

## **Notes on the History and Migration of Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's Ancestors: (v.2)**

In the 1920 US Census, we find Troy Elizabeth Sharpe living with her parents in the Cotton Grove Township of Davidson County. The census was taken in March and she and Luther Harvey Berrier were married three months later. The occupation of Troy's father, John Anderson Sharpe, was listed as a farmer.

Ina Berrier Cutler, Troy's oldest daughter, wanted her mother remembered for her talent as an organist: "As a young girl, she drove her horse and buggy to church at Jersey Baptist Church where she played the organ for services. After she was married, she joined Linwood Methodist Church and was the organist there."

John Anderson Sharpe and his family are also listed in the Cotton Grove Township in the 1910 census, but prior to this, in both the 1880 census and the 1900 census, they were living in the Boone Township. John's father, Alexander Sharpe, is listed in the Tyro Township in the 1870 census and the 1880 census, but in earlier years, he is listed in the Northern Division of Davidson County, which may not indicate a migration on the family's part, but a change in the county subdivisions. (More research needed).

I am curious as to how Alice Louise Klutz from Rowan Co. (of German ancestry and probably a Lutheran) met John Anderson Sharpe, a Davidson County Baptist farmer with Irish ancestry.

The following is an excerpt of an article written by Brenda M. Sharpe and published in the Davidson County Heritage Book (Copyrighted in 1982 by the Genealogical Society of Davidson County). I found it very interesting.

### **SHARP (SHARPE) FAMILY (Sherb, Sherp, Schub, Scherp)**

The Sharp family, from best information, originally departed from the northern part of Ireland and Scotland through England. They were among the thousands of refugees who came to America in the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in search of liberty of conscience, freedom of oppressive taxation, and release from the restriction of their industry. The tradition of the Sharps down to the present day is that they, Scotch Covenanters, were twice driven from their homes by persecution. The first time they were moved from Ayrshire, Scotland, to Ulster on that account.

Again in 1704 an act of Parliament required all public officials to take the sacraments according to the rites of the established church. Presbyterian Magistrates and other public servants were removed from office in Ulster Countries, which had been planned with Scotch settlers. Presbyterians were disciplined for being married by their own ministers. Presbyterian school ministers were imprisoned and the doors of their houses of worship nailed up. The raising of cattle for the England markets was first suppressed, and then exportation of woolen goods, which had become a great Ulster interest.

The rush of emigration to America began in 1698 when it is estimated 200,000 came over. By the time of the Revolution in 1776, the Scotch Irish settlers numbered in the neighborhood of 400,000. Many states received their quota, but the group that interests us came here in the early 1700's. Large number who refused to take the test of their members in 1704 landed at New Castle, Delaware then a part of Pennsylvania. and other places on the coast of Delaware and Maryland.

While the bulk of the latter emigrants went west, this earlier group passed into MD. and VA and formed a fringe of settlements along the Eastern coast of Chesapeake Bay, which became known as the "Cradle of America." The religious toleration of Lord Baltimore, the Catholic Governor, attracted these refugees. Only later when a more bigoted regime set in did they join their brethren in migrating to South and West.

Among these earlier comers was Daniel Sharp, first of the name in American line which we celebrate today. He arrived on the coast of Maryland in the year 1730 b. in England c1712 and crossed the Atlantic Ocean at the age of 18, settling in the State of Virginia. He was in the Revolutionary War from the start to finish and came out as one of the heroes of our great independence. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the American Colonies 22 Sept. 1777. After the war ended, Daniel Sharp came home and found his wife dead and his home gone to rack and ruin.

He heard of Daniel Boone's discoveries in North Carolina in 1788. About 1790 he came to North Carolina and entered a large tract of land a few miles above Daniel Boone's cave and about one mile above Horseshoe Neck on the east bank of the Yadkin River. He became a large and industrious farmer and died in the year 1824. His remains lie at rest in the Sharp family graveyard on his old homestead.

It is a tradition of the Sharp family that Daniel Sharp had a son named Abraham Sharp, who was a saddle maker and lived in what is now North UMBERLAND Co., Virginia. Young Abraham, not knowing where his father Daniel had moved, also heard of Boone's discoveries in North Carolina. He came to what is now Davidson County and found employment with a man living on the Salisbury-Danville public road. Abraham's work place was known at the time as the 'old red house' between Reeds Cross roads and Ciscero Wood's house. Young Abraham Sharp worked there making saddles. One morning on the road he saw an old man riding on horseback toward Lexington. Abraham went out to the road and recognized him as his long lost father. We can only imagine the joys of such a surprise meeting of father and son.

When Daniel Sharpe landed on the shore of Maryland., he picked up a conch shell which he used as a dinner horn and which has been passed down from generation to generation. This shell has been well-preserved and now is in the family of John E. Sharpe (Greensboro). If birth and death dates are correct, Daniel Sharp would have been 112 when he died.

Abraham Sharp, only son of Daniel Sharp, lived and died in what is now Davidson County, on the land above Daniel Boone's cave. This was the same farm which Daniel Sharp owned at his death. Records showing exact date of birth and death of Abraham Sharp have not been located, but indications are that he was born between 1760 and 1770 and died about 1844, making him between 70 and 80 when he died.

Abraham married Dolly Murrier sometime prior to the year 1810. They had a son John Sharpe, born on the 7<sup>th</sup> of Apr in 1811. Abraham Sharp reared a large family of 8 boys and 1 girl.

Abraham, like his father, Daniel, owned a large number of acres of land in Davidson County. He belonged to the Masons and was a Master Mason at the time of his death. In the Dr. Charles Ray Sharpe family of Lexington (Dr. Sharpe was the great-grandson of Abraham Sharpe) there is a well-preserved fine buckskin apron showing the marks of a Master Mason very plainly. The John E. Sharp Family, Greensboro, has a metal box which contains a number of tax receipts and valuable papers of Abraham Sharpe, dating from 1810 to 1841. Deeds dated Aug 2, 1844, (for 128 acres), and Oct. 10, 1844, (for 144 acres), show tracts of land being deeded to a son, Mathias Sharp.

David S. Sharp, son of Abraham Sharpe, was born in the year 1821 and died on Jan. 5, 1880 at *age* 59. He was married to Sarah A. Young, (b. 5 Feb 1826, d. 1852 or 1853), daughter of John Young; and had 4 sons: Henry, George W., Hiram, and William Preston.

About 1854 or 1855, David S. Sharp married Jane W. Wasworths. There was born to this union a daughter that died in infancy and is buried somewhere in the state of Missouri. In the years of 1855-1860 David S. Sharp sold all his possessions in Davidson County and moved to Missouri, but lived there only about a year.

He returned to Iredell County, North Carolina from Missouri and rented what was then known as the "Tennel Place." David S. Sharp live on the Tennel Place and also on a place owned by Daniel Lowe until he purchased from Daniel Lowe a tract of land containing 35 acres on June 23, 1873, which is part of the old David Sharpe home place (later the home place of William Preston Sharpe), now owned by John Ray Sharpe.

Additional information is organized under the following surnames:

**Barrett, Beck, Blackwelder, Cline, Klutts/Kluttz, Krider/Crider, Misenheimer, Murrier, Spaugh, Swicegood/Schweissguth, Williams, and Young/Jung**

**Barrett**- These ancestors with the Barrett surname were from Maryland. Barrett is generally thought to be an Irish name with origins in the county of Yorkshire. The earliest Barretts in America were thought to be Henry Barrett and Francis Barrett that settled in Virginia in the 1650's.

**Beck**- Although you have to go back 4 generations to find the Beck surname, I think it's important to highlight the Beck ancestors. Beck's Church in the Abbott's Creek Settlement of what is now known as Davidson County is central to the history of early German emigrants in the area. It is generally accepted that the Church was named after Devault Beck (Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's 4th great grandfather), but the church historians fall short of calling him the founder. Devault Beck owned the property next to the Church and it probably started out as the Church near Beck's farm and eventually shortened to Beck's Church (more information at [www.beckchurch.com](http://www.beckchurch.com)). Devault and his wife Catherine had emigrated from Lancaster County, PA in 1757 to the Dutch Settlement on Abbott's Creek. Three years earlier, in 1753, they landed in Philadelphia aboard the *William and Mary* from Germany. Also aboard were other (John Phillip Beck and John Valentine Beck) but we have not determined their relationship to Devault or where they

settled. Devault's son, John, enlisted in the NC Militia in 1778 (at the age of 17) during the American Revolution and served under Capt. Peter Hedrick until 1781, John returned to Abbott's Creek and was active in the congregation of Beck's Church. Beck is now a very common surname in Davidson County and we have a total of 67 persons on the family tree database with the surname of Beck.

**Blackwelder**- Margaret Blackwelder Phifer and her husband Martin Phifer moved from Lunenburg County, Virginia to Anson (now Cabarrus) County, North Carolina around 1757. Three years later Margaret's brother, Caleb Blackwelder and his wife Betsy Phifer also moved to the same general area. (I'm curious if Martin and Betsy were related). Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's grandmother was Sarah Louise Blackwelder, a descendant of both of these families. Margaret and Caleb, along with another brother Johann, and their Father Johann Blackwelder and step-mother Christiana, sailed the ship *Friendship*, which arrived in Philadelphia on September 20, 1738. Not long after arriving, they anglicized the surname from Schwarzwaldler to Blackwelder. They settled in Pennsylvania first, before moving to Virginia. Their ancestors were from Wurttemberg, Germany.

Caleb and his family belonged to the Dutch Buffalo Creek Lutheran Church, formed in 1745. This was later known as St. John's Lutheran Church, now located near Mount Pleasant in Cabarrus County, a few miles east of Concord. Caleb died 1794. He and his wife Betsey are buried at St. John's Lutheran Church. They had at least eight children.

More information is available at <http://arсланmb.org/blackwelder/blackwelder.html>

**Klutts/Kluttz**-Troy Elizabeth's mother was Alice Louise Klutz from Rowan County. Although the spelling changes through the generations, the Kluttz surname is still very common in Rowan. Johannes Jacob Klotz born in Simmozheim, Wurttemberg, Germany immigrated first to Burks County, PA, then to Rowan about 1770. I have been unable to locate any historical notes from the internet, but there was a family history published in 1990 by Ralph Dean Kluttz. This book is cited as a resource in numerous places. A copy of this book is probably located in the Rowan Public Library.

**Krider/Kreider/Crider**-The name Kreider is derived from the German noun Kreid, meaning chalk. Hence, one who worked with Kreid became know as a Kreider, a chalker. Partly because of many of the members of the early generations were illiterate when they moved to the British colonies and were also unfamiliar with the English language, the name acquired several mutations in it's spelling no doubt being the result of individuals attempting to spell the name phonetically. The most common spellings are Kreider, Greider, Greiter, and Crider. From various records one can find several other similar spellings. Some also changed the spelling of their name over the years making pinning down many of the early Kreiders rather difficult. The Kreiders were Mennonite natives of Switzerland. Because of religious persecution, many fled to the southern Palatine province of Germany. Many of those that later moved to the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania were from the Ittlingen (Ettlingen) area of Germany.

Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's great grandmother was Sarah Krider, born in North Carolina in 1818. Both of her parents' surnames seem to be of the same origin. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1780. Her father's family appears to have been in

Rowan County for two generations. More research is needed to determine if there is any connection to a Capt. Jacob Krider, a Revolutionary War veteran, and another Jacob Krider (possibly the same man) that is associated with the Mount Vernon Plantation, North of Woodleaf, in Rowan Co., NC.

**Misenheimer-** We have not yet determined the parents of Maria Misenheimer (Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother), however, she probably is a descendant of Johann Jacob Misenheimer. He came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1743 and later, about 1775, moved to present day Mt. Pleasant, North Carolina with his family. The family worshipped in nearby St. John's Lutheran Church. In 1999 the Misenheimer descendants erected a granite and bronze memorial to Johann and his family in the church cemetery. Maria is related to the Blackwelder family, which also settled near Mount Pleasant, NC.

**Murrier-** We know very little about the family of Dolly Murrier, wife of Abraham Sharp. The Murrier surname is very unique. It appears in some court records in Chowan County, NC, but does not show up anywhere in the 1790-1830 census.

**Spaugh-** Our records indicate that the father of Johannah Spaugh (wife of Charles Barrier) was Adam Spaugh. However, we do not know if that was the same Adam Spaugh that settled the area near Friedberg Moravian Church in Winston-Salem, NC. He was born in Germany and came to America in 1733 on the ship *Charming Betty*. Spaugh is a common name among the Moravians in North Carolina, and it is very likely that our Johannah is somehow related.

**Swicegood/Schweissguth-** We have been able to trace the ancestors of Maria Catherine Swicegood (Troy Elizabeth Sharpe's great-great grandmother) back to Gerald Oswald Schweißguth, born in 1555 in Tyrol, Austria. This family migrated to Germany around 1650 and then to Pennsylvania around 1750. Maria's father moved to Davidson County in the early 1800's.

**Williams-** The ancestors of Sarah Williams (wife of Alexander Sharpe) came from Maryland and were probably of Welch ancestry. Some Americans with the Williams surname claim to be descendants from the Wilhelm family from German, however, few Germans settled in Maryland, compared to the number of English speaking emigrants. Perhaps this family is somehow related to the William Williams from Massachusetts who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence

**Young/Jung-** Susannah Young was the great grandmother of Troy Elizabeth Sharpe. She was third among 12 children born to Barnett (Barney) and Catherine (Kate) Swicegood Young. The Youngs lived in the Tyro area and were members of the Sandy Creek Church, which is now known as Saint Luke's Lutheran Church. Our records indicate that Barnett was born in Paradise Township, Pennsylvania (which appears to be near Scranton) on March 3, 1777. Prior to 1800, he migrated to Davidson County, where he met and married Catherine Swicegood. We do not have any record of brothers or sisters that may have migrated with Barnett; however, our records indicate that Barnett's father,

Johannes Michael Jung, died in Philadelphia so he probably never lived in North Carolina. Johannes was born in Oberalben, Rheinpfalz, Germany, which is the same birthplace of numerous other Davidson County settlers. In fact, our records have 28 ancestors born in this community; nearly all of them sailed from Rotterdam, Holland to Philadelphia and settled in Pennsylvania prior to migrating to Davidson County. We have found a Michael Jung on the passengers list of the *Britania*, which sailed from Rotterdam and arrived in Philadelphia on Sept. 18, 1773. This would be two years prior to his marriage to Anna Eva Koehler.

The surname Jung, is pronounced 'young' in German and is a very common surname in Europe. Perhaps our Johannes Michael Jung is related to the famous Swiss psychiatrist, Carl Gustav Jung (born in 1875), the founder of analytical psychology. Among his contributions to the understanding of the human mind are the concepts of extraversion and introversion and the notion of the collective unconscious. Jung's works include *The Psychology of the Unconscious* (1912) and *Psychological Types* (1921).