

# SHAMBAUGH FAMILY NEWS-LETTER

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The distractions of the times occasioned by the many demands upon our energies and interests because of the War has caused us to put aside for the present many of the things in which we are normally concerned. Therefore, it is not to be wondered at that our work on the Shambaugh family history and our correspondence with each other concerning this fascinating project has been neglected. This interest is not dead, it is merely lying dormant for the duration. In the past three months we have had some fine letters. We have passed on the information from Mrs Stanley S Morrison, and that coming from the L L and Orin C Shambaughs. We also told you about A M Shambaugh of Seattle. All of these continue their interest and support of the News Letter as well as do others whom we mention later. We referred to the marriage of Virginia, daughter of Ben F Shambaugh of Ottawa, Kansas to Tech. Sgt Rolland J. Hopkins. There was a nice letter from Mrs F B Weakly of Wilmette, Ill and another from Mrs A L Shambaugh of Republic, Ohio in which she tells us that Dale is now a Corporal and that Harley and his family have come home to help run the farm. Harley's have two fine children. From West Virginia comes B F Pingley, grandson of Cathorino Shambaugh Pingley to join our Society- the address is Junior, West Virginia.

X Mrs S R Shambaugh of Chicago whose husband is a nephew of Dr George E Shambaugh gives us a list of his grandchildren as follows: George Shambaugh II married Miss Mariotta Moss and is the father of George III and Susan- Philip, now a Lieutenant Commander in the navy and stationed at the Navy Pier, married Sally Wells and is the father of Wells and Sarah- Stephanie married Ford Kramer and is the mother of Barbara, Douglas and a new baby- Barbara married Dr Louis Resi who is now a captain in the medical division of the Air Corps and is the mother of Peter, Philip, Thomas and Robert- Jeanette married Sydney Stein and is the mother of Nancy and Sue- Benjamin is finishing his college work at Amherst and will enter Harvard for his medical training.

Floyd and Zada Shambaugh of Wooster, Ohio send greetings to all. They report that information from Floyd Jr is that he is well and is feeling fine. Clarence is also on listed. Mrs Alice Shambaugh, his mother, is reported in good health.

Clara Dick of Hanover, Pa writes us a newsy letter about her family and her self. She is a busy little lady with a civil service position in the navy at York. The twins are doing fine as usual, one preparing to be a nurse and the other taking home economics. Rev Dick is busy with his church as are all ministers these days- busy trying to keep our faith in humanity normal. She confesses that her many duties have left no time for genealogy but that the interest is only lying dormant. We fool~~are~~ are of that, and like her, we are praying for the time " when the world shakes itself into peace again. "

A letter from Bert Shambaugh from Richland Center, Wis. gives us the sad news of the death of his sister, Mrs Ida Boll, daughter of Benj. and Flavilla Shambaugh. She passed away at a hospital in Milwaukee, April 30, 1943.

As we complete this article two more letters arrive. One is from Mrs Emma Zimmerman who is now at Gallatin, Mo. She is in good health. The other is from Corporal John Howard Shambaugh who is located at Gulfport, Miss and who reports that his brother Richard is also in the Air Force and is located at St. Petersburg, Florida.

*Check name (to who?)  
not mine!*

JOHN SHAMBAUGH OF OHIO

HIS LIFE, CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

by Cleo Shambaugh Gerwin

(Continued from the March 1943 issue.)

John Shambaugh was born May 17, 1790 and died July 1, 1858, aged 68 years, 1 month and 14 days. Catherine Walter Shambaugh was born Sept. 18, 1792 and died May 11, 1863, aged 70 years, 7 months, 23 days. Following are the children and grandchildren of John and Catherine Shambaugh:

Lydia, married J. Adam Mohler, moved to Nebraska. Had issue: son, Jerry

Sarah, married Amos Royer, lived near the old homelace. Has issue: one daughter, Alice.

Philip, married Katie Lepley, lived adjoining the old homelace. Had issue: two sons, Shannon and Nathaniel and a daughter, Melinda.

Samuel, never married, died Dec. 1963?

John, married Lydia Leploy, lived near Perrysville. Had issue, two sons, Alonzo and Curtis and a daughter, Emma. *Kenneth & Orlando, Fla. in a am. & wife*

Catherine, married Noah Spade, lived near the old homelace. Had issue, seven sons, Jefferson, Aaron, Jason, George, Pierre, Levi, Nathan and five daughters, Sarah, Eve, Romina, Mary Ann (Mang) and Serena Angelino.

George, married Mary Ann Weirich (my grandparents), moved to Green Center, near Albion, Indiana. Had issue, one son, Franklin Pierce (my father) and three daughters, Ellen, Serena, and Lucretia. *and Sarah (who died when a child)*  
*noble bowdy*

Sophia, never married.

Susanna, married David Whittemore. Lived near the old home.

Henry, married Margaret McKinley and lived near his brother George at Green Center, near Albion in Indiana. Had issue: one son, Will and three daughters, Sadie, Nancy and Laura.

Levi, married Catherine Tawnoy, lived near the old home place and in Mansfield, I believe. Had issue, at least one son, Thomas C, father of Floyd Shambaugh of Wooster, Ohio.

Mary Ann, married Joseph B Weaver, they removed to Indiana and resided near Green Center, near Albion or Avilla in Indiana. Had issue: two sons, Alvin and George and two daughters, Satarah and Mina.

Thomas Jefferson, married First-Mary Robinson and second, Eva Spade third Catherine Tawnoy Shambaugh, the widow of his brother Levi. I am not sure as to whether there were children of those unions. The home was in Mansfield, Ohio

- Conclusion

*married Pat Murray, lived in ...*  
*she never ...*  
*big niece ...*

## CATHERINE SHAMBAUGH-WALTER

By Henry F Guthrie

The purpose of this sketch is two-fold: first, to make the name of this ancestor more real to her posterity; and second, to record facts, known to the writer through personal contact, that they may become history to interested readers of the News-Letter.

My maternal grandmother was the daughter of George Shambach II, and by tradition, the granddaughter of the immigrant George Shambach who came to America in 1749. Catherine Shambach, or Shambaugh, was born in Bucks County, Pa May 14th, 1791. This is confirmed by her church certificate which I remember hearing read at her funeral, Feb. 3, 1871. The certificate was then placed in the casket with her remains. At that time I was a lad of 15 years and memory of the incident is vivid.

Some years after her birth, the family migrated from Bucks Co to Union Co., Pa ( The location is in what is now Snyder Co.) Here George II is said to have purchased a large tract of land which he occupied to the time of his death. My grandmother often related that in the distribution of his estate, 80 acres fell to her. Benjamin Walter had acquired an 80-acre tract adjoining hers. Their marriage took place about the year 1818. They labored on this 160-A for a number of years, where six of their family of nine children were born: namely, Eve, Mary, Isaiah, Sarah, Paul and one who died an infant. Although industrious and thrifty, misfortune overtook them and they lost most of what they possessed. Then they undertook a venture to Niagara County, New York. Here the three youngest children were born: Andrew, Elizabeth, and Samuel. They located near an Indian Reservation, between Lockport and Tonawanda and had Redskins for their neighbors. These tribes were not savages but were very much of an annoyance. In the year 1834, Benjamin Walter died, leaving his wife and eight children, the oldest but fourteen. Three years later, the widowed mother, encouraged by her two brothers, John and George ( who had moved to Richland County, Ohio but a few years before) decided to move to the same region that she might be near them. For a conveyance for all their belongings, a single wagon supplied their need. The oldest daughter, Eve, stayed behind to marry Phiat Nerber: they became the parents of four children. Sometime after Nerber's death, Eve married Israel Brewer and two children were born to this union. The journey from New York to Ohio took three weeks and was made via Niagara, Buffalo and Cleveland. They reached " Uncle John's " ~~the~~ October 10, 1837. Their earthly belongings were very meager but they possessed indomitable wills and industrious characters. Both were needed in this new country; and Catherine Walter, before her death, had the satisfaction of knowing that each of her children had acquired homes of their own. Her son, Isaiah, preempted lands in Wisconsin but did not live to enjoy its fruit for he fell a victim of the cholera epidemic of 1854. Her sons Paul and Andrew established themselves in Lagrange Co., Ind., where they lived to advanced years; the daughters Mary and Sarah had their homes in Dekalb Co., Ind., where they died. Many descendants of these are to be found today in Indiana. Her youngest son, Samuel, and her youngest daughter, Elizabeth, remained in the vicinity of the Shambaugh settlement in Richland and Ashland Counties, Ohio. Both reared families; it may be noteworthy to mention that, the Elizabeth Walter Guthrie bore eight sons and one daughter, her descendants including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren number but twenty-nine and twenty of these are living today. It was at the home of this daughter that Catherine Shambaugh Walter died on Feb. 1, 1871; her remains were laid to rest in the Shambaugh Cemetery in Richland County, in Ohio.

( See next page)

Through personal contact with this grandmother, we learned much of the lives of the early pioneers; their means of subsistence, customs, beliefs, etc. She knew poverty and hardships and exemplified many times the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention." Factories were almost unknown so, their clothes, furniture and even many tools were homemade. Money was scarce too; we were told that my uncles often fashioned barrel staves from the trees that were so numerous about our home and traded them for necessities that they could not provide for themselves. When a new home was established, and land had first to be cleared and the seed-bed prepared with such implements as the local blacksmith could fashion. The handsickle was the principal means of cutting the ripened grain. The thresher was the flail. The winnowing method was used to separate the grain from the chaff. This job required three persons; on two opposite edges of a large blanket or bed quilt long sticks were fastened. Two persons supported the one stick and kept the quilt in motion to cause currents of air. A third person allowed the grain to stream from a shovel and thus the chaff was blown aside.

Sheep and flax provided most of their clothing, bedding and household linens. The wool, shorn from sheep, was scoured and corded (made into loose rolls about 15 inches in length and one-half inch in diameter), then spun, and finally woven into cloth on the hand loom. Linsey-woolsey was made of both wool and linen, the warp of one, and the woof of the other. The cloth was colored with dyes made from the barks of various trees and many shades were thus obtained. The flax, after reaching its maturity was pulled (root and stalk) and allowed to cure so that the seed might be removed. Then it was taken into the open, spread into rows where exposed to the elements it rotted some. Then it was put through the "break" which crushed the woody stalks into tiny bits. Next followed the scutching process. This was done by seizing a handful, tossing it over the edge of an upright board driven into the ground and with a wooden paddle in the other hand striking it until the fiber was freed from the woody particles. Next it was passed over the hatchel. This was a combing process. Now it was ready for the spinning wheel, loom and needle in their turn. In those days, women's place was not alone in the home, for her labor was needed in the field, too. This grandmother often related that in her day the time of harvesting depended much on the time of sowing, as all fields did not ripen at the same time. To take advantage of this condition the neighbors assisted each other. In starting to reap, the group divided into pairs, so that the gleanings of the two might make a row. After reaching the other side of the field, one partner would carry both sickles back near half way, leaving his partner to bind what he or she had passed, and he would bind the remainder of the row. When using the sickle my grandmother was usually her husband's partner for he was left handed and the others were not too willing to work with him.

While their methods were primitive, their ideas, notions and beliefs were likewise. They had signs for planting, reaping and storing of fruits and vegetables. The almanac was their guide in choosing favorable signs. "Time to sow cloverseed is in the sign of the crab; don't plant potatoes in the sign of the fish; avoid planting cucumbers in the Virgo because the vines will only bloom and not bear, etc." They believed in tokens, spooks, haunted houses and witches. We have often listened to thrilling accounts pertaining to these beliefs. Even to-day remnants of some superstitions may be found among scattered individuals. This shows with what tenacity a story, once told, retains its hold. While we picture in our mind's eye the log cabin of long ago, the customs, habits and modus operandi of its occupants should we not say to ourselves that it was all this, though primitive that charted the way for what we of this age have ? "

Might we not, too, ask ourselves, what of the history of our day that will be read by those of future years ?