



A Window In Time:

A Family History for the Engle, Hought, Falkenberg, Griep, Christen, and related families

Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Family History Section

Glenn and Helen Ann Engle

Section Table of Contents for Engle, etc. Family History

<i>Section Table of Contents for Engle, etc. Family History</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>The Engle Name</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Engle Coat of Arms</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENGLES</i>	<i>7</i>
And of the Country in Which They Lived	7
<i>TRADITION</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE RECORDS</i>	<i>20</i>
PHILIP ENGLE	20
MICHAEL ENGLE	20
JOHN ENGLE	21
WILLIAM ENGLE	21
MARTIN RANDLEMAN	22
<i>CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>SCENERY AT HARPER'S FERRY</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Engle Family Interviews</i>	<i>29</i>
Cassandra's Interview with her Grandpa - 1997	29
Cassandra's 1995 Interview with her Grandpa Engle	33
<i>Palatine Germany</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Rinteln, Germany</i>	<i>40</i>
WHERE IS RINTELN?	40

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

A SHORT HISTORY OF RINTELN	41
THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN AND AROUND RINTELN	42
<i>Knox County, Kentucky</i>	44
<i>Dallas County, Mo.</i>	46
Early Days	46
Populated Places in Dallas County, Now and Then	47
Townships	49
<i>OUR STORY A Short History of the FURR Family in America</i>	50
DEDICATION	50
OUR NAME	51
OUR ORIGIN	53
OUR LONG JOURNEY	54
OUR HOMESTEAD	55
OUR FIRST FAMILY	59
JOHN I (1752 - 1827)	60
PAUL I (1754 - 1837)	60
LEONARD I (1758 - 1835)	60
HENRY I (1762 - 1851)	61
JACOB I (1763 - 1794)	62
MARY I (1764 - 1800)	62
CATHERINE I (1765 - 1797)	62
TOBIAS I (1766 - 1797)	62
ADAM I (1767 - ?)	63
OUR MISCONCEPTIONS	63
SOURCES OF FURR GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION	65
<i>Godown Family Information</i>	67

Reports and Charts_____ **70**

The Engle Name



Glenn, John, Mary Belle, Ethel, Cecil Engle

The surname **Engle** is a variant form of the Swiss surname Engel, which is classified as being of personal name origin. Such names derive from the personal name of the father of the original bearer of the surname, and once indicated "the son of" someone. A patronymic name arose after the first name of a father had been attached to that of his son in order to better identify the son in his local community. Here, Engle would have been a pet-form of an old Germanic name such as Engelmann or Engelhart. These names are based on the tribal name of the "Angles", a

Germanic tribe which invaded England in the fifth and sixth centuries and in fact gave name to England. Otherwise, the German word "engel" translates literally as "angel". Thus, it is also possible that the name Engle originated as a nickname, or was derived from a sign displayed by a medieval tavern depicting an angel. Research furthermore indicates that a surname such as Engel or Engle may derive from the word "engel", referring to an "angel", or it may stem from the Jewish female name Engel. The earliest known record of this surname dates to the year 1244 when one "Heinrich from Englund" was documented. In 1296 a record recalls one "Johann Dictus ad Anglrum, qoundam reck. eccl" of Okkenhelm. The earliest German surnames, those dating from the twelfth century, are frequently found in their Latin form with the vernacular being used at a later stage. Indeed, one such name is recorded in manuscripts compiled in Cologne for the year 1135, which makes it one of the earliest of German surnames to be recorded. Amongst the first to introduce this surname in America was Melchor Engle, who was naturalized in Philadelphia in 1743.

Engle Coat of Arms



From the Melchor Engle Book

Blazon of Arms: Per pale; first or, an angel, vested argent, holding a sword proper; second azure, a sinister arm, vested argent, issuing from a cloud on the sinister flank, the hand holding a laurel wreath vert.

Crest: A lion issuing or, holding in its paw a halberd proper

Origin: Switzerland

Source: "The Historical Research Center", March 10th, 1994.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE ENGLS

And of the Country in Which They Lived

Compiled by Winfield S. H. Engle and published in "The Melchor Engle Family History and Genealogy 1730-1940" book.

The earliest record of our progenitors located up to the present time was found through the second edition of "I. Daniel Rupp's Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch, and other immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727-1776 with a statement of the names of the ships, whence they sailed, and the date of their arrival at Philadelphia." Originally published in 1856, the compilation was a copy of the original lists of immigrants on file among the Colonial Records at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Beginning on page 479, is an interpretation of names occurring in his book. Melchor Engle is our earliest known ancestor. MELCHOR is the original form of name, meaning a royal person, one of royalty. ENGEL is interpreted as meaning a messenger, one who is sent.

A compilation by the Media Research Bureau on the name and the family of Engle contains the following: "The name of ENGLE OR ENGEL is believed to have been of German origin and is stated by some authorities to have been a corruption of the name applied to the race known as the "Angles"". Others assert that it was taken from the ancient Scandinavian personal name of Ingold or Ingle. The name is found on ancient German records chiefly in the form of Engel, while in England it frequently became IngaI, Ingall, Ingle, Engall, or Engal and in America was most often recorded as Engell, Engel, Engels, Engles, and Engle, of which the form last mentioned is that most generally known today.

The Engle family of Germany was settled in the vicinity of Bremen before the seventeenth century and was prominent among the gentry of that place as early as the year 1656, being granted the honor of a coat of arms at that time. There was also a noble family of this name in Saxony before 1662 and at Mecklenburg about the same time. Other early families of the name were to be found in Tübingen, Nuremberg, Bale, Berne, or Bern, Vienna, and other parts of Germany and Austria, and are also recorded as being among the nobility of Sweden. There was also a family of the name of Engels, which was probably, the same origin, in the Netherlands at an early date, and the name of Engl, which was undoubtedly of similar origin, was also to be found in Austria, one "Engl von und zu Wagrain" being listed among the knights and barons of the latter sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

It is generally believed that all of the Engles and Engels were of common origin at a remote period and that most of the American emigrants of the name were of immediate German ancestry. Although many of the American families were

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

believed to have come from England to this country, they were also of German ancestry at a very slightly earlier date, there being record in England of many emigrants from Germany of the name in the latter seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. On the whole the record of the Engels and Engles in America is that of a hardy, industrious, strong-minded, and shrewd race, while certain lines have displayed considerable artistic ability."

On page 64 of Rupp's Collection is a list containing the name of Michael Beyerle. The list is headed thus:
Sept. 5, 1730, Forty-five Palatines with their families, one hundred and thirty persons, imported in the ship Alexander and Ann, William Clymer, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.-Col. Rec. III. 386.

Speculation about the number of persons in Michael Beyerle's family is of no avail, other than that the list does not have immediately under it the names of males not sixteen years of age, as Mr. Rupp in his preface states is the plan of the book.

Michael Beyerle's name is next discovered in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Among the records in the Court House at Lancaster, is an indenture dated October 18, 1850 (ed. – I suspect that this date appears to be in error in the Melchor Engle book. I suspect the correct date is 1730 given the entire context) and recorded in Deed Book 1, page 602, in which Michael Beyerle deeds to Melchor Engle. . . "he being the son-in-law of the said Michael Beyerle," a lot adjoining Philip Schutz which lot Michael Beyerle acquired by an indenture dated May 30, 1735 from James Hamilton, Esq. This deed is signed by Michael Beyerle in German. Following is a release or Quit claim from Catharine Beyerle.

The above record is the earliest found showing purchase of land or property by Michael Beyerle. It also establishes the parentage of Melchor Engle's wife, whose maiden name was Magdalena Beyerle. As it was not unusual for immigrants to stay around Philadelphia until they could decide where they wanted to settle, this may be the first land which Michael Beyerle bought. He must have prospered, for he purchased land again July 19, 1739 and May 2, 1740.

Melchor Engle, the first of our Engle forebears of whom we have record, was doubtless an immigrant from the Palatinate. By an act of Parliament in 1740, Great Britain required Foreign Protestants to be naturalized as subjects of Great Britain- they having resided here for seven years and upwards, etc. In the Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, volume 11, page 309 is a record of the naturalization of Melchor Ingle of Lancaster County on August 21, 1743 at a Supreme Court held in Philadelphia. Melchor Engle, of an age to be declared a naturalized subject in 1743, was probably born about 1720 or before. Whether he had come to this country with his parents, his stepfather and his mother, or alone is not known.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The given name of Melchor Engle's mother was discovered in a most unusual way. In Deed Book DD page 235 of the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania records is an indenture which reads thus: "this indenture made this 10th day of April in the year of our Lord 1746 between Michael Beyerle of the Borough of Lancaster in the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, and Catherine, his wife of the one part and Melchor Engle of the County of Lancaster and Province aforesaid, Saddler, son of the said Catherine by a former husband, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Michael Beyerle and Catherine his wife for and in consideration of the natural love and affection they bear unto the said Melchor Engle and for his advancement in the world the sum of 100 pounds lawful money. (See copy of deed. Refer to Engle Family History reports).

Whether Michael Beyerle's second marriage to widow Catherine Engle was in the Palatinate or in Pennsylvania is not known. Michael Beyerle's full name was John Michael Beyerle, Sr. This is ascertained from the fact that John Michael Beyerle and Catherine were sponsors for the baptism of Michael's grandson, John Michael, born October 21, 1748 son of Frederick Ludewig Beyerle and Eva Marie. This record appears in the Baptismal records of the Trinity Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Trinity Lutheran Church records at Lancaster also show names and dates for other of the Engle and Beyerle families. George, son of Melchoir Engle and Magdalena, born April 19, 1750 baptized April 22, 1750, sponsors George Reitenbach and Dorothea. This record is cited in volume M page 202 of the Pennsylvania German Society. Friedrich, son of Melchoir Engel and Magdalena born April 3, 1749, baptized April 8, 1749, sponsors Philip Schutz and Justina Magdalena. The burial records of Trinity Church show that Friedrich Engle died April 9, 1749.

The same records show that Melchoir Engel and Magdalena were sponsors for Magdalena, daughter of Friederich Ludwig Beyerle and Eva Maria, born January 11, 1751, and baptized January 13, 1751. Other records are: Anna Maria, born February 3, 1751 baptized February 10, 1751, daughter of Jacob Frederick Dochterman and Anna Susanna, sister of Melchor Engle, with sponsors Johann Michael Bayerle and Anna Maria. Also Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Beyerle and wife, with sponsors Hans Michael Beyerle and Anna Marie. In another record Michael Bayerle Junr. and Anna Marie were sponsors. As noted, variation in the spelling of names is not unusual in early records. The burial list of Trinity Church gives the death of Eva Maria, wife of Ludwig Beyerle, as September 27, 1760 aged 38 years 4 months.

John Michael Beyerle, Sr. seemed to be a comparatively active man in the community of Lancaster as late as September 19, 1752 upon which date he and his wife Catrina transferred property to Lodwig Beyerly and Melchor Engle, Saddlers.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Following this date there is nothing about him or his wife Catharine either in the court records or the Trinity Lutheran Church burial records. It may be that they went with his daughter and her son, Magdalena and Melchor Engle, to Frederick County, Virginia, in 1753-1754 where Melchor Engle received a patent of land. Or they may have gone with Andrew to the vicinity of Pittsburgh or with Ludwig down in the Cumberland Valley, where it is thought these two sons migrated.

Michael Beyerle, Sr. left some children in Germany according to the will of his son John Michael Beyerle, Jr. dated November 24, 1766, proven December 22, 1766, and recorded in Will Book B volume 1 page 441, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Michael Beyerle, Jr. was a tavern-keeper of Lancaster Borough at the time of his death. He was survived by his wife Anna Maria, but apparently, by no children. Relatives named in the will were his brother, Martin Beyerle in Germany; his sister, Anne Maria in Germany; his brother, Andrew Beyerle in America; his wife, Anna Maria; Maria Elizabeth Beyerle, daughter of Andrew Beyerle; and children (no names stated) of his step-sister Susanna, wife of Frederick Dochterman.

An abstract of Anna Maria Beyerle's will recorded in Lancaster County Will Book F volume I page 80, gives further information about Melchor Engle's relatives. Named in the will are Susanna Dochterman, wife of Frederick Dochterman, deceased, (sister of Melchor Engle); five children of Frederick Dochterman: Anna Mary, Rosina, Christina, Frederick, and children of Catharine, deceased (Adam 'Weaver had married Catharine Dochterynan February 7, 1772); Ann Mary Bausman and Anna Rosina Bausman (daughters of Elizabeth Bausman whose father, Andrew Beyerle was included in the will of John Michael Beyerle, Jr., and who had married Michael Bausman August 13, 1769 according to the Lancaster Trinity Church record).

It is of interest to note something of the life of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and of their background in Germany, particularly in the Palatinate, and the causes of their migrations to America.

When William Penn received the grant of land now known as Pennsylvania he immediately began planning for a colony on the bank of the Delaware which would provide a refuge for his oppressed fellow Quakers. Penn promised that no person in his colony who believed in God should be molested of his "persuasion or practice." Thus the colony was thrown open to Christians of all denominations, and soon became the asylum of the distressed Protestants of Europe.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The Germans first established a settlement in Pennsylvania at Germantown in 1683. Among the names of early settlers at Germantown appear the names of Jacob Engell and Paul Engell both of whom were naturalized by an Act of Assembly, 1708-1709. Jacob Engel owned land in Worcester township in Philadelphia County. Paul Engel is listed as owning 50 acres of land in Germantown. Their names appear in Appendix XVI p. 470-478 of Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants". It is estimated that previous to 1702 not more than 200 families had come to the colony, and in 1710 the Germans did not exceed 3,000 in number. But by 1729 between forty and fifty thousand Germans had left their native country for the English colonies. In the year of 1749 alone, 12,000 Germans landed in Philadelphia. Among these early immigrants were many of the name of Engel. Most of the German immigrants were listed as Palatines, and the cause of their immigration en masse is attributed to several factors.

The Lower Palatinate of which Heidelberg was the capital in the 16th century was the center from which Martin Luther began to disseminate his doctrines. Under Louis V and his successor the utmost freedom of religious opinion was permitted. Frederick III during his rule from 1557-1576 also supported the Protestant cause, and it was he who introduced and professed the reformed religion of Calvinism. But in the century following the Reformation the Palatinate suffered from continuous conflict which had its origin in the mutual jealousy of Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, which was ended with the close of the Thirty Years' War. This war, beginning as a struggle between Roman Catholics and Protestants finally became a struggle for political ascendancy in Europe. On the one side were Austria, nearly all the Roman Catholic princes of Germany and Spain, and on the other side at different times, Denmark, Sweden, France, and the Protestant princes of Germany. The Palatinate was their common battleground.

In the Cambridge Modern History volume 4, page 417-424, is found a most graphic summary of the plight of the German people during this period. "After a century of religious conflict which ended with the exhausting struggle of the Thirty Years' War concluded with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, German national life was broken and the land devastated. The Lower Palatinate was little better than a desert, so utterly had war, anarchy, and emigration changed the face of the 'garden' of Germany. In particular territories the loss of population had been enormous. In the Lower Palatinate it is estimated only one-tenth of the population survived. Notwithstanding the terrible sufferings which the War had inflicted upon the unprotected peasantry, in the greater part of the Empire, this unfortunate class were by no means relieved from the imposition of taxes and burden of services. To these evils was added the insecurity of life and property due to vandalism as a consequence of the war. During more than a generation after the war agriculture was reduced to an almost hopeless depression, and the condition of the peasantry was lowered to a level at which it remained for the better part of two centuries. The effects of the war were hardly less disastrous upon the middle or burger class, and upon the trade and

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

industry to which the members of that class had primarily owed their prosperity. The population of the towns was diminished greatly."

Scarcely had the Palatinate begun to recover from a century of destruction, when it was again laid waste by the French in 1673-79, and was again made the battleground of the armies of the French King and his German, English, and Dutch foes. In 1680 the troops of Louis XIV took Heidelberg and devastated the whole of the Palatinate.

In addition to having been brought to the verge of national ruin in conflict with foreign troops and in civil war, the Palatinates continued to suffer from religious persecutions. Religious equality and toleration of minorities had not been fully secured by the rights of the Peace of Westphalia. The rights acquired by the Protestants were often abridged by the arbitrary acts of Catholic Princes. There was much grievous persecution of the Calvinists in the latter 1690's under the Newburgh Elector, John William. The intervention of Prussia and Brunswick in 1705 gave them some relief. This persecution was followed by the war of the Spanish Succession which was opened on the Rhine frontier in 1702, and lasted until 1714 ending with the Peace of Utrecht.

To the damage of war and religious persecution was added a hard winter in 1708-09, and a plague in 1709-10 which destroyed over a third of the population.

Meanwhile in 1709-1710 about 13,000 Palatinates, men, women, and children, comprised of husbandman, tradesmen, school teachers, and ministers emigrated to England owing to French oppression and the continued persecution by their Prince, John William. Inducements were held forth by the government of Queen Anne to these poor people to come to England from whence they were to be transported to Her Majesty's colonies.

The Palatinate continued to suffer from the ravages of war and for many years the people sought new homes in more prosperous places. In 1720 the capital was moved from Heidelberg to Mannheim. In 1742 a period of prosperity began under Charles Theodore. When, in 1777 he became elector of Bavaria the Palatinate was united with it, the capital being Munich. Under the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 the Palatinate was divided between Bavaria, Hesse-Darxnstadt, and Prussia. Part of it remains a province of Bavaria, with the seat of government at Speyer.

An excellent description of the life of the Palatine people is found in Thomas J. Wertenbaker's "The Founding of American Civilization" pages 256-345, upon which the following paragraphs are based.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The Rhine Palatinate, the homeland of so many thousands of emigrants to the American Colonies in the eighteenth century included not only the prosperous, thickly populated Rhine valley, but also the Hardt mountain region, the fruitful southwest highlands and the hill country around Zweibrücken which were a part of the Westrich, the marsh lowlands of the west, and the mountain land to the north.

The soil of the Rhine Valley is one of the richest agricultural regions in Germany. For centuries it has continued to yield its abundant harvests of grain, fruit, and vegetables. The uplands are covered with pines and other soft woods, and have been centers for lumbering and the making of wooden articles.

The Palatines who for twelve centuries have retained possession of the Rhine Valley and the Palatinate uplands, according to Mr. Wertenbaker, were the product of two of the most warlike of the ancient Germanic tribes. In the fourth century of the Christian era this region was the prize contended for by Romans and Alemanni, a confederacy of several German tribes from the middle Elbe region. In the end the Alemanni prevailed in the fierce struggle, and took both banks of the Rhine. In the next century however, they in turn became the object of a fierce assault by the Franks, a confederacy of tribes dwelling on the banks of the lower Rhine and the Weser, who in 496 conquered the Alemanni. The more unyielding of the nation retired to Switzerland, while those who remained on the Rhine mingled with the Franks to form a new Frankish-Alemannic racial group.

The basic unit of economic and social organization in the Palatinate was the agricultural village. The residences, stables, and barns of the peasants were clustered in the village proper, under the shadow of the church tower, while the arable lands or meadows lay around about. Each holder had his parcel or strip of field, and at dawn, shouldering his hoe or scythe, went out to plant or till or reap. But the Palatinate, although so distinctly the home of the agricultural village was not without its isolated farms.

The capacity for unremitting toil of the Palatine, his readiness to expend the greatest labor and time upon his little holding, made him a successful agriculturist. At the break of dawn he was at work in the fields, his barefoot wife often at his side, and only with the falling of daylight would he return to his home. In addition to the waving fields of grain found in the Rhine Valley, were the vineyards stretching up the slopes toward the wooded summit of the Hardt mountains. The peasant usually had his own cows, hogs, and poultry, and often his beehives.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The German peasant, for centuries accustomed to laboring early and late for a bare existence, accepted wars, robbery, oppressions, and burdensome taxes as he accepted drought or pestilence. His wants were few, his tastes simple, and he loved his home and fields, But when foreign troops laid his home in ashes and slaughtered his cattle, while he suffered from the heartless oppression of the princes and from religious presecution, he gathered up his few meager belongings and sadly, though hopefully, sought a new homeland in America.

Most of the German immigrants settled in Pennsylvania, but numerous groups went to New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and the Carolinas. It was a fertile region in Pennsylvania which the Germans selected for their new home. There were many points of similarity between this region and climate in America and that of the Rhine Palatinate. There were mountains and lowlands. The price of a dozen acres of land in the Palatinate purchased a hundred or perhaps three hundred acres of fertile land in Pennsylvania.

The success of the Germans in America is attributed to their training in husbandry, to their thrift, and to their capacity for hard and unremitting labor. Since the basis of agricultural life in Germany had been the village, the change to independent farm life affected the lives of the people greatly. Each farm became a completely self-sustaining unit. Household industry-spinning, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring-became more important than ever. It was difficult to foster religion and to establish schools with distances so great. But the religious zeal of the Germans caused them to establish their Lutheran and Reformed churches and some schools were maintained.

The first task of a new arrival was to convert the unbroken forest into a farm. His home was usually a log cabin which he built after the fashion of the log houses of the German forest regions. Most of the houses were built of squared logs. German fathers and sons became not only husbandman, but artisans. They had their smithy. They had looms, spinning wheels, cider-presses, and worms for making wine. They made shoes and harness. The work of the women was not less varied. They prepared the flax for making cloth; they dipped candles; they dried apples and peaches; they milked the cows, churned, and made cheese. Often they worked in the fields, bare of foot. The Germans who settled in Pennsylvania were merchants, craftsmen, and yeomen, as well as peasants. Few were men of wealth. Most of those who came in the earlier days settled near Philadelphia, but by 1716 they began to penetrate the wilderness north and west of the city for sixty to seventy miles. At Oley one of the early settlers was an Engel. After reaching America most of the craftsmen deserted their vocations to become farmers.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Our forebearer, Michael Beyerle, was a yeoman, His son, Ludwig, and son-in-law, Melchor Engle, were saddlers. His son, John Michael, was a tavern-keeper. Michael Beyerle Sr. first purchased lots in 1735, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then a frontier village of log houses. His children and their families also seemed to have lived in this village rather than on farms, although all of them owned boundaries of land near Lancaster.

Life on the frontier up to the Revolutionary war had its many hardships. Lancaster County, which was formed in 1729 from Chester County, was the longtime home of the Indian. Inhabiting this region were the Susquehannocks, the Shawanese, the Ganawese or Conoys, the Nanticokes, and the Lenni Lenapes or Delaware Indians, according to H. F. Eshleman in his *Indians of Lancaster County*. They called this region the "Chanastocka" or Conestogoe. Those Indians lived in peace with the newcomers, respecting William Penn's treaty. While other colonies had cheated the Indians and robbed them of their lands, had sold them rum and guns, made treaties only to break them, and had waged war against them, the Quaker colony had shown fairness and kindness to them and had adhered to the Great Treaty both in letter and in spirit.

However, friendly feelings between the Indians and settlers came to an end as some of the immigrants tempted by the fertility of the soil, began clearing land and building cabins on land belonging to the Indians. The complaints of the Indians grew loud. They were driven off, only to return later, tomahawk in hand, to seek revenge upon the white settlers. Meanwhile the French began to occupy the Ohio valley and to incite the Indians against the English, bringing on the French and Indian war. It was with Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne that the Pennsylvania frontier was opened to the Indian terror in spite of the efforts of young George Washington. The horror of warwhoops, cabins in flames, and fresh scalps hanging from belts of the Indians continued without abatement until the victory at Bushy Run in 1763.

It was in 1754 that Melchor Engle first purchased land in Frederick County in the Province of Virginia. The grant of land to Melger Ingle in the State Land Office at Richmond, Book H, page 412, was received from Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The tract of 397 acres was on Elk Branch. (See copy of deed. Engle Family History Reports).

Melchor Engle purchased 105 acres of land six months later-June 4, 1754, recorded in Deed Book 3, page 311, Frederick County. Meanwhile he continued to own his property in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He sold 121 acres of his 225 acre tract in Lancaster County May 14, 1754, and again, February 17, 1755 he disposed of more. On March 1, 1757 he sold a town lot in Lancaster. Then on August 24, 1759 he and his wife Magdalena personally appeared before a Justice in Lancaster and signed for 280 pounds of money received for a lot. Another piece of property was sold October 29, 1759.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

On January 12, 1760 Melchor Engle made his last will, which was probated April 1, 1760. (See copy of will. Refer to Engle Family History Reports). In his will he mentions his wife Mary and five sons. In the paragraph above it will be noted that less than five months previously he and his wife Magdalena personally appeared before a Justice in Lancaster and signed for money received. It is logical to conclude, since it was not unusual among the Germans to omit the first given name, that his wife Magdalena had the name Mary Magdalena.

Mary survived her husband about nine years. In Deed Book 13 page 83 of Frederick County, there is a record dated July 31, 1769, of the division of her part of the land among the three brothers, John, George, and William, in accordance with the will. Philip and Michael had been willed land outright by their father.

Melchor Engle had come to Frederick County, Virginia while it was still a part of the wilderness. The first settlers of the Upper Shenandoah Valley had come from Pennsylvania, following either a buffalo or an Indian trail to the head of the Valley near Winchester as early as 1732. From 1740 until after the Revolutionary War this migration of Scotch-Irish and Germans continued, with many of the hardy frontiersmen pushing their way on down into the Holston Valley and into the Cumberland settlements of Tennessee, and toward the end, through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. Among those thus to migrate were sons of Melchor Engle, Michael, John, and George.

At the time Melchor Engle came to Frederick County in 1753-54, Winchester, the county-seat, was still a frontier village and known as Frederick Town. George Washington referred to it in his diary while on his first surveying trip for Lord Fairfax in the Northern Neck of Virginia. In his diary dated March 16, 1748, Washington said, "We set out early and finished about one o'clock and then Travell'd up to Frederick Town where we . . . took a Review of the Town and thence return'd to our Lodgings where we had a good Dinner prepar'd for us Wine and Rum Punch in Plenty and a good Feather Bed with clean Sheets which was a very agreeable regale."

When in 1755, during the French and Indian War. General Braddock was surprised and defeated by an ambush of Indians, terror overcame the frontier. The French, with no British to withstand them might attack in force. The Indians, encouraged by the French victory, turned against the frontier English and took their revenge for wrongs done them in forcing them from their lands, by killing and scalping in a most horrible manner.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Tradition is that Melchor Engle built a fort around a never failing spring at the head of Elk Branch in Frederick County. It is said that around this fort was a strong stockade which enclosed about an acre of ground.

The descendants of Melchor Engle can imagine with what hardiness and fortitude he set about to protect his family from the ravages of the Indians during the first years at his new home in the wilderness.

It is not known when George Engle and his brothers, John and Michael, left Berkeley County in search of new homes. It is likely that these brothers, hearing of the vast boundaries of virgin forests which were available at the southern end of the Valley of Virginia, determined to seek new homes there. John and Michael continued to pay taxes in Berkeley County as late as 1787. It was George who probably led the way down into the new country in the late 1780's or in the 1790's to the vicinity of the Watauga settlement. This isolated community has long since been famed for its method of self-government at a time when it was too far away to receive the attention of either the governing body of Virginia or North Carolina.

It was during still hazardous times that these three sons of Melchor Engle migrated to the Watauga settlement in Washington County, North Carolina, but soon to become a part of the new state of Tennessee. The settlers of East Tennessee had suffered greatly at the hands of the Indians during the whole of the Revolutionary war. Even after the close of the war, the Indians, accustomed to raid upon the white settlers, continued their attacks upon the scattered settlements. Many are the records of attacks upon individuals and upon cabin-homes throughout all the wilderness territory of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky during the 1790's when the three Engle brothers journeyed with their families to the southern frontier.

TRADITION

Compiled by Winfield S. H. Engle and published in "The Melchor Engle Family History and Genealogy 1730-1940" book.

Quoting from the manuscript left by Mrs. Jessie (Engle) Johnson.

Part 1:

"According to tradition, it was on Elk Branch Creek in what is now Jefferson CO., W. Va., that the first settlers pitched their homes in the Shenandoah Valley and earlier than 1707 built their fort around a never failing spring at the head of Elk Branch. This fort, a strong stockade, enclosed about one acre of ground; part of its foundation was exposed in 1900. About a stone's what is believed to be the oldest burial ground in the Shenandoah Valley. There stood in this cemetery a monument of red sandstone which had been quarried near by. It measures five inches thick, twenty-two inches wide, and four and one-half feet high. This stone was taken up and shipped to the State Historical Society at Charleston in 1901 or 1902, as they wished to preserve it on account of its antiquity. A small marble slab was put in its place. This stone marked the grave of a German girl. Professors McClelland and Schele DeVere who held the chair of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia, translated the words on this monument of the German girl; the letters were English and the words were German.

'Katrina Bierlin
Born 1686, died 1707.'
Below is a stanza of an old German hymn.
'Oh how blessed is Jesus
He is the light of my eyes,
And joy of my heart forever.'

(ed. – it is interesting to note that the last names are similar – that is Bierlin and Melchor's father in-law and step-father Beyerle jle)

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Besides the inscription, it has upon the top of it, a heart pierced with a cross. At the bottom is a skull and crossbones, and an hourglass. Tradition says that on one occasion when the settlers were driven into the fort it was surrounded by a large number of hostile Indians, and one of the settlers, supposed to be this young lady, died in the fort, The murderous savages, by their presence, prevented the burial of the corpse, and two young men stole out with it at night under cover of darkness. They had just finished when they were fired upon by the Indians; one was killed and the other ran back into the fort, died, and was buried inside the Fort.

"It was near this fort the old Elk Branch Church stood, which was supposed to be nearly as old as the fort and cemetery. The late Dr. John Scott, many years pastor of Elk Branch Church, when writing his notes on this historic place says: 'A fact confirming the great antiquity of this settlement and fort, is found in the records Ecclesiastical, which I have examined and are unquestionably authentic. This old congregation sent appeals to the Presbytery of New Castle and Dorregal for supply of Ministers in 1732, and doubtless earlier. They were able to support a Minister a few years later. The Indian fort, the German Epitaph, and the old Church are the strongest support that here is the first settlement of white men west of the blue Ridge Mountains'

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE RECORDS

Compiled by Winfield S. H. Engle and published in "The Melchor Engle Family History and Genealogy 1730-1940" book with additional research regarding the Randlemans by Jeff Engle.

The service records for Melchor Engle's sons are listed separately for the convenience of those who may wish to affiliate with any organization of descendants of those who served the American cause in the Revolution. It is regretted that no service record has been found for the one son George.

PHILIP ENGLE

The Public Service Claims of Berkeley County, Virginia found in the State Archives at Richmond, Certificate No. 32, contains the following: "I do hereby certify that there is due unto Philip Engle, Henry Stroop, William Lucas, Michael Hensel, and Andrew Strock, the sum of twenty-one hundred pounds for thirty bushels of Wheat, furnished by the said, Philip Engle, & c for the use of the State of Va., agreeable to an act of Assembly, entitled, an Act for providing a supply of Provisions, & c."

2100 lbs. Witness my hand this 23rd day of June, 1781.

Eph'm. Worthington.

On the reverse side is listed the following:

Philip Engle, 7 1/4 bushels of wheat.

Henry Stroop, 10 3/4 bushels of wheat

William Lucas 6 bushels of wheat.

Michael Hensel, 4 bushels of wheat.

Andrew Strock, 1 3/4 bushels of wheat.

On page 315 of Danske-Dandridge's book titled, "Historic Shepherdstown" published in 1910, is the following statement: "Philip Engle marched under Gen. Gates to Camden, S. C. and guarded that General's headquarters during the battle of Camden." The same statement is recorded in the Leg. journal, 1834-35 of Virginia, House of Delegates.

MICHAEL ENGLE

In communications from the Bureau of Pensions. is this data. "From the papers of the Revolutionary pension claim S. 38860, it appears that Michael Engle enlisted in July, 1775, and served twelve months as private in Captain Hugh Stephenson's Company of Virginia Riflemen. He was

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

allowed pension on application executed April 21, 1818 while a resident of Washington County, Tenn., age not stated. There is no family data on file. The name of John Engle appears as a Witness."

JOHN ENGLE

Among the Revolutionary War records in the Va. State Archives, several references are given for the service of John Engle. Among the Pay Rolls for the 7th and 8th Regiment is one (No. 173-1) for "Captain William Darke's Company from the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, inclusive" showing that John Engle, Corp'l., served 11 months, 6 days, for which he received 24 pounds, 12 shillings and 9 pence. Pay Roll 179-2 shows that John Engle, Sargt. of Captain Kirkpatrick's Company, 8th Va. Regiment commanded by Col. Abra. Bowman served for 1 month and 8 days for which he received \$8.00.

Again in Pay Roll 170-4, John Engle Sarg't. soldier in the Infantry received by Gen. Morgan, was paid on April 9, 1783, the sum of 8 pounds, 6 shillings and 8 pence. His service is listed in Reddy's "West Virginia Revolutionary Ancestors" as from Berkeley County. The Public Claims of Berkeley County, Va. found in the State Archives at Richmond, Certificate No. 359, contains the following: "We do hereby certify that there is due unto John Engle & c for the use of the State of Virginia, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for procuring a supply of Provisions & c". Witness our hands, this 13th day of October 1780. Chs. Morrow, for himself, Jas. McAllister, Commissioners.

In communications from the Bureau of Pensions is this data: "I have to advise you that from papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S. 38861, it appears that John Engle enlisted in October, 1775, and served as Sergeant in Captain William Darke's Company, Colonel Bowman's Virginia Regiment, was in the battle of White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown, and Nvas discharged in February, 1778. He was allowed pension on his application executed April 23, 1818, while a resident of Washington, Tenn. In 1820, he stated that he was seventy-four years of age and had a wife and one child, but both were then dead. He died Dec. 27, 1822."

WILLIAM ENGLE

The following affidavit is recorded in book 3, B W Virginia State Archives at Richmond: Virginia, Jefferson County act.

1, Isaac Israel, do hereby certify that William Engle enlisted as a soldier during the Revolutionary War, sometime in the year 1776, in Berkeley County in a company then commanded by the late William Darke, in which company I was then a Lieutenant; that said company marched from Berkeley County to the Southward, and that said William Engle died in the servcie within twelve months after he enlisted. That the aforesaid company was attached to the Regiment commanded by Coy. Peter Muhlenburgh.

Isaac Israel

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Test:

John Baker

Virginia State Land Office, Richmond, Va. Book 3.

Jefferson County, Nov. 23, 1813.

It being proved to the satisfaction of the court that Philip Engle, Sr. of this county, is the oldest brother and heir at law of William Engle, who died in the service of the United States during the Revolutionary War and who was a soldier in a company then commanded by the late Gen. William Darke, the said William having never been married, on the motion of said Philip Engle, Sr.; the service is ordered to be certified a copy.

George Hite

Test: C. J. C.

Book 3, Page 18, No. 6132, Exd.

Jan. 29th 1814, a warrant for 100 acres issued to Philip Engle, Sr., eldest brother and heir at law of William Engle, dec'd, and was delivered to R. Worthinoton,
Atty. in Fact.

MARTIN RANDLEMAN

Mrs. Olive Wait Thomas Wetzel.

DAR ID Number: 126076

Born in Belleville, Ill.

Wife of William Wetzel.

Descendant of Lieut. Col. Benajah Leffingwell and of Martin Randleman, as follows:

1. Edward Livingston Thomas (1845-1911) m. 1875 Mary Ogle (1852-98).
2. William S. Thomas (1810-79) m. 1840 Elizabeth Lithgo Wait (1817-1903) David Ogle (1815-86) m. 1851 Margaret Randleman (1829-92).
3. John Randleman (d. 1841) m. 1826 Sarah Hook (d. 1843).
4. Martin Randleman m. 1st 1783 Mary Fur.

See [No. 126074](#).

Martin Randleman (1761-1846) in 1832 applied for a pension for service as private, North Carolina Line. His claim was allowed He was born in North Carolina; died in St. Clair County, Ill.

CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES

Compiled by Winfield S. H. Engle and published in "The Melchor Engle Family History and Genealogy 1730-1940" book.

The author made an effort to secure an account of the experience of some member of our family who served in France during the World War, 1917-1818, but no one wanted to talk about it. Most of this genealogy was compiled during the depression which followed the World War, and now (April, 1940) as it is ready to go to press, the leading world politicians are again in another fit of insanity. The author has often wondered how the world reached its present height of civilization since about every generation sacrifices many of its best young men on the field of battle. The excerpts which follow are given for the purpose of showing the hellishness of war.

The following excerpt is taken from a manuscript written by Jessie (Engle) Johnson, No. 208, Part I:

"The children who lived at Harpers Ferry during that period went through enough to make them nervous wrecks for the balance of their lives. Some of the officers whom we knew would have to come and stay at night to protect us when regiments were passing through the place. Harpers Ferry was between two fires a great many times, with cannon balls and bomb shells passing over us; yards would be covered with them after the battles. One day during the 'Battle of Four Days and Four Nights' at Harpers Ferry, Pearson, the scout for the Union Army, came to our home. His clothing was riddled with bullets and he had received a slight wound; he lay down in the yard and asked for water. I carried him food and water, and afterward the Federal soldiers evacuated the place. The battle started on a memorable 4th of July. We had gone to the Methodist Church, the only one in the place that could be used for services, when one of Cole's cavalymen came galloping up saying 'The Rebels are coming'; so all had to turn back to their homes; and before we reached home the firing had commenced. The Lutheran Church was turned into a hospital. From the other side of the breastworks, which was near our home, they brought two or three into our house. One man was about 18 and kept begging for pen and paper, and when they were handed him he could not use them or tell who he was. When the Federal troops evacuated and crossed the river into Maryland they took their dead and wounded with them; this young man died while crossing the river. Then the Confederate soldiers took possession of the place. So it was with unfortunate Harpers Ferry, first one and then the other occupied the town; the citizens would be called Rebels and then Yankees; so it was during all the war. The Confederate soldiers filled our yard and mother begged them not to fire from there. Some of the Federal soldiers talked of

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

shelling the house, but Major McGrath, a friend of the family, told them 'For God's sake don't do it; only women and children are in it'. Several houses in Bolivar had been struck and were burning. Women and children were running, in danger of being struck, some fainting, all crying. Major Young's house next to ours was hit with a bomb which tore up three rooms. Our dining room in the basement was full of women and children; we had to keep it dark for fear a light would draw fire from the mountain on the Maryland side. One cannot portray with words this awful scene."

"At one time our house was surrounded by cannon. They built little brick tents in rows with brick from buildings that had been destroyed. Patterson's Army, the 34th Mass. Reg. and the Ky. battery, stayed there quite a while. Capt. Glassie, Lieut. Troy, and Sergeant Secrist, all were fine gentlemen. Often regiments would pass through Harpers Ferry, and one had to be most careful; all kinds of men were in them; they would take bread from the stove that was baking, or do most anything. I saw a whole army of the Potomac pass along the Maryland side, and a regiment of the Klu Klux Klan. I remember I was so frightened at them; they were dressed in black with white collars and cuffs."

Next to the massacre in Limestone Cove, Carter Co., Tenn., during the Civil War, in shocking cruelty, was the one described below in part in the excerpt taken from "Adventures of Daniel Ellis-The Union Guide", pages 105-109, published by Harper & Brothers, New York, 1867.

The signs of the times in Carter County now presaged nothing but danger for the Union men who had been driven into the mountains. A great deal of rain had fallen, which had raised the waters very high rendering it useless now to start with a company to Kentucky, as I well knew that we could not cross the intermediate rivers. Day after day was spent by the anxious scouts patiently waiting for the waters to subside. The month of March, with its cold bleak winds, had now arrived, and we had not been able to get off yet, and some of the men whom I had agreed to conduct through to Kentucky had the misfortune of being captured and cruelly murdered by the rebels. The infamous men who perpetrated these murders belonged to Polk's regiment, accompanied by some of the home guards of Johnson County, who had been ranging all over the country for conscripts, taking these home guards along with them for guides. The names of the poor fellows who were killed at the time referred to were James Taylor, Samuel Tatum, Alfred Kite, Alexander Dugger (Refer to Engle Family History Reports) and David Shuffield. They were all together when the rebels discovered them, they being on one side of Watauga River and the rebels on the other. When they first observed these men, they at once dashed across the river on their horses and surrounded them on a small ridge.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

"When the rebels first fired, poor Taylor surrendered; they continued to shoot at him, while he begged them to treat him as a prisoner, but, instead of this, one of these incarnate devils ran up and soon silenced him, by shooting the top of his head off with a musket. They then took from his mangled person a very fine watch and a considerable sum of money. Tatam was killed nearly at the same time that Taylor was, he being first wounded in the shoulder, and then dispatched with great cruelty. The other three men ran some distance, while the rebels were shooting at them as fast as they could; at length they surrendered, and commenced imploring for, mercy. * * * In vain these poor supplicating prisoners told their reckless and infuriated captors that they had done nothing deserving death, and were only trying to keep out of the Southern army. * * * Their hands were tied behind them, and they were taken to a bending sapling and hung. * * * Two of the poor fellows, before they were hung, begged hard for a short time to pray; but even this privilege was not allowed them. The other one had been severely wounded at the beginning of the bloody affray, and was not able to talk. While they were suspended by their necks, and before life was extinct, they were treated with the greatest brutality, by their reckless murderers, beating them with their guns. Captain Roby Brown, a citizen of Johnson County, Tenn., and one of the home guards in that county, enjoyed himself very much at this miserable feast of blood.

In addition to the above description, we quote from a "History of the Thirteenth Regiment, Tenn. Vol. Cavalry, U. S. A.", page 357:

"Alexander Dugger, [Refer to Engle Family History Reports], one of the men who was hanged, was related to and had been raised by Mrs. Margaret Dugger, a widow, who owned the farm on which the killing and hanging were done. She was a highly respected old lady, was a land holder and had been a slave owner. She belonged to a prominent family and was noted for her kind and charitable disposition and was loved and respected by all who knew her. The writer was the recipient of her motherly care when but a small boy, and knows whereof he speaks. At the time of the tragedy she was far advanced in years and was known as "Aunt Peggy" Dugger. She was greatly attached to her foster son, Alex. When the soldiers got every thing in readiness to hang him one of them rode down to her house only a short distance away and invited her to come and see her Lincolnite son hanged."

SCENERY AT HARPER'S FERRY

Compiled by Winfield S. H. Engle and published in "The Melchor Engle Family History and Genealogy 1730-1940" book.

The following excellent word picture was copied from a manuscript written by Jessie (Engle) Johnson (No. 208, Part I of the Melchor Engle Book): "The scenery at Harper's Ferry is perhaps the most romantic and picturesque in America. I think no mountain heights in the world could give a more varied and beautiful picture as we take in the charms and understand them, when looking at the gorge through which bursts the combined waters of the majestic Potomac, River of Swans, and the beautiful Shenandoah, Dancing Daughters of the Stars, as the Indians styled these lovely stream. No matter where one stands on 'Camp Hill', the scenery is beyond description; and who knows more of it than the writer who was reared there. The grandest of all when the sun bursts majestically in all its glory through the mountains and over the rivers where its rays are reflected on the waters. No painter has ever or ever will do justice to such a beautiful scene.

'Marriage of the Rivers.'

*The Potomac a bachelor on his way to the sea
Met the fair Shenandoah and asked her his bride to be,
And there amid Virginia's hills and Maryland's rugged heights
They took their vows and pledged their troth and were made one for life.*

On one side of the town is Maryland Heights and the other is Loudoun Heights, which are very majestic looking. Maryland Heights is about three thousand feet above sea level. Loudoun Heights is not so high. On the Maryland side nearly at the top of the mountain above the rugged cliff is a large stone with a face upon it. This has always been called George Washington Face, which was chiseled by nature. Then just below the ancient cemetery is the historic "Jefferson Rock" from which Jefferson made his speech when he was running for the Presidency; and he said at that time 'It was worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness the scenery at Harpers Ferry'. Tradition says he wrote his notes of Virginia upon this rock and also cut his name upon it. This rock is a most wonderful freak of nature, and is loved by the inhabitants for its wonderful history. It is composed of several huge rocks piled one on the other, though all seem to be one rock. One immense stone which lies beside this rock is said to have been thrown from it by a Captain Henry, who did not like Jefferson, so he ordered his men to roll it aside; it is now supported by pillars of brown stone and granite. Thousands of names for generations have been cut upon this stone. It lies on the south side of the old grave yard

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

overlooking the Shenandoah River. Many thousands of people have visited this historic rock. Standing on this rock one is in West Virginia; looking across the Shenandoah River is Virginia; and across the Potomac river is Maryland. Besides looking into three states from this rock one can see into four counties. Eagle Rock and the pinnacle are also great places of interest.

"In the year 1799 there was some trouble between France and the United States; the latter organized a military force, the 10th regiment, commanded by Alexander Hamilton, who was sent to Harper's Ferry. The land upon which he camped was a hill, and ever since then it has been called 'Camp Hill'. On the highest spot of Camp Hill stands a brick residence with its old Colonial portico and massive columns. It was built by the Government about the time the armory was built there, and is known as Tip Top house. The lovely yard had flower beds, cone shaped arborvitae trees, tall poplars, and all kinds of rare exquisite flowers. On one side of the portico was a climbing rose, and on the other, a wisteria. The walk from the gate was bordered with well trimmed boxwood. There was a walk of flag stones to the basement on the other side and up to the great grass mound over the cistern; some steps went up to the mound and an immense square stone over the top of it; these, too were built by the government, and were the largest in Harpers Ferry. This place on moon light nights looked like enchanted ground with its trees and rustic seats.

"This was the home of Philip and Sarah Ann Engle (No. 44, Part I of the Melchor Engle Book) and their children and Philip's sister, Mary. We lived in Hill Top house for many many years, our many relatives coming and going and we visiting them; parties, dances, and picnics that would go the rounds. These picnics and parties were select and most all who attended them were friends and relatives. Our relatives were legion, and something was going on all the time for enjoyment among them. What delightful sleighing party rides in winter! I well remember one sleighing party at Mr. Hinkle's, the snow became so deep that many had to stay over night. We didn't get home until the next evening. The grand balls that were given at Harpers Ferry were generally at the hotel, and what grand bands of music. Major George Leiland of New York would generally lead these balls. Most of the early people of Harpers Ferry were old prominent families.

Harpers Ferry has turned out more prominent men than any other place of its size in America."

A university for colored people now occupies a good part of "Camp Hill", and among its buildings is the old Engine House of the Government Armory which stood down town on the river bank, and in which John Brown was captured; many old relics can be seen there. Hill Top house has been remodeled and enlarged into a tourist hotel, which is a very attractive

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

place. "In 1747 Robert Harper, for whom the town is named, an architect, bom in Oxford, England, came by "The Hole" on his way to Winchester, Va., in which place he had contracted to erect some buildings. He became infatuated with the scenery, purchased a squatter's claim, settled, and ran a ferry from shore to shore of the Potomac for many years." His old brick home is still occupied as a residence, 1936.

Engle Family Interviews

Cassandra's Interview with her Grandpa - 1997

CASSANDRA: Next I will interview my grandfather, Glenn Engle who was born on January 21st, 1919.

CASSANDRA: Okay, the first question is where did you grow up when you went to high school?

GRANDPA: I grew up on a farm, well I lived several places. I started school when I lived in Tillimook over close to the coast.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

(Glenn is the little toe-head second from the right)

GRANDPA: Then we moved on a farm. And I grew up on the farm, close to Monroe, Oregon.

CASSANDRA: So, what high school did you go to?

GRANDPA: I went to Monroe.

Glenn, Irvin, Ethel, John, Mary, Cecil, and Alta Engle in 1927

CASSANDRA: Okay. What types of classes did you take?

GRANDPA: I took just the regular classes. Biology, math, English, history, and geography. Things like that.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. Did you have a favorite class?

GRANDPA: No, oh, I liked history real well at that time. I guess suppose that was the one I liked the best.

CASSANDRA: Umm, what kind of things did you do after school?

GRANDPA: Well, I mostly went home and did my chores on the farm.

CASSANDRA: What types of chores did you have?

GRANDPA: Well, we had livestock, we had cows and horses, mostly.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.



Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

GRANDPA: Chickens.

CASSANDRA: Yeah.

GRANDPA: Had to feed 'em, and so forth.

CASSANDRA: Uh huh. Ah. What types of things did you do during the summer?

GRANDPA: I worked on the farm. And went swimming a lot. We lived right on the Willamette river and we had a real good swimming hole.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. So when you had, on the farm did you have other people coming in or was it just all the kids helping and stuff?

GRANDPA: Well, it was just mostly us.

CASSANDRA: Uh huh.

GRANDPA: We had a little hired help for awhile. We logged some timber off the place, we had some help to do that. We didn't have any help for general farming.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. Okay. When you dated or took someone out, what did you do?

GRANDPA: I went to movies, or went to basketball games, and...

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: And that's mostly it.

CASSANDRA: Did you ever go to any dances or something like that?

GRANDPA: Oh, yeah we went to a dance once in a while.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. What kind of music did they play?

GRANDPA: Well, they had bigger bands then.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: They had pretty good music most places. I don't know, they'd have 10 or 15 piece bands.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. Okay.

GRANDPA: That was what they called swing, swing music at that time.

CASSANDRA: Oh. (Chuckle) Um. When you were in high school, were you a good student?

GRANDPA: Just average.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

CASSANDRA: Okay (chuckle). Did you like school?

GRANDPA: Oh, not particularly. I liked it sometimes pretty good.

CASSANDRA: Okay, so did you get like A's or B's or that sort of thing?

GRANDPA: Oh I got a few. Anywhere from A to C.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. Okay. Did you have any, ah, when you were a little kid, did you have any sort of treat that you really liked? Like ice cream or something?

GRANDPA: When I was little?

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: Yeah, I liked ice cream. We didn't have much then, it was during the Depression. And then we made our own ice cream once in a while.

CASSANDRA: Did you like the home made ice cream?

GRANDPA: Oh yeah, my mother made lots of things for dessert. Lots of marmalade and things like that. She'd make a cake or pie once in a while.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: That was always a treat.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. Well, did you ever, in high school, did you, was there something that you really wanted? Something that you thought you needed? Like a car or something like that?

GRANDPA: Well, I had a car when I started (high school). I bought a car when I was a freshman in high school.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: My sister and I had to drive to school because we didn't have any school buses.

CASSANDRA: How old was your sister?

GRANDPA: She was two and a half years older than me.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm. So were you driving or was she driving?

GRANDPA: I did.

CASSANDRA: Oh really?

GRANDPA: Umm hmm.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

CASSANDRA: Okay. Ah, do you think you have a healthy life style now?

GRANDPA: Yeah. Yeah, I think so.

CASSANDRA: Do you think you had one then? When you were in high school?

GRANDPA: Yeah, I think I did.

CASSANDRA: Okay. Um, are you happy with your life now?

GRANDPA: Yup, it's just fine. Especially when I can be with you kids.

CASSANDRA: (Chuckle) Well that's good for us when we can be with our grandpa. (Chuckle) Um, is there anything you would like to change? To make your life better?

GRANDPA: Like to change now?

CASSANDRA: Yeah.

GRANDPA: No, I don't really know of anything I would like to change now, that I could change.

CASSANDRA: Umm hmm.

GRANDPA: You know, it's just fine.

CASSANDRA: Okay. Well I think that's the last question.

GRANDPA: Okay, well, I hope the recording works this time.

CASSANDRA: I hope so too. Thank you grandpa...

Cassandra's 1995 Interview with her Grandpa Engle

A few years earlier, Cassandra and her dad interviewed Glenn Engle (about 1995).

John R. Engle was born in Missouri, son of Margaret and William Joseph Engle who was raised in Kentucky. John married Mary Bell Smithson who was born in Alva, Oklahoma. Mary Bell's mother's maiden name was Clapp. My grandpa Clapp was in the Civil War. He was 17 during the war and was wounded in the shoulder. The story he gave to his grandchildren was that he was wounded by gunfire, however most believed that a load of bricks fell on him.

The two youngest children of John R. and Mary Bell Engle died of pneumonia, a boy 6 years younger than myself and a girl 12 years younger.



The Engle family lived in Oklahoma before moving to Colorado. I was 2 and 1/2 years old when the family moved to Oregon in 1921. They first moved to Twin Rocks, just north of Tillimook, then to Tillimook shortly after. When I was 9 years old, that is in 1928, the family moved to Dexter, Oregon.

Glenn B. Engle - 1990 at the Oregon Coast

In 1931, when I was 12 years old, the family moved to Eugene, Oregon for a short period of time, then moved to

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Ingram Island, where I lived until I was 23 years old.

In 1942, I married Helen Ann Hought. We had a farm on 'Engle' Island, just the other side of Ingram Island.

We moved to Monroe, Oregon just after the second world war started.

We then lived on a farm in Irish Bend, and stayed there for 4 or 5 years, then moved to Santa Clara, Oregon, just outside of Eugene. We lived on Hunsaker Lane off of River Road. Bry started school at the brick grade school there. I worked in a lumber mill in Eugene, and worked the farm in Irish Bend. Since the farm was not as large as I wanted, we sold the farm and I was going to work in the mill until we had saved enough money to buy a larger farm.

Just after that, the mill shut down. We then moved to Oakville (by Corvallis, Oregon) and farmed for 1 year. The farm had 32 or 33 acres. We then moved to Salem, Oregon where we owned an Ice Cream shop. We operated that establishment for less than 1 year. It was a bad location.

We then moved to Oakridge, Oregon, where we founded Engle's Rich maid Ice Cream. The family lived there for 9 years where Jeffrey Linn was born in 1953.

In 1959 the family moved to Eugene. We first rented a place on Moss Street by the University of Oregon, then rented a house on Broadway. I owned Engle's Richfield service station on the corner of Broadway and Patterson (no longer there).

From 1963 to 1970 we owned Engle Shell service station on Interstate 5 in Coburg, Oregon. We lived at 2280 Norkenzie Road in Eugene from 1961 to 1971. I managed a company owned service station in Junction city, out on West 11th in Eugene, and in Albany after selling the Coburg Shell station in 1970. During this time Bry graduated from High School and joined the coast guard, moving to California. Jill Ann married Herbert Edwin Harris II and also moved to California, and Jeffrey Linn went to school from 3rd grade through high school in Eugene (Sheldon High School).

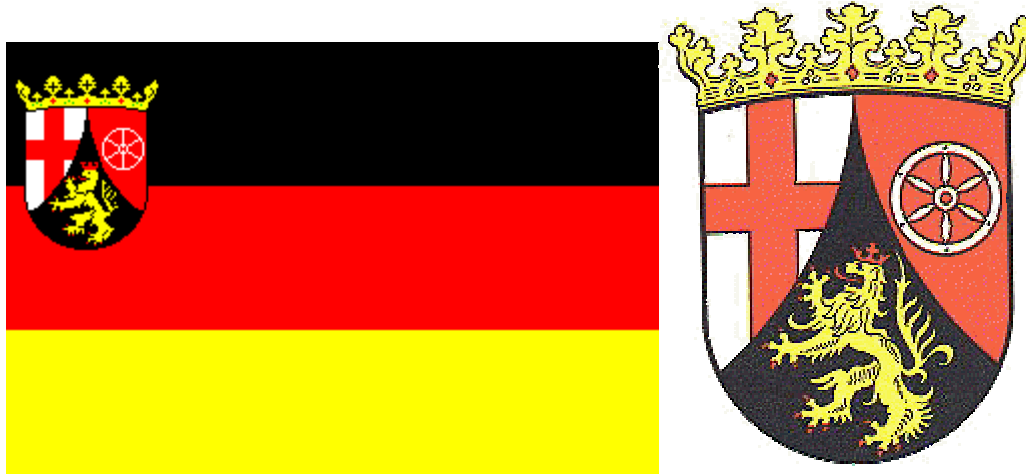
From 1971 to 1976 we lived in Roseburg, Oregon, owning Engle Ford Tractor. Helen Ann worked at Roseburg Hospital for the last few years that they lived in Roseburg. Jeff went to Umpqua Community College for 1 1/2 years before getting a draft number of 16 and joining the Army as a medic in 1972 (New Years Eve). Jeff spent two months at Fort Ord, California in Basic Training, and then 2 months at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio Texas) for AIT (Advanced Individual Training) being trained as a medic. He then spent the remaining three years of his Army service in Fort Lewis, Washington.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

In 1976 we (Glenn and Helen Ann) moved back to Eugene, where we lived on Bodenhamer street by the Eugene Mahlon Sweet air field. I retired, and Helen Ann worked at Sacred Heart Hospital. We lived there for 1 1/2 years and then moved back to Norkenzie Road, just down the street from where we lived previously. We sold the 2nd Norkenzie house in 1989

Between 1989 and 1993 we lived on Tilden Avenue, Risdan Avenue, and then 149 E. Anchor in Santa Clara, Oregon.

Palatine Germany



Current flag and coat of arms of the Rhineland Palatinate, Germany

According to tradition, the Engle emigrant ancestor, Melchor Engle came from the German region of Palatine. At the time Melchor Engle came to America in the early part of the 1700's, Germany was divided into a number of independent principalities. Unfortunately, as of the writing of this, no documents have been found indicating which region or city within Palatine Melchor Engle and family may have come from. The Family History Library records system lists the Palatine as two separate regions - "Rhineland" and "Pfalz".

Besides Melchor Engle, it is believed that Johann Christoph Beyer was also from this region of Germany. Johann Peter Sturm, another ancestor, was born in Schifferstadt by Heidelberg the capitol Rhenish Palatinate.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The area of Palatine is divided into two territorial regions composed of many smaller sections. The Rhenish Palatinate consisted of the land between the Main and Neckar tributaries of the Middle Rhine River and had its capital as Heidelberg during the time our ancestors were there in the late 1600's and early 1700's. The Upper Palatinate was in northern Bavaria on both sides of the Naab River (flowing towards the Danube) and east to the Bohemian Forest.



Map of Palatine 1789

In the past, Pfalz was the land controlled by the Count Palatine, which was a title given to the prince by the Holy Roman Empire. The first Count of Palatine of the Rhine was Hermann I who was titled in 945. His descendents held the title until 1155 even though it was not a hereditary position. After 1180 the Bavarian family of Wittelsbachs took over the title. In 1356 the Golden Bull from the pope made the Palatine an Elector. During the reformation the area was a Calvinist region.

During the 1500's after Martin Luther published his 95 Theses in Wittenberg the Palatine became a refuge for individuals fleeing religious persecution. In 1619 the protestant Frederick V of Bohemia was elected king of Bohemia which precipitated the Thirty Years War (1619-1648). The area suffered greatly during this period with French armies sweeping through the area. Besides the regular armies, there were unpaid soldiers and mercenaries who would attack cities and individuals.

From 1689 to 1697 the Louis XIV warred through Rhenish Palatine creating one of the first mass emigrations to America from Germany. This was called the War of the Palatinate in Germany. The French called it the War of the League of Augsburg. In 1697 the treaty of Ryswick officially ended the war after devastating the Palatine. The French sacked every large city on the Rhine north of Cologne, but never was able to annex the region. Many of the first German American settlers were refugees from the Palatinate.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

In 1702 war again swept the region with the War of the Spanish Succession because the Palatinate was the western frontier of the Holy Roman Empire which was clashing with the French who had expansion goals. This war lasted until 1713.

In 1708, in the middle of the War of the Spanish Succession, the Palatinate suffered an additional hardship in the form of a severely cold winter which destroyed many of the vineyards.

In 1709 Queen Anne of England offered refuge for the Palatinates. 7000 refugees made the 5 week sail down the Rhine river to Rotterdam and thence to America and Ireland. About 3000 went to America and 4000 to Ireland where England wanted to increase it's Protestant strongholds. Many of the German-Irish settlers ended up migrating on to America later.



More to come as we narrow down the date which our ancestors emigrated to the English Colonies.

Whittier's Ship "Palantine"

(from his "Tent on the Beach")

*And old men mending their nets of twine,
Talk together of dream and sign,
Talk of the lost ship Palantine.*

*"The ship that a hundred years before,
Freighted deep with its goodly store,
In the gales of the equinox went ashore.*

*"Into the teeth of death she sped:
(May God forgive the hands that fed
The false lights over the rocky head!)*

*"And then, with ghastly shimmer and shine
Over the rocks and the seething brine,
They burned the wreck of the Palantine.*

*"And still on many a moonless night,
From Kingston head and the Montauk light,
The spectre kindles and burns in sight.*

*"And the wise Sound skippers, through skies be fine,
Reef their sails when they see the sign
Of the blazing wreck of the Palatine."*

Rinteln, Germany



According to family history for the Randlemans, the emigrant ancestors of this line came from Rinteln, Germany. Corroborating evidence of this is found in the records of the Hickory Church (Organ Church) where it is recorded that Christopher Rintelmann (Rendleman) made a trip to the Hanoverian Consistory recruiting a new pastor. Hanover is the closest large town to Rinteln.

About 1150 Renthene (Rinteln) had a sister community Oldenrintelen around 500 yards west of the current bridge across the Weser River about the year 1150. It is believed that the plague of 1350 wiped out a large portion of the population of Oldenrintelen. Rinteln was overlooked by a castle controlled by Count (Graf) Adolf IV von Holstein-Schaumburg.

A nun monastery in Oldenrinteln had already moved into the newer Renthene in the 1200's. In 1239 Rinteln adopted the Lippstaedter model of municipal law.

This text is taken from a leaflet which was produced by the Kendal-Rinteln Association. The leaflet is available from the Kendal Tourist Information Centre.

WHERE IS RINTELN?

The town of Rinteln lies astride the river Weser in the broad valley between the hills of the Weserbergland and the North Lippe Bergland. In relation to

some well known places, it is 60 kilometres west of Hanover, and just 20 kilometres from Hamelin of Pied Piper fame.

A SHORT HISTORY OF RINTELN

- The town was founded in 1239 by Count Adolf IV of Schaumberg, and granted its town charter nine years later. Its main purpose was to guard the county borders.
- In 1391 Rinteln became empowered to levy its own tolls, and in the following year Count Otto I presented the town with its fairs charter. As a result, Rinteln became the main trade centre for the surrounding area.
- Two fairs are still held in Rinteln, in May and November each year.
- In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the town underwent an economic boom, and the period saw the founding of the Ernestina University.
- Most of the half timbered buildings standing today date from this period.
- Rinteln's prosperity was severely affected by its involvement in the in the Thirty Years War, and by the plague which killed off half of the population.
- During the eighteenth century, the town twice fell to the French army, and on one occasion was almost completely destroyed on the orders of Napoleon.
- The coming of the railway in 1875 saw a return to economic growth, and the beginning of a large glass manufacturing plant.
- Rinteln managed to survive the Second World War without any serious damage, and the population today stands at around 27,000, which includes the main town and a number of peripheral villages.
- The centre retains its medieval character, with its timbered houses situated within the old town walls. the university charter was withdrawn in the nineteenth century, but Rinteln is still a centre of learning. IN addition to the usual primary and secondary schools, it has a special school, two vocational colleges, a college of further education specialising in tax and finance, and a British comprehensive school catering of forces serving in the area.
- The town is, like Kendal, a tourist centre, with its man-made lakes, the Doktorsee and the Helenensee, providing tremendous leisure facilities.
- Sports facilities abound, with provision for swimming, athletics, water sports, and horse riding, to name but a few.

THINGS TO DO AND SEE IN AND AROUND RINTELN

The first thing that any visitor to Rinteln must do is to admire the wonderfully restored half-timbered buildings in the Altstadt. Although there are some traffic problems in the narrow streets, you will sooner or later arrive at the



pedestrianised market place and St Nikolai church areas. Here are the main meeting places for old and young alike, with numerous inviting cafes and restaurants. This is also where the annual fairs are held in May and November each year.

A few kilometres from Rinteln is the Klippenturm, a tower built on a hill, providing superb views over the Weser valley and the towns and villages. Other places to be visited include the Heimatmuseum, and the Schaumburg castle which gives its name to the country.

Rinteln town centre boasts a number of excellent hotels and guest houses, which can be used as a base to visit the beautiful countryside and historic towns which surround Rinteln.

Hamelin of Pied Piper fame is only 20 kilometres (15 miles) south of the town. The story of the Pied Piper is played out every Sunday at midday.

Minden is a similar distance to the north. Here can be found the thousand year old cathedral and the Rathaus. The Mittleland canal crosses the river Weser here, and boat trips can be taken from the Lock gates. Bückebug, 11 kilometres from Rinteln, has a castle, and the mausoleum of the Schaumburg princes. It also boasts the worlds only helicopter museum. Bad Pyrmont is a beautiful "Kurpark", a health resort, with gardens, a small zoo, thermal springs, and a casino. Hanover, the capital of Lower Saxony, is about 60 kilometres from Rinteln, it offers museums, theatres, concerts, casinos, as well as its romantic "Altstadt".

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Close to Rinteln is the Doktorsee, a large lake with camping and caravan sites, and facilities for numerous water sports. Among these are sailing, canoeing, fishing and windsurfing, which are popular with locals and visitors alike.

Walkers are amply catered for, with well marked walks through the wooded countryside. Leaflets showing the various routes are available from the town's tourist office.

The river Weser, which runs through the town, provides opportunities for steamer trips, or exploration by car or bicycle.

There are two historic railways terminating in Rinteln, one through the Exter valley, and the other leading to Stadthagen.

Knox County, Kentucky



Knox County, Kentucky, late 1800

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families



1793 Seal of Kentucky



Kentucky State Flag

Dallas County, Mo.

Dallas County, Mo., 1898



County, and on the west by [Polk](#) and Hickory Counties, Dallas County is one of the 24 counties that make up Southwest

Early Days

Dallas County was originally organized as the county of **Niangua** on January 29, **1841**. The word Niangua is from an old Indian phrase meaning "I won't go away." Because this name was somewhat difficult to pronounce and spell, on December 10, **1844** the name was changed to **Dallas County** in honor of the current Vice-President of the United States, George M. Dallas, Vice-President to President James Knox Polk. On March 28, 1845 more accurately



defined boundaries between adjoining counties were made as there was some concern about the western border of Polk and Dallas, but no changes were actually made. Then, on December 7, 1855 a change in the southern boundary of the county was made moving parts of Dallas County to Webster County. Apparently this was about a 7 or 8 mile strip of land.

(Note the picture of William Engle)

Prairie land abounds in Dallas County although it lies on the northern slope of the Ozark Mountain Range. Bounded on the north by [Hickory](#) and [Camden](#) Counties, on the south by [Webster](#) and [Greene](#) Counties, on the East by [Laclede](#)

Missouri. The first settler in the area was Mark Reynolds in 1831 who moved his family from near Nashville, TN and settled on a claim on the Pomme-de-Terre River near what is now Pleasant Hope. About 1833, Mr. Reynolds moved his family further north to Buffalo Head Prairie. Mr. Reynolds found a stake on one of the Blue Mounds that had been left there earlier by some unknown traveler and he placed the nearby skull of a buffalo on the stake. Hence the name, Buffalo Head Prairie.

Populated Places in Dallas County, Now and Then

Buffalo, named for the prairie on which it is situated, is the county seat for Dallas County. The land originally was owned by [Martin Randleman](#) (Jessica's GGGGG Grandfather) and William E. Williams. It was surveyed about 1841, although the first buildings were erected about 1838 by Mr. Williams and Joseph F. Miles. Other early inhabitants were brothers Samuel and Caswell Williams, William L. and I.N. Morrow, Alf Moore, Mr. Florence, William M. Lovan and sons Marshall G. and James R. Buffalo now has a population of approximately 2217 residents.

Urbana has a population of about 329 residents (zip code 65767) and is located northwest of Buffalo very near the Hickory-Polk borders. Originally named **Andersonville** in honor of a local physician; after his death it was changed to Urbana. Early families and residents were Stephen Burris, who opened the first store, L. J. Slavens, C. C. Lightner, J.S. Thurston, Jeremiah Vaughan, Silas Dillon, J. S. Thurston, J. M. Fowler, J. A. Bonner, the Davis', T.M. Turner, and R. Howard.

Louisburg is located about 9 miles northwest of Buffalo and has a population of about 140 residents. Its zip code is 65685. It has a post office listing in the 1860 census. Early residents include the Vaughans, Darbys, Bass, Fowler, Wilson, Padgett, Atchley, Pare, and Persel families.

Long Lane (zip code 65590) had early families named Kelley, Ball, Roberts, Holman, and Hutchinson.

Charity has also been called **Hog Eye**. Early inhabitants of this small community included the families of Herd, White, Calk, and Legan.

Small places that still exist are **Tunas** (zip 65764), **Lead Mine**, **Celt**, **Plad**, **Pumpkin Center**, **Wood Hill**, **Windyville**, **Cedar Ridge**, **Wall Street**, **March** (also called **Dog Town**), **Spring Grove**, **Foose**, **Olive**, **Redtop**, **Thorpe**, and **Handley**.

Small places that are no longer on the map are **Tilden**, **Earnestville**, **Greasy** and the **Friendship Community**.

Greasy was a post office located on Greasy Creek, named such because an early settler lost some bacon when his wagon turned over while crossing the creek.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Friendship Community has a rather interesting history. Founded by Alcander Longley March 15, 1872, this community was located a few miles west of Buffalo. Mr. Longley was editor of the *Communist*, a paper dedicated to social reform. The community owned about 500 acres of land and lived as one family with men and women having equal rights, owning all things in common, voting on their affairs. Apparently, the community was left alone to do as it would, but disbanded in the 1880's as members became disillusioned and left. It no longer exists. Mr. Longley's *Communist* is on file at the Missouri State Historical Society.

The **Bennett Spring** area is a beautiful place to visit about 22 miles northeast of Buffalo in Dallas and Laclede Counties, primarily Laclede, but mentioned here as well. Acquired in 1924 by the State of Missouri, great scenery, camping sites, hiking, picnicking areas, and trout fishing make it one of the most popular parks in Missouri. It was first settled in 1844 when James A. Brice came from Illinois and camped by a big spring which emptied into the Niangua River. Mr. Brice homesteaded this land and built a mill. The post office of Brice, Missouri was established and named for Mr. Brice. Later, another mill was built by another Illinois man named Bennett. Both mills washed away. Peter Bennett and Anna Brice, James Brice's only daughter married; they built another mill called Bennett's Mill. Anna inherited her father's land upon his death, combining the two families properties. When the Bennett Mill burned in the late 1800's, the family leased the property out. Peter and Anna's two children, Sherman and Josie, sold the property in 1924 allowing this scenic area to become one of Missouri's first state parks. Motels, camping sites, canoe rentals, and restaurants are easy to find. Bennett Spring's address is Lebanon and the Lebanon Area Chamber of Commerce includes Bennett Spring. Visit the [Bennett Spring State Park](#) web site.



Townships

Original townships are **Green, Miller, Jasper, Washington, Jackson, and Benton**. Green was later divided into **Lincoln** and **Grant** in 1868. **Sheridan, North Benton** and **South Benton, Wilson** and **Sherman** townships have been added in recent years.

Source: Rootsweb - <http://www.rootsweb.com/~modallas/history.html>.

OUR STORY A Short History of the FURR Family in America

Written and Compiled by Robert Carol Furr, Jr., Edited by: Betty S. Furr. Based on Research by: Rev. William T. Albright, Jackie Furr Norwood, Robert Carol Furr, and Martha R. Furr. Revised by: William Frazier Furr.

DEDICATION



OUR STORY is presented as a birthday gift to my father, Robert Carol Furr, on the anniversary of his fifty-fifth year, our Nation's two hundredth year, and our family's two hundred and thirty-third year in the new world.

OUR STORY is based on documented facts. However, since it is not intended to be a genealogical study, or a historical accounting, in some instances I have relied upon my own conjecture to enhance the story line and the reading enjoyment. [Consult the actual genealogy information for updated dates etc. ... Jeff]

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Robert Carol Furr, Jr.
North Carolina
July 26, 1976

Robert Carol Furr, Jr. is the son of Robert Carol Furr, son of Beecham Zerobie Furr, son of Martin Luther Furr, son of Paul P. Furr, son of Paul Furr, son of Paul Furr, son of Heinrich Furrer.

After thoroughly enjoying **OUR STORY**, I decided to revise the manuscript in an attempt to retain the flavor of the original but also to add new and, hopefully, interesting information. For example, I added information related to Confederate Civil War Furrs. Any errors resulting from these changes are solely my own.

If you enjoyed reading **OUR STORY** and would like to correct or add to the information presented, please write me at the address below. I have also captured most of the genealogical information I have collected in a computer program called *Family Origins* by Parsons Technology. This program supports the Genealogical Data Communication (GEDCOM) file format. If you would like to share genealogical databases, please contact me at the address below.

William Frazier Furr
75 Oldfield Circle
Montgomery, AL 36117
February 8, 1994
Revised December 28, 1995

William Frazier Furr is the son of Marion Hansell Furr, son of Esta "S" Furr, son of William Meek Furr, son of Allison Furr, son of John Furr, son of Henry Furr, son of Heinrich Furrer.

OUR NAME

"Furr" is the Anglicized version of the Germanic name, "Furrer," which means a "leader" or a "guide." The quotation in Rietstap's *Armorial General* describing the Furrer coat of arms reads:

D'azur a une fleur-de-lis d'or, soutenue d'un tertre de trois coupeaux de sin.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Which translates:

A blue shield with one gold fleur-de-lis rising from a green mound with three points.

It further states that above the shield and helmet is a crest of one gold fleur-de-lis. There is no motto stated for this coat of arms.

We are of Swiss origin, our ancestors having lived in the area of Lucerne, Switzerland. They spelled their name "Furrer" before leaving Switzerland and after arriving in the New World. However, the area in which they settled was under the control of King George of England, and the British took the liberty of shortening our name to "Furr" on all legal documents and references.

As later generations of Furrers learned to speak and write English, the Anglo-Saxon spelling was accepted, and "Furr" has stuck with us to this day.

OUR SWISS IMMIGRANTS

The Swiss were adventuresome people and were very interested in the New World, especially Carolina and Pennsylvania. They established settlements in both areas. The Pennsylvania area prospered and became by far the largest settlement of Swiss immigrants in early America.

In 1732, Jean Pierre Purry, who was said to have been a Director-General of the French East India Company, sent several hundred Swiss immigrants to settle about 28 miles north of Savannah, Georgia, in what is now South Carolina. By 1739, Purry had sent over approximately 600 colonists. They named the settlement Purrysburgh.

The colony was soon found to be in an unhealthy area. The colonists died in epidemic proportions and were buried in unmarked graves in a large graveyard near the settlement.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The surviving inhabitants began moving away, leaving the colony completely abandoned, some half-century after it was founded. There is no Purrysburg on the map today, however, about 30 miles north of Savannah near Interstate 95 is the small town of Switzerland.

In the 1730's and 1740's, there were so many Swiss citizens becoming interested in the New World and leaving their native country that in 1744 the Swiss government became alarmed and issued mandates and decrees against immigration.

Further, they sent circular letters to the local authorities of each district demanding the name, date of birth, and date of departure of every man, woman, and child who left the country between 1734 and 1744 for the purpose of going to Carolina or Pennsylvania. The district authorities obtained this information from the individual parish pastors, who kept such records.

The original lists of Swiss immigrants in the eighteenth century to the American colonies can still be found in the Library of Congress in Washington, DC, and the Swiss Archives in Zurich, Switzerland. According to a letter from the Swiss Record Office of the County of Zurich dated December 23, 1987 to Mary Ann Plumeri of Las Vegas, Nevada, some of the information in this book is incorrect.

OUR ORIGIN

On July 6, 1727, in the Parish of Zell, Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, a son was born to Leonhard Furrer and his wife Babelj Zuppinger. They named him Heinrich, after his uncle who was Leonhard's brother.

Heinrich was born and grew up in the very midst of the great Swiss immigration to the New World. It was truly the subject of conversation throughout his formative years. He heard his father, Uncle Heinrich, and Uncle Ulrich exchange tales of the land that lay just beyond the ocean.

After much contemplation, Leonhard Furrer, age 46, together with his wife, Babelj Zuppinger, age 46, and his two sons, Heinrich, age 16, and Hans Rudolff, age 6, decided to leave the parish of Zell, Canton of Lucerne. On August 29, 1734, against all warnings of their friends and parish pastor, and against all petitions of their government officials, they sailed

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Switzerland. In 1738, they immigrated to America. Oral tradition has them landing in Charleston, South Carolina. However, according to the Swiss Record Office of the County Of Zurich, they arrived on the ship *Jamaica Gallery* in Philadelphia and were sworn in on February 7, 1739.

In the spring of 1743, fearing that the government would soon put an end to immigration altogether, Uncle Heinrich decided to move his family to Carolina. In May of 1743, Heinrich Furrer, age 52, his wife, Susanna Baumann, age 51, and six of their seven children (Felix, age 23, Hans Jacob, age 21, Susanna, age 19, Hans Felix, age 14, Anna Maria, age 12, and Barbara, age 8) departed their native country from Zurich. Ulrich, about 23, the son of Uncle Ulrich, went with them. Uncle Heinrich's oldest son, Hans, age 26, who was in service with the Dutch army, chose to remain in Europe although his father wrote to him from Rotterdam that he should also make the journey with them. Therefore, the descendants of Hans Furrer, born October 10, 1717 of Heinrich Furrer and Susanna Baumann, are our closest known relatives in Europe. Uncle Heinrich and his family entered America at Charleston and proceeded to the Swiss settlement at Purrysburg by wagon, where they settled in with hundreds of their countrymen.

OUR LONG JOURNEY

After a tedious voyage of several weeks, Leonhard realized that the glamorous legend of adventure in the New World did not match its stark reality. When Leonhard and his family reached Charleston, they packed their belongings in a wagon and headed for the Purrysburg settlement. Traveling by wagon in these low lands was very difficult, since they had to go around the many inlets in the Charleston-Beaufort area instead of in a straight line to the colony. The wagon wheels often mired in the marshes.

When they reached Purrysburg they found not a "Promised Land," but a crowded settlement in the marshlands where hot, humid summers brought droves of mosquitoes from the stagnant waters of the surrounding swamps. But the immigrants clung together in Purrysburg because they were all of one kind, Swiss, in an English New World.

As the celebrated dream of freedom and prosperity dimmed in the colony, there was much talk about how their Swiss brothers had fared in Pennsylvania. Then the faded dream turned into a nightmare when the crowded unhealthy

conditions, the hot humid climate, and the mosquitoes, brought about an epidemic of "fever" in the colony. The inhabitants died by the scores and were hastily buried in unmarked graves. Virtually the entire Furrer clan was wiped out. Heinrich the son of Leonhard, having lost all of his family to the "fever," set out on his own for Pennsylvania. Directly north of Purrysburg lay the large German settlement of Orangeburg. Heinrich arrived there in the late 1740's when he was still in his teens. He remained in Orangeburg and married a German girl named Russena Roffor (Rosser). He learned from the industrious Germans how to be a manager of land and money. He became a planter. In 1752, Heinrich and Russena's first son, John was born. In 1754, a second son was born whom they named Paul.

Heinrich longed for property of his own in the woodlands of Pennsylvania and by 1757 he had accumulated enough wealth to move his family and make a new start. Also by this time Russena was expecting another child. He plotted his course for Pennsylvania, packed his wagon and left Orangeburg in the winter of 1757 traveling through the Congaree and Wateree settlements and on northward.

When he reached Cold Water Creek in the Province of Anson in the Spring of 1758, Russena delivered him another son who they named Leonard. Now Heinrich had a five-year-old son, a four-year-old son, an infant son, and a wife sore and weary from riding in a wagon. The waters of Cold Water Creek were full of fish, the fields abounded with game, the earth was rich and perfect for planting, and the weather was mild. Heinrich felled the trees, cleared the land, built a shelter, and made a permanent home for his family. At last, Heinrich Furrer now 30 years old, having left Switzerland in 1734 and traveled over half of his life, brought our long journey to an end.

OUR HOMESTEAD

For the next three years, Heinrich planted and tended the land on the Cold Water and Dutch Buffalo Creeks, about one mile from what is now the town of Georgeville in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

In 1762, the British sub-divided Anson Province into counties. The Dutch Buffalo Creek area became a part of Mecklenburg County. In 1792, Cabarrus County was cut from Mecklenburg, so today, Dutch Buffalo Creek runs through the heart of Cabarrus County.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

When the British sub-divided Anson Province, they offered the land for sale to its original settlers. Heinrich, together with his neighbors, Paul Barringer and Valentine Weaver, went to Arthur Dobbs, the Governor of the Province of North Carolina, in the summer of 1762 seeking to be granted the privilege of purchasing their land.

Arthur Dobbs, being a rather proper Englishman, required over 1,000 words to complete the land grant for Heinrich Furrer, who he referred to as "Henry Furr." The following are excerpts from this lengthy document.

Arthur Dobbs (Gov.) to Henry Furr

Book 6 page 161

This indenture made twenty-fourth day of June in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God King of Great Brittain &C and in the year of our Lord 1762 between his Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Esq. Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of North Carolina of the one part and Henry Furr of the County of Anson in the Province aforesaid planter of the other part witnesseth that the SD Arthur Dobbs for and in consideration of the sum of thirty two pounds one shilling and four pence proclamation money to him in hand paid by the said Henry Furr at and before the ensealing and delivery hereof the receipt whereof he the said Arthur Dobbs doth hereby acknowledge both granted, bargained sold aliened, enfeofed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien enfeof and confirm unto the said Henry Furr and his heirs and assigns a certain tract or parcel of land containing by survey three hundred and one acres and being in the SD County of Anson and beginning at a white oak on Dutch Buffalo Creek

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Martin Phifer, WM. Powell.

Received 24 June 1763 from the within named thirty two pounds one shilling and four pence proclamation money being the consideration money within mentioned.

Witness:

Martin Phifer

Arthur Dobbs

WM. Powell

So Heinrich was granted the full rights to, and enjoyment of, the 301 acres of land on Dutch Buffalo Creek where he lived in exchange for 32 pounds, one shilling, and four pence and an annual tax rate of four shillings per hundred acres. (And 1/5 of any gold or silver and 1/10 of any other minerals found on the land). His name was entered on the tax list. In 1767, Heinrich purchased an additional 186 acres adjoining the original tract. He paid Arthur Dobbs in proclamation money, which was used in the colonies in lieu of silver. On September 22, 1763,

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Heinrich became a naturalized American citizen in Rowan County.

The Lord and the land were good to Heinrich. Over the next seven years, he prospered on these excellent farming, hunting, and fishing lands. He bought slaves from slavers in Charleston and turned his homestead into a plantation estate; thus, he prospered financially as well. He and Russena were blessed with six more children in the span of these seven years. Henry was born in 1762, Jacob in 1763, Mary in 1764, Catherine in 1765, Tobias in 1766, and Adam in 1767.

Heinrich and Russena were religious people. Heinrich received his religious training in his native Switzerland where over half of the people were Protestants. They credited God for their fortune and reared their children in the Lutheran faith.

But nothing lasts forever, and all good things soon come to an end. It came all too soon for Heinrich. In the late summer of 1769, he fell ill. The "fever" sapped his strength and vitality. He knew his time was at hand, and that he was to suffer the same fate that took his father, mother, and brother only a score of years before. From his sick bed, he summoned his wife, Russena, and his friends, Paul Barringer and Valentine Weaver, to him. Paul Barringer brought his son-in-law, John Phifer, who later became a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and a Colonel in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. With their help, he prepared the following will:

Will of Henry Furrer (Furrer) Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Book C, Page 57

In the Name of God amen. September twenty-seven one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. I, Henry Furrer, being sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto god therefore calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all people once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of almighty God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in a decent Christian burial nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God bless me in this life I give devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. First of all my debts to be paid.

Item. I give devise and bequeth unto my eldest and loveing son John Furrer the land together with the improvements whereon I now live only that I first order the plantation to be valued by three freeholders and the valuation to be divided equally among each and every of my childer and after he the said John Furrer have his share of the valuation allowed to him he is to pay to the rest of my childer their shares of the valuation as they come of ages.

Item. I give devise and bequeth unto my second and loveing son Paul Furrer . . . lying between my lands and Paul Berring . . . I first order that the land be valued by three freeholders and the valuation to be divided equally among each and every of my childer and after the said Paul Furrer having his share of the valuation allowed to him he is to pay the rest of my childer their shares of the valuation as they come of ages.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Item. I give and bequeth unto my loveing wife the third part of my personal estate only that I order that all my goods and chattels be sold at public auction and eaqually devided among each and every of my childering after my wife has her third.
In testament where of I the testator Henry Forrer have hereunto set my hand and seal of and for my last will and testament and I do here by nominate and appoint my loveing wife Rossena Roffor and my trusty friend Valentine Weaver the sole executors of this my last will and testament the day and year above written.

Heinrich Furrer

Signed sealed and published by the testator as and for his last will and testament. In the presence of us who subscribed as witnesses

John Phifer
Paul Barringer
Valentine Weaver

Heinrich signed the will with his own hand in Germanic script. John was 17 and Paul was 15 when the will was drafted and were the only children to be considered "of age" at the time. Heinrich needed to insure that his plantation would continue, that his survivors would have a living, and that the land would remain in his family. So he willed the original homestead and tract of land to his eldest son John. His additional tract of land between his original homestead and Paul Barringer's land, he willed to his second son Paul.

Being an extremely fair man, he made equal provisions for all of his children. He charged John and Paul to pay an equal valuation of the property that they received to each and every child as they came of age. He willed no land to his wife. Instead, he directed that his personal estate be sold at auction and 1/3 of the value be given to her, the remaining 2/3 of the value to be divided equally among all nine of his children. As the provisions of his will indicate, Heinrich Furrer was an intelligent, fair-minded, yet pragmatic man.

On the back of this original will in John Phifer's handwriting is a curious entry that appears to be an afterthought of the will:

Be it known unto all men by these present that I Henry Forrer of Mecklenburg County and Province of North Carolina having made this my last will and testament in writing bearing date the twenty second of September one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine I the said Henry Forrer do by these presents contained in this codicil confirm and declare this my last will and testament and do give and bequeth unto my loveing wife Rossena Forrer one Negro man named Peter and a Negro woman named Dina during all the time she does remain a widow or keep single and in case she should get married . . . by such sale is to be devided eaqually among all of my childering and she is

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

likewise to have her third of the same and my will and meaning is that this codicil or schedule be part and parcel of my last will and testament and that all things therein contained and mentioned by faithfully performed in as full and ample a manner in every respect as if the same were so declared and set down in my said will in witness there of I the said Henry Furr have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty sixth day of September one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine.

Heinrich Furr

Witness:

John Phifer

Paul Barringer

Valentine Weaver

Heinrich also signed this provision in his own hand, again in Germanic script. A very short time later, Heinrich Furrer, only 38 years of age, died having found the American dream, lost it, and found it again. He was laid to rest in his own beloved ground on the north bank of Dutch Buffalo Creek near the Teeter Bridge only a few miles from Cold Water Creek. His grave was marked with a three-foot long slab of natural granite stone. In the stone was scratched the date "1779." Russena did indeed keep single for the remainder of her days, living with her eldest son, John, in the original family home when she died. She was buried at her husband's side, and her grave was marked with a smaller granite stone, the writing on which has become unintelligible.

In 1954, the descendants of Heinrich and Russena Furrer erected a monument in their honor near their original graves.

OUR FIRST FAMILY

The children of Heinrich and Russena were the first family of Furrers born in America. They were also the first to go by the name of "Furr."

The Furrer family held to a tradition of naming children not only after their fathers as we do, but after their uncles, cousins, or even brothers as well. This, in combination with large families, made it common for a Henry to have sons named Henry, Paul, and John, and a John to have sons named John, Henry, and Paul, and a Paul to have sons named Paul, John, and Henry.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

In fact, all of the names of our first family were used throughout the early generations of Furr's so repeatedly that in order to avoid the obvious confusion, I have designated the "I" to each of the children of Heinrich and Russena.

JOHN I (1752 - 1827)

Came to North Carolina with his parents in 1758 when he was six years old. He inherited the original Furrer homestead on Dutch Buffalo Creek in 1769 when he was only 17. He continued working it and expanded the plantation right away. He was a religious man of the Lutheran faith. John I married in the mid 1770's. His first wife died after delivering him two sons: Henry, born in May of 1777 and John, born in March of 1779. He then married Catherine Sivilly in 1783. They had six children: Rachael, Polly, George, Sally, Tobias, and Jacob. His first two sons and his first daughter intermarried with the Stallings family. On April 18, 1796, he paid seven pounds and two shillings for lot #2 in the southwest square of Concord, North Carolina. He owned 314 acres in Cabarrus County and 826 acres in Stanly County. He was a very good planter. When he was 75 years old, he was poisoned by a servant. Since he left no will, his land was divided among his children by court ruling. He was buried in what was to become the Furrer graveyard, near the John Teeter farm. A slate rock stone with no inscription marks his grave.

PAUL I (1754 - 1837)

Also came to North Carolina with his parents in 1758. He was four years old at the time. Paul I inherited his land in 1769 when he was only 15 years old. He identified this land in his own will as the land "I hired of my father." He was also known as "Barefoot Paul" and by later generations as "Paul of All." He married young, but his first wife died shortly thereafter. His second wife was Mary Stutts whom he married in 1774. Paul I and his wife, Mary, were both very industrious. He was known as a man of great energy and good judgment, and she was known for her strong, forceful personality. They were Lutherans by faith, farmers by trade and Democratic in political matters. They reared a family of 11 children: Paul, Henry, Leonard, Jacob, Daniel, Noah, Rosena, Catherine, Polly, Sally and Elizabeth. Paul I wrote his will two years before his death at the age 83. At this time, he owned 23 slaves, 1,342 acres of land, and a large amount of cash. Mary outlived him by 11 years before dying at the age of 85. She had obtained property of her own and, therefore, she also left a will. This was very rare in that day and age. They are both buried on a one-acre plot surrounded by a stone wall on her estate, less than one mile from Heinrich and Russena's graves on Dutch Buffalo Creek.

LEONARD I (1758 - 1835)

Was the first Furrer born in North Carolina. Since he was born at the same time his family arrived at Cold Water Creek, his infancy may have been a major factor in his father's decision to remain there. With this in mind, it is ironic to note that all but one of his children left North Carolina to settle elsewhere, and in later life he himself moved to Mississippi. Leonard I was only 11 years old when his father died in

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

1769. Although he received an equal value of the estate, he did not inherit any land. He purchased land in Moore County and farmed it. He married Elizabeth Stutts, sister of Paul I's second wife, Mary Stutts. They had eight children: Leonard, Elizabeth, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Christian, Isham, and Mary. While Leonard II remained in North Carolina, Paul left for Georgia, and the rest of the children moved to Mississippi. Sometime after 1810, Leonard I moved to Mississippi where he died at the age of 77. He was buried in Copiah County near Allen, Mississippi.

HENRY I (1762 - 1851)

Was born the same year his father received the land grant from King George of England, through the Governor of the Province of North Carolina, Arthur Dobbs. Henry I was only seven years old when his father died in 1769. He spent his formative years on the family plantation. He liked to spend time around the old Bost's Mill. He grew up to be a energetic young man with a vigorous personality. Henry I was an ardent patriot, and on May 1, 1779, joined the Continental Army, giving his age as 21 and his birth date as 1758. He was, of course, only 17 years old at the time. He enlisted in Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, and served as a Private in Captain Carrigan's Company, a part of Colonel McDowell's Regiment. He was then reassigned to Colonel Malmedy and fought in several skirmishes. In August of 1779, he was discharged. On November 4, 1779, it was ordered by the Court that Henry Furr, the orphan of Heinrich Furrer, be bound to Conrad Bream for two years and ten months to learn the trade of a turner and a spinning wheel maker. The master was to provide a set of tools for his apprentice. The trade of a turner was not for Henry I, so in March of 1780 he broke his bond with Conrad Bream and re-enlisted in the Army. He was promoted to Sergeant and served for four months with Captain Peter Faust's Company, Colonel Locke's North Carolina Regiment. The Company stood guard duty in Salisbury. In July of 1780, Henry I re-enlisted again in Captain Craig's Company of Cavalry. He joined to aid in chasing Tories out of the county. This assignment lasted two weeks. He then returned and served as a minuteman in Captain Faust's Company again. For a period of three months, he took part in scouting parties, being away from Salisbury for two weeks at a time. He was discharged for the last time in April 1781.

Shortly after his discharge from the Army, Henry I married Catherine Wiser in Salisbury. They had eight children: Elizabeth, John, Rachael, Rosena, Sophia, Henry, Daniel, and Tobias. Two of his daughters intermarried with the Eagle family. On April 18, 1796, he paid seven pounds and two shillings for lot #2 in the northeast square of Concord, North Carolina. He sold this lot on September 14, 1797 for 18 pounds. Henry I was a family man. In 1794, he became guardian for Henry, the orphan of his brother Jacob. In 1796, he became guardian for Paul and Solomon, orphans of his sister Catherine. In 1798, he became guardian for George, a third orphan of his sister Catherine. In all, he reared 13 children, nine sons and daughters and four nephews. In 1783, he was the bondsman for his sister Mary's wedding.

Henry I was also a great civic leader and a fluent speaker. At one Fourth of July celebration, he was called upon to give an oration. His wife Catherine Wiser died after their children were grown. Not one to live alone, Henry I married Catherine Goodman in September of 1826. He was 64 years old at the time and she was 32. He was exactly twice her age; however, he was still a vibrant man because the next year Catherine gave birth to a daughter whom they named Elizabeth Caroline after his first daughter who had died sometime before 1810. In 1834, they had another child, a son this time whom they named Paul M. On November 19, 1832, at the age of 70, Henry I applied for and received a pension for his service during the Revolutionary War. He wrote his will on February 2, 1846 when he was 84 years old. He

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

willed his entire fortune of \$200 to the heirs of his second son and namesake. His first son, John, died in 1837. Henry I was the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War living in Cabarrus County. He was virtually penniless and living off his pension. His widow, Catherine, only 57 years old at his death, continued to receive his pension after she reached age 60. On December 21, 1851 this dynamic maverick of a man, who did so much for his family and fellow countrymen, died at the age of 89.

JACOB I (1763 - 1794)

Was only six years old when his father died. He grew up on the family plantation, married Catherine Mitchell, and had four children: Mary, Elizabeth, Rosina, and Henry. However, he did not enjoy the longevity that some of his brothers did. He died at the age of 31. The court ordered that his orphan, Henry, be hired to his uncle, Henry I, until reaching the age of 21.

MARY I (1764 - 1800)

Was five years old at the time of her father's death. She married Martin Rindleman in 1783 and had two children: John and Henry. She died at the age of 36. Martin then married Experience Harris and moved to Illinois in 1830.

NOTE: The above information is questionable as it conflicts with information in both the Furr genealogy database and the Randleman/Rintleman genealogy database... Jeff Engle)

CATHERINE I (1765 - 1797)

Was four years old when her father died. She married John Aaronhart and bore him six sons: Paul, Solomon, John, George, Peter, and James. John Aaronhart died in 1795. Catherine died two years later at the age of 32. Henry I became guardian of their first two sons, Paul and Solomon, in August of 1796. Tobias I became guardian of the other four sons in August of 1797, and Adam I became the administrator of the estate in 1798. In 1797, Tobias I died and Henry I became guardian of George and Moses Brown became guardian of John, Peter, and James.

TOBIAS I (1766 - 1797)

Was three years old at the time of his father's death. He lived and died in Rowan County, North Carolina. He married Barbara Smith in Salisbury in 1790 and had three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth, and Louisa. In 1797, he became the guardian of four of his deceased sister Catherine I's sons. However, he died the same year at the age of 31. Tobias I is buried in an unmarked grave in St. John's Cemetery in Salisbury. His widow, Barbara, then married Jerimiah Brown who was made guardian to her three daughters. His brother, Moses, became

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

guardian to three of Catherine I's sons. Henry I took the other son. All three daughters of Tobias I and Barbara Smith married merchants in Salisbury.

ADAM I (1767 - ?)

Was an infant when his father died. He was the last of the nine children of Heinrich and Russena Furrer. The only thing that is known about him is that he became administrator of his deceased sister Catherine's estate in 1798. There is no record of his marriage, children, or death. It is speculated that he was unmarried and died at an early age as did four of his brothers and sisters.

OUR MISCONCEPTIONS

Information concerning our family's past was handed down from generation to generation, mostly by word of mouth. This condition fostered several misconceptions. However, in the light of the following documents some of these misconceptions can be clarified at last.

Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to the American Colonies, compiled and edited by Albert B. Faust and Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1968 (Located in the Library of Congress, Washington, DC).

The original land grant from Arthur Dobbs to Henry Furr in 1762 (Located in the Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC).

The original will of Heinrich Furrer in 1769 (Located in the Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC).

There is a tradition that the name Furr was once spelled "Fehr" or "Furh" or "Efar." This misconception came about because everyone knew that our ancestor's name had been changed. But after several generations, very few people could recall what it used to be. The *Lists of Swiss Immigrants* and the *Will of Heinrich Furrer* show very clearly that our name was originally spelled "Furrer."

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

The Furr coat of arms has been represented by some sources as "a tree with green leaves on a white shield." This misconception arose from using the erroneous name of "Efar" to research the coat of arms. "Efar" is a Welsh name. The coat of arms of the "Furrer" name is "a blue shield with a gold fleur-de-lis resting on a green three-pointed mound." It is significant to note that at one time Switzerland was occupied by the French, and that French is still one of their four national languages. This accounts for the fleur-de-lis on our coat of arms. In fact, the *Armorial General* and its supplementary illustrations by J.B. Rietstap (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1965) shows three Furrer coat of arms from Switzerland: the one discussed above from the city of Winterthur in the Canton of Zurich, a second from Winterthur depicting a shoe or boot pierced by an arrow, and a third from Sion in the Canton of Valais depicting an anchor with two stars. The *Dictionnaire Historique & Biographique de la Suisse* discussed in the next section contains two additional Swiss Furrer coats of arms. One is from the Canton of Berne depicting a blue field crossed with gold accompanied by three stars. Another is from the Canton of Uri chiefly of blue with three stars and six rays of gold depicting two bears supporting a fir tree and holding swords.

There is a widespread misconception that the Furrs are of German origin. This probably came about because Heinrich wrote in German script and spoke Swiss-German, which is the native language of the Canton where he was born. Russena was probably of German heritage. It is obvious from the *Lists of Swiss Immigrants* that our origin is Swiss.

There has been some confusion over which Heinrich Furrer, the one born in 1691, or the one born in 1731, first settled in North Carolina. The Heinrich born in 1691 would have had to sire six children while he was in his seventies to qualify. Heinrich, born in 1727 to Leonhard Furrer and Babelj Zuppinger was certainly the man who founded the Furr family in North Carolina and other states and wrote his will in 1769.

There is a tradition that two brothers from Pennsylvania founded the Furr family in North Carolina. This misconception probably came about because two brothers, John and Paul, came to North Carolina with their parents, Heinrich and Russena, who were on their way to Pennsylvania. There is only one land grant on record to one man, and that is Heinrich Furrer. However, according to a letter from the Swiss Record Office of the County of Zurich dated December 23, 1987 to Mary Ann Plumeri of Las Vegas, Nevada, Heinrich and his family arrived on the ship *Jamaica Gallery* in Philadelphia and were sworn in on February 7, 1739 together with his brother, Hans Rudolff.

There is a story that Heinrich Furrer settled in several places in North Carolina before the Cold Water, Dutch Buffalo Creek areas. This error came about because the name of the County changed from Anson to Mecklenburg to Cabarrus.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

However, the land did not change. The land that Heinrich first settled in 1758 was the same land that he was granted in 1762, and the same land on which he died in 1769.

There is a popular tradition that Henry I was born on board ship during his family's voyage to America. This misconception originated when Henry I lied about his age so he could join the Continental Army. He said he was born in 1758, which was the same date the Furrers arrived in North Carolina. However, he was actually born in 1762, and the *Lists of Swiss Immigrants* shows that the Furrers sailed for America 19 years before that date.

SOURCES OF FURR GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

In addition to the genealogical sources discussed in the previous section, the following documents also contain information about the Furr(er) family.

History of the Widenhouse, Furr, Dry, Stallings, Teeter, and Tucker Families, Reverend William Thomas Albright, privately published in Greensboro, North Carolina, 1950.

Supplement to the History of the Widenhouse, Furr, Dry, Stallings, Teeter, and Tucker Families, Reverend William Thomas Albright, privately published in Greensboro, North Carolina, 1956.

The Stutts Families and their Descent from Jacob Stutts of Moore County, Katherine Shields Melvin, privately published by Fred McLeod of Dudley, North Carolina, not dated.

The McLarty Family of Kintyre, Scotland and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and Their Descendants, compiled by Adelaide McLarty, Charlotte, North Carolina: Crabtree Press, Inc, 1974.

The *Dictionnaire Historique & Biographique de la Suisse*, published in 1926 by the Administration du Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse, Place Paiget, Switzerland, includes listings for several Furrer families on pages 291-293.

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Unfortunately this book is written in Swiss French. First names of Furrers mentioned in this book include Heinrich, Leonhard, Tobias, and Jakob. The parts I have been able to translate so far indicate the following: "**Furrer**. Name of a family widespread in the Swiss allemande, particularly in the cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Unterwald, Uri, Valais, and Zurich. This name derives from *Furre*, also widespread."

Portions of the original document have been omitted due to space and relevancy. For full text go to <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Estates/5554/story.html>.

Godown Family Information

Mark had the occupation of Carpenter in the 1860 census records.

Richard Godown's web page at www.uftree.com in the family web pages under 'g' has the following:

These are the descendants of the Goedowne (Godon, Godown, Godowns) family. Goedowne was the prominent spelling for the family while they were living in England. The name has been found to have a number of possible spellings: Godonet, Godinot, or Godinet, all coming from the French Huguenots. Godon is found in Amsterdam. Godown, Godowne, Gordown, and Godowns are spellings found here in the US and in England we find Goedowne, Goodowne, Godowne, and Godown. It appears that the family was one of thousands that fled France in the late 1500's or early 1600's during the religious persecutions namely the massacre know as St. Bartholomew. It is hinted by some researchers that the family may have been from Nantes.

39 Goedowne family records have been found that place the family in Spitalfields, London, in and around the Stepney parish. In a search of the English parish registers for London, England is found the marriage of Jacob and Luce in 1627, John and Susan in 1627, and Abraham and Elizabeth in 1640, and the christening of 28 Goedowne children. From this information, the Godown(e) family could have lived in England for at least 50 years.

We are assuming that these three are brothers and are the ones referenced in some early research done in South Carolina by Leon J Zeigler. In the Zeigler research we see the earliest documented Godown in the south is from a deed dated Feb 13, 1759, of which there was a Jacob Godown as the Justice of the Peace. This deed is recorded in Charleston SC. I have included some of the research on the Joiner (Joyner) family back to Malachi (Eugenia's , James Godowns wife's, grandfather) to show his death in the Civil War in the Georgia Battalion. This is a sad turn of events for me in that with the southern line of the family we have at least 4 documented Godown(s) fighting for the South and at least 3 for the North. There are least two Godown's that fought in the Rev. War, John Godown from Hunterdon Co., New Jersey and Jacob V Godown from Burke Co., Georgia.

From the original Jacob, John, and Abraham, there have been some guesses and speculation at relationships and dates. All the researched Godown family in the north seems to originate from the original settlement in Amwell, Hunterdon

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

County, New Jersey. The southern Godowns seen to originate from around the Charleston area and moving to the Jefferson Co. Georgia area near or at the end of the Rev. War. The "s" seems to have been added to the Godown name beginning with Jacob W Godowns, Jacob V's only son. The migration of the Godown's from England is further hinted at by looking at the Carlile family. A John Carlile married a Mary Goedowne in Stepney, England. Their daughter Mary, born in Stepney England, married Richard Haines Jr of Northamptonshire, England. Both Richard and Mary died in Evesham, Burlington Co, NJ.

A Mary Haines is recorded in the Colonial Census index as living in Evesham Twp in 1709. The Haines family were Quakers and looks like originally settled around the Virginia area. In looking at the WFA Colonial Census index, we find several Carlile's up the east coast from SC to NJ and Haines from NC to NH with the majority of each in NJ. Please until we have a good deal of this research done, don't take this as 100% accurate. This is a collection of the research of a number of Godown researchers: Albert W Godown (NJ/FL) (most of the researchers have referenced Albert's research); Marilyn L. Winton in her article "THE TALE OF TWO TRADITIONS," ; Dean Godown(CT); Authur Godown(NJ); Donna Evans(NJ); Leon Zeigler(GA); Peggy Ennis(CA); Doris Godown (Ohio); Donald Godown(Ohio); Ruth Godown(NJ); Huff Research(IA); Robert Godown(FL); Robert Zimmerman; Wilber Haines(Ca); Milton Rubincan Family Papers along with a lot of help from individuals just sending a note about their families. Of course there is and will be more discrepancies that I will attempt to make note on. We have done a lot in the short time I have been actively working on this starting December 1996. We still lack much detail in they top few generations and in a number of legs. Keep up the good work and keep the information coming.

Father of Jacob has not been proven but an Abraham came to London from Amsterdam several years before 1598.

Abraham Godon had the following child:

2. Jacob² Godon (Abraham¹) was born in Tournai, Belgium about 1580.

He married Marie Du Moulin London, England, about 1600. In the research done by Marilyn L. Winton, the work references this man and his wife as the parents of Abraham. According to this book, Jacob was in London by 1598 and was married about 1600. He was probably born in Tournai, in Belgium, (Flanders), near the border with France. He was in London by 1598, and had a brother, cousin or possibly father, named Abraham Godon, "came to London from Amsterdam" several years before that. Source: "THE TALE OF TWO TRADITIONS," by Marilyn L. Winton

Section 2 - Family History for Engle, Smithson, Horner, Furr, Randleman, Godown, Clapp Families

Based on the Ziegler research from South Carolina that begins by saying that "The original Godown's were Hugonaughts, and that after the massacre at Nantes, they migrated to England in the late 1500's. At that time they were thought to have carried the name Godinot or Godinet. They were silk producers and weavers by trade. In the late 1600's three brothers migrated to the states landing in (Charleston?) SC, where the name Godown was given to them. Two of the brothers stayed in the south (Jacob and John), while the third brother (Abraham) moved to New Jersey. It says it was probably Amwell County near Flemington." The research of the South Carolina branch was done by Leon J Zeigler over a period of ten years.. We still have no documentation on the Charleston settlement. There were 5 ships that were sent from England for this resettlement but only one ships passenger list has survived. Also there were marriages in England that can be traced to New Jersey. How and on which ship(s) the family actually came to America is yet to be discovered.

Another note: The dates recorded from the old parish records were from the old calendar dating. In the "old" dating the beginning of the next year was March 26th. This date was used up until 1752 when the current calender was universally accepted.

Jacob Godon had the following children:

- + 3 i. Unknown Father³ Godown (living status unknown).
- + 4 ii. Jacob Goedowne was born about 1607.
- + 5 iii. John Goedowne was born about 1607.

Jacob Godon and Marie Du Moulin had the following child:

- + 6 iv. Abraham Goedowne was born August 9, 1616.

Source: Richard Godown and Research. See end notes for Godown Register Report

Reports and Charts

[Click here to read the reports](#)