Conrad Sloop
An Exploration of Facts & Traditions

by
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INTRODUCTION

So far as it can be ascertained, no definitive biography of Conrad Sloop, the founder of the Sloop family in North Carolina, has been written, or possibly, ever will be. This man seldom left his mark in public documents. There are no private papers of which we are aware. There is no "authentic" marker for his burial site. Even his birth date has been purely conjecture. Consequently, this paper is presented as a challenge for further research rather than an answer to research.

Conrad Sloop lived almost all his adult life in Rowan County, North Carolina. He had many children including five sons who were very good at carrying on the Sloop name. A computer database exists that contains over 2700 known descendants of this man (Reksten Report Summary). Since only the male lines were followed in detail and much information remains to be located, it would not be unreasonable to estimate that there are in the neighborhood of 5,000 to 10,000 descendants of Conrad. Many of the descendants live in Rowan County, North Carolina, today!

EARLIEST RECORD IN ROWAN COUNTY

Conrad Schlupp married Mary Albright on July 9, 1778 in Rowan County, North Carolina (Holcomb, 353). The bondsman was Peter Albright. This is the initial record of his being in North Carolina and it is responsible for the first set of misinformation surrounding this man. Because Peter Albright gave bond it was surmised by some that Peter was Mary's father. However, there is evidence that Peter Albright was a brother to Mary and not her father! Mary's father was probably Michael Albrecht Sr., immigrant from Lynn Township, Northampton (now Lehigh) County, Pennsylvania to Rowan County, North Carolina in 1775. Peter Albright was of the same generation as Conrad Sloop and was too young to be the father of Mary. A deed in 1786 proves that Michael Albright Sr. was the father of Peter Albright.

The 1790 Rowan County census lists two other Albright families (Heads 1790 North Carolina, 174). Both families appear too young to be candidates for Mary's father. The first family, whose head was Frederick Albright, moved to Rowan County after Conrad's marriage and left Rowan County before 1800 to Rockbridge County, Virginia. The second family, whose head was Christian Albright, was probably only in Rowan

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1 There is a marker at Mt. Zion (Old Savitz) Cemetery at the location where Conrad Sloop is presumed to be buried. The birth year on the tombstone has not been proven nor has any record been located in Rowan county that states Conrad's first name was Johan.
2 08-340. 11 July 1775 Archibald McHenry & Wife Agness to Michael Albright for 200 pounds, 256 acres. Proved August 1775 (Linn Deeds 1753-1785, 133)
3 Both Peter Albright & Conrad Sloop are 26-44 in 1800. There is no record of another Peter Albright in Rowan County that is older than the Peter Albright listed in the 1800 and subsequent census records (1800 Rowan Census 344).
5 12-713. 18 January 1780 Windel Hinkle to Frederick Albright of the State of Pennsylvania for 40 pounds, 57 acres on the waters of Brushy Fork of Abbots Creek adjacent Jacob Houk & Jacob Long, part of land granted to Windel Hinkle by the State of North Carolina. Signed: Windel Hinkle & Elizabeth Hinkle (X). Witnesses: Frederic Miller, Nathan Hinkle (Rowan County Deed Books). 12-704. 7 September 1792 Frederick Albright to Devolt Mock for 50 pounds, 1 1/2 acres adjacent Frederick Miller Lot 7 of Frederick Town, inc. buildings, orchards etc. Signed: Frederick & Elizabeth Albright. Witnesses: Wm Alexander, John Grove (Rowan County Deed Books). Frederick Albright was baptised 12 May 1761 in York County, PA. He married Elizabeth Hinkle between 1780 and 1785. Even though he bought land in Rowan County in 1780, most of his children were born in York
County very briefly, since no other record of Christian Albright has been located other than the 1790 Rowan County census.

Since there was a close association between Peter Albright and Conrad Sloop, and there has been no record found that shows Conrad Sloop associated with any other family of Albrights, it is likely that Mary's father was Michael Albright Sr. Other children of Michael Albrecht Sr. include: Jacob, Michael Jr, John, Thomas, Simon, Catherine.

Jo White Linn stated that John Sloop was listed in the Rowan County 1778 Tax List of Capt. Lopp's Company (Wills 1753-1785, 127). However careful inspection of this list shows that the name was written John Shoop. John Shoop was also listed as a non juror in Capt. Lopp's district on August 8, 1778 (Linn Court 1775-1789, 42). No further record has been located for John Shoop. One theory is that John Shoop is Conrad Sloop. However this does not seem likely since Michael Albright and other future neighbors of Conrad Sloop are listed in Capt. Richard Graham's District in 1778. At that time Conrad was newly married with no known land holdings. Dortha Sloop stated that "Conrad and his wife Mary, lived with his father-in-law until 1781, when he settled on a tract of land that ... is just a mile or two off the old U.S. Route No. 29 at China Grove. He built himself a simple log hut and began to farm" (Dortha Sloop, 7). It makes sense that he would have resided in the district of his father in law.

It is surprising that groups of settlers were moving about at this time even though the country was in the midst of Indian depredations, revolution and Yorktown, still a few years away. Five years later, Conrad purchased 200 acres of land on October 10, 1783 in Rowan County. Since his marriage was in 1778, it could be assumed that Conrad and Mary lived with the Michael Albright family. How did he pay for his land purchase? We know that during the 1780s Michael Albrecht made several deeds to transfer his land to his sons Jacob, Peter, Thomas, and John. It would seem likely that Michael Albright would also want to ensure that his daughter Mary was taken care of before he died. One theory is that Conrad Sloop obtained a loan from Michael Albright or one of his sons to purchase the land.

In 1784 Conrad Sloop is listed in Captain Richard Graham's List of Taxables with 200 acres of land (Schneider, 66). Other persons listed include Mickel Albright Sr. (with no acres of land) along with some of his sons: Mickal Jr, John and Jacob. Peter Albright was not listed. However it is possible that Michael Albright owned land in another location since he sold land to his son Peter in 1785 and 1786. This information is very consistent with the theory that Michael Albright Sr. is the father of Mary Albright, wife of Conrad Sloop.

In 1790 Conrad Sloop and his family were living in the Salisbury District of Rowan. This first census of the new Republic was designated to ascertain the potential military strength of the country. Hence: "Sloop, Conrad, Head of Family over the age of 16" with two males under the age of 16, five females, and his wife (Heads 1790 North Carolina, 174). In 1796 Conrad Sloop, 200 acres is listed in Captain Andrew Bostian's Company, Southern Rowan, on Cold Water Creek along with his brothers-in-law: Michael Allbrite, 162 acres, Peter Allbrite, 203 acres, and Jacob Allbrite, 153 acres (Linn Register 4:4, 917-918).

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1 A separate paper is being prepared on Michael Albrecht, the originator of the Rowan County, Albrights.
2 10-220. 10 October 1783 State Grant #617 @ 50 shillings the 100 acres to Conrod Shleepp, 200 acres in Rowan (Linn Deeds 1753-1785, 195).
On June 1, 1799, the "German Lutherans" and the "German Reformed Presbyterians" joined in order to build a permanent house of worship, closer to home, in the "Irish Settlement," now known as China Grove. About four acres of land were purchased from George Savitz for the sum of "five pounds." The deed of purchase was made out to Conrad Sloop, Jacob Bostian, Adam and Jacob Correll, Elders and Trustees for the United German Congregation of Presbyterians and Lutherans in Rowan County and George Savitz of the other part" (Rowan County Deed Books 16-748, 17-269). The church was called "Savitz Church" for a number of years, but later "Luther's Chapel," or "Lutheran Chapel." The story has been told that this church, painted red, was twice set afire by a man who believed "red was of the devil."

Rev. Gottlieb Storch served the community of Lutheran Chapel Church in the Irish Settlement of China Grove, 1788-1823 (Life, 209). His diary and account book, in the old German Gothic script, was searched for any information mentioning Conrad Sloop. It was less a diary than an account book. There were several "Sloop baptisms" which are not relevant to this discussion except the surname appeared as "Schlupp, Schlup, and Slup." On the 18th of September 1798, Rev. Storch paid I. Beard for something (possibly meat) for "C. Slup" (Account).

In those early days the leaders of little Lutheran churches of North and South Carolina so distantly scattered, realized a need for a unity of purpose in Lutheran theology and of service to their congregations. The North Carolina Lutheran Synod was formed in 1803 with one main function: "to support congregations with trained ministers." It served as a clearing house for filling vacant pastorates, and also to "approve candidates seeking to become ministers, and provide them with an orderly process of education leading to ordination." This latter provision would lead to a divisive situation in the future (Anderson, 5).

At the eighth convention in 1806 one congregation in North Carolina and Bethel, St. Peters, and Zion Churches of South Carolina were received. Preachers, churches, elders, deacons, and lay readers were noted as belonging to the North Carolina Synod. In Rowan County, North Carolina, Rev. A.G. Storch was listed as a Pastor. Churches, Elders, Deacons (among others listed) in the Irish Settlement, included the Lutheran Chapel, Conrad Schlup, John Setzer, Michael Bastian, John Kistler and Tobias Gutmann (Morgan, 19).

In 1816 the Synod added to its doctrine, or rules, that licensed candidates for the ministry should not practice or perform ministerial services without having been ordained. By 1819 the beginnings of a split in the North Carolina Synod occurred at St. John's Church in Cabarrus County, then called "Buffalo Creek Church." A long practicing pastor, Rev. Paul Henkel and member of the Synod, had two sons. His eldest, Philip, was ordained around 1803. His other son, David, born in 1795, was not ready for candidacy licensing until 1812. In 1813 David took over the ministry of congregations in Lincoln County which were originally under his brother. George Anderson states that David Henkel was "brilliant and aggressive" (Anderson, 6). He read broadly and thoroughly in Lutheran literature. He had no formal theological training. His philosophy may have adhered to that of his family but, he was only seventeen when granted his candidacy license to preach. Young David was so disliked that the Synod repeatedly turned him down for ordination and passed rules that would block any exceptions. However, David's lengthy three hour controversial sermons continued to irritate members of his congregations. So many complaints came to the Synod that the Secretary, Rev. Gottlieb Shober, forced the issue at the 1819 meeting.

The Synod revoked David Henkel's candidacy license and put him on probation for six months. David Henkel and his family protested, but to no avail. In anger they ordained David themselves, and at the same time, with their followers who sided with them, withdrew from the North Carolina Synod and organized the Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod in 1820 (Anderson, 8).

A number of the members of the Lutheran Chapel congregation sided with the "Henkelites" and also withdrew from the church. On December 30, 1824 these people organized Mt. Moriah Lutheran Church joining the Tennessee Synod. Charter members included Conrad Schlup, his sons, John, Jacob, and Peter. There is also a Catherine Sloop, but no indication whether she is Conrad's daughter or John's wife. The original charter is in the keeping of the Mt. Moriah Church. In 1972, Rev. Trexler, the pastor, favored John Cook with a
handwritten copy. The Mt. Moriah group shared the Lutheran Chapel building for a few years until their own church was erected! After a time, it is understood that some of these recalcitrants returned to the Lutheran Chapel congregation. Mt. Moriah continued to flourish and is so to this day.

LATER YEARS

There were six females and three males in the family in 1790. Subsequent censuses taken every ten years show that Conrad and Mary Sloop and had five sons and five daughters who survived to adulthood, namely: Elizabeth, Mary, Susannah, Catherine, John, Peter, Barbara, Henry, George, and Jacob. In 1800 Conrad Sloop was listed: 3 m < 10, 2 m 10-15, 1 m > 44, 1 f 10-15, 3 f 16-25, 1 f 26-44 (1800 Rowan Census, 344). In 1810 Conrad Sloop was listed: 3 m < 10, 2 m 10-15, 1 m 16-25, 1 m > 44, 1 f 16-25, 1 f > 44 (1810 Rowan Census, 69). In 1820 Conrad Sloop was listed: 1 m < 10, 1 m 16-25, 1 m > 44, 1 f 26-44, 1 f > 44, 2 in farming (1820 Rowan Census, 236).

Except for his own marriage bond there are no references to Conrad Sloop on any marriage bonds in Rowan County. Perhaps Conrad followed the example of Michael Albright in not appearing in the public marriage records for his children. Few of the Rowan County court records have been published but in August 1791 we see Conrad participating as a juror with some of the rest of the men in his neighborhood.2

On the 3rd of May 1820, Conrad Sloop deeded 102 acres of land to his son, George, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is significant because this transaction contains the only original signature of Conrad Sloop that we have been able to examine and will be discussed later in this discourse.3 It is interesting to note that this sale occurred almost exactly one month prior to the recording of Conrad Sloop's last will and testament. This follows the pattern that Michael Albright set by disposing of property in the manner desired while still alive.

Conrad Sloop's last will and testament was recorded June 7, 1820 (Rowan County Will Books), but probated in August 1828 which, it is assumed, is very close to the date of his death. Newspapers and church records reveal no further information on him or his wife, Mary.

In the will Conrad bequeathed all his "personal property" to his wife, Mary, which, upon her demise, should be sold and "shared and shared alike" among their children. His "large sermon book" and "written hymn book" were left to the eldest son John. The current whereabouts of these books, should they still exist, is unknown. However, they do give credence to the family tradition that Conrad Sloop was also a "lay reader" for the church worship services whenever the pastor could not be present. It has been said that the "written hymn book" was a collection of unpublished hymns composed by him, possibly verses set to familiar melodies. His "loom and back bindings" in the will went to his daughter, Barbara, unwed and alone. This possibly provided her with a livelihood.

Since there is no original gravestone for Conrad Sloop, we can only ascertain that Conrad was born before 1756. Thus Conrad was probably in his early twenties when he married in 1778. We can surmise that Conrad lived to a ripe old age of about seventy five.

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1 The Charter of Mt. Moriah Lutheran Church was written December 30,1824. The officers of this church keep the original copy in a bank safety deposit box. The late Rev. E.R. Trexler sent J.Cook a handwritten copy about 1940.
3 The writer of the deed spells the Sloop surname as “Schloop” in two places. (Unrecorded Deed).
At the right hand corner of the area where the old Savitz church used to stand at Mt. Zion, and on the left hand side of the grave of George Savitz, lies the grave of Anna Maria Schlupin. It is our opinion that this is the grave of Mary Sloop and that Conrad Sloop's grave lies to the left of this grave. The headstone is in German and states the following:

Hier liegt der lieb der verstor bene Anna Maria Schlupin geboren
den 30 August 1759 gestorben den April 1826 alt 67 jahr 7 mon 3
tag.

SECOND GENERATION

There is no known extant family bible record for Conrad Sloop. Nor were any of the married names given for any of the daughters of Conrad Sloop in the will written in 1820. Therefore birth and death dates, if available at all, are taken from cemetery records, church records, private papers and otherwise approximated via census records.

The oldest child was Elizabeth Sloop, who was born about 1779 and died between the 1840 and 1850 census of Rowan County. Elizabeth married Jacob Beaver about 1797 and had a large family of thirteen children (Cook, Cherry, Garrett, Reksten). The name Elizabeth may come from Mary Albrecht Sloop's mother, Maria Elizabeth Everett. Jacob Beaver was born about 1772, the son of Nicholas Beaver (Bieber), and died November 1843 in Rowan County. The family lived near Coddle Creek. The burial locations of Jacob and Elizabeth have not been located, but there are many unmarked graves at Mt. Zion. Nicholas Beaver is buried at Mt. Zion and is an emigrant of Weissenburg Township, Northampton (now Lehigh) County, Pennsylvania. The children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sloop) Beaver are:

1. John Beaver born about 1798 married first Elizabeth Lipe on 4 February 1828 in Rowan (2 children) and second Lydia Lipe on 17 January 1855 in Rowan.

2. Mary Beaver born about 1800 married Francis Overcash on 22 November 1819 in Rowan (7 children).
4. Henry Beaver born 15 May 1805 died 23 February 1880 married first Sophia Lipe 20 February 1833 in Rowan (9 children) and second Elizabeth Deal 7 March 1864 in Rowan.
5. Elizabeth Beaver born about 1808 married first Henry Korf on 14 January 1837 in Rowan (4 children) and second Eli Lancaster on 9 April 1850 in Rowan.
7. Eliza Beaver born about 1812 died about 1901 married Daniel Lipe about 1833 (12 children).
8. William Beaver born about 1814.
10. Sarah Beaver born about 1818 married John W. Karriker on 29 June 1840 in Rowan (11 children).
11. Anne Beaver born about 1819 died in childbirth about 1855 married George W. Smith 31 October 1854 in Rowan.
12. Solomon Beaver born about 1822 died about 1880 married Mary E. Leazer on 19 March 1846 in Rowan (9 children).
13. Tobias Beaver born about 1825 died about 1880 married Jemima Priscilla Smith on 25 September 1849 in Rowan (1 child).

The second child was Mary Sloop, who was born 16 January 1781 and died 24 April 1833. Mary married Mathias Winecoff on 20 February 1804 in Cabarrus County and had a family of six children (Cook,

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1 Please reference the later section on the Controversy over Conrad Sloop's Burial Location.
2 Translation by Mr. Kurt Corriher: "Here lies the body of the deceased Anna Maria Schlupin. Born 30 August 1759 Died April 1826. Age 67 years, 7 months, 3 days" (Records, 35). Note: the birth year is hard to read on the tombstone and is probably 1758. That date would agree with the age on the tombstone.
3 Catharina Barbara Albrecht, Born: 14 August 1757, Baptised: 13 November 1757 (13 weeks old) by Daniel Schumacher at Allemangel Church, Father: Michael, Mother: Maria Elisabeth, Sponsors: Thomas Everith & Catharina Barbara (Weiser, 69).
The family lived in Rowan County. The children of (now Lehigh) County, Pennsylvania, and died between the 1820 and 1830 census records of Rowan County. The family had a family of nine children.

The third child was Susannah Sloop, who was born about 1783 and died between the 1840 and 1850 census of Rowan County. Susannah married William Miller on 3 April 1804 in Rowan County and had a family of four children (Cook, Cherry, Reksten). William Miller was born about 1770, parents unknown, and died between the 1820 and 1830 census records of Rowan County. The family lived in Rowan County. William Miller married first Margaret McNeilly on 9 October 1792 in Rowan County. There was probably one child, Margaret, born to the marriage. The children of William and Susannah (Sloop) Miller are:

1. John Miller born about 1806 and married Anna Shuping on 20 November 1832 in Rowan (8 children).
2. William Miller born about 1809 died about 1839 married Jacob Shuping on 14 December 1827 in Rowan (4 children).
3. Henry Miller born about 1810 married Christine Shuping on 9 December 1834 in Rowan (8 children).
4. William C. Miller born about 1812 married Mary Ann Albright on 9 September 1830 in Rowan (5 children).

The fourth child was Catherine Sloop, who was born about 1785 and died possibly between the 1860 and 1870 census of Rowan County. Catherine married Jacob Leazer on 23 June 1803 in Rowan County and had a family of nine children. Jacob Leazer was born about 1782, probably in Lynn Township, Northampton (now Lehigh) County, Pennsylvania, and died between the 1820 and 1830 census records of Rowan County. The family lived in Rowan County. The children of Jacob and Catherine (Sloop) Leazer are:

1. Daniel Leazer born about 1804.
2. Mary Ann Leazer born about 1805 and married John Gibson.
4. 6 other unknown children enumerated in the census records.

The fifth child, Conrad Sloop's eldest son John Sloop, was born 18 February 1787 and died 31

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1 It is believed that Mary Ann Albright is a granddaughter of Jacob Albright born about 1754 and therefore a second cousin to William C. Miller.
2 In 1850 Catherine is listed with Michael Albright, who married Elizabeth Leazer, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Leazer (1850 Rowan Census, 1866).
3 I32-268. 17 February 1834 John Gibson & Wife Mary Ann to Daniel Leazer for $30, 170 acres, which is 1/7th of the land which belonged to the heirs of Jacob Leazer, deceased. Witnesses: David Kilpatrick, John W. Atwell. Recorded: August 1834 (Rowan County Deed Books). 32-019. 19 August 1833 Michael Albright and Elizabeth Albright to Daniel Leazer for $32.00, 24 acres on head waters of Sills Creek, being the interest of Elizabeth Albright in the tract of land descending to the heirs of Jacob Leazer, deceased, containing 170 acres in which tract of land the said Michael Albright and Elizabeth Albright have one seventh part. Signed: Michael Albright, Elizabeth Albright (O). Witnesses: None Given (Rowan County Deed Books).
4 It is believed that Michael Albright is a son of Peter Albright born about 1752 and therefore a first cousin to Elizabeth.
5 The tombstone says 18 June 1790 but the bible record of John (Squire) Sloop states 18 June 1787.
December 1841 in Rowan County. John was married, probably in Rowan County, to Catherine Bostian about 1807 and had a family of eleven children (Cook, Reksten). No marriage record has been located. Catherine Bostian is the daughter of Andrew and Dorothy Bostian. John and Catherine Sloop are both buried in Mt Zion (Old Savitz) Cemetery. The family lived in Rowan County and was first listed in the 1810 census. The John Sloop descendants are by far the most prolific of all the descendants of Conrad Sloop. The children of John and Catherine (Bostian) Sloop are:

1. Anna Sloop born about 1808 married John Winecoff on 20 July 1829 in Rowan (9 children).
2. John Jr. Sloop (Squire) born 22 October 1809 and died 11 January 1893 in Rowan married first Anna Katherine Beaver on 23 August 1832 in Rowan (1 child) and second Christianna Correll on 19 February 1835 in Rowan (8 children).
3. Nehemia Sloop born about 1810 and died about 1867.
4. Jacob Sloop born 16 February 1812 and died 10 April 1884 in Rowan married first Catherine Correll 8 May 1837 in Rowan (3 children) and second Mary Theresa Woods' on 10 March 1846 in Rowan (10 children).
5. Henry Sloop born about 1813 and died about 1895 in Sullivan County, Indiana, married Rosena Sechler on 10 October 1838 in Rowan (7 children).
6. Peter Sloop born about 1814 and died 9 November 1851 and married Nancy Baker on 2 October 1841 in Rowan (no children).
8. Susannah S. Sloop born about 1822 married Franklin M. Pethell on 4 September 1848 in Rowan (2 children).
9. Catherine Sloop born about 1823 married ------ Atwell.
10. Wilhelmenia Sloop born about 1825 and died about 1860 married John Rogers 23 October 1848 in Rowan (6 children).
11. Abraham Sloop born 17 October 1826 and died 6 February 1897 married Matilda Delila Bostian on 30 November 1848 in Rowan (8 children).

The sixth child, Peter Sloop was born 8 September (or July) 1788 in Rowan and died 14 October 1863 in Alexander County, North Carolina. Peter was probably named after Peter Albright, who was bondsman for Conrad's marriage to Mary Albrecht in 1778. According to census records and tax lists, Conrad Sloop and Peter Albright were of the same generation and neighbors for many years. Peter married Barbara Isenhour (Eisenhower) on 8 March 1808 in Cabarrus County and had a family of twelve children (Cook, James Sloop, Joseph Sloop, Reksten). Barbara Isenhour was born about 1786 and died about 1873 and is the daughter of George Martin Isenhour and Anna Maria Blackmen. Peter and Barbara are buried in Friendship Lutheran Cemetery, Taylorsville, Alexander County, North Carolina. The family was first listed in the 1810 Rowan census, Cabarrus County by 1820, Iredell County by 1840 and Alexander County by 1850. The children of Peter and Barbara (Isenhour) Sloop are:

2. Eli Sloop born about 1809 in Rowan and died between the 1850 and 1860 census of Alexander County, married Sarah (11 children).
3. Polly Sloop born about 1811 in Rowan;
5. Caroline Anne Sloop born about 1814 in Rowan and died about 1890 married Moses Bentley.

1 Thru John Jr. and Jacob, sons of John Sr. (Reksten).
2 Jacob and Mary are the parents of William Andrew Sloop, who is the father of Eustace Henry Sloop, the Miracle in the Hills of Crossnore, North Carolina.
3 The Peter Sloop listed in the 1820 Rowan County census is too young to be the Peter Sloop, son of Conrad. Peter is also listed in the 1823 tax list of Rowan County with 170 acres (Rowan Tax).
4 It has been very difficult to follow the children of Peter Sloop in the census records because the sons liked to marry women with the first name of Sarah! This is made even more difficult because the Alexander County census takers had the lazy habit of only including the first initial of the given name rather than spelling the given name.
5 The name isn't Sarah but it still begins with an "S."
7. Anna Malina Sloop born about 1816 in Rowan.
8. Sallie Sloop born about 1818 in Rowan.
9. Peter Sloop born about 1821 in Rowan or Cabarrus.
10. Mary Sloop born about 1824 in Rowan or Cabarrus.
11. Caleb Sloop born 1 April 1825 in Rowan or Cabarrus and died 16 December 1895 in Alexander County married Mary Senia Gobel (5 children).
12. Catherine Sloop born 16 December 1826 in Rowan? or Cabarrus married ------ Benfield.

The seventh child, Henry Sloop was born 18 November 1791 and died 2 March 1855 in McMinn County, Tennessee. Henry married Elizabeth Davis on 12 December 1813 in Lincoln County, North Carolina and had a family of ten children (Cook, Dortha Sloop, Dennis, Watson, Reksten). There is no confirmed lineage of Elizabeth Davis, who was born October 1789 and died 18 February 1875 in McMinn County. She is possibly the illegitimate daughter of Upshear Davis and Rachel Fike, daughter of Malicai Fike, of Lincoln County, North Carolina. Henry and Elizabeth are buried in Mt. Cumberland Cemetery in McMinn County, Tennessee. The family was first listed in the 1820 Lincoln County, North Carolina census, on Mountain Creek and later in the 1840 Rutherford County, North Carolina census. In 1844 the family moved to McMinn County, Tennessee, near Englewood. The children of Henry and Elizabeth (Davis) Sloop are:

1. Mary Ann Sloop born 19 September 1814 in Lincoln County and died after 1860 probably in Fulton County, Arkansas, married John Pickering on 2 October 1844 in Rutherford County, North Carolina (3 children).
2. Elizabeth E. Sloop born 12 June 1816 in Lincoln County and died about 1886 in McMinn may have married Hugh Preston Wilson on 11 September 1845 in McMinn County (2 children?).
3. George H. Sloop born 2 February 1818 in Lincoln and died after 1870 probably in Boone County, Arkansas, married first Nancy Mayo about 1849 in McMinn County (2 children) and second Priscilla C. Reeves before 1870 in Arkansas or Missouri.
4. James Conrad Sloop born 1 November 1819 in Lincoln and died 9 April 1861 in McMinn married Levina Perkins on 30 May 1843 in Rutherford County, North Carolina (5 children).
5. Henry M. Sloop born 14 June 1821 in Lincoln County and died after 1860 probably in Missouri married Sarah Rose 16 December 1852 probably in McMinn County (2 children).
6. John N. Sloop born 30 May 1823 in Lincoln and died 3 November 1861 in McMinn married Elizabeth Stott 28 October 1844 in Rutherford County, North Carolina (no children).
7. Malvina Sloop born 15 February 1827 in Lincoln and died 17 March 1900 in McMinn married first Elmadoras Johnston on 21 February 1850 in McMinn (3 children) and second Samuel Patterson on 6 January 1856 in McMinn (10 children).
8. Julietta Sloop born 9 June 1829 in Lincoln and died after 1880 probably in Randolph County, Arkansas, married Thomas M. Hogan on 5 December 1844 in McMinn (9 children).
9. Susan Caroline Sloop born 7 November 1831 and died 1860 probably in Logan County, Kentucky, married first James E. Patterson on 30 November 1848 in McMinn (1 child) and second James Monroe Gibbs on 6 August 1855 in McMinn (2 children).
10. Sarah E. Sloop born 25 March 1836 in Lincoln or Rutherford County and died 29 July 1855 in McMinn (no children).

1 This is almost hopeless. It is not clear whether Sallie is a child or widow nor that she was born in Rowan. Sallie and Anna could have been born in Cabarrus County.
2 Christened 25 February 1827 in Mt. Moriah Lutheran Church in Rowan County.
3 12 December 1813 Henry Sloop to Elizabeth Davis. Surety: Frederick Ward (X) [German], Heinrich Castner. Witnesses: Jesse Perkins. [Married same date] (Bynum, 117).
4 The birthdates of the children are contained in the Family Bible of Henry Sloop now in possession of Jean Watson of Maggie Valley, North Carolina.
5 January 1790 State vs Elisabeth Fork [Fike]. Bastardy. Frederick Ward & Upshire Davis bound in 50 pounds for the maintenance of said child & to keep it off the County. 50 pounds paid [fine] (McAllister, 12). January 1792 State vs Frederick Ward. Bound in 100 pounds; [and] State against John Bollinger & Patrick Obrian [Ward's sureties]: [Bound in] 100 pounds. Conditioned that they keep the County clear of a bastard child begotten by Frederick Ward on the body of Rachel Fork [Fike]. 40 pounds paid [fine] (McAllister, 38).
6 28-420, 20 May 1818 Henry Cosner of Lincoln County to Henry Sloop of same for $180, 100 acres on both sides of Battle Run waters of Mountain Creek, granted 20 October 1782 to William Ozborn who sold to Malicai Fikes who sold to Abram Crites who sold to Henry Cosner. Witnesses: Jacob Hoyle. Recorded: July 1818 (Lincoln County Deed Books).
7 Some of the McMinn marriage records were lost in the Civil War and there is no public record of this marriage. The census records seem to refute the legal relationship between Elizabeth and Hugh but do confirm the birth of two children.
The eighth child, Barbara Sloop, Conrad's youngest daughter, was born about 1790 and died before the 1850 census of Rowan County. It is doubtful that Barbara, ever married even though she bore a son, Paul Miller about 1828 (Cook, Dortha Sloop). In 1830 Barbara was listed as the head of household with one child under five.¹

The ninth child, George Sloop, was born about 1795 and died June 1870 in Rowan County. George married Mary Shinn on 20 April 1819 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and had a family of twelve children (Cook, Sandra Sloop, Reksten). Mary Shinn is the daughter of Samuel Shinn and Mary Long. George and Mary are buried in Mt Zion (Old Savitz) Cemetery in Rowan. The family was first listed in the 1830 census of Rowan County but George is probably listed in 1820 under the name of Peter.² The children of George and Mary (Shinn) Sloop are:

1. Mary Matilda Sloop born about 1820 and died about 1882 in Rowan married John Pethel on 27 January 1842 in Rowan (11 children).
2. Rachel Maria Sloop was born about 1822 and died about 1856 in Rowan married John F. Freeze on 12 July 1849 in Rowan (2 children).
3. Hiram Allison Sloop born about 1824 and died after the 1900 census in Iredell County married Delilah Matilda Creswell on 20 December 1847 in Rowan (11 children).
4. William Jefferson Sloop born about 1825 and died 8 August 1892 in Buncombe County married first Penelope E. Freeze on 9 September 1850 in Rowan (5 children) and second Mary A.E. Rainey on 3 September 1867 in Rowan (4 children).
5. Cynthia Caroline Sloop born 8 August 1827 in Rowan' married Henry E. Freeze on 6 November 1848 in Rowan (5 children).
6. Samuel C. Sloop born 1 February 1829 and died 26 June 1898 in Cabarrus County married first Sophia Barnhart 6 October 1855 in Rowan (5 children) and second Jennie Boyd 16 November 1873 in Cabarrus County (6 children).
7. Hattie Susannah Sloop born 3 January 1831 and died 10 April 1915 in Rowan married John Jacob Albright, her second cousin, on 2 September 1851 in Rowan (5 children).
9. Henry Obediah Sloop born 22 January 1834 and died 3 November 1914 in Rowan married Frances Amelia Correll on 9 October 1858 in Rowan (2 children).
10. Margaret Elizabeth Sloop born 14 December 1836 and died July 1860 never married.
11. Jane Amanda Sloop born about 1840 married William Earnhart probably in Iredell County (1 child).
12. Joel Gilbert Sloop born 5 January 1843 and died about 1906 in Cabarrus County married first Emiline Amanda Corriher on 29 March 1866 in Rowan (6 children) and second Elizabeth Cook 15 January 1898 in Cabarrus County (3 children).

The last child and youngest son of Conrad Sloop, Jacob Sloop, was born about 1799 and died September 1869 in Rowan County. Jacob married first Elizabeth Cress (Betsy Kress/Cruse) on 27 September 1822 in Rowan and second Leah Pethel on 13 March 1839 in Rowan and had a large family of nine children by his first wife and six children by his second wife (Cook, Reksten). The burial location of Jacob Sloop has not yet been located. The family was first listed in the 1830 census of Rowan County. The children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kress/Cruse) Sloop are:

1. Crawford Sloop born about 1824 and went West.
2. Milas Sloop (Moses) born about 1825 and died 19 November 1862 of disease married Christina or Catherine (2

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¹ This is also evidence that Mary Sloop, wife of Conrad, was dead before 1830 since only Barbara and her child were listed. Logically Barbara would have lived with her mother if she were still alive (1830 Rowan Census, 367). No record has been located that references a Paul Miller in the right age category to be the son of Barbara Sloop.
² The real Peter Sloop was listed on page 142 of Cabarrus County in 1820 and has a large family. The Peter Sloop listed on page 236 of Rowan County is a newlywed. Thus it is likely a mistake was made in recording the head of household in 1820. It is possible that George was living in Peter's house and the census taker wrote the name of the landowner rather the head of household. In 1823 George Sloop had no land (Rowan Tax). Thus it is possible that the land transaction in 1820 mentioned earlier from Conrad Sloop to George Sloop was not actually executed until after Conrad died.
³ Some of the children starting with Cynthia were christened at Mt. Moriah Church, China Grove.
children).

3. Edward Sloop born about 1827 and died 30 July 1862 of disease at Richmond married first Catherine Adeline Albright on 7 December 1848 in Rowan (3 children) and second Mary Ann L. Ketchie on 14 May 1857 in Rowan (3 children).

4. Monroe Sloop born 5 October 1828 and died about 1865 married first Elizabeth Albright on 20 December 1852 in Rowan (1 child) and second Catherine A. Albright on 1 April 1857 in Rowan (1 child).

5. William C. Sloop born about 1830 and married Caroline Weant.

6. Mumford Stokes McKenzie Sloop born 22 November 1832 and died 14 December 1902 in Cabarrus County married Mary Elizabeth Krimminger on 20 November 1856 in Cabarrus County (9 children).

7. Clarisa S. Sloop born about 1835 married first John Cooper 10 April 1860 in Rowan (2 children) and second Jesse Franklin Lyerly on 14 October 1879 in Rowan.

8. Sarah E. Sloop born about 1837 and never married (1 child).

The children of Jacob and Leah (Pethel) Sloop are:

9. Maria E. Sloop born about 1839 and never married.

10. Nana Sloop born about 1839 and was a twin to Maria.


12. Mary C. Sloop born about 1842 married ----- Fink (1 child).

13. Frances Rebecca Sloop born about 1846 married Jesse G. Hodge on 6 January 1881 in Rowan.


A snapshot of the third generation of Sloops in Rowan County has been presented in the preceeding paragraphs. There were approximately ninety three grandchildren of Conrad Sloop. The oldest grandchild was born in 1798 when Conrad was about forty five years old, the youngest was born fifty years later in 1848, twenty two  years after Conrad was gone. Since we know nothing about the many children that died in childbirth, we can assume that the number of grandchildren born was over one hundred. The third generation reflected the society of the time. Most were farmers, some held positions in the church. Some lived long lives and others died young. Many were content to stay in Rowan County where they were born, others left the county and some left the state. Most were affected by the Civil War in one way or the other. About twenty four descendants of Conrad Sloop (having the Sloop surname) served in the Confederate Army; none served in the Union Army. Some owned slaves whose descendants can be seen in the later census records of North Carolina. Some named their children after presidents. None carried the first name of Conrad, or Michael (for Michael Albright Sr.). The given name Conrad does appear in a few instances as a secondary or middle name.

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1 It is believed that Catherine Albright is the daughter of Michael Albright born 1802, who is the son of Peter Albright, brother-in-aw of Conrad Sloop. Thus Catherine Albright and Edward Sloop would be second cousins.

2 It is believed that Elizabeth Albright is the daughter of John Albright born 1795, who is the son of Jacob Albright, brother-in-law of Conrad Sloop. Thus Catherine Albright and Monroe Sloop would be second cousins.

3 Catherine A. Albright is the sister to Elizabeth Albright, Monroe Sloop’s first wife.

4 Every other year on the 4th Saturday in July a Sloop Family Reunion is held at Lutheran Chapel, just across the street from where Conrad Sloop is buried. The next reunion will be in 1996. The reunion is open to all people interested in the Sloop surname and in particular any descendents of Conrad Sloop.

5 This includes some descendents from the 4th generation. If one considers all descendents then obviously many more than fifteen people served in the Civil War. If one looks hard enough there may even be a descendent that served on the Union side.
CONRAD SLOOP'S BURIAL SITE (OLD SAVITZ CHURCH CEMETERY)

For many years there was a vacant plot with no marker in the old Lutheran Chapel graveyard (Mt. Zion) next to Conrad Sloop's eldest son, John and his family. It has been said that this is where Conrad and Mary were buried. It lies on a slope not too far from the Southern Railway line. Some original markers in this cemetery were destroyed many years ago by the heat from the consistent spring grass fires set by passing steam locomotives. It is assumed that Conrad Sloop's tombstone met this fate. Recently, in 1981 the Jacob H.H. Sloop family erected a monument to Conrad and Mary to fill this vacancy.¹

In 1994 Guy Sloop discovered a cemetery listing of Mt. Zion (Old Savitz) at the Rowan County library that was done in 1982 by some members of the Mt. Zion United Church of Christ (Records). This compilation gave the tombstone information for Anna Maria "Schupin," which previously had been thought was Anna Maria "Schuppin," The authors have personally inspected this tombstone and it does state "Anna Maria Schupin." The "I" is definitely on the tombstone. It is thought by the authors of this paper that Anna Maria Schupin is Mary Albright Sloop, wife of Conrad Sloop.

At first the "in" ending of the name proved confusing because in many cases the German "in" indicates an unmarried female (Weiser). It can also mean female as in Lehrerin, a women teacher, or even as a term of endearment. Apparently the German customs of the 1700s were not formal in all locations. In Berks County, Pennsylvania William Fisher's wife Gertrude died 4 June 1768 and her tombstone has the "in" ending on the Fisher name.² In that case William's wife died before he did, just as we believe Mary Sloop died before Conrad.

If Anna Maria Schupin were a sister to Conrad then logically she would have lived in Conrad's household but a careful inspection of the census records shows that this is not the case. Could the "I" have been put on the tombstone by mistake? Could the name really be Schuping, a common name in the neighborhood and found in other locations at Mt. Zion? This question is explored by looking at the Shupings that lived in the area at that time.

The only Shuping found in the 1790 census is Nicholas Shuppin (Heads 1790 North Carolina 177). By 1800 there were only three others Shupings besides Nicholas Sr.: Nicholas Jr., Andrew and Jacob Shuping (1800 Rowan Census, 304, 343). In 1807 the estate record for Nicholas Shuppin shows male legatees: Nicholas Shupin, Andrew Shupin and Michael Shupin. Jacob Shupin was the administrator.³ This is consistent with the 1810 census that lists three Shupings: Jacob, Nicholas and Michael (1810 Rowan Census, 67, 70). Note that in 1810 a male 16-25 was listed with Jacob which is probably Andrew. Andrew's birth year is 1776 according to his tombstone in Mt. Zion cemetery. Since Michael Shuping was 40-49 in 1830, he was born in the early 1780s. Since Nicholas and Jacob are the oldest sons, we can assume they were born in the early 1770s or late 1760s. If it can be deduced that no wife of these Shupings can be the Anna Maria Schupin buried at Mt. Zion, then it can be concluded that Anna Maria Schupin is a Sloop since there is no other family in the area with a similar name.

The wife of Nicholas Shuping Sr. was over forty four in 1800 and probably dead before 1810. There are no females that old listed in the Shuping households in 1810 nor was there any mention of a widow in the estate settlement in 1807. All four sons were 26-44 in 1800. Since the oldest son had to be born before 1770, the wife of Nicholas would have been too old to be Anna Maria Schupin, even if she survived her husband. Anna Maria Schupin is too old to be a daughter of Nicholas Shuping since the range of the births of the children

¹ Jacob Henry Hall Sloop was the son of John Jr. (Squire) Sloop. He was born 28 July 1857 and died 7 August 1942. He had much to say about Conrad Sloop. Dortha Mae Sloop and John Cook spoke with him at length.
² The article is about the Fischer family in America (Berks Journal, 7). William Fischer was born in 1706 and died 1771. His wife, Gertrude, was born in 1711 and died 4 June 1768. She died before William just as we suspect our Mary Albrecht Sloop died before Conrad. William would have been the one to decide what to put on the tombstone just as we suspect Conrad Sloop did. The first tombstone stated Hier Ruhet die Gebeine eine ------- Wilhelm Fischer 1st Gebor. D. 11 April 1706 Kinder 8 Soh. u. 3 Toch. u. starb d. 23 Oclo. 1771. The two tombstones were side by side which is exactly how we believe Conrad and Mary Sloop are buried.
appear to be between 1765 and 1785. Also there were no unmarried Shuppins listed as legatees in the 1807 estate settlement.

Son Jacob Shuping was married to Anne Casper in 1792; Andrew was married to Katy Casper in 1797; Michael was married to Elizabeth Hartman in 1803 (Holcomb, 361-362). The wives of Andrew and Michael are much too young to be considered. In Mt. Zion cemetery there are two old tombstones of Shuping women: Anne Shuping, wife of Jacob, born in 1772 and died 1849 and Sophia Shuping born in 1768 and died in 1831. No marriage record for Sophia was found and since the wife of Nicholas Shuping Jr. was listed in 1830 and not in 1840, Sophia is probably the wife of Nicholas Shuping Jr. Therefore all daughters-in-law of Nicholas Shupping Sr. have been eliminated from consideration and we must assume that Anna Maria Schlupin is a Sloop.

Another reason to believe that Conrad’s grave is next to Anna Maria Schlupin is that she is buried next to George Savitz, Conrad Sloop’s long time neighbor and fellow founder of the church. George Savitz died a few years after Anna Maria Schlupin. He is buried on her right side indicating that the graves are oldest in the center of the graveyard near the foundation of the Old Savitz church marked by a rock. Even though Conrad died after Mary he was buried closer to the church and to the left of Mary because that is likely the way Conrad would have wanted it.

The members of the Mt. Zion church also had the insight to number every grave so that each grave could be examined in perspective with the surrounding graves (Records). This transcription was invaluable in determining that the monument to Johan Conrad Schlupp is not located on top of Conrad Schlupp’s grave.¹

The middle of the graveyard is an open clearing where the foundation of the original Savitz church built in 1799 stood. The oldest grave is that of Barbara Correllin, who died in 1798. This grave is located to the right top of the old church. Gradually graves were built down the right side of the church until somewhat below the bottom of the clearing.

When the graveyard was expanded every row was extended to the right and to the left side of the church. New rows were added in front of the old church and in the back of the old church. Of course some of the old graves are no longer around. Rows E, F, H, J, K and L all contain graves indicating burial activity during the time when Conrad and Mary Sloop passed away. Rows G and I were added much later. Row C is where the monument to Conrad Sloop was placed. The year for the earliest graves in this row, excluding the monument, is 1833 when both Ann and Catherine Sloop died. The grave to the right of the monument is John Sloop Sr., son of Conrad, who died in 1841. The grave to the left of the monument is Peter Bostian, who died in 1846.² The burial dates of the graves are younger in both directions from Ann and Catherine Sloop (ignoring the year 1828 on the monument). At the right end of the row is J.L. Sloop, who died in 1876. At the left end of the row is Jacob Shuliberger, who died in 1878.

This arrangement is contrasted with Row J where Anna Maria Schlupin is buried in 1826 and George and Catherine Savitz are buried to the right of her in separate graves in 1830 and 1829 respectively. To the left of Anna Maria Schlupin is either another grave or two or the foundation for the right wall of the old church. In the Mt. Zion transcription Henry Gouger is buried to the left of Anna Maria Schlupin in 1815 next to a broken headstone. However a personal inspection of the site indicates that Henry Gouger is not in any row and is buried offset from Anna Maria Schlupin perhaps slightly to the front of the old church next to where steps could have been at one time.

POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF SLOOP SURNAME

¹ The transcription done in 1982 was alphabetized. H. Reksten took the transcription and reformatted it according to row and plot number. From this it was possible to obtain a rough outline of the boundaries of the original cemetery.
² The original transcription contains an error. It states that Peter Bostian died in 1810. Careful inspection shows the year to be 1846. The only will or estate settlement located for Peter Bostian is in 1846 (Mitchell, 124) and there is a record of marriage for Peter Bostian to Betsey Casper on 29 November 1825 (Holcomb, 42). There are loose estates papers extant (8 pages), dated 1846, for the estate of Peter Bostian.
Traditions and stories of family origins have their places in genealogical research and should be accorded their due. The surname "Sloop" is of German/Swiss origin. The *Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse* states that "Schluepp" is an old burger family of Solothurn (Dictionnaire, 199-200). Hans Schluepp came from Bern to Solothurn about 1540. The late Walter Schlup of Rutti bei Buren said to J. Cook that "Schlup" is derived from "Schlupf" meaning "refuge" or "hiding place." During this same visit to Rutti in 1985, J. Cook was also escorted to the hunting lodge in the forest on the edge of the village. He was informed that the lodge had continuous membership for over 800 years. The coats-of-arms of charter members lined the walls with "Schlup" among them. The Swiss who fought for freedom against Napoleon's army in 1789 are memorialized in a chapel in the Dom in Bern. A list of names includes five "Schlup's" coming from several Bernese villages.

In 1956, the late, Dortha Sloop of Athens, Tennessee, an early researcher in the Sloop family, visited the Lutheran Church center in Darmstadt, Germany. J. Cook was also there in 1985. Searches in the archives of the Evangelischer Germeinde und Dekantsverband: Geburts-und Taufregister revealed:

Darmstadt, 1734, Seite 242: "On Sunday, the 5th of December, 1734, Johann Ludwig Schlupp and his wife, Anna Margaretha, presented their little son, Johann Conrad, for baptism. He was born the 2nd of December at eight in the evening."

A further search in these same files by J. Cook showed a marriage record: Darmstadt, August 25, 1730, Seite 395: One Christoph Schlupp, a corporal in the Schrautenbachischen Regiment, is permitted to marry Anna Margaretha Weyl. Could the Schlupps be a military family? The search for other early Schlupp families in Germany and Switzerland is yet to be exhausted.

The tombstone for Anna Maria Schlupin is unique in the respect that there is artwork on the back. This artwork may some day lead to the origin of the Sloop surname. The art work is crudely reproduced here in the hopes that someone reading this article may have some indication of the intent.

**Fig. 1 - Tombstone Artwork for Anna Maria Schlupin**

The tombstone for Anna Maria Schlupin is unique in the respect that there is artwork on the back. This artwork may some day lead to the origin of the Sloop surname. The art work is crudely reproduced here in the hopes that someone reading this article may have some indication of the intent.

**Pennsylvania Sloops**

A check of the available records for Pennsylvania indicates that very few people had the name Sloop or Schluppe. A Johann Conrad Schlupp disembarked at Philadelphia from the Ship Hamilton on October 6, 1767. He swore allegiance to the king of England, as did the other adult male passengers, and signed his own name on the register in old Gothic script (Strassburger, 715). It is assumed that he is the same Johann Conrad Schlupp born in 1734 and thus may have been about thirty-three years old. There is no evidence that he was not traveling alone. Most often males under sixteen and all females were not listed as passengers. However, an inspection of this list shows that there were four men; two above, and two below, Conrad Schlupp's name who could have made up a party of five educated men who also signed their own names in a script similar to that of Conrad. Were they traveling together for a purpose? At this period of history in the German States, the clergy was the only academic pursuit open to the poor (Bruford, 195). Colonial churches often sent committees back to Germany to find a church school teacher who could later be an active pastor. None of these "five" men show in the 1790 census of Pennsylvania!

On April 19, 1774, Henry Miller's newspaper, *Der Philadelphia Staatsbote*, carried a notice from the

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1 Also lists Schlupps in Rutti and Warburg, Switzerland
local stationer that he was holding letters for "the following persons listed for pick-up." There was a letter for Conrad Schlupp from Germany and addressed to him: "Upper Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (Hocker). There was no information on the sender of this letter.

One may wonder if Conrad Schlupp picked up his letter from Germany because by 1773 he was no longer living in Montgomery County. He married Margaret Nees, daughter of John Nase on April 11, 1773 in Indianfield Lutheran Church, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (Irish, 95). Should this be the same man, it would be seven years following his arrival in Philadelphia. Seven years, it is understood, was one of the terms of servitude for indentures. Oddly, Conrad Schlupp does not appear in the 1790 or 1800 census of Pennsylvania. Neither does he show in any extant tax records from 1767-1815.

Dortha Sloop noted that there were "two Conrad Sloops in the same locality" (Dortha Sloop, 16). One Conrad Sloop was dead by 1808. This was the Conrad Sloop mentioned above that married Margaret Nees. In 1815 the second Conrad Sloop was dead. In 1817 Margaret Sloop died and in the letters of administration is a letter from a "Conrad Sloop" requesting his "inheritance" and further stating that he is the "only heir." J. Cook found this man's gravestone on a windswept mountain top in Rye Township, Perry County, Pennsylvania in 1946. It reads: "1842, J. Conrad Sloop, aged 69 years, 13 days." Therefore this Conrad Sloop was born in 1773 and is the heir of the first Conrad Sloop. Subsequent research has revealed a number of members of this Pennsylvania family through the years, but no connection to the North Carolina Sloop family has been found.

FAMILY LEGEND

Research has failed to turn up any tangible evidence as to how Conrad Sloop, the pioneer, came into North Carolina. But there is no shortage of stories as to how this came about.

The late Rev. D.I. Offman of Burlington, North Carolina, was the historian for an early Sloop reunion. In 1939 Offman's history was repeated to J. Cook by the late, Jacob H. H. Sloop of Kannapolis, North Carolina. It appears that the young Conrad Schlupp left Hesse-Darmstadt for Rotterdam traveling down the Rhine on a raft by night to avoid the many customs stations and the press gangs of the local landgraves. Surprisingly, he went to England and joined the British army! Conrad was captured by the Americans when his troopship was attacked "coming up a river." Rather than be shot, he swore allegiance to the "Americans" and went to North Carolina.

The same D.I. Offman stated in a letter to Dortha Sloop that "Conrad Schlupp is thought to have come from Hesse Germany to Pennsylvania. After remaining in that State for several years he came to North Carolina and settled in Rowan County" (Dortha Sloop, 14). Later Dortha Sloop stated a personal belief that "the first Conrad Sloop I mentioned was really a deserter from the Hessian Army either from prisons around Charlottesville or Staunton, Virginia, in 1776 or 1777 or maybe from Savannah" (Dortha Sloop, 17).

If Conrad Sloop were a Hessian deserter, no record has been uncovered which would substantiate it. The Continental Congress rewarded Hessian deserters with a grant of 100 acres of land. Conrad Sloop of North Carolina purchased 200 acres of land in 1783.

There is a story that two brothers came from Germany to Pennsylvania. One remained in that colony and the other went south to North Carolina. No documents have been found to verify this. However, Revolutionary War records show that there were two Sloops: one Joseph and the other, John, in the Maryland line. John died; but Joseph appears in the 1790 census of Maryland with a family and later in the 1810 census, he is found in Nicholas County, Kentucky (1810 Nicholas Census). The mystery is who were these men and where did they

1 38-425. 30 May 1808 Peter Cabel, Weaver of Rockhill Township, Bucks County to Margaret Sloop, widow of Rockhill Township, Bucks County, 125 pounds, silver, for the land or property (Bucks Deeds).
3 C:003. 2 December 1817, No. 4442. Letters of Administration were granted unto George Nase, Andis Read, and Henry Nase. Securities of $1500. Same time renunciation of Conrad Schlup filed and Inventory of Administration 622.7.6 pounds. Outside of Letter spelled the name "Margaret Schlup, 1817". Letter states: "Sirs: My mother, Margaret Schlup, late of Rockhill Township, and having died intestate and the subscriber being the only heir, do request that you grant Letters of Administration unto my trusty friend George Nase in so doing you will oblige." Signed: Conrad Sloop. Witnesses: Everard Foulk. (Bucks Wills).
4 "Sloop, Joseph, October 6, 1794. Served as private in the Maryland line." (White, 3163).
5 "Sloop, John, 6th Maryland Regiment, Frederick, Enlisted May 2, 1778; discharged August 3, 1778, died." (Peterson).
Conrad Sloop sold a portion of his land to his son, George, in 1820 (unrecorded deed). The deed of sale contains Conrad's signature. This signature bears no resemblance to that of Johann Conrad Schlupp of the Ship Hamilton.

The refutation that Peter Albright was the father of Mary Albright was presented earlier along with the suggestion that Michael Albright was the father of Mary Albright. It has also been suggested that Jacob Albright, was the father of Mary Albright. The rationale is that there was a Jacob Albright on the same passenger list for the ship on which Johann Conrad Schlupp arrived in Philadelphia in 1767. No factual evidence has ever been located to prove that this Johann Conrad Schlupp is in any way related to the Rowan County Conrad Sloop or that Jacob Albright is the father of Mary Albright.

There is another story told that Conrad Sloop arrived in North Carolina with the same wagon train as the Albrights, as it traveled south from Pennsylvania. This legend could possibly ring true, but if so why wasn't Conrad listed in the 1778 tax list for Captain Richard Graham's district?

CONCLUSIONS

The few extant documents available to us reveal very little about Conrad Sloop of North Carolina. We know that he was a farmer, not particularly prosperous, but a cautious one. He never increased his land holdings beyond the 200 acres of his orginal grant. He and Mary built a home, reared and nurtured a large family of ten children. His will shows him piously religious. The record indicates he was active in the Lutheran Reformed Church. Conrad owned no slaves and demonstrated his strong faith and spirit of fairness when he sided with the Henkelites against the power of the North Carolina Synod headed by the strong-willed Gottlieb Schober. He was, for that day, an educated man, certainly bi-lingual, the church lay reader, as shown by his willed, "big sermon book." He accepted the gradual influx of English over his German in his public transactions. He demonstrated his love for his children, especially Barbara, by willing her his loom and back bindings so that she might have a source of income.

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