

THE SHERFEY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES

1751 - 1963

SCHERFFIG IN GERMANY

The Original Record Compiled

by

William Emory Sherfey, 1900 (deceased)

Contained names of 600 descendants

The 1948 Record Edited and Published

by

Harry E. Sherfey (deceased), Greensburg, Indiana

Contained around 2500 names of

Kasper Scherffig's descendants.

Tennessee Emma Sherfey Leighton contributed

much information for this edition.

This copy compiled by Edith Clark Bond,

formerly of Johnson City, Tennessee

Now living near La Otto, Indiana

1964

WILLIAM EMORY SHERFEY

William Emory Sherfey, Council Grove, Kansas,
born 11-19-1833; died 11-11-1921
married 08-10-1858
Johanna Catherine Woods
born 07-24-1838; died 08-07-1911

William Emory was a prominent and well-to-do businessman of Council Grove for many years. The descendants of Kasper Scherffig owe him a great debt of gratitude and respect for his untiring efforts in time and money spent in gathering data for the compilation of the original Sherfey record. He gave copies to many of the Sherfey relatives.

William Emory was born at Boonesborough, Maryland. He and Johanna lived successively in Burlington, Iowa; Bloomington, Illinois; Everett, Washington; Council Grove, Kansas, and Manhattan, Kansas. Just prior to and during the War between the States, he was enlisted as an Indian fighter in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming. He was regularly enlisted with the Federal troops. He was never discharged but the records of his company were destroyed accidentally at about the time the unit was disbanded. He was a merchant up to the time he retired at Council Grove, Kansas about 1904.

He and Johanna are buried in Manhattan, Kansas. They had 4 children.

HARRY ELMER SHERFEY

Harry Elmer Sherfey, Greensburg, Indiana
born 02-20-1881; died ?
married 07-19-1941
Garnett Lillian Sackett
born 08-01-1891; died ?

Harry Elmer was born 2 1/2 miles Southwest of Bloomington, Indiana. Attended the Bloomington schools until a senior in high school, when he went to Greencastle and graduated from the Greencastle Academy and DePaw preparatory school. He later transferred to Central Normal College (later Canterbury) in order to teach business subjects in high school. He taught his first school in Batesville, Indiana.

In 1934, he accepted a teaching position in the Florence Business College, Florence, S. C., Preferring high school work, he resigned in August 1935; accepted a position in the Kingstree High School. Here he opened the Business Department and also the Vocal Music Department, developing the later to a state wide recognition. In 1944, he and Garnett returned to Indiana; accepting a position in the Greensburg High School, and Garnett in the Waldron School. Harry Elmer was an organist and teacher of voice; a Kiwanian and active in the Methodist church. He served in World War I. He earned his own way from the seventh grade and at the same time helped his mother.

Garnett was the daughter of William P. Sackett, descendant of one of the three Sackett brothers who landed at Sackett's Harbor. Her mother was Susan Jane Bridges of Putnam County, Indiana. Garnett was a graduate of DePaw University School of Music; majoring in Violin and Public School Music. After several years as a Concert Violinist, appearing in most of the states, she gave up her work to care for her aging mother. Later, she took up the teaching of public school music. She was a member of the Business and Professional Women; Eastern Star; National Teacher Organization for Women; and active in the Methodist Church.

They had no children.

SCHERFFIG FAMILY IN GERMANY
1751

The Scherffig family were Germans, living in Saxony, Germany. They were members of the Church of the Brethren, that Alexander Mack and others organized in Swartzenau, Germany, baptizing in the River Eider. They were nicknamed Dunker, because of their mode of baptism - consisting of a forward motion of the candidate from a kneeling position. Later called German Baptists in America, which was changed to The Church of the Brethren at the beginning of World War I because of their religion, were noncombatant.

We do not know (as of 1963) the German parents first names. They with others were driven from Germany to Holland, because the German Government persecuted them for their "peace principles". All boys at the age of 16 years were required to join the German Army, and go into military training. Therefore, they left Saxe Coberg Gatherr, Germany, while their son Kasper was in his early boyhood. As of 1963, we have no record of any other children in this family. When Kasper was 16 years old, his parents sent him to America so he could be with the Brethren, who had moved to America about 1719.

KASPER SCHERFFIG IN AMERICA
1751 - 1817

"Kasper Scherffig, the original progenitor of the name in America, was born March 13, 1735, near Saxony, in Germany and sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship "Duke of Bedford", with Captain Jefferson. Arriving as a lad of sixteen at the port of Philadelphia, PA, September 14, 1751. He signed his own name (in German) on the list of passengers. Among whom were nine Roman Catholics and 120 Calvinists in the list of 160 passengers. This account is found in the Archives of Pennsylvania. None other of the name appears on the said list.

On December 13, 1758, he married Magdalena Heilman, who was born in this country of German parentage. They resided on a farm on "Meadow Branch", a tributary of the Big Pipe Creek, in Frederick, Carroll County, Maryland. To them were born fifteen children - 8 sons and 7 daughters; five of whom died in infancy. Five sons and five daughters lived and married.

Kasper and Magdalena reared their children in the Christian Faith, and down to the fourth generation are found a number of their descendants in the ministry, preaching the Gospel of a Risen Christ and adhering to the Brethren Faith.

This venerable couple lie buried in the Pipe Creek Dunker Brethren burying ground, adjoining their meeting house, seven miles southeast of York Road (Bruceville Station) on the western Maryland Railroad in Frederick County, Maryland.

A very nicely engraved slab of stone marks the grave of Magdalena Scherffig and by her side is an unmarked grave supposed to be that of her husband, Kasper. The inscription on Magdalena's tombstone reads as follows: "In memory of Magdalena Sherfig who departed this life, July 23, 1825, Aged 87 years and 10 days."

On the opposite side of Kasper are the graves of their youngest daughter and her husband - Elizabeth and James Correll.

The graves of their son Jacob and his wife, Catherine Sherfey are in Piney Creek Cemetery, 4 miles south of the city of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

KASPER SCHERFFIG BIBLE

The family record of Kasper and Magdalena is found in their old family Bible written in German. This Bible was a copy of Christopher Saur's Germantown Bible of 1776, third edition. It was published under the auspices of the Dunker Brethren, Kasper Scherffig being the original owner. In America, the surname was Anglicized into Sherfey. Many families omit the second E, and a few spell the name Scharfee. Beginning with the line of Abraham this name will be spelled Casper Sherfig, the spelling used in his last will.

The sheets of this Bible were printed 1776, but on account of the unsettled state of affairs at that time -- The Revolutionary War -- the Bibles were not bound and issued that year. In the spring of 1776, the British General Howe landed an army of 16,000 men near Germantown, and for over a year this vicinity was one of the chief seats of the war. The Battle of Brandywine was fought here September 11, 1776, and the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1776. During the bitter winter following, the American troops were encamped at Valley Forge in the same neighborhood. When the British troops were advancing on Germantown (1776), the printed sheets of this edition (third edition), of the Bible were taken from the printing-house and stored for greater safety in the loft of the Dunker Brethren Church. Unfortunately, however, the British Cavalry upon entering and taking possession of the town occupied the church for a stable and barracks. During the occupancy, quantities of the printed sheets were thrown down from the loft and used for bedding for the horses. Due to the solicitation of friends of the church, the British withdrew their horses and soldiers from the church, after having occupied it for two weeks.

The aged Rev. Alexander Mack, who came to America, in 1745, was at that time (1776), leader of the denomination in America, took possession of the printed sheets and superintended the work of assorting and arranging them for the binder. In order to recover missing leaves, the sheets were gathered even from the stalls. On some of this Bible can be found the imprint of the horses' hoofs in plain form. The Bible itself is printed in the

German language, and is a reproduction of the translation made by Martin Luther in 1525. The Old and New Testament is the same as the King James Translation.

The Apocrypha of this Bible contains several books not found in the King James translation. This Bible was printed before any English Bible was printed in America, being a copy of the third edition.

The first edition of Christopher Saur's Bible was printed under more adverse conditions in 1743. He made most of the type brought from Frankfort, Germany. He also manufactured the paper and ink used in this edition. It being the first Bible printed in America, and in a European Language. There are 25 copies known to be in the United States, and 12 in Europe. This edition of 1743 is very valuable.

The second edition was printed in 1763, also by Christopher Saur in the German language, which had a more extensive distribution.

KASPER SCHERFFIG FAMILY IN AMERICA

Kasper Scherffig, born 03-13-1735; died 1817, married 12-13-1755.

Magdalena Heilman, born 07-13-1738; died 07-24-1825.

Their Children
(X died in infancy)

X	1.	Katherine (1st)	11-30-1759
X	2.	Elizabeth (1st)	10-23-1761
	3.	Phoebe	02-04-1763
	4.	Johannas (later called John)	03-03-1764
	5.	Abraham	03-09-1765
	6.	Katherine (2nd)	08-30-1766
	7.	Maria	03-16-1768
	8.	Jacob	03-04-1769
	9.	Benjamin	06-09-1770
	10.	Rebecca	03-05-1772
X	11.	Joshua (1st)	04-20-1773
X	12.	Peter	07-27-1774
	13.	Elizabeth (2nd)	07-30-1775
X	14.	David	08-30-1776
	15.	Joshua (2nd)	12-14-1777

1. Phoebe Sherfey, married Joseph Gary, moved to East Tennessee.
2. Johannas (John) Sherfey, married Mary Kauffman, they resided near Jonesboro, Tennessee.
3. Abraham Sherfey, married Anna Glick, lived near Woodstock, Va. Their children: John, Joseph, Magdalena, Saloma, Barbara, Abraham, Anna, Anamory, Soloman, Martin and Samuel D.
4. Katherine (2nd) Sherfey, married John Shriver.
5. Maria Sherfey, married Nicholas Oustolt.
6. Jacob Sherfey, married Catherine Bosserman, lived in Gettysburg, Pa.
7. Benjamin Sherfey, married Esther Good, lived in Shenandoah County, Va.
8. Rebecca Sherfey, married Henry Shiegluff. Their only child moved to Wisconsin.
9. Elizabeth (2nd) Sherfey, married Jacob Carrell or Correll of Frederick, Md.
10. Joshua (2nd) Sherfey, married Phrenie Miller - their residence was in Frederick County, Maryland also.

ABRAHAM SHERFEY LINE

Second Generation

Abraham Sherfey, Sr... born 03-19-1765; died 1812, married Anna Glick.

Abraham, Sr., was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and after marrying lived in Virginia, near Woodstock. They had 12 children. His will was probated, Shenandoah County, Va., on October 12, 1812. His son, John A. Sherfey married and moved to Tennessee.

Third Generation

John A. Sherfey, born 09-10-1789; died 1864, married 1815 to Mariah Beahm (1st wife)

Their Children

1. Samuel S. Sherfey, born 08-16-1817; died 10-27-1896.
2. Abraham Sherfey, born 01-09-1819; died 03-22-1866.
3. Joseph Sherfey, born 01-14-1821; died 03-12-1872.
Married 02-11-1845 to Susan Miller, Limestone, TN.
They had 3 children. Only Elizabeth married.
Elizabeth Sherfey, born.....? died 05-05-1896.
She married James Wilcox. They had 6 daughters and 3 sons.
Five years after Elizabeth's death, James Wilcox with 5 daughters and 1 son, Jesse M., moved to Oakton, Va.
Four of the girls -- Dora, Mary, Esther, and Isabelle worked in Washington, D.C. for several years.
4. Lydia Sherfey (Hodges), grandmother of Bessie Bowman, wife of Niles Bowman, Sr., Jonesboro, TN

John A. Sherfey (1789-1864) and 2nd Wife
He married (2nd) Catherine Garber.....?
Catherine, born.....?

Their Children

5. David Preston Sherfey, born 10-19-1839; died 09-29-1923.
6. Saloma Sherfey (Bellheimer) moved to Indiana.
7. Sarah Sherfey (Hodges), Piney Flats, TN. Had 5 children.
8. Martha Sherfey (Hodges), Jonesboro, TN. Route 4.
Had 6 children: Noah Hodges, father of Niles Hodges.

John A. was referred to as "Wooden John" because he worked in wood. His first cousin was called, "Iron John" because he worked in iron (Blacksmith). When "Wooden John" came to Tennessee from Virginia, he brought a large "grandfather clock" with him, that he had made. It was so tall that it had to be shortened in order to stand in its new home. It is now in the home of his grandson, John A. Sherfey, Johnson City, TN, Route 3, who has many other antiques.

*J. Margaret Sherfey
Hodges' Father*

5. David Preston Sherfey (1839-1923)
1st Wife, Mary Miller, born? died?
No children.
2nd Wife, Isabelle Krouse, born 03-05-1855; died 01-07-1928.

Fourth Generation

John A. Sherfey, born 12-23-1889; died.....?
married 06-14-1921, Lelia Maude Watson, born 06-16-1898.

Their Children

Fifth Generation

1. Helen Bernice Sherfey (Billings) born 07-15-1923;
2. ✓Margaret Isabell Sherfey (Holley) born 05-05-1928;

Their Children

1. Deanna Holley, born 09-11-1957.
2. David Holley, born 12-10-1959.

John A. Sherfey (1st Wife) Mariah Beahm. Their oldest son, Samuel S. Sherfey, born 08-16-1817. Married Nancy Garst, Salem, Va., sister of Magdalena Garst who married Abraham Sherfey. These two sisters and two brothers were married the same year 1840. Abraham and Magdalena were married in March, Samuel and Nancy were married in June.

Samuel S. Sherfey, born 08-16-1817; died 10-27-1896.
married June 1840.

Nancy Garst, born 09-29-1817; died 04-24-1890.

Their Children

Joel, Julia Ann, Frederick, John, Noah Beahm, Susan Maria, Mary Elizabeth, Nancy Jane, Samuel Madison, Sarah Magdalena.

Samuel S. Sherfey (2nd Wife) Christine Garst Howtz (Nancy's cousin) born 11-18-1830; died 04-27-1907; married 10-29-1860.

Their Children

Virginia Ellen, Tennessee Emma, Edna Ann, Tima, and Lydia.

There are five generations in this family who are Brethren ministers: Samuel, John, Ernest, Robert, and Robert Jr. Samuel S. Sherfey and family resided on what was known as lower Knob Creek, near what is now Austin Springs, Tennessee. Dr. Ralph Cross, Johnson City, Tennessee owns the original log house.

Abraham and Magdalena lived on Brush Creek, northeast of what is now Johnson City, Tennessee.

Abraham Sherfey, born 01-09-1819; died 03-22-1866.
married 03-08-1840.

Magdalena Garst, born 08-07-1816; died 02-22-1906. *age 90*

Their Children

1. Michael Sherfey, born 07-23-1841; died 12-25-1843.
 2. Elizabeth Sherfey, born 04-01-1843; died 12-28-1843.
 3. Joseph Sherfey, born 12-30-1844; died 08-16-1845.
 - ④ Mary Ann Sherfey, born 07-06-1846; died 12-08-1875.
 5. Noah Daniel Sherfey, born 04-29-1848; died 08-23-1854.
 6. Sarah Sherfey, born 07-02-1850; died 08-31-1854.
 7. Daniel Crouse Sherfey, born 08-13-1852; died 08-28-1854.
 - ⑧ Rebecca Emmalie Sherfey, born 08-15-1855; died 02-28-1921. *age 66*
- Buried 6 Children*
infants & children

Because so many pioneer people did not have the modern vaccines for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria they lost many young children. Only Mary Ann and Rebecca lived to marry and rear a family. They were both rather young girls when the Civil War started. *age 6 when War started - age 10 when it ended*

The house they lived in (still standing, 1963) was built of homemade brick, Magdalena rode the horse which tramped the brick

before they were cut out. They built this house shortly before the first railroad was built between Knoxville and Bristol, Tennessee.

The first trains consisted of an engine and flat cars only. The engine was wood-burning. The engineer and fireman would stop at various farms to replenish their supply of wood and water. This Sherfey farm was famous for their generosity.

Magdalena was also noted for her nursing ability, mid-wifery, and knowledge of medicine. She raised her own herb garden from which she compounded her own recipes for many remedies. She traveled horseback far and near, by day or night, that she might help relieve the suffering. She was lovingly called, "Aunt Magdalyn".

Soon after the brick house was built Abraham has a serious injury to the head, by a falling tree, which caused total blindness. Such a tragedy to the young man, seemingly in the prime of life, was not allowed to sour their lives. In early childhood, Rebecca became the "seeing-eye" for her father, when they rode horseback to church or to visit in houses he was not acquainted with the arrangement.

In the winter of 1865-66 an epidemic of smallpox was supposedly scattered in this community by disbanded soldiers on their way home. Abraham who so diligently cared for his wife and two daughters was suddenly stricken and died. A private funeral and burial was conducted on a farm in the Knob Creek community.

During the period in which the Civil War was fought in Tennessee, orders were to burn the bridges, delaying the Federal troops from advancing into Virginia. The Federal troops were stationed a short distance west of the Sherfey farm house. Following the battles and skirmishes many of the wounded soldiers from both armies were brought to this house, by way of the railroad flat cars, for food and nursing care. Huge fireplaces heated the rooms, upstairs and downstairs. The soldiers were placed on blankets or straw mattresses on the floor. Often three or four large rooms were filled at one time. "Aunt Magdalyn" and her family did most of the work, except chopping wood for the fires, even to carrying drinking water from the spring.

If on recovery the soldiers were able to resume duty they were returned to their own army. If not able, they were sent home. Any who died were returned to their native home.

It was under these circumstances in which Mary Ann Sherfey met her future husband, a young widower, named James Lane from North Carolina.

Mary Ann Sherfey
Mary Ann Sherfey Lane, born 07-06-1846; died 12-08-1875
married 12-24-1865
James Lane, North Carolina, born.....?

James had two children by a former marriage, Maggie and Joseph Lane. Mary Ann mothered them just the same as her own, Ruth and Samuel.

Samuel Lane married Sarah Jordan, near Blountville, Tennessee, and moved to California. One daughter, Grace, is still living.

Ruth married John Snodgrass, Sullivan County, Tennessee. They both died at Troutville, Virginia.

Their Children

Edwin, Charles, Paul, Mary and Dora. Three of the five children survive.

After Mary Ann and husband, James Lane, both died, Magdalena also a widow opened her house to the four Lane orphaned children. She made no difference, except in the division of Real Estate, between the two step-grandchildren and her own daughter's children. She fed, clothed and educated each one to the best of her ability until they married.

Abraham Sherfey Line

Following the Civil War educational advantages were confined to Subscription Schools, mostly of short duration - three months at the most in summertime. Reconstruction days were very difficult times for people left on the farm. Cattle and horses had been confiscated for the army. Only a few hand tools had been hoarded in hiding. Even the garden vegetables, as well as wheat and corn had been destroyed before maturing, so that seeds were scarce and high, money of any exchange value was almost unheard of. School teachers were often a young girl of the neighborhood.

The Blue Back Speller, gave a full all round knowledge of important historical events, and the then known Geography of the earth. Also, General Mathematics and Spelling. Reading was taught from the Bible. Penmanship was emphasized by the daily use of the Copy Book. This Copy Book stressed strong, clean, moral character. All available material was memorized from "cover to cover" by the most diligent students.

Later, the Science Hill Academy was erected in Johnson City, where the present Science Hill Junior High School now stands. Only the strongest physically and most enthusiastic students dared to walk that distance and pay tuition, to further their education.

It was at this same building site that years later, the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Magdalena and Abraham Sherfey graduated from High School.

FAMILY LINE TO PRESENT GENERATION

- 1st Generation: Casper Sherfig (1751-1817)
Magdalena Heilman (1738-1825)
- 2nd Generation: Abraham Sherfey, Sr. (1765-1812)
Anna Glick (?)
- 3rd Generation: John A. Sherfey (1789-1864)
Mariah Beahm (?)
- 4th Generation: Abraham Sherfey (1819-1866) }
Magdalena Garst (1816-1906) }
- 5th Generation: Rebecca Emmalie Sherfey (1855-1921)
James Lafayette Clark (1854-1919)
- 6th Generation: THEIR CHILDREN

1. Elizabeth Magdalena Clark Rowe
2. William Henry Clark
3. Daniel Hendricks Clark
4. Loretta Angelene Clark (Watson) (Allison)
5. Dora Alice Clark Allison
6. James Lafayette Clark, Jr.
7. Ella May Clark (died, in childhood with Diphtheria)
8. Wilbur Terry Clark (died, in childhood with Diphtheria)
9. Edith Opal Clark Bond

REBECCA E. SHERFEY CLARK LINE

5th Generation: Rebecca Emmalie Sherfey, born 08-15-1855; died 02-28-1921, married 07-31-1876 -- James Lafayette Clark, Sr., born 11-21-1854; died 02-24-1919.

Rebecca E. was married in the house she was born in, built by her parents Abraham and Magdalena Sherfey. The Brethren ministers conducted preaching services in the home on each Fifth Sunday. After services on this special occasion a few visiting relatives had been invited to stay for the wedding ceremony, performed by the Rev. Washington Dove, Noah Beahm Sherfey and Daniel Clark (cousins of the couple) were the recorded witnesses. A wedding dinner was served by the bride's mother and close relatives.

A few days after the wedding "Becky and Jimmy" set up housekeeping in a new log house on the farm, where they lived until about 16 years before Magdalena died, they then moved into

the house with her, since she was alone, and cared for her until her death. She was in her 90th year when she died. Her general health was very good, though crippled in her hip from rheumatism and recent falls. She kept busy with her hands piecing quilt blocks. Many of her relatives and friends were happy recipients of a sample quilt square. The pattern she used more often was named the "Single Irish Chain".

Magdalena was only bedfast about three weeks before she died. On retiring early one evening she caught her night clothing on fire at the open fireplace, which was bravely extinguished by her grandchildren returning home from school. She soon developed pneumonia and never recovered.

Interment was made in the Knob Creek Cemetery which joined the Old Log Church property, built about 1834. Her grave is located between her sister, Elizabeth Garst Bowman and sister-in-law, Christine Garst Sherfey.

HOME OF REBECCA SHERFEY AND JAMES CLARK

This log house, the first home of Rebecca and James, consisted of one large room, with a fireplace at one end. A half story upstairs was partitioned for bedrooms, as eight children were born while they lived here. A large kitchen and dining room, called a "lean-to" was built first to house the weaving apparatus, household linens, bedding, etc., was manufactured in the home.

This process had to begin with raising the sheep, shearing the wool, washing, drying, and carding it before the thread could be spun and woven, to make the "linsey-woolsey" clothing, blankets and coverlets (woolen bedspreads), besides yarn to knit the socks and stockings for a growing family.

The summer clothing and bedding required much more time-- to grow the flax, ripen, mature, and age the stalk, which held the fiber. Then "breaking" the husk (by hand pounding) which covered the fiber.

Spinning the thread to a fine, even finish was a real art, to make the household linens: tablecloths, towels, sheets, linen dresses, and men's shirts. The coarser threads were woven into "tow" to make the men's work shirts, mattress covers (called a straw-tick). "Tow" was mixed with yarn thread to weave the jeans for the men's pants. In any instance a colored garment or bedding was desired, the thread had to be dyed and dried before weaving. This dye bath was made from boiling natural roots, bark, leaves, and herbs to the desired color before adding the thread.

In the meantime, a flock of geese, ducks, and guinea-fowl were growing a mature set of feathers, which had to be plucked at

proper intervals, washed, dried, and bagged for pillows and the huge feather beds, which were a luxury to sleep on during the cold winter nights and have delighted the grandchildren of many generations later.

It can be plainly understood why the training in early childhood was so important. Because a boy or girl of twelve years was supposed to "know-how" and be able to participate in the homework. Also, how to make the candles, because much of the spinning and knitting had to be done at night, most likely, in wintertime when daylight hours were short.

The newlywed man of the house had been trained in carpentry and blacksmithing, as well as animal husbandry, and cultivation of crops.

It was customary in those days for the young matron to have made her own supply of bedding, pillows, etc. to furnish one bed, before she was married. She was also given by her parents: one dozen chickens, a pair of geese, ducks, and guineas, and a milk cow with a calf by her side.

Rebecca's "hope-chest" is still in good condition at the home of Angie Allison. Having served as the "hope-chest" for four of Rebecca's daughters.

Quite frequently the man's parents gave him a team of horses and a homemade wagon. They were then "on their own".

It was a truthful saying that "what they had in their head" was more valuable than what they had in their hand, because sickness, drought, wind, hail, or flood could soon wipe out all their material possessions. However, with the "know-how" they could start all over again.

James made most all the furniture for this new home: beds, tables, cupboards, chairs, etc., also mixing bowls, and cook spoons. The bread tray, rolling pin, and dough-board were a real work of art.

The everyday china was heavy white ironstone imported from England. Many times handed down for several generations. Almost every family eventually owned at least one set of willow-ware: blue, red, green, or brown.

The table silver was limited to three-pronged forks and knives made of steel with bone handles. The spoons were pewter.

From the blacksmith shop came untold items of household use, such as, fireplace cranes to hold boiling pots over the fire. Tongs and shovels for lifting heavy iron lids and keeping hot coals of fire on the "bake-oven" and long handled frying pans on

the hearth. Because there was never home-cooked food that tasted quite so delicious, as that cooked at an open fire. No young maiden ever worried about ruining her healthy completion so near the heat, for they had the best equipment of their day, available to anyone.

The axes, hoes, mattocks, and plows were handmade, as well as wooden handles for all these tools. Their brooms were made from home-grown broom corn, dried and deseeded before tying to a homemade handle. The wood ashes from the fireplace were conserved in a wooden "ash-hopper", built over a long trough to "draw off the Lye" for making soap each spring of the year.

The cobbler's bench was usually found in the lean-to kitchen also, because James was a real artisan in making shoes. At first, he tanned his own leather, the small children had a softer, moccasin-like sole. It was even more difficult to make thin wooden soles for the adult members of the family.

Except for a small hand-dug cistern, lined with homemade brick, all the drinking water had to be carried quite a distance crossing a creek to get to the spring. The water pail was usually made from cedar, bound with gleaming bands of copper or brass to hold the grooved wood together. The laundry tubs, of various sizes, and churns for buttermaking were made the same way, as well as, barrels to hold the winter supply of sourkraut, sulphured apples, vinegar, cane molasses, and maple syrup used for sweetening, because white sugar was very scarce and brown sugar a luxury.

Handmade stone jars and crocks were used to keep the bee-honey, apple butter and berry jams, milk and butter.

If the storage rooms were not built under the house, an artificial dairy and root cellar was constructed near the house. These rooms were dug deep into the earth on the side of an earth bank if possible, and lined and floored with homemade brick or hand-hewn limestone rock. The first room was used to store the perishable foods like, milk, butter, cheese, and any prepared foods needing refrigeration. Also, barrels of brined cucumbers, corn, and pickled beans. The second room was built exactly like the first, adding huge wooden bins and shelves for storing apples, irish and sweet potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, cabbage, pumpkins, etc.

In the event of a new house or barn to be built, the neighbors would meet together for a "log-rolling". The women bringing baskets of well prepared, home cooked food for the noon meal. On other occasions the women alone met for a "quilting-bee", also, to exchange recipes and household hints.

At butchering time, between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the neighbors helped each other to scald, scrape, and hang the heavy hogs, for cooling. Before the cutting and trimming began the same day. The hams, shoulders, and middlings were salt cured, then hung to rafters of the "smoke-house" for final curing, and "smoked". The hickory bark and chips needed to be a little damp or green, so that no flames resulted, only a slow smoldering. The fat trimmings were boiled to make lard. The lean trimmings were seasoned and ground by hand-powered sausage mill. The sausage was firmly packed in stone crocks and baked slowly in the oven for several hours. The hog heads were cooked until the meat fell off the bone. It was then diced and returned to the proper amount of broth it was cooked in and thickened with freshly ground cornmeal and seasoned. This was called "scraffle-meat" or "Head-cheese", and stored in crocks for future use. Other trimmings, feet, ears, and tongue were cooked and made into "soupe-meat", and used as a delicious cold cut. The liver pudding was a hearty dish for the men who braved the winter's cold to obtain the wood supply for heating and cooking, as well as making rails to build fences and "riving" the shingles to roof the buildings.

Everyone was employed during the summer season with planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops for the family and livestock. No one seemed to be hurried or complained of the long hours of toil and labor, but were happy in their accomplishments to settle the "New Frontier", as East Tennessee was called. They lived clean, moral lives in close fellowship with each other and Faith in their Creator. Their spiritual lives were enriched by daily Bible reading and prayer. Also, monthly visits of the travelling pastors, who came by horseback, and were physically refreshed by the nourishing food and restful sleep in this home. The community Revival Meetings and Singing Schools were seasons of good fellowship and spiritual recreation.

This family had high ambitions and ideals for better methods of everyday living. In church and Sunday School activities, also public day schools. They helped to promote legislation to lengthen the Primary School term, from four to nine months. Also, better curriculum and equipment and salaries for teachers. Better farming methods, etc., etc.

Besides the homemakers' church, civic work, and leadership this family had one minister of the Gospel, four public school teachers, and two rural mail carriers. Descendants of these seven children continue to promote the best in homemaking, church, and civic work. Teaching and leading in specific subjects, such as medical science, nursing, agriculture, horticulture, commercial and business accounting, industry in various areas of the United States.

James and Rebecca Sherfey Clark were buried in the Boones Creek Brethren Cemetery (near the little white church on the

hill) one half mile west of Boones Creek High School on the Kingsport Highway. The church building was destroyed by fire during an electrical storm in June 1954.