.W.A. Airlines. From Columbus he was transferred to New York and left for overseas duty in September 1944. He saw active service in France, England, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany and Scotland. The U. S. Army engineers were very vital to the type of warfare being carried on in that part of the world, and with William's specialized training and experience, he was held in high esteem by all his comrades. He was promoted to the rank of Captain and when the general orders for demobilization of troops came through, William left Europe in July 1946. He had met his future wife, as stated, and correspondence was exchanged by the couple and his first stop after reaching the United States was to visit Louise and her family in Johnstown, Pa., and then to his home in Okmulgee and was, of course, welcomed home with high enthusiasm. William gradually became accustomed to civilian life, after such long service in the armed forces, and accepted a position with the Lee C. Moore Corporation in Tulsa where he worked for a time to gain experience.

William left for the east, and married Louise in Johnstown on November 26, 1946. Her father is Merrill Augustus Ditzler, and her mother is Ethel June (Strayer) Ditzler.

Louise Christine Ditzler was born October 24, 1921 in Johnstown and obtained her preliminary education there, graduating from Dale High School in 1939. She then attended the Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio, and graduated in June 1943 with a B. A. degree in Home Economics.

The young couple decided to cast their lot in Oklahoma, and William accepted a position with the Mid-Continent Supply Company in his chosen field of engineering. They lived for a while in Tulsa and then were transferred to Paul's Valley, Okla., where a good opportunity was offered in learning machine supply parts and their various uses for service in the oil and gas industry. They made friends in each place and among these, a pet dog which they promptly named "PV," or in full: "Paul's Valley," the name she answers to.

Their next assignment was at the company's headquarters in Fort Worth where they purchased a home, not
realizing that they were soon to be transferred from there to El Paso, Texas. Their first child had been born in Fort Worth, and the second (both girls) was born in El Paso. On March 21, 1951 William was recalled to active duty as a Captain in the U. S. Army during the Korean War and spent 18 months at Fort Bliss, Texas. The little family, including "PV," was glad when that interval was terminated. Their next move was for William to become reinstated with Mid-Continent Supply Company and when this was done, they were transferred to Midland, Texas, where William was given the opportunity to gain further experience in the midst of one of the world's largest oil fields. After a considerable length of time, the family was joyful to be transferred to Tulsa, where they had made many friends and were only a short distance from William's father and mother who live in Okmulgee. This time, they thought Tulsa was to be their permanent location, and they promptly purchased a nice new home and the girls obtained much of their early schooling in a fine elementary school (the Patrick Henry) located quite near their home. The children are:

(a) Nancy Lou Skinner, who was born January 10, 1950 in Fort Worth.

(b) Shirley Ann Skinner, who was born December 14, 1951 in El Paso.

Both girls are very studious, and have become used to changing schools from one city to another. While living in Tulsa, both the girls were Blue Birds and Camp Fire Girls and sang in the choirs at Boston Avenue Methodist Church, during seven of the eight years they lived in Tulsa. That church is the fourth largest in the nation. But transferring had not yet ended and, in January 1962, orders came through for William to serve in the company's Fort Worth office, and of course, they quickly disposed of their home in Tulsa and obtained another in Fort Worth quite near the Westcliff School where the girls were enrolled. They have renewed their acquaintance with old friends and have made many new ones. Through all these years since Paul's Valley, "PV" has been a loyal and well loved pet of the whole family.

(iii) Frank Douglas Skinner, the third child, was born May 13, 1926, at Shreveport, La., and, not long afterward, the family moved to Okmulgee, Okla., where Frank received his early education. He
overcame an early illness (rheumatic fever) and studied piano privately for many years. After combining his final year of high school with the first year of college work in Okmulgee, he entered the University of Oklahoma in 1944 where he majored in journalism and minored in history. At the university he was news editor of the daily student newspaper and wrote news and music programs for the college radio station.

Upon graduation from the university in the summer of 1947, Frank sought experience on a weekly newspaper and became news editor of the LeFlore County Sun at Poteau, Okla. He left there in January 1948 to accept a job as Farm Editor and Assistant Telegraph Editor of the daily Phoenix and Times-Democrat at Muskogee, Okla. He left Muskogee in August of that year to become news editor of the Anadarko Daily News, then a small influential daily newspaper owned by two of Oklahoma’s leading political figures, one of them president of the university’s board of regents. While in Anadarko Frank won several prizes for the newspaper, in feature writing and front-page make-up, and wrote a daily column of opinions, "Frankly Speaking."

But most important of all, in Anadarko, "the Indian Capital of the World," Frank met his future wife, Anna Jean Gray. She had come to Anadarko in 1950 as manager of the federal Indian cooperative there, a project engaged in making modern clothing and accessories, but utilizing the traditional designs and workmanship of Plains Indian tribes.

Anna Jean was born April 18, 1926, in Oklahoma City, Okla., and graduated from high school there in 1944, and from Stephens College in 1946. She then went to New York City to accept positions as assistant to fashion designer Muriel Wright and as a fashion model for the Conover Agency. She returned to Oklahoma in 1947 where she resumed her duties in fine arts at the University of Oklahoma, graduating in 1948 with the BFA degree. She is a member of Gamma Alpha Chi, advertising sorority; Gamma Phi Beta, social sorority, and the DAR.

She is an accomplished pianist and artist and enjoys painting watercolor scenes of the Michigan countryside. On vacation trips to escape the Oklahoma hay fever season, Anna Jean and her parents visited 43 of the United States and five Canadian provinces.
In February 1953, Frank accepted a position as Assistant Editor of the News Bureau at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich. He and Anna Jean were married December 12, 1953 in the First Presbyterian Church in Oklahoma City, each at the age of 27, and spent their honeymoon in Mexico. They have two children:

(b) Mary Craig Skinner, born January 5, 1957.

The family resides in Okemos, a small village near East Lansing. In 1956 Frank was put in charge of the News Bureau, which writes and distributes news and information about Michigan State University, now one of the nation's ten largest universities.

Frank and Anna Jean together enjoy sharing the children's interests, and music and bridge. In addition, Frank's hobbies include golf and photography. Frank has served as an officer of the Greater Lansing Community Chest, Central Michigan Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, Faculty Men's Club and Faculty Camera Club, and is a member of the American College Public Relations Association, National Association for Gifted Children, and is a charter member of the Public Relations Association of Michigan. He is listed in "Who's Who in American Education."

Frank and Anna Jean are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansing, where Anna Jean is superintendent of the pre-school department.

Anna Jean is the daughter of a successful florist and horticulturist, Russell C. Gray, who was born August 1, 1895 in Chickasha, Indian Territory, and attended Kingfisher College and the University of Illinois, where he majored in horticulture and floriculture. After overseas service in World War I, he returned to Chickasha, where he was associated with his father in the Gray Floral Company. He came to Oklahoma City in 1921, and built greenhouses and was a wholesale florist until 1929, when he established the Gray Floral Company in that city. At one time, he was active in developing pecan varieties for commercial use. He received the grand champion award in the Oklahoma Seedling Pecan contest in 1953.

He was a past president of the Oklahoma State Florists Association, and at the time of his death,
on January 17, 1962 in Oklahoma City, was a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association and the Mayflower Congregational Church.

Russell Callam Gray was a son of Andrew S. Gray, a Scottish immigrant, and the latter had served as first president of the Oklahoma State Florists Association. Russell Callam Gray is survived by his widow, the former Eula B. Timberlake. She was born April 27, 1900 and resides in Oklahoma City. Her husband was interred in the Rose Hill Cemetery at Chickasha.
Charlotte Lelia (Rohrbough) Skinner, holding baby Mary Eleanor at Salem, W. Va., in May, 1916.
Mother and father with their three children of the Douglas N. Skinner family in Okmulgee, Okla., 1959.

The three children of Douglas N. Skinner; all the grandchildren, and wives of William and Frank Skinner.

Left to Right: Douglas Nathaniel, Shirley, Charlotte Lelia Skinner; Fred Ware Rohrbough, Nancy and William George Skinner, in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, October 28, 1960.

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74-D
Frank Douglas Skinner, Editor of the News Bureau, Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich., showing Lowell Treaster, Director of Information Services a funny one. Both men love their work.
THE GREAT FIRE AT SALEM, W. VA.

The midnight fire of December 13, 1901, that reduced nearly the whole town of Salem, W. Va., to ashes, has been heretofore mentioned in this report. The calamity had such a far-reaching effect on the citizens involved, and their lives, that we feel it fitting and proper to give space here to a further description of the fire.

Salem had a newspaper at that time known as the "Salem Express" and its printing plant, where the fire started, was located in the west end of the business district. Although cause of the fire was never established, it is believed to have been set by vandals, possibly some who had objected to editorials printed in the newspaper. At any rate, the fire began past midnight as a terrific wind was blowing from the west to the east, right along the main streets that run parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks. It was only a matter of minutes before large sparks were carried to the roofs of buildings east of the printing plant.

Practically all roofs in those days were made of wooden shingles and that night the wind had dried them out just right for the flames to ignite them. The volunteer fire department was called out, but it was soon determined that the "bucket brigade" was powerless to cope with the swiftness of the flames because the water works plant had partly been frozen and the water pressure was too low to be of much help.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad owned many of the buildings in the path of the flames, and the company gave instructions to all locomotive crews in and about Salem to use the water in the tenders and the crews attached hoses to fight the flames with all possible dexterity. Some of the railroad properties and a few railroad cars were saved in this manner, but many others were consumed by the fire just as were the town buildings and homes.

Citizens such as the Rohrbough family and many of their neighborhood friends lost their homes and practically all their belongings except a few articles such as the piano, previously mentioned, that was saved from the Rohrbough home. Members of the family entered the home, snatching belongings at the risk of their lives. Fred Ware Rohrbough with the help of a friend, Barns N. McKinley, who lived in the same street, saved silverware for their mothers, but, it is said, left their schoolbooks to the mercy of the flames! The boys were six years old at the time. They were both born on July 21, 1895, and over the years, since their childhood days, have kept in touch with each other and quite often have celebrated their birthday together. Thanks to Barns and his fine wife, Hazel, now residents of Jackson, Miss., photographs of the Salem fire were retained and are being reproduced in this report.
Salem citizens, to this day, when recalling old times, are generally heard to remark, "Was that before or after the fire?" It is also generally felt that the Chicago fire, which also occurred near the turn of the century, could not have had more effect on the citizens there who witnessed it than did the Salem fire on its citizens. It was, in reality, a turning point in their lives.
View of west end section of Salem, W. Va., prior to the great fire of December 13, 1901, at which time most of the town was destroyed.
View of wind-driven flames engulfing central part of Salem, W. Va., with railroad locomotives jetting water on cars and buildings, December 13, 1901.
View of flying sparks and flames devouring the commercial district of Salem, W. Va., near railroad yards the night of December 13, 1901.
Part of the burnt-out commercial district of Salem, W. Va., after the disastrous fire the night of December 13, 1901.

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View of part of West Main Street, Salem, W. Va., showing old Baptist Church extreme left, now used as Catholic Church, December 1961. (Courtesy of Ira Williams, Salem Drug Co., Salem, W. Va.)

Post Office and J. Frank Trainer's home at left of flag, Salem, W. Va., with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train passing in December 1961. (Courtesy of Ira Williams, Salem Drug Co., Salem, W. Va.)
First National Bank building on West Main Street, Salem, W. Va., with view of Salem Drug store and adjoining buildings, nearest camera. (Courtesy of Ira Williams, Salem Drug Co., Salem, W. Va.)

Valley Street and new parking lot fronting on West Main Street, Salem, W. Va., showing rolling hills in countryside scenery, December 1961. (Courtesy of Ira Williams, Salem Drug Co., Salem, W. Va.)
Valley Street at corner of West Main Street, Salem, W. Va., taken from hillside, by Ira Williams, part owner of Salem Drug store in December, 1961.

Corner Main and Valley Streets, Salem, W. Va., showing parking lot which was former site of Mrs. Orr Lawson Rohrbough's home in 1961. (Courtesy of Ira Williams, Salem Drug Co., Salem, W. Va.)
(II) Gay Hazeldon Rohrbough, in the direct line of descendency in the Rohrbough family genealogy being traced, was the second child born to Orr Lawson Rohrbough and Harriet Margaret (nee Ware) Rohrbough. Gay was born in Grafton, W. Va., June 5, 1889 and when a young girl, she with her older sister Charlotte and their parents, moved to Salem, W. Va., where the father had been transferred by his employer, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Gay received her early education in the Salem schools, and graduated with honors from Salem High School. She was employed in the offices of the railroad company in Salem for some time before her marriage. She, as well as Charlotte, became an accomplished musician, chiefly at the piano.

On June 16, 1909, Gay married Charles Odbert Hathaway at age 20. Charles was born January 18, 1883 in Philippi, W. Va., and was 26 when married. In his youth, Charles had joined the U. S. Navy, working at the trade of machinist. He decided to make a lifetime career of that vocation, and took a four-year apprenticeship course and studied higher mathematics in connection with his work for the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., as well as in the Norfolk and Portsmouth Navy Yards in Virginia. He attained the rank of lieutenant in the navy and spent most of World War I in the Far East commanding the German ship "Tjikembam" on her return to the United States in 1918. Charles died while still in the service, as a result of an automobile accident in 1936. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Gay has remained a widow to the present time and lives with her daughter, Catherine Rowena Hathaway, in her home in Hampton, Va. Gay was a young girl in Salem at the time of the great fire which took place at the turn of the century. Salem was then a typical "oil-boom" town, and home sites were quite scarce, even before the fire. When their home was lost, the Rohrboughs and many other families were compelled to live in temporary quarters for a few years. As soon as possible, the family purchased a home on Randolph Street, but due to frequent inundations caused by the overflow waters of a nearby creek, the home was sold and the family moved to higher ground on Terrace Avenue. In making such moves many rare photographs and relics of ancestral worth were lost. This fact is keenly felt in preparing this report; otherwise such souvenirs would have been given a prominent place in this family genealogy. To compensate for such losses, however, we have obtained some duplicate photographs for this work from friends of the family and from other relatives.
Charles Odbert Hathaway and Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway had the following children and descendants:

(i) Charles O. Hathaway, Jr., the first child, was born September 8, 1910 at Norfolk, Va. He was educated at Hampton High School in Hampton, Va.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (2 years) and received his B.S., and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. He is a member of the honorary fraternity Sigma Xi. He is recognized as a doctor of science.

In 1939, Dr. Hathaway, at the age 29, married Emily Dickerman of Bala-Cynwyd, Penn., and they were divorced in 1941. They had one child; a girl:

(a) Pamela Hathaway, born in 1940 and died in infancy.

Dr. Hathaway's field of specialization is cytology and he presently works in Birmingham, Ala., at the Medical Center as a cytologist. He is connected with the University of Alabama and is an associate professor of cytology at the Medical School there, and does cancer research work on various grants. In 1947, at age 37, he married Dr. Beulah M. Musgrove of Roanoke, Va. She is a graduate of Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., and received an M.D. degree from the Medical School of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. She is a practicing pathologist and is Head Pathologist of the Veterans Hospital, Birmingham, as well as Associate Professor of Pathology at the Medical School, University of Alabama. She was awarded a Diplomate in Pathology after successfully passing her Boards. At present the couple live on a farm eight miles outside Birmingham. They have no children.

(ii) Catherine Rowena Hathaway was the second child born to Charles O. Hathaway, Sr., and Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway. She was born November 29, 1911, in Portsmouth, Va. She was educated at Hampton High School, in Hampton, Va., Science Hill Preparatory School, Shelbyville, Ky., and in 1934 received a B. A. degree from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., where she majored in Philosophy. Subsequently she received a degree in secretarial science (1936) at the Erskine School in Boston, Mass. Since 1940 she has been secretary to W. E. Blewett, Jr., an official of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. Since 1954, Mr. Blewett has been President of N. N. S. & D. D. Co., the largest shipyard in the world.
Catherine has made four trips to Europe — during 1950, 1952, 1954 and 1956 — visiting Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. She has done some graduate work, not for credit, including study of the Italian language. She is a member of the American Association of University Women; the English-Speaking Union; the James River Country Club (Newport News, Va.); the Tidewater Wellesley Group and the New York City Wellesley Club.

During World War II, Catherine was awarded by King George VI "His Majesty's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom" for her work in "Bundles for Britain." In 1958 she designed and built her home on the body of water known as Hampton Roads, where she lives with her mother and where, among her hobbies, she enjoys gardening.

Jeanne Hathaway the third and last child, was born January 20, 1922 in Hampton, Va. She was educated at Newport News High School, in Newport News; Wellesley, Mass. (1943) and, in 1944, graduated from the Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School in Boston. She worked as a secretary for a year before her marriage in New York. In her early youth she was particularly gifted in music, studying the piano and was ready for the Conservatory when she entered college instead.

In 1945 at age 23 she met and married (on ten days' acquaintance!) 2nd Lieutenant Lawrence J. Greenia of St. Albans, Vt. Larry was in New York on fatigue leave from World War II, having fought for 33 months in Africa and Sicily as well as training in England for "D" Day to enter France and then Germany. He is the holder of an impressive combat record. He served in a total of 12 campaigns; included among these are Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland and 5 Korean campaigns. While in Sicily he was given a battlefield promotion to 2nd Lieutenant and received the Silver Star, the highest U. S. Army award; in addition he has two Bronze Stars and the Fourragère (French).

On July 22, 1946, twin sons were born to Jeanne and Larry Greenia. The two boys were named David Lawrence Greenia and Steven Hazeldon Greenia. They were born in Fort Knox, Ky. Another son was born in 1950. The three boys are:
(a) David Lawrence Greenia, born July 22, 1946.  
(b) Steven Hazeldon Greenia, born July 22, 1946. Twins  
(c) Nicholas Hathaway Greenia, born December 15, 1950, at Fort Bliss, Tex., three days before Larry, who was then a captain, left for Korea where he fought for 14 months. After Larry's safe return the family was stationed in Fort Bliss (El Paso) Tex., and Fort Richardson, Tex., and then to Alaska for three years where the family had some wonderful experiences. The boys attended school despite the bitter cold. While in Alaska, Larry was promoted to Major.

After returning to the United States, which in itself was a most wonderful trip, especially for the boys, Larry was retired as a Major in October 1960 after 20 years of service. During the army career he earned 2 1/2 years of college credits at various universities and at present he is Business Manager of the Charlotte Country Day School in Charlotte, N. C., where the Greenia family is presently living.

The three boys are enrolled in the Charlotte Country Day School. The entire family is active in community life. The twins became Eagle Scouts at the age of 13 1/2 and in 1961 won their God and Country Awards. The twins are acolytes in Episcopal Church; Nicky sings in the choir; Larry is a vestryman and Jeanne is active in many phases of church work. She is also Chairman of the Charlotte, N. C., Wellesley Group and is a Gray Lady. Nicky is a Second Class Boy Scout and hopes to emulate his brothers' achievements.
Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway with daughter Catherine Rowena and son Charles Odbert Jr., Hathaway, in Newport News, Va., in 1914.
Catherine Rowena Hathaway as a senior at Wellesley College, in Wellesley, Mass., in 1934.

Aunt Catherine Rowena Hathaway holding her twin nephews, David Lawrence and Steven Hazeldon Greenia, nine weeks old in September 1946.
Mother Jeanne (Hathaway) Greenia holding her twin sons David Lawrence and Steven Hazeldon Greenia, nine weeks old in September, 1946.

Twin brothers Steven Hazeldon and David Lawrence Greenia, with their brother Nicholas Hathaway Greenia at Fort Bliss, Tex., in 1954.
Greenia family picknicking in Alaska while father was serving in U. S. Army in year 1955. A little smoke got in Nicky's eyes.

Suzie "Q" Creek scene near Anchorage, Alaska, in 1955.
Dr. Charles O. Hathaway, Jr.,
in Birmingham, Ala., in
April 1947.

Dr. Charles O. Hathaway Jr.,
and wife Dr. Beulah M.(Musgrove)
Hathaway; with Miss Betty Watson
in background, in Birmingham,
Ala., in March 1950.
Larry Greenia, Grandma Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway holding her twin grandsons, David and Steven Greenia, with their mother Jeanne (Hathaway) Greenia looking on.

Larry Greenia, the father, as he appeared in March 1947, when his twin sons were eight months old.
Fred Ware Rohrbough, in the direct line of descendancy in the Rohrbough family genealogy being traced, was the third child of Orr Lawson Rohrbough and Harriet Margaret (Ware) Rohrbough. He received his preliminary education in the Salem Public Schools of Salem, W. Va., the town in which he was born. His birth date was July 21, 1895. He graduated from Salem High School on May 12, 1912, after which he attended Salem College for a time. In his youth he was of an exceedingly athletic nature and took pleasure in running in marathons, playing basketball and baseball. The climate was very cold in winter and ice skating and sledding were also very popular with him.

Fred was identified early in life with the Salem Baptist Church, where all the members of the family worshiped. His church letter has been transferred to other Baptist churches and, at the time this is being written, he is a member of the First Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, La.

Before leaving Salem, Fred successfully passed a Civil Service Examination and became employed by the U. S. Government as a railway mail clerk on trains over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's lines, and his runs were from Clarksburg, W. Va., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., and other points. He also served in the Christmas "mail rush" in the Huntington, W. Va., railroad mail terminal in 1914. Since the time of his Civil Service examination (February 21, 1914) until work in Huntington, he had not been assigned to a regular mail run on the trains, which was his greatest ambition. After practically a year's service, he resigned and joined his brother Robert in Newport News, Va., where both boys became employed in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's plant. Fred saw service in the copper shop, worked as a rivet counter on ships under construction and was for a while in the accounting department.

While in Virginia, Fred saw many of the battleships of warring nations, as World War I had just begun in earnest. The streets at times were crowded with German sailors from cruisers chased into Hampton Roads by British warships. The United States was then a neutral nation; but when the S. S. "Lusitania" was sunk in the Atlantic Ocean by the Germans and many American lives lost, the United States government began to show a very hostile attitude toward Germany, and very quickly the German sailors and their ships in our ports were interned for the duration of the war. This was during 1915 and 1916.

At about this time, higher wages and salaries were being paid in U. S. war plants, especially those in the Philadelphia, Pa., industrial area. Fred left Virginia and obtained
employment as an inspector of war shells and bombs in the plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. After some experience he went from there to the Midvale Steel Works, and finally worked for the Remington Arms Company as an accountant. These Philadelphia plants were supplying war munitions for the French and British governments on special contracts until the United States finally entered the war.

On October 10, 1917, after working in Philadelphia for nearly two years, Fred volunteered and enlisted in the U. S. Army for quick overseas duty with headquarters to be established in France. He was assigned to the 201st Aero Squadron of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and received early training at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and then the squadron was sent to Hoboken, N. J., where it was shipped overseas on the S. S. "America," a large troop ship, which had been converted from the old captured German ship "Amerika." In the convoy there were three other large troop ships, a battle cruiser and two destroyers. The convoy steamed out of Hoboken on October 31, 1917 and after following a winding "zigzag" course through submarine infested waters in the Atlantic, landed in Brest, France on November 20, 1917. Fred and his comrades were among the first hundred thousand of Pershing's troops to land in France, ahead of millions more to follow overseas.

From Brest, the travel inland was on special trains consisting of mostly third-class cars with some marked: "Pour quarante hommes ou huit chevaux," meaning "For forty men or eight horses." Several stops were made at various French towns before reaching Tours, a beautiful city in the Touraine valley. In the railroad yards at Le Mans, France, the soldiers had become tired of eating canned meat, and spied some railroad cars loaded with apples, all of which were in easy reach. It goes without saying that nearly everyone helped themselves, and when discovered, the police filed charges. It was learned after the war that the cost of the apples was paid by the U. S. government along with many other war claims. Fred and his groups were drilled in old French cavalry grounds in Tours, and after a few months were sent to Issoudon and Orly Field (camps built by U. S. army engineers). Headquarters were established in Paris, for supplying the early types of our army airplanes. Fred was promoted to Chauffeur First Class, with pay the same as sergeant, and served in northern France and parts of Belgium until the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. When a call was made for volunteers for Red Cross duty, Fred applied and was accepted and sent to a camp at Sainte Aignan-Noyer, near Bordeaux, to receive his honorable discharge from the army. This was granted on February 20, 1919 and he was commissioned a First Lieutenant after signing a six-month contract. He was then sent to Amiens (Somme) in northern France and put in
charge of warehousing and trucking surplus war supplies, including being officer in charge of forty German prisoners. The prisoners did the work of unloading railroad cars and reloading army trucks with the supplies being shipped to Arras, Montidier, Albert, Lille and other French devastated areas. Shipments were also made to Courtrai, Ypres, Bruxelles and Anvers in Belgium as well as into Holland and Alsace-Lorraine. Fred traveled to all these places, and upon the completion of his contract, was stationed in Paris again. For these successes in liquidating immense stores of valuable war supplies, Fred received a war citation signed by the then U. S. Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and dated May 17, 1919. Fred also received a war citation from the French government dated July 8, 1919 and signed at Paris by General Kenneth Weigatt.

On the same date, July 8, 1919, Fred and Mademoiselle Laurence "Lolette" Guimberteau were married in Paris with a reception at the bride's sister's home. Fred and Lolette had met months before and were looking forward to the event, and making arrangements to go to the United States. The bride was a milliner and lived at her sister's home in Paris. They were of a family from Villefranche-Longchapel-Bergerac (Dordogne) France, the place of the births of both the girls. Lolette was born April 5, 1894 and was the fifth and last child in the family. Her personal history and details of her family will follow in another section of this report, in both the French and English languages.

After the marriage and a brief honeymoon, the couple were given reservations on the ship S. S. "Patria" of the Fabre Line which steamed out of Marseilles, France, July 25, 1919. The ship docked at Oran, Algeria to load bunker coal, and this afforded opportunity to go ashore and see that part of the world. The ship also docked in the Azore Islands for two days, finally reaching New York harbor August 9, 1919. After visiting Fred's sister Gay and her family in Newport News, and stopping in West Virginia, the couple went to Shreveport, La., and made their home with Fred's sister Charlotte and her family. Fred accepted a position with Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Producing Department, on September 15, 1919, after working for that company a short while in the Homer, La., oil fields. While doing office work in Shreveport, Fred took a three-year course in the night classes conducted by the Young Mens Christian Association and passed successfully in Commercial Law, Auditing and Accounting, preparatory to taking the Certified Public Accountant examination. Instead of going that route, however, he decided to specialize in taxation to attain a higher position with the oil company. Lolette had given up a desire to do millinery work and, liking the role of a housewife much better, was content with her new life in America. The couple had the following children and descendants:
Jacqueline Rohrbough, who was born March 24, 1920 in Shreveport. She obtained some of her preliminary schooling there. In June 1929, at age 9, she accompanied her parents as well as grandfather Orr Lawson Rohrbough on a trip to France. They sailed from New York on the Cunard liner "Berengaria" to see some of Europe and visit relatives in France. Side trips were made out of Paris to several provinces, including Lille, where one of Jacqueline's uncles lived. The men, including "Jackie's" father and grandfather, made trips through several European countries before returning home to Shreveport.

On May 1, 1932, the family moved to New Orleans, La., where Fred's company placed him in charge of the Property Tax and License Division of its Secretary and Treasurer's Department. Jackie continued her schooling and graduated with honors from the Sophie Wright High School.

On March 1, 1942, the family moved to Baton Rouge, La., where the headquarters of Fred's employer had moved from New Orleans. Jacqueline attended Spencer Business College until she met her future husband, James Guy Williams, who was attending Louisiana State University. World War II had begun, and "Billy," as he was nicknamed, soon entered military service; but before doing so, they were married on November 7, 1942 in the First Baptist Church in Baton Rouge. The couple had the following children:

(a) James Guy Williams, Jr., born March 23, 1944 in Baton Rouge.

(b) Phillip Ware Williams, born February 8, 1947 in Pine Bluff, Ark.

(c) Jeffrey Howard Williams, born July 24, 1955 in Pine Bluff, Ark.

(d) Cheryl Anne Williams, born June 23, 1957 in Pine Bluff, Ark.

Further personal histories of the daughter Jacqueline and her family will follow later in this report in both the French and English languages.

Paul Jacques Orr Rohrbough, the second and last child of Fred Ware Rohrbough and Laurence "Lolette" (Guimberteau) Rohrbough, was born September 30, 1923 in Shreveport. He died in infancy November 18, 1923 and is buried in the Forest Park Cemetery in...
Shreveport. The loss of the child was very grievous, and it was perhaps due to the sad incident that the parents exerted more of their energy in raising of their one child, Jacqueline, and making her life a happier one. Her mother lived to know the first two of Jackie's children, but unfortunately passed away January 10, 1952 at age 58. Mother Lolette is buried in the Roselawn Cemetery in Baton Rouge. It was a sad event not only for her immediate family but also for her many relatives in France and as far away as Tahiti where a niece and her family live. All of them do not speak or read English, and it is for this reason that the French translations are included in this report.

Fred Ware Rohrbough was employed by the Standard Oil Company (N.J.) affiliates for 40 years and nine months before his retirement on July 1, 1960 at age 65. His work carried him on trips throughout the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and parts of Virginia. As a member of the National Association of Assessing Officers from 1936 to 1960, he worked with committees and attended tax conventions in many large cities of our nation as well as in Canada.

He has continued his residence in Baton Rouge where he enjoys church work as well as membership in the Masonic Order, American Legion, Veterans of World War I, Louisiana Association of Tax Representatives and, on December 1, 1961, was invited to Dallas where he received the Distinguished Service Award of the Annual Tax Forum of the Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. He has made many friends and pursues several useful hobbies, among which is his attempt to delve into the past histories of ancestors. He has done graduate work at both the Tulane University in New Orleans and Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, not for credit, including study of the French language. For his remaining years, he has chosen, as a theme, some enduring words that have been written by a kindly but now unknown author:

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."
Fred Ware Rohrbough in Salem, W. Va., age 22, taken in January 1917.

Laurence "Lolette" Guimbertea, Fred Rohrbough's future wife as she appeared in Paris, France at age 25, February 14, 1919.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify, that Fred Ware Rohrbough

was born in [Blank], in the State of [Blank],

when enlisted he was [Blank] years of age and by occupation a [Blank].

He had [Blank] eyes, [Blank] hair, [Blank] complexion, and was [Blank] feet [Blank] inches in height.

Given under my hand at Ste. Aignan-Noyer, France, this [Blank] day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

[Signature]

Colonel General Staff

Commanding.


85-B
French newspaper clipping, Amiens (Somme) reciting accomplishments of the American Red Cross activities in that area in March 1919.
Mme de Villeneuve Bargement, déléguée à Amiens, résuma ainsi son action:

"Nous avons recueillis sur les ventes que nous faisons aux réfugiés en achat de batteries de cuisine, de gril, d'instruments de jardinage, etc., que nous revendons à des prix très modestes, moins de la moitié du prix normal. Malgré la faible prix demandé, nous faisons une recette moyenne de 600 à 700 francs par jour de vente; nous avons même davantage jusqu'à 900 francs de ce système de vendre aux gens qui ont quelques ressources, plutôt que de leur donner, à beaucoup d'avantages et entre autres de les rendre satisfaits; ils trouvent généralement bien tout ce qu'ils aiment, et ne sont jamais contents de ce qu'on leur donne.

Mme Pons, déléguée à Charmes et Montdidier, à son tour donna quelques détails sur ce que son Comité a pu accomplir:

Pendant ces trois semaines durant lesquelles nous avons pu travailler, nous avons recueilli 176 familles, certaines d'entre elles de 10 à 12 enfants. Nous avons envoyé 7.000 objets. Nous nous sommes que trois fois pour ce travail, mais nous avons pu distribuer 2.000 ont été donnés par la S. H., 3.500 par la C. R. A., et 1.450 par des particuliers. Il est vrai que beaucoup plus dans l'avenir, mais nous sommes bien de beaucoup de mobilier et des outils de jardinage. Des peintures que nous avons aussi beaucoup d'animaux, et que nous avons pu remplir toutes les besoins de nos villages. Le mois prochain, nous ferons plus.

M. Verne, désirant rendre hommage au Smith College Unit, rappelle en quelques mots l'action de Miss Wolf:"

"Si Miss Wolf ne veut rien dire, je vais prendre la parole pour elle. L'œuvre fonctionnelle de Miss Wolf est de donner la plus effective. Nous sommes déjà avant la première récolte, lorsque nous avons vu arriver à Nashua Miss Wolf avec ses collaboratrices. Ces dames ont d'abord mené la vie la plus pénible, conduisant dans des baraques couvertes, seulement de petites toiles, et exposées à toutes les intempéries, elles ont installé un campement pour le développement de l'agriculture, pour donner des soins aux familles fatiguées, et leur inculquer les notions d'hygiène; on a apporté aux enfants à se laver, aux femmes à couvrir les fenêtres; on a fait des choses merveilleuses. Deux dômes sont venus porter les soins médicaux nécessaires.

"Je dois vous dire que le Smith College est une institution dans laquelle on apprend aux jeunes femmes et aux jeunes filles toutes les œuvres humaines, et il est bon de signaler que nous avions des institutions semblables en France.

"La Croix-Rouge, les Smith College Unit n'est que l'une de ses multiples actions qui sont partout sous les yeux, par le plus intense bombardement, et depuis le retour, sont revenues prendre leur œuvre humanitaire."

Nous retiendrons enfin cette allocation de M. Masson, sous-préfet de Douai:

"Si Mrs Stuart ne veut pas prendre la parole, je vais parler pour elle. Mrs Stuart, au nom des deux communautés qui ont été secourues par elle, recommande Mrs Stuart de sa bienveillance et de son assistance, en nous assurant que nous avons permis à Douai de créer un centre de refuge, par lequel nous avons pu donner au moyen de ce centre de refuge, dont la nécessité se faisait vivement sentir, car il existait environ 200 réfugiés par jour à Douai. M. le Préfet déclare que nous avons pu en arriver à 500 ou 500 personnes par jour.

"Au moment de la guerre, la Croix-Rouge Américaine nous a envoyé à l'époque la plus pénible de la saison."

French newspaper item, Amiens (Somme) commenting on the sales of surplus World War I materials donated by the American people to French refugees in the devastated areas of Northern France in March 1919.
World War I Citation given to Fred Ware Rohrbough in France by the then Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker. This was for further volunteer service in France after the armistice. Citation is dated May 17, 1919.
To: Major Mixer.

From: Capt. Van Keuren.

Subject: Lieut. F.W. Rohrbough.

June 28, 1919.

In accordance with general orders for closing the Warehouse and releasing the personnel, I am hereby releasing Lieut. Rohrbough from his position as Superintendent of the Amiens Warehouse, and instructing him to report to you at Paris Headquarters.

Lieut. Rohrbough was assigned here late in February, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. As Superintendent of the Warehouse, he has had under his direction two clerks, one assistant stock-clerk, and 15 laborers (German prisoners). With this staff, and with the help of Red Cross trucks and Transportation personnel, he has in four months filled and sent out about 420 requisitions on 56 railway cars and 432 trucks which have carried goods into the devastated area. In the same period, about 120 railway cars were unloaded, and the contents hauled to our Warehouse, making a daily average, exclusive of Sundays, as follows:

- 4 1/2 direct truck shipments
- 1/2 railway cars loaded for shipment
- 4 railway cars unloaded

This shows particularly marked administrative ability, in consideration of the fact that for most of the time the Railhead was over 1 1/2 mile from the Warehouse, that practically all cars had to be unloaded and their contents brought to the warehouse for re-arrangement that we never had more than 8 trucks, and usually 6, at our disposal, that not more than 2 trucks could be accommodated at a time in the Warehouse yard, that the Warehouse is a series of small broken-up rooms with long carries often up winding stairs, and finally that many of the truck hauls were very long, from 40 to 50 miles distant, and over very bad roads in the devastated area.

In addition to his able handling of this situation, Lt. Rohrbough has made himself popular with us all here, and we see him go with a great deal of personal regret.

I am glad to recall to your mind that, upon my recommendation and a result of his ability, he was recently advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant.

Floyd Van Keuren, Capt. ARC
Manager Amiens Warehouse District.

Letter addressed to Lieutenant Fred Ware Rohrbough from his Captain.
AMERICAN RED CROSS

INTER-OFFICE-LETTER

49, Boulevard Baraban

AMIENS, June 28, 1919.

To Lieut. F.W. Rohrbough

From Capt. Van Keuren

Subject

In accordance with general orders for closing our warehouse, I regret to say that I am compelled to release you from your post of Warehouse Superintendent in Amiens and ask you to report to Major Mixer at Paris Headquarters.

I wish however to thank you personally, not only for the very excellent work you have done while you were here, but also for the satisfaction it has been to me to know you and have you here.

The copy of the letter which I am sending to Major Mixer, indicates my appreciation of your service record here.

Yours very cordially,

[Signature]

Floyd Van Keuren, Capt. ARC
Manager Amiens Warehouse District.

Letter to Lieutenant Fred Ware Rohrbough from his Captain in France.
The American National Red Cross tenders this expression of sincere appreciation for the faithful and efficient services rendered by you to this organization in its work overseas connected with the great European War, when you served in the Dept. of General Relief from February 1919 to July 1919.

Commissioner for France

Chairman of War Council

Fred Ware Rohrbough's Foreign War Service Certificate given him by General Kenneth Weigatt and countersigned by President of U. S. Woodrow Wilson for post-war services volunteered after armistice. Certificate dated July 8, 1919.
Laurence "Lolette" (Guimberteau) Rohrbough and husband Fred Ware Rohrbough in New Orleans, La., in July 1940.
Fred Ware Rohrbough, the author of this genealogy, in Baton Rouge, La., on April 23, 1959, approximately one year before his retirement from Humble Oil and Refining Company.
Fred Ware Rohrbough and some of his office associates in Humble Oil and Refining Company in Baton Rouge, La., January 6, 1960.
Fred Ware Rohrbough in front of War Memorial, Vicksburg, Miss., in August 1960 while on trip with Mr. & Mrs. Barns N. MoKinley.

Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Mc Kinley, Barns N. Mc Kinley and Fred Ware Rohrbough at Mrs. Miller's residence in Parkersburg, W.Va., July 17, 1961.
Three railroad crossings in Richmond, Va., is a most unusual sight. Citizens there ask: "Are two over one railroad, fare?"

Fred Ware Rohrbough, Hazel and Barns N. Mc Kinley near town of Hinton, W. Va., while on automobile trip through West Virginia, July, 1961.
Mr. Fred W. Rohrbough
Box 251
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Fred:

I am certain you know how pleased everyone was to have you present personally to receive the Distinguished Service Award of the Annual Advalorem Tax Forum of the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, which was conferred upon you at Dallas, Texas on December 1, 1961, by the unanimous action of those attending the Association's 32nd Annual Advalorem Tax Forum.

You have already received the engrossed Certificate for Distinguished Service as tangible evidence of the action taken by the Forum. In addition, I am enclosing an authenticated copy of the remarks which Mr. Kallenberger made at the time those attending the Forum were publicly advised of the Distinguished Service Awards.

May I take this opportunity to personally compliment you and congratulate you on receiving the award. It was eminently deserved, and with it goes all of the esteem and affection which those who have worked with you over the years feel for you.

With highest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Charles B. Mapes
Secretary-Treasurer.

Letter from Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association confirming presentation of Distinguished Service Award to Fred Ware Rohrbough at Dallas, 1961.
Fred Ware Rohrbough était le troisième enfant de Orr Lawson Rohrbough et Harriet Margaret (née Ware) Rohrbough. Fred est né le 21 juillet, 1895, à Salem, W. Va. Étant le fils aîné, il devint donc un de nos directes ancêtres de la sixième génération des huit générations que nous tracerons dans cette généalogie de père en fils.

Il reçut son éducation élémentaire aux écoles publiques ainsi qu'à l'école supérieure de Salem, après quoi il fit des études à l'université de Salem. Il démeura à Salem durant sa jeunesse. Ayant une nature athlétique, il prit part aux courses de marathons, au basket-ball et au baseball. Comme climat, il faisait généralement beau, mais en hiver il faisait très froid. Il aimait patiner sur la glace, ainsi qu'aller en traineau sur la neige.

Vers la tournure du siècle, jusqu'en 1910 à peu près, les rues de Salem n'étaient pas pavées; et il fallait mettre des pierres lourdes aux intersections des rues pour les piétons. À cette époque aussi, longtemps avant le temps de l'automobile les wagons étaient tirés par les chevaux et les mulâts. Les jours qu'il pleuvait, les rues étaient de véritables fondrières. Finalement le maire de la ville et ses conseillers municipaux firent pavé les rues, et cela rendit tout le monde heureux.

Fred s'affilia au First Baptist Church - (l'église) de Salem où il travailla pour notre Sauveur, puis sa lettre d'église fut transferée aux autres églises dont il fit désormais sa démeure. Au moment où cette généalogie est écrite, il est un membre de l'église de Baton Rouge, La.

Le 21 février 1914, il réussi un examen pour le service civil, et devint par la suite, facteur de postes des chemins de fer. Il travailla dans les wagons de postes sur les trains entre plusieurs des grandes villes d'Amérique, énumérées ci-dessous:

- Clarksburg, W. Va.
- Richwood, W. Va.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Parkersburg, W. Va.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati, Ohio
- Huntington, W. Va.

Vers Noël, il travaillait dans une grande terminale de postes à Huntington, W. Va., au moment de la congestion des postes. Après un ans de ce service pour le gouvernement, il alla à Newport News, Va., et dans cette ville travailla dans le chantier de Newport News Shipbuilding et Dry Dock Company.
Pour quelque mois il démeura chez sa soeur, Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway et sa famille. Pendant ce temps, Fred vit beaucoup de paquebots allemands qui, chassés par la marine d'Angleterre s'étaient refugiés au port de Newport News. Les rues étaient pleines de marins allemands à cette époque; mais l'Amérique en 1915 ne prenait pas encore part à la guerre mondiale. Un peu plus tard, quand le grand paquebot "Lusitania" fut coulé, par les Allemands, il y eut beaucoup d'Américains tués, et alors, l'attitude des citoyens changea rapidement. Cet événement eut des répercussions si sérieuses que le gouvernement américain fit internér tous les navires allemands qui étaient à Newport News et ailleurs en Amérique, et fit mettre en prison tous les marins allemands.


Fred travailla beaucoup à ce service, et un beau jour il passa au rang de Chauffeur de Première Classe (égal au rang de sergent). Il fit la guerre dans le nord de la France et en Belgique. Après que l'armistice soit signée, le
Il novembre, 1918, le gouvernement des États-Unis fit un appel aux soldats volontaires qui voulaient rester en France pour travailler dans la Croix-Rouge Américaine. Fred se présenta pour cela et fut accepté. Il obtint son congé définitif de l'armée à Sainte Aignan-Noyer le 20 février 1919. Il avait alors reçu une commission dans la Croix-Rouge comme premier lieutenant.


Après leur mariage et un brève lune de miel, le jeune couple fut envoyé à Marseille, où un bateau était prêt à partir, avec leurs places réservées. C'était le bateau "S.S. Patrie" de la ligne Fabre. Le bateau partit le 25 juillet 1919, et fit un bon voyage, s'arrêtant à Oran, Algérie, pour faire le plein de charbon; ensuite dans les Iles d'Azores, pour arriver enfin à NewYork le 9 août 1919. De NewYork, le couple voyagé dans plusieurs parties des États-Unis. Ils firent des visites en Virginie et l'état de West Virginie pour voir des parents de Fred. Une soeur de Fred, Charlotte Lelia (née Rohrbough) Skinner, les avaient invités à venir à Shreveport, La., et en y arrivant, Fred trouva du travail dans le bureau de Standard Oil Company of La., Producing Departement, le 15 septembre 1919. Après avoir travaillé quelques jours dans les champs aux puits d'huile à Homer, La., (un endroit pas loin de Shreveport) il se fit transféré pour travailler au bureau de la compagnie à Shreveport.
Pendant trois ans il fit des études aux classes de Young Mens' Christian Association, où il allait les nuits. Il réussit ses cours de "Commercial Law," d'"Accounting" et d'"Auditing." À la fin, il reçut un diplôme. Au lieu de prendre plus d'exams, Fred décida de se spécialiser dans le travail d'impôts (comme un taxateur pour sa compagnie). Lolette était modeste en France, mais elle n'avait pas eu besoin de travailler depuis son arrivée en Amérique. Elle aimait trop faire le ménage, et elle était contente de sa nouvelle vie. Le jeune couple eurent les enfants énumérés ci-dessous:


Le premier mai 1932, Fred et sa famille déménagèrent pour la Nouvelle Orleans, La., où la compagnie avait transféré Fred. Il était devenu chef de Property Tax and License Division dans le département de Secrétaire et Trésorier. Sa fille, "Jackie", comme on l'appelait, continua de faire ses études aux écoles de la grande ville. Elle reçut son diplôme à l'école supérieure: "Sophie Wright" une très bonne école.

Le premier mars 1942, la famille fut transferée encore une fois, de la Nouvelle Orleans à Baton Rouge, La., où Fred avait le même travail. Jackie entra aux classes de "Spencer Business College". Elle n'aimait pas cette école, mais justement, elle rencontrera son futur mari, Monsieur James Guy Williams, un garçon à peu près de son âge. Il fit ses études à l'université de "Louisiana State," avant d'entrer dans l'armée américaine durant la seconde guerre mondiale en 1942, pas longtemps après leur mariage le 7 novembre 1942. Leur mariage eut lieu à l'église "First Baptist" à Baton Rouge. Ils eurent quatre enfants:
(a) James Guy Williams, Jr., né le 23 mars 1944 à Baton Rouge.

(b) Phillip Ware Williams, né le 8 février 1947 à Pine Bluff, Ark.

(c) Jeffrey Howard Williams, né le 24 juillet 1955 à Pine Bluff.

(d) Cheryl Anne Williams, née le 23 juin 1957 à Pine Bluff.

(ii) Paul Jacques Orr Rohrbough fut le deuxième et le dernier enfant de Fred Ware Rohrbough et Laurence "Lolette" (Guimberteau) Rohrbough. Paul est né le 30 septembre 1923, à Shreveport, et il est mort le 18 novembre 1923. Il est enterré dans le cimetière de Forest Park à Shreveport. La famille fit tout son possible pour élever les deux enfants; et Jackie est devenue un très belle femme, très aimée. Sa mère vecut assez longtemps pour connaître deux de ses petits fils, mais malheureusement elle mourut d'une terrible maladie (le cancer) le 10 janvier 1952 à l'âge 58 ans à Baton Rouge. Elle est enterrée dans le cimetière de Roselawn à Baton Rouge. C'était une triste événement non seulement pour sa famille immédiate, mais aussi triste pour ses parents en France et en Tahiti, Polynésie-Française. C'est pour cette raison là, que cette généalogie est préparée moitié en français et moitié en anglais, pour que tout le monde puisse avoir de ces nouvelles de l'Amérique.

Fred Ware Rohrbough travailla pour le Standard Oil Company (N.J.) et ses succursales pendant 40 ans et neuf mois avant de prendre sa retraite, à l'âge de 65 ans au mois de juillet 1960. Son travail l'avait emmené partout dans les états de la Louisiane, l'Arkansas, le Tennessee et dans plusieurs régions de la Virginie. Aussi, comme membre du "National Association d'Assessing Officers," il a voyagé dans beaucoup de grandes villes Américaines et Canadiennes. Il continuait d'habiter Baton Rouge, puisqu'il avait son travail à l'église et aux Masonic Order, American Légion, Veterans de World War I, et Louisianna Association de Tax Representatives. Le premier Decembre 1961, il alla à Dallas, Tex., où ses collègues le présentèrent un diplome pour ses services comme taxateur pour le Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Fred a beaucoup d'amis, puis il a aussi ses marottes. D'être un "Amateur Généalogist," lui plait beaucoup, ainsi que de faire des études de français et d'espagnol, pendant le temps qu'il ne visite pas ses enfants à Pine Bluff. Pour les années qui lui restent, il a déjà choisi une dissertation, contenant des mots qu'on avait écrits (un brave, mais maintenant un auteur inconnu):
"J'espère ne passer dans ce monde qu'une fois. Alors, quelque soit le bien que je puisse faire, ou la bienveillance que je pourrai montrer à n'importe quel homme ou à n'importe quelle femme, laissez-moi le faire maintenant. Ne me laisser ni l'ajourner ni l'ignorer, car je ne passerai pas encore par ce même chemin."
The Guimberteau family was a thrifty and an honorable one, and were good neighbors. The homesite was in the town of Villefranche—Longchapel—Bergerac (Dordogne) Guyenne Province, France. It is a section not far from Moncarret, one of those villages belonging to the department of the Dordogne among beautiful vineyards.

The father, Edmond Guimberteau, was a commercial traveler for a firm dealing in fine wines and liquors, and as a side-line he dealt in real estate to some extent. He traveled in all parts of France. He married Mademoiselle Aglaïe Dupont, the daughter of a vineyard owner in the area near Villefranche. Her's may be a branch of the famous Dupont family that owns vast chemical enterprises in the United States and other parts of the world. This matter has not been explored thus far.

Edmond and Aglaïe both died before raising all of their five children. Their deaths occurred shortly before World War I. Longevity has not been too generally hereditary in the Guimberteau family, nor, as far as we have determined, in the Dupont ancestry. But the reader may follow this report and see that some of the descendants did live to ripe old ages; especially the first born child, Marthé, who died at age 88. All of the children and descendants are as follows:

**ISSUE:**

(1) Marthé Guimberteau, the first child, was born in April 1871, in Villefranche. She married Henri Birollet, a son of a wealthy vineyard owner near Moncarret. They had an only son, Pierre Birollet. Marthé was a very motherly and kind person and aided in raising her younger brothers and sisters. Later in life; after her husband died (prior to World War I), Marthé and Pierre moved to Paris and lived at 112 rue des Dames. (The French people rarely move from one location to the other, and Marthé lived there until her death in old age.) She learned the trade of seamstress and made costumes for a large theater, thus adding to her earnings from a farm bequeathed to her from the estate of her late husband. She gave her son a good education in the fine schools of Paris. Marthé died in 1959 at age 88.
Pierre Birollet, the son, was born in southern France and with his good education became a business executive in a large financial institution. He married Yvonne Malichard in Paris. Pierre died in 1959, shortly before his mother's death. The couple, Pierre and Yvonne, had the following children and descendants:

(i) Michel Birollet, who was educated in Paris for the priesthood. He serves in a religious school in Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin) and resides at 16 rue Beethoven.

(ii) Francoise Birollet, the second and last child, married Georges Mayeau in Paris and, after two children were born, Francoise was killed in an automobile accident in 1955. We believe the father is still living. Their children are:

(a) Christian Mayeau, who was born in August 1950.
(b) Catherine Mayeau, who was born in June 1952.

Eva Guimberteau was the second child of Edmond and Aglaïe Guimberteau, and never married. Eva had been frail since birth and died of drowning at age 24, in Villefranche.

Paul Guimberteau, the third child, was born May 17, 1888, in Villefranche. He married Mademoiselle Aline Passerieu in Chaumont (Haut-Marne), France. Paul was a commercial traveler for a firm dealing in fine wines and liquors, similar to his father's lifetime occupation. Aline died in Chaumont in 1916. After her death Paul and the children moved to Lille, France, but Paul never married again. In the latter part of World War I, he opened an office in Paris and acquired large amounts of surplus war materials from the American and British armies, which he resold in various sections of France. He retained his wine business and maintained his residence in Lille. He died in Begles (Gironde), France in 1947, at age 59. His children and descendants follow:

Paulette Guimberteau, the first child, married Gaston Auradé, but she now lives in Paris as a widow. She obtained a good education and is a graduate from an English college where she learned the English language. She is now employed as a
secretary in a large paper manufacturing firm in Paris. She maintains her residence at 10 rue Lamblardie, Paris 12. She had no children.

(II) Germaine "Milon" Guimberteau, the second child of Paul Guimberteau and Aline (Passerieu) Guimberteau, married G. G. Canouet, but she now lives as a widow in Lamagistere (Tarn et Garonne) in the rue de la Republique. She obtained a good education and presently teaches school in that town. She is also manager of the children's canteen. She frequently makes trips with the school children on vacations which is very agreeable to her. She had no children.

(III) Simone "Bijou" Guimberteau, the third and last child, married Leon Bresault and they have two children. The family lived in Lamagistere for a while and Leon saw war service in World War II. After the war, Leon and his family moved to Tahiti, where he is employed as a professor, teaching industrial drawing in a college in Papeete, the principal city in Tahiti. The country is part of the Polynesian group of French possessions. The family's address is B. P. 436 Papeete, Tahiti, Polynesie-Francaise. The family expects to return to France during their school vacation during the period June to October 1963. Their children are:

(i) Alain Bresault, who was born in 1944 and attends school in Papeete. French is spoken predominately in the islands and is the universal language; however Alain has learned English in school and seems to be a born linguist.

(ii) Francois Bresault, the second child, was born in 1949 and he also attends school in Papeete. He is also being well educated and hopes to emulate his brother's achievements.

(IV) Henri Guimberteau was the fourth child of Edmond and Aglaié (Dupont) Guimberteau. He married Eveline Lasser and they had one child, a son. The father, Henri, was a World War I hero and was decorated several times for bravery. His name is entered in the French War Department records as one of the bravest soldiers at Verdun and other battlefields. Eveline preceded him in death in 1949, and Henri died in 1961, leaving one child and descendants:
(I) Edmond Guimberteau II was named after his grandfather. He married Denise Kohler and they had one child, a son:

   (i) Name of the son has not been reported to us.

(5) Laurence "Lolette" Guimberteau was the fifth and last child of Edmond and Aglaïe (Dupont) Guimberteau. Lolette was born April 5, 1894 in Villefranche and married Fred Ware Rohrbough, an American soldier in Paris after World War I, on July 8, 1919. Lolette was 25 and Fred was 24 when married. Their personal histories have been recorded in a previous section of this report as well as for the daughter, Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams, and their late son, Paul Jacques Orr Rohrbough. The latter died in his infancy in Shreveport in 1923.

As Fred Ware Rohrbough and wife did not raise a son who would have carried the Rohrbough family name, it is considered that this branch of the Rohrbough family genealogy is now terminated. Although Fred has a married brother, Robert Rohrbough who resides with his wife in Houston, Tex., the couple have had no children thus far.

The next section of this report is being devoted to the Williams family and affiliated families, as Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams is the wife of James Guy Williams, a member of the Williams family.
FAMILLE GUIMBERTEAU ET L'AFFILIATION
AVEC LA FAMILLE ROHRBOUGH EN AMÉRIQUE
GÉNÉRATIONS NO. 6-7-8

La famille Guimberteau fut toujours très brave, très bien ménagée, et tendre pour tout le monde. La famille habitait Villefranche-Longchapel-Bergerac (Dordogne) Guyenne Province, France. C'est une section pas très loin de Moncarret; un de ces villages qui appartient au département de la Dordogne, parmi les beaux vignobles.

Le père, Monsieur Edmond Guimberteau, était marchand en gros de vins fins et de champagne, mais aussi vendait des terres de temps en temps. Il lui fallait voyager beaucoup dans toutes les parties de la France pour faire ses affaires. Edmond épousa la fille d'un cultivateur de raisins: Mademoiselle Aglaié Dupont. Elle est née près de Villefranche, comme son mari. La famille Dupont est peut-être parente à la grande famille Dupont en Amérique. La famille Dupont d'Amérique a beaucoup de grandes usines chimiques, avec des succursales partout dans le monde entier. On ne sait pas si Aglaié est parente de cette branche de la famille.

Edmond et Aglaié moururent avant d'élèver leur famille de cinq enfants. Les parents étaient défunts avant la première guerre mondiale. La longévité n'était pas généralement caractéristique des générations passées des Guimberteaus ni des familles Duponts. Mais nous allons voir que plusieurs de leurs enfants ont vécu jusqu'à l'âge sûr! (Marthé avait 88 ans quand elle est morte.) Les enfants de Aglaié et Edmond sont énumérés ci-dessous:

LES ISSUES:

(I) Pierre Birollet, son fils, est né à Villefranche et comme on l'a dit ci-dessus, il reçut une bonne éducation à Paris, puis est devenu un grand patron dans une banque. Pierre épousa Mademoiselle Yvonne Malichard à Paris, et le couple a été béni de deux enfants:

(i) Michel Birollet, qui s'est bien instruit dans les écoles de Paris. Plus tard il est devenu prêtre. Son adresse est 16 rue Béethoven, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin), France.

(ii) Françoise Birollet, la deuxième (et la dernière) enfant, épousa Monsieur Georges Mayeau à Paris, et le couple ont eu deux enfants. Françoise a été tuée en 1955 dans un accident d'automobile. Leurs deux enfants sont:

(a) Christian Mayeau, qui est né le mois d'août, 1950.

(b) Catherine Mayeau, qui est née le mois de juin, 1952.

(2) Éva Guimberteau, la deuxième enfant du père Edmond Guimberteau, et Aglaié (Dupont) Guimberteau, est morte, noyée, à l'âge de 24 ans. Éva était restée frère durant toute sa vie, avant de mourir.

(3) Paul Guimberteau, le troisième enfant, naquit le 17 mai 1888, à Villefranche. Il épousa Mademoiselle Aline Passerieu à Chaumont (Haute-Marne) France, où Paul s'est engagé dans le commerce des vins fins comme son père, avant lui. La mère Aline mourut à Chaumont en 1916. Après sa mort, la famille a déménagé à Lille, où Paul est resté veuf avec sa famille d'enfants. Pendant la première guerre mondiale, il avait un bureau à Paris, où il vendait beaucoup de marchandises données par les américains et par les anglais. Ces marchandises étaient des ventes au rabais. Mais, Paul a continué aussi de vendre ses vins fins partout en France. Paul est mort à Bégles, (Gironde) France en 1947, à l'âge 59 ans. Ses enfants sont énumérés ci-dessous:


(i) Alain Brésault, le premier enfant, est né en 1944. Il a déjà préparé son baccalauréat. Lui aussi est bien instruit et il parle l'anglais presque aussi bien que le français. Le français, néanmoins, est la langue universelle à Tahiti.

(ii) François Brésault, le deuxième enfant, est né en 1949. Lui aussi est bien instruit. Il continue d'aller à l'école.


(I) Edmond Guimberteau II, qui épousa Mademoiselle Dénise Kohler. Ils ont un fils unique. Le père, Edmond, à pris le nom de son grand-père.

(i) Le nom de leur fils est inconnu jusqu'ici.
Laurence "Lolette" Guimberteau était la cinquième et la dernière enfant d'Edmond Guimberteau et Aglaïé (Dupont) Guimberteau. "Lolette" est née le 5 avril, 1894 à Villefranche. Elle épousa Fred Ware Rohrbough à Paris le 8 juillet, 1919, à l'âge de 25 ans. Fred avait 24 ans. Leurs histoires personnels sont déjà écrites dans cette généalogie sous la génération No. 6, ainsi que celle de leur fille Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams. Leur fils unique, Paul Jacques Orr Rohrbough, est mort en 1923 à Shreveport, Louisiana.

Puisque Fred Ware Rohrbough et sa femme n'ont pas élevé un fils qui aurait continué le nom de la famille Rohrbough, il est conclu que cette branche de la famille de "Rohrbough" est maintenant terminée. Nonobstant le fait que Fred a un frère qui est marié: Monsieur Robert Rohrbough, démeurant à Houston, Tex., son frère et sa femme n'ont pas eu d'enfant jusqu'ici.

La prochaine section de cette narration appartiendra à la famille Williams, et des familles affiliées; car la fille, Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams est maintenant la femme de Monsieur James Guy Williams, un membre de la famille ci-dessous:
Mademoiselle Paulette Guimberteau, niece of Laurence "Lolette" (Guimberteau) Rohrbough as she was in Paris France at age 20 before her marriage, to Monsieur Gaston Auradé in Paris.
Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams' personal history has been covered in a preceding section of this report, as part of Generation No. 7, in both the English and French languages. Inasmuch as she married James Guy "Billy" Williams, we now wish to bring the reader up to date sufficiently to acquaint him with the Williams family ancestry which we have traced back four generations. It is felt that, no doubt, some of the living Williams family descendants will desire to probe back beyond our beginning point. As this present report is for the Rohrbough family lineage, space does not permit us to make separate tracings of each family affiliated therewith, except to furnish proper identities.

We commence therefore, with a background of "Billy" Williams' paternal side of his family:

Billy's grandparents were James Lee Williams and Ella (McCay) Williams. They fostered the lumber business in central Arkansas, beginning in 1890. The couple had nine children, and Billy's father was the oldest of the nine. Grover Guy Williams, Billy's father, was born in Holly Springs, Ark., February 4, 1891, and died in Pine Bluff, Ark., November 3, 1954, at the age 63. His untimely death was caused by a dead tree that toppled on him, while he was supervising a crew of men who were snaking logs through the woods near Humphrey, Ark. He was rushed to a Pine Bluff hospital, but succumbed there from the injuries. He is buried in the Lost Creek Cemetery in Sheridan, Ark. He was survived by his wife, the son and one daughter, as well as one sister and six of the brothers as follows:

Mrs. Corinne Davis, Little Rock, Ark.
J. R. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
J. H. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
W. J. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
Lee Williams, who died since the accident, in June, 1961.
O. R. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
H. M. Williams, Pine Bluff, Ark.

On Billy's maternal side of his family, we traced back to his grandparents, who were William Robert Harley and Louisa Jane (Thompson) Harley. Their son (Billy's grandfather), was James Reese Harley, who was born in Holly Springs, Miss., February 21, 1856, and died in Camden, Ark., August 13, 1945, at the age 89. He was buried in the Moss Cemetery in Bearden, Ark. He married Lucy Evelyn (Thrower) Harley and her father was John Burl
Thrower and her mother was Sweetie (Parham) Thrower. These grandparents of Billy were married in the town of Princeton, Ark., February 14, 1883. The bridegroom married at the age of 27, and the bride at the age of 17. The bride, Lucy Evelyn (Thrower) Harley, was born February 14, 1866 and she lived until August 15, 1939, when she died in Bearden, Ark., at the age of 73. She is buried alongside her husband in the Moss Cemetery in Bearden. Their children born in Princeton were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Date Born</th>
<th>Married To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearla Harley</td>
<td>2/4/1884</td>
<td>Louis Padgett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Louise Harley</td>
<td>2/20/1885</td>
<td>Crawford Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessie Lee Harley</td>
<td>10/24/1887</td>
<td>(She died in infancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Florence Harley</td>
<td>5/28/1890</td>
<td>W. W. Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Harley</td>
<td>7/10/1892</td>
<td>Grover Guy Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Reese Harley, Jr.</td>
<td>8/11/1894</td>
<td>Corinne Sorrels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remaining children were born in Bearden, Ark.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Date Born</th>
<th>Married To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernest Gerald Harley</td>
<td>3/26/1896</td>
<td>Kate Overman-1st wife Wanda Fitzhugh-2nd wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Thrower Harley</td>
<td>3/17/1898</td>
<td>(Died in Nov., 1915.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Lee Harley</td>
<td>4/19/1900</td>
<td>(Died in 1901.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Stanard Harley</td>
<td>4/12/1903</td>
<td>Rosa Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Evelyn Harley</td>
<td>10/12/1905</td>
<td>Tom Sadler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Billy Williams' mother, Annie (Harley) Williams, one of the above group, was married to Grover Guy Williams in Bearden November 7, 1913 at the age of 21, and the bridegroom was 22 when married. Annie (Harley) Williams resides in Pine Bluff as a widow, near her children and their descendants. She is very religious and is a member of the Lakeside Methodist Church, as well as a wonderful grandmother and great grandmother. Her children and descendants are as follows:

**ISSUE:**

(I) Virginia Louise Williams, the first child, was born August 14, 1914, and died September 22, 1914 in Bearden.

(II) Francis Geraldine Williams, the second child, was born in Bearden October 6, 1915 and married Charles Willard Reid, of Sheridan. They have had the following children and descendants:

(i) Charlotte Ann Reid, who married Wayne Waller. They have one child, a son:
(a) "Butch" Waller, who attends school in Pine Bluff.

(ii) Lucy Reid, the second child, married Donald Raines Peacock.

(iii) "Buddy" Reid, the third child, who is attending college in Monticello, Ark.

(iv) Pamela Reid, Twins. They are the fourth and fifth children.

(v) Patricia Reid

(III) James Guy "Billy" Williams was the third and last child born to Grover Guy Williams and Annie (Harley) Williams in Ringgold, La., on October 18, 1922. Billy married Jacqueline Rohrbough in Baton Rouge, La., on November 7, 1942, he at the age 20 and the bride at age 22. Billy's parents had moved from Ringgold to Sheridan, Ark., when he was six weeks old. The family lived in Sheridan several years and Billy completed his elementary schooling and also graduated from high school in 1941. He next attended Arkansas Teachers State College in Conway, Ark., and from there he enrolled in the Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, La., taking a pre-medical course, thinking he would become a physician. World War II intervened, however, and he joined the U. S. Army, taking basic training in Louisiana camps shortly after his marriage. He was sent overseas into the European Theatre of the war, and served with the Seventh U. S. Army and participated in the "Battle of the Bulge," and for several months after the war had ended was stationed in camps in Germany.

On Billy's return to America and to his wife and the one son born before his departure, the family moved to Sheridan, Ark., where he became engaged in the lumber business with his father, manufacturing hardwood lumber. They purchased a sawmill near Humphrey, Ark., and operated it for a while until his father retired. Then Billy exchanged that mill for another, which he operates near Pine Bluff, Ark. The family resides in Pine Bluff, and the three boys are attending school, while the girl baby helps keep house. When not working, Billy's chief hobbies are hunting and fishing.

They live quite near his mother's home and that of his sister Geraldine and her family. A
Francis Geraldine (Williams) Reid married Dr. Charles Willard Reid on February 7, 1935 at age 20; her birth date shown as October 6, 1915. She was born at Bearden, and Dr. Reid was born in Sheridan, Ark.

Dr. Reid was also 20 when married. His birth date was October 31, 1915. The couple was educated in the Sheridan and Little Rock schools preliminarily, and both obtained college degrees. Dr. Reid practiced medicine immediately after graduation from a medical college and the family lived in Little Rock, Shreveport and Baton Rouge before finally locating in Pine Bluff, where he became one of the leading physicians in the community. He owns his private clinic near one of the leading hospitals. They also have a lovely home in Pine Bluff. Their hobbies are hunting and fishing whenever the doctor can get away. Their children and descendants are as follows:

(i) Charlotte Ann Reid, their first child, was born February 19, 1936 in Little Rock and married Franklin Wayne Waller on December 30, 1954 at age 18. He was born December 30, 1935 in El Dorado, Ark., and was 19 when married. They have a son:

(a) Franklin Wayne "Butch" Waller Jr., was born February 13, 1956 in Pine Bluff.

(ii) Lucy Evelyn Reid, the second child of Dr. Reid and Francis Geraldine (Williams) Reid, was born March 4, 1941 in Shreveport and married Donald Raines Peacock on July 30, 1960 in Pine Bluff at age 19. Donald was born October 12, 1938 in Monticello, Ark., and was 22 when married.

(iii) Charles Willard "Buddy" Reid Jr., the third child, was born March 19, 1943 in Baton Rouge, La.

(iv) Patricia Faye Reid, and

(v) Pamela Jane Reid, the twin girls, were the last of the children born to Dr. Reid and Francis Geraldine (Williams) Reid. The girls' birthplace was Pine Bluff and the date of their births was June 21, 1953 on "Fathers' Day."
Jacqueline Rohrbough at age 9, while visiting in Salem, W. Va., en route from Shreveport, La., to Paris, France in June 1929.

Jacqueline Rohrbough at home in Cedar Grove (Shreveport) La., at age 12, early in January 1932.
James Guy Williams and wife Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams holding their first-born, James Guy Williams, Jr., in Baton Rouge, La., December 17, 1944.

Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams in Baton Rouge, La., in 1945
First Row: Jeffrey Howard and Cheryl Ann Williams. Second Row: Phillip Ware, Mother Jacqueline and James Guy Williams, Jr., on Easter Sunday April 17, 1961.
FAMILLE WILLIAMS ET L'AFFILIATION AVEC
LA FAMILLE ROHRBOUGH ET D'AUTRES FAMILLES

L'histoire personnel de Jacqueline (Rohrbough) Williams a été considérée dans une section précédente de cette narration comme une partie de la génération No. 7, en anglais et en français. Puisqu'elle a épousée James Guy Williams, nous désirons faire suffisamment aux lecteurs pour leur faire connaître les ancêtres Williams, qui nous ont fait découvrir l'origine de quatre générations seulement. Ainsi nous croyons que, sans doute, il y aura, un jour, d'autres descendants de la famille qui feront encore des explorations dans l'histoire ancienne et que leurs ouvrages ne laisseront rien à désirer.

Puisque la généalogie déjà faite est pour la famille Rohrbough, l'espace dans ces pages ne nous permettra pas de tracer chaque famille affiliée, sauf, pour établir l'identité. Alors, nous commençons avec un arrière plan du côté paternel de famille de James Guy "Billy" Williams:

Son grand-père était James Lee Williams et sa grand-mère Ella (McCay) Williams. Ils firent des affaires concernant les bois de haute futaie et envoyèrent couper ces troncs d'arbres dans leur scieries, en Arkansas centrale depuis 1890. Le grand-père et la grand-mère ont eu neuf enfants, et le père de Billy fut l'aîné. Le père s'appelait Monsieur Grover Guy Williams est né le 4 février, 1891, à Holly Springs, Ark. Il est mort le 3 novembre 1954, à Pine Bluff, Ark., à l'âge de 63 ans. Sa mort prématurée fut due à un accident alors qu'il travaillait dans une forêt près de la ville de Humphrey, Ark. Un arbre mort a tombé sur sa tête, puis on l'envoya à l'hôpital à Pine Bluff aussi vite que possible, mais le pauvre homme était mort presqu'en arrivant à l'ambulance. Il est enterré dans le cimetière de "Lost Creek" à Sheridan, Ark. Monsieur Williams fut survécu par sa femme, une fille et un fils. Il avait des frères et une soeur, qui sont énumérés ci-dessous:

Madam Corinne Davis, Little Rock, Ark.
J. R. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
J. H. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
W. J. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
Lee Williams, qui est mort en juin, 1961, depuis l'accident.
O. R. Williams, Sheridan, Ark.
H. M. Williams, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Son bisaïeul était Monsieur William Robert Harley et sa bisaïeule Madam Louisa Jane (Thompson) Harley. Leur fils, le grand-père de Billy était James Reese Harley, qui est né à Holly Springs, Miss., le 21 février 1856, et est mort à Camden, Ark., le 13 août, 1945, à l'âge de 89 ans. Il est

Le nouveau marié avait 27 ans et la nouvelle mariée, Lucy Evelyn (Thrower) Harley est née le 14 février 1866, et elle a vécu jusqu'au 15 août 1939. Elle est morte à Bearden, à l'âge de 73 ans. Elle est enterrée à côté de son mari, dans le cimetière de Moss, à Bearden. Leurs enfants sont énumérés ci-dessous:

**LEUR NOMS**

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<tr>
<th>Noms</th>
<th>LA DATE DE NAISSANCE</th>
<th>ÉPOUSE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pearla Harley</td>
<td>4 février 1884</td>
<td>Louis Padgett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Louise Harley</td>
<td>20 février 1885</td>
<td>Crawford Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessie Lee Harley</td>
<td>24 octobre 1887</td>
<td>(Morte en enfance.)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28 mai 1890</td>
<td>W.W. Jordan Grover Guy Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10 juillet 1892</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas. Reese Harley, Jr.</td>
<td>11 août 1894</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Les enfants ci-dessus sont nés à Princeton, puis ceux énumérés ci-dessous, sont nés à Bearden, Ark:

Ernest Gerald Harley (7) 26 mars 1896 Kate Overman, première épouse. Wanda Fitzhugh, deuxième épouse.

John Thrower Harley (8) 17 mars 1898 (Mort en novembre, 1915)

Walter Lee Harley (9) 19 avril 1900 (Mort en 1901.)

Raymond Stanard Harley (10) 12 avril 1903 Rosa Rogers.

Lucy Evelyn Harley (11) 12 octobre 1905 Tom Sadler.

La mère de Billy Williams, Annie (Harley) Williams, une du groupe ci-dessus, s'est mariée Grover Guy Williams le 7 novembre 1913, à Bearden, à l'âge de 21 ans, et le nouveau marié avait 22 ans. La mère restée veuve, demeure à Pine Bluff, Ark., mais près de ses enfants et de leurs descendants. Elle est très religieuse; elle est un membre de l'église "Lakeside Methodist." Elle est aussi une très bonne grand'mère ainsi qu'une très bonne bisaïeule. Ses enfants et leurs descendants sont énumérés ci-dessous:
(I) Virginia Louise Williams, la première enfant née le 14 août 1914 est morte le 22 septembre 1914, à Bearden, à l'âge d'un mois.

(II) Francis Geraldine Williams, la deuxième enfant, naquit le 6 octobre 1915 à Bearden et elle se maria Monsieur Charles Willard Reid de Sheridan, Ark. Ils ont eu les enfants et les descendants énumérés ci-dessous:

(i) Charlotte Anne Reid, qui s'est mariée avec Wayne Waller. Ils ont un enfant—un fils unique:

(a) "Butch" Waller, qui est à l'école.

(ii) Lucy Reid, la deuxième enfant, qui s'est mariée avec Donald Raines Peacock.

(iii) "Buddy" Reid, le troisième enfant, qui est un étudiant à l'université de Monticello, Ark.

(iv) Pamela Reid — La quatrième et la cinquième enfant sont des jolies petites jumelles.

(III) James Guy "Billy" Williams, le troisième enfant ainsi que le dernier, de Grover Guy Williams et Annie (Harley) Williams, est né le 18 octobre 1922, à Ringgold, La. Il s'est marié avec Mademoiselle Jacqueline Rohrbough le 7 novembre 1942, à Baton Rouge, La., à l'âge de 20 ans; la nouvelle mariée avait 22 ans. Les parents de Billy ont déménagé de Ringgold à Sheridan, Ark., quand Billy avait six semaines. Ils ont habité à Sheridan pendant plusieurs années et pendant ce temps, Billy a fini ses études à l'école élémentaire et a préparé son baccalauréat à l'école supérieure en 1941. Il est venu ensuite immédiatement faire des études à l'université d'"Arkansas Teachers State College" à Conway, Ark. Après cette école, il suivit un cours d'étudiant en médecine à l'université de "Louisiana State" à Baton Rouge, La., pensant se faire médecin, mais la guerre mondiale II est venue s'interposer. Alors il est entré dans l'armée américaine peu de temps après son mariage, et il a reçu son premier début en garnison dans les cantonnements près de Baton Rouge et y resta pendant plusieurs mois. Il partit en Europe et servit dans la Septième Armée, puis prit part à la "Bataille de la Bosse." Après
la cessation de hostilités Billy fut envoyé en Allemagne, où il resta avec ses camarades jusqu'à son retour aux États-Unis. Une fois retourné, il fut très content de revoir sa femme et un petit garçon, né avant qu'il ne soit parti en Europe. La famille a déménagé à Sheridan, Ark., où il faisait marcher une scierie avec son père, et ils ont vendu du bois industriel. Après Sheridan, ils ont acheté un moulin plus grand à Humphrey, Ark., où ils ont travaillé jusqu'à ce que son père se retiré du commerce. Alors Billy a fait se changer ce moulin pour un autre, pas loin de Pine Bluff.

Maintenant la famille a une maison à Pine Bluff, et leurs trois garçons vont à l'école, pendant que la petite fille reste à la maison. Quand il ne travaille pas, Billy s'occupe de ses passe-temps, la pêche et la chasse. Ils habitent un endroit tout près de Madame Annie Williams, la mère de Billy. La famille Reid démeure près de là et plusieurs oncles et plusieurs tantes, etc.

Les noms des quatre enfants de Billy et Jackie, les dates et les lieux de naissance, sont écrits dans une partie précédent.
Robert Rohrbaugh was the fourth and last child of Orr Lawson Rohrbaugh and Harriet Margaret (Ware) Rohrbaugh. He was born May 27, 1898 in Salem, W. Va. He received his preliminary education in the Salem schools and subsequently became an ardent reader of the classics including the Bible and religious material. He was in early youth identified with the Salem Baptist Church, and has moved his church letter from place to place during his lifetime.

As a teen-age youth, Robert's main hobbies, when not attending school, were hunting and trapping in the woods on the hills, as well as bicycle riding through the countryside. He had a natural flair for adventure also, and loved to read books on the subject in the library of the school. He especially liked American history and tales of ships on the high seas.

His first jobs were in Salem, and during 1913 he especially recalls being employed as a "snapper" of window glass in one of the local glass plants. He also had experience that same year driving an express wagon for the Wells Fargo Express Company and he built up plenty of muscle working with the bricklayers during the construction of additional buildings at the Salem High School. As previously stated under his brother Fred's personal history, both brothers decided to leave Salem while still in their teens, and became employed in Newport News, Va., by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in November 1914. Robert became an apprentice in the Marine Electrical division of the plant, and during his leisure hours he learned a great deal about pugilism and he loved to box with his young associates. He spent a great deal of time mastering the art, not only through actual experience, but by reading books on the subject, and he became an expert.

Early in 1916, Robert desired a change and decided to go to other cities, and first arrived in Detroit, Mich., where he worked in a shipyard as well as some large electrical plants and, being thrifty, saved his money obtained from that work. He formed a liking for a young adventurer by name of Eddie Winter, who hailed from Monk's Corner, S. C. The pair then decided to go to Seattle, Wash., and they made stops in cities and towns along the way, working some and seeing the country. Each boy, on departing from Detroit, had one hundred dollars sewed up in his clothes, and arrived in Seattle with his money intact. In Seattle they sought employment, and Eddie, who was a "shipfitter" by trade, went to work right away, but
the shipyard was not hiring electricians, so Robert became employed by the Manley & Moore Lumber Company as a "lumberjack" in the woods about a hundred miles out of the city. He took the job mainly for the experience, but he really saw the seamy side of life among the roughest of men who had the most violent tempers he had ever seen. He learned why they were called "Timberbeasts" in Seattle. For four years prior to becoming a lumberjack, Robert had boxed as an amateur and was considered very good; but the so-called timberbeasts did not have any rules. After witnessing a few contests, Robert decided to avoid trouble with such men, by just keeping his mouth shut and minding his own business. He was 5 feet nine inches in height and weighed approximately 175 pounds, and with thanks for his early habits of playing and hunting in the woods when in West Virginia, he had gained great strength and vigor, and was never known to run from a fight.

After a time, however, he quit the lumber job and on his way back to Seattle he passed through the village of Carbonado, Wash., where a man offered him a job in a coal mine owned by the Carbon Hill Coal Company. That was on August 16, 1916. He went to work the same night on the "graveyard" shift and continued working there for about six weeks. Wages were paid in gold and silver coins, and one day Robert was falsely accused of disobeying the petty orders of the huge Swedish foreman, who falsely blamed Robert for a mistake, and, when Robert denied the charge, the Swede seized him and threw him repeatedly against the wall of the mine, never giving him the opportunity of gaining his balance so that he could fight back. Then, having Robert in a dazed condition, the foreman (who was really a coward at heart) beat Robert unmercifully and sent two of the mine's toughs to accompany him to the elevator and thence to his bed. About noon he was summoned to the office where he was given his pay envelope containing his wages in gold, and was told that he was "fired." It was really tyranny, but when Robert realized that he was outnumbered, he decided to leave without further ado, and on reaching Seattle, he said good-bye to his friend Eddie and returned to Detroit where he worked for a short while at the same shipyard.

By March 1917, Robert had partially satisfied his wanderlust (so he thought) and returned to Salem to visit his father for a short while. His next trip was to Newport News to see his sister Gay Hazeldon (Rohrbough) Hathaway who lived there at the time, and with whom he and his brother Fred had for a short while, after they first left Salem, visited. In the meantime, Fred had departed from Newport News and was working in Philadelphia.
Diplomatic relations had been broken between the United States and Germany, so Robert quit his electrical job and asked his sister to accompany him to a notary public, where Gay, acting as his guardian, signed the (then necessary) release for him to enlist in the U.S. Navy. He went aboard the battleship "Utah" which sailed at midnight June 22, 1917, and was sworn in the next day by the captain while at sea. Robert was later transferred to the battleship "Kentucky" where he was rated as an electrician, third class.

During his wartime enlistment he spent over a year in foreign service, the most of which was in naval aviation at the Wexford, Ireland, Naval Air Station. He had gone to Europe as a passenger with hundreds of other sailors on board the troopship "H. M. S. Victoria." They disembarked at Liverpool, transferring to Cork by boat, thence by rail to Wexford, Ireland. At Wexford he was rated as a powerhouse operator and helped build the air station and operate it. He also worked on ignition systems of the Liberty motored sea planes, flying not only as an ignition man but also as an observer looking for German submarines, and he usually rode in the cockpits of the seaplane bombers.

When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, Robert was transferred from Ireland to Liverpool, England, as an electrician first class. As a member of the crew he assisted in putting into commission the ex-German liner "Imperator" which a little later became the English Cunard Line's largest passenger ship named "Berengaria." In fact she was the second largest ship in the world at that time, and by terms of the armistice was used as an American troopship and made numerous trips carrying several thousand troops as well as many first class passengers, including American Red Cross personnel returning from overseas duty. Robert made six round-trip crossings in that service, and was later transferred to an "Eagle Boat" that was built by the Ford Corporation in Detroit. That boat was No. 39 and Robert worked aboard it from Detroit via the St. Lawrence River to Portsmouth, N. H., at which port he was given his honorable discharge from the navy. He received a small bonus and, with back pay, had over $200 after buying a new suit and other equipment.

In August 1919, he again visited in Salem and then went to Shreveport, La., where by that time, his other sister, Charlotte Lelia (Rohrbough) Skinner with her family, as well as his brother Fred and wife, were then living. For a while he stayed with Fred and obtained employment in the electrical meter department of the Southwestern Gas
and Electrical Company. He had joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers so as to be eligible to work for the Shreveport Light Company to gain some experience in wiring houses in that fast-growing city. He qualified in that capacity and then worked for numerous electrical contractors in the Shreveport area.

He had moved to a hotel to be nearer his work but visited Fred and his wife Lolette, and it so happened that on March 24, 1920, when Fred's daughter Jacqueline was born, Robert really saved her life and the mother's as well, by jumping in an automobile standing nearby and racing about ten miles to the nearest drug store to obtain necessary material ordered by the doctor who could not leave his patient. Up to that time Robert had had very little experience with autos. In the fall of that year Robert decided to go to Houston, and with his union card he obtained employment with no delay. While in Houston, he met and married Billie Grace Collins. The courtship had been short, and they were married by a Justice of the Peace in the Harris County courthouse on December 28, 1920.

In the spring of 1921, the happy young couple packed their belongings and left Houston for Waco, Tex., where Billie (who was a fine milliner) immediately went to work the same day that husband Robert obtained a job. Robert worked at first for the Rawls Electric Shop, but due to the stoppage of home construction projects and the shortage of electric work, he accepted a position with the Waco Advertising Company, building and wiring illumination circuits on the new 10 x 25 x 50 foot sign boards. He held that position (the last year as construction foreman) for about four years.

Robert's next move was to leave Waco and, on arriving in Temple, Tex., in March 1927, he began work as a student fireman on the Southern Pacific Railway. Being carried on the "extra board" with no regular assignment on locomotives, Robert soon tired of waiting to be called out for work. In railroad parlance this is called "fighting the extra board." After two months of that, he and Billie went back to Houston in May 1927. Billie, of course, moved her millinery shop from Waco to Houston and Robert became employed again by several of the old electric shops. During that time the union's business agent secured a steady year-round job for Robert with the Texas Construction Company, building the new plant of the Houston Lighting and Power Company about ten miles out of town. After a year of construction work, the H. L. & P. Co. took over and started that part of the plant that was completed. The chief electrician (who had seen Robert's work) offered him a job which he accepted. At last having a job he liked, he worked there for over sixteen years.
In 1943, during World War II, he resigned as he now owned a fine home and a small apartment house. Billie also closed her shop and after they had sold all their property in the city, they moved to Albuquerque, N. M. Leaving their car in Albuquerque, they proceeded by rail to Colorado Springs, Colo., hoping to buy a good paying business. They found that real estate men were eagerly advising people with money to invest, to purchase a tourist court on a main highway. The couple looked at a few that were for sale and returned to Albuquerque to think it over and to get their car. While there they found and purchased, for cash, a partly finished court on the famous Highway 66. It was located on East Central Avenue, just outside the city limits where property taxes were somewhat lower. When they had gone through all the wartime procedure for buying materials and had finished necessary construction as well as completely furnishing all the cabins and office cabin, they received such a handsome cash offer for the property, they accordingly sold everything.

Early in 1945, they set out traveling by auto, and after searching through eight southern states for an "ideal" business in which to invest, and finding nothing to their liking, they decided to again return to Houston, where they purchased a fine corner lot fronting 65 feet by 130 feet deep on a busy street. In 1947 they constructed a building of pre-cast concrete blocks with white plaster inside and covered outside with "Permastone" of vari-colored stone. They paid cash for all this property and then installed the necessary machinery and soon opened the first automatic washing machine laundry in the area, where the customers did all the work of loading and unloading the machines. Robert and Billie owned and operated that business at 7047 Long Drive, for about seven years and after selling out, they purchased a 110 x 154 foot lot on a good corner in the Cloverleaf Community about 15 miles outside of the city limits of Houston, in 1954. Now, for over eight years, at 1143 Manor Avenue, they have lived in forced retirement, due to some bad health problems; but they are still very happy and very well fed.

Billie Grace (Collins) Rohrbough was born on a small farm near Houston, January 27, 1898. Neither she nor her husband regret that the hand of fate brought them together; each from widely separated sections of our great nation. Billie misses her millinery business but realizes that as they do not now need to work as hard as in prior years, they can rest on their laurels and enjoy life to the fullest, so long as their health holds out.
Although the couple have had no children and do not have a son to continue the Rohrbough name of our family branch (and as brother Fred and his wife did not raise a son), they realize from this report that, from the histories of other family descendants of family branches bearing the Rohrbough name, there are many more of the younger males to carry on and perpetuate the name.
Robert Rohrbough in Salem, W. Va., in 1919, after his return from war service in U. S. Navy where he traveled to many parts of the world.
Robert Rohrbough and wife Billie Grace (Collins) Rohrbough on a Sunday stroll in party of four, in Houston, Tex., in October, 1921.

Robert Rohrbough at his home in Houston, Tex., in March 1957.
This is the main unit of the Capitol Building of West Virginia located on the Great Kanawha River in Charleston. Completed in 1932 at a cost of 10 million dollars, it is known to be one of the most beautiful capitol buildings in the U. S. (Courtesy of W. Va. Dept. of Commerce.)
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EPILOGUE

It is with a very distinct feeling of humility and pride that this outline of one of the branches of the Rohrbough ancestry and descendants, together with the affiliated families' brief histories, is being concluded. As we look backward to this record of daily living, may the joys and sorrows, failures and accomplishments, triumphs and defeats of our intrepid ancestors give us courage to look forward to the future with renewed faith and realization that life is lived only one day at a time, and that "As God leads, we will follow; for we have not passed this way before." It has indeed been a labor of love. We are reminded of the god of Roman mythology, "Janus," who, with two faces, looked backward and forward.

In writing this book we have been ever mindful that these family histories will appeal more to our youthful readers than perhaps to us in the not so recent generation. Youth gives us hope that tomorrow's world will be better than today's. Youth also makes us realize that our works are never in vain—they live forever as they influence growing generations. Therefore, in this trail of our fathers, let us not too strictly consider this work as a "history," but as a route of a family name down the stream of time.
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