THE GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE MCGAFFEY FAMILY, INCLUDING ALSO THE FELLOWS, ETHRIDGE AND SHERMAN FAMILIES

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The Genealogical History of the McGaffey Family, Including Also the Fellows, Ethridge and Sherman Families by George Washington McGaffey

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GEORGE WASHINGTON MCGAFFEY

THE GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE MCGAFFEY FAMILY, INCLUDING ALSO THE FELLOWS, ETHRIDGE AND SHERMAN FAMILIES





Tracy E. Hall.

Meta M. McGaffey.

Grandchildren of G. W. McGaffev.





Lola H. Scott,



Lottie A. Mathie.



Charles Burleigh Scott



Alice H. Mathie.

The Genealogical History

of

The McGaffey Family

Including also the

Fellows, Ethridge and Sherman Families.

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GEO. W. McGaffey's Residence. Glover, Vt.



AVING been confined to my house for several years with what has been known in northern Vermont for more than a century as the Sherman Rheumatism, I, at the request of several relatives, assumed the work of writing for publication the genealogical history of the McGaffey family, of which I am a member. No doubt there are others belonging to the family who are better fitted to do this work, both by education and literary ability, than myself, but as none of them saw fit to undertake it, I took it up. But it has proved a far greater task than I anticipated. The collecting, compiling and reconciling the contradictory records and family traditions of a family six-hundred years old, originating in a foreign country and scattered throughout the United States and Canada, is not an easy task, and especially to one confined to his room and chair thus necessitating doing the work wholly by correspondence. The family with its many connections by marriage is a very large one and widely scattered and my book has grown from the small pamphlet intended, to a bound volume of considerable size, containing nearly a hundred first class half-tone illustrations, which have been procured and inserted at great expense, greatly enhancing the cost of the book, but I feel sure early great expense, greatly enhancing the cost of the monstruct tensure early subscribers will be amply repaid for the extra cost by the addition to the contour of the book. The writer of genealogical history must confine himself to cold hard facts, he cannot, like the writer of fiction, draw upon his imagination to make his story interesting. The writer of fiction after securing the attention of his readers, can take them along with him through the scenes and incidents of his story. He can picture beautiful things, grand scenery, lofty mountains and deep valleys, he can create a hero and heroine whose ultimate destinies will deeply interest his readers, he can put them in perilous situations and rescue them, he can create a villain whose deeds will excite the utmost indignation in the minds of his readers, and who will be hoping all through the story that in the end retribution and justice will overtake him. He can picture a storm at sea so vividly that the reader can see the careening and tossing of the ship, the huge waves sweeping over her, the extreme peril of some of the characters of his story, and their final rescue after being so near death's door that their escape seemed impossible. All this interests and appeals to the general reader, their sympathies are aroused or their indignation excited by the deeds of the different actors in the story, and a story of love and romance, although they have been told for thousands of years, still interest readers at the present time, the same as they have ever done. But the

genealogy writer is denied all this, he must confine himself to matter that is uninteresting to the general reader, and possibly to some of those who are connected by name and ties of blood to the family whose history he is writing, and much of which they are for the first time learning. Then again I have passed the three score and ten mile post of life, and arrived at that period when the mental faculties are supposed to be on the decline and the mind to lose the brilliancy possessed in middle life, so the read-ers of my book must be indulgent in their criticism and overlook faulty diction and ungrammatical phrases, and if some families and persons have a fuller record than others and what may seem an undue prominence in this history, it will be owing to the fact that I have been able to obtain a more full account of them from records and traditions. Some care so little for family history that they have kept no record of their own families, other families have become so nearly extinct that but little information can be had regarding them. It is a difficult matter to unravel and put in proper and intelligent form the many conflicting accounts and records of so numerous and widely scattered family and for such a long period of time, and no doubt there will be discrepancies, but my aim has been to make a history as nearly correct as possible. But I will not weary my readers with a long preface to my book, but will submit it to their criticism, hoping it will be received in the same spirit and purpose in which it is written, a spirit of friendliness for all whose history has been compiled, and a purpose of having a history to transmit to our posterity that will be of interest and value to them.

GEORGE WASHINGTON McGAFFEY.



Doubtless some of the patrons of my book will be disappointed at not finding in it reproductions of pictures sent me, but some of the older Tintypes, Ambrotypes and Daguerotypes were so dim, and others defaced, that a satisfactory engraving could not be made from them. As full records have not been obtained of some families, blank pages are left so additional history can be written if any one desires to do so.

AUTHOR,

Some History of Scotland

and two of her brave defenders,

William Wallace and Robert Bruce.



THE name "McGaffey" originated in Scotland in the 14th century, and although Scotland is one of the smallest of the European Countries, possessing an area of only 29.820 square miles, it has produced more famous men than any other country of its size on the globe. The names of Wallace, Brure, Burns, Scott, Wyntoun, Dunbar, Douglass, Ramsuy and a host of others will remain in history through all ages, and the members of the McCaffey, McClary, and McCrillis families now living can point with pride to Scotland as their fatherland.

Scotland occupies all the Island of Great Britain north of the Cheviot hills and the Tweed river, and includes the Oakland, Shetland, Hebrides and all the Islands of the western coast. The country is rich in coal and iron, the mining district extending from the Solway firth as far north as Perth. Lead is also mined, and great quantities of granite are quarried in Aberdeenshire and the Isle of Mull. There were 20,375,478 tons of coal mined in 1886. The fisheries of the eastern coast are also of great value, and employ 100,000 people. There were 776 factories of textile goods in 1886 engaged in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, flax and jute.

The population in 1890 was 4,000,000 The established religion is Presbyterian, with a membership of 579,043 The other churches are: Free Church, 333,098. United Presbyterian 182,-170. Episcopal 76,939. Roman Catholic 320,000. Scotland has for more than 200 years possessed a common school system, under which its people become more generally educated then under any other Europe. The Universities are of high standing, and no country of same size can boast of an array of men eminent in literature and science equal to those whom Scot-land has produced. There are four great universities, Aberdeen, Edinburg, Glasgow and St. Andrews. Scotland has an extensive foreign commerce, Glasgow being the chief port. It is well supplied with roads, canals and railroads, Edin-burg is the capital, and is one of the most interesting cities in the world in historic associations. The history of Scotland teems with ro-mantic incident. The earliest The earliest annals of it were written by the Romans in their account of its partial conquest and occupation for 300 years. The few facts known anterior to this are not clear. After the long series of unfortunate events during the reign of the Stuart