



BIOGRAPHY OF JOHAN SIMON CLAR

Clar

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Preface

Johan Clav
Simon



HE story of the life and background of Johan Simon Clar that is generally known is one which appeared in the small book published in 1908 by the Reverend D. M. Adams titled: A Brief History Of The Claar Congregation. In that book, as part of the biographical sketch of Frederick Claar, the following story about Frederick's father appears.

"Simon's father and mother died on the ocean while sailing from Germany to the United States, about the year 1765. Their bodies were deposited beneath the billows of the broad Atlantic, while Simon and his sister (whose first name I do not know) landed safely in Philadelphia, only to be sold as slaves under the British government. They never met each other afterwards."

"Simon served as a slave until he was twenty-one years of age. He then joined the American patriots in their struggle for independence. He was numbered with those who during the winter of 1777-'78 were encamped in Valley Forge, in cold comfortless huts, with little food and clothing. We have no account of his life for some time after the close of the war. Sometime prior to the year 1800, he lived in Bedford, Bedford County, Pennsylvania."

Thomas C. Imler, in his book, "They Planted A Tree In The Wilderness: Genealogy Of Dutch Corner, Bedford Co., PA" noted: "Frederick Claar was the son of Simon Claar (Klahr) and Margaret (Clay) who came to America when he was seven years old. His father and mother died on the boat of smallpox and were buried at sea."

Thomas Claar, in a genealogy that he constructed on the family of Simon Clar (handwritten, unpublished) made the following remarks on Simon and his wives: "Simon Claar came to America from Germany when he was seven years old in 1739. He first married Ann Margaret Clay (supposed) to be a sister of Henry Clay. His second wife was Eve Catherine. He died 1812 and is buried in Union Cem. at Bedford PA."

A final example of information that is available to researchers of the life of Johan Simon Clar comes from Merle J. Thomas in his published version of Archie Claar's genealogical notebooks. In a



preface, titled: "The Search For Simon Claar", Mr. Thomas noted: "From my own gleanings, "tradition" had it that Simon and his older sister Barbara, along with their parents, left Germany by ship sometime in the 1730s or 1740s, that the parents died enroute and were buried at sea, and that Simon and Barbara --as minors-- were "bound out" to separate families when they arrived in this country. They reportedly never saw each other again. Simon reportedly served in the Revolution, may have been with General Washington at Valley Forge, and was given a land grant in Bedford Co. in consideration of his military service. He is supposed to have been married twice: first to Anna Margaret (Anne Margareta/Margretha) Clay, subsequently to Eve Catharine (surname not known). Tradition has it that Anna Margaret was related to Henry Clay, although this hasn't been substantiated to my knowledge."

I decided to take on the task of trying to coordinate these previously published accounts together with a number of other bits of information I have been able to locate in order to clear up some basic misunderstandings and, hopefully, to create a definitive biography on my ancestor - Johan Simon Clar.

In the following, I will attempt to point out a few errors in the existing body of information that I quoted above. Later sections will contain information on the ancestry of Johan Simon and his first wife, the first couple of generations of descendants of Johan Simon, and the militia system in which he served during the Revolutionary War.

To begin, although the account presented by the Reverend Adams is beautifully phrased, there are few actual bones to hold the meat of it together. The date given for the Clar's journey to the new world in this account is 1765. The years during which ships carried men by the name of Clar (or any variation thereof) from Europe to America included: 1740, 1748, 1749, 1752 and 1754. This listing of dates coupled with the fact that Simon Klare is recorded in the 1762 Tax Assessment for Manhime Township, York County makes the date of 1765 for the initial journey unlikely.

The second problem that Reverend Adams' account presents to us is in regard to the source of his information. He noted that Simon and his sister had been sold as slaves, but he did not know that sister's name. If he had been using the advertisement that Barbara



7 placed in Christopher Sauer's newspaper in which she was trying to locate her brother, he would have easily had access to her name. The fact that Reverend Adams did not know Barbara's name points to the implication that he was not utilizing original sources, but instead was relying on relative's recollections about their ancestral heritage. If we accept that as being true, we then cannot, with total surety accept the rest of the account. The reference to 8 Simon's Valley Forge experience might or might not be correct and factual, not knowing the source of Reverend Adams' information.

Going next to Thomas C. Imler's reference, I must ask the question: How can we be sure that Johan Simon's parents died "of smallpox"? Might they have died instead of fever, or diphtheria, or typhus, or any other disease prevalent, and difficult to cure, at that time? Because Mr. Imler does not state his source of this reference, we cannot accept it wholeheartedly. If the information is correct, and came from a valid source, why weren't the names of the parents included in the reference? Why wasn't the name of the ship on which the Clar family journeyed included in the reference? It is possible that Mr. Imler chose the disease, smallpox, on a whim without any factual substantiation.

9 Thomas Claar's information matches, for the most part, with the other sources, but one point sticks out quite distinctly. He noted that Johan Simon's first wife, Ann Margaret (sic) Clay was "(supposed) to be a sister of Henry Clay". I attempted to verify this information, but found that the statesman, Henry Clay, did not have any sister, mother, or aunt of the name Anna Margaretha (or any variation of it). Like the notion that Johan Simon had endured the hardships of Valley Forge, this idea that his wife was related to Henry Clay appears to have come from fanciful conjecture rather than from factual reality. A search of the Wills in York County, 10 Pennsylvania revealed that Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr, of Hanover, Pennsylvania had a daughter named Anna Margaretha Klee who married Simon Clear. This connection to the German "Klee" family disproves any connection to the English "Clay" family from which Henry came.

Finally, with his preface to Archie Claar's genealogical notes, Merle Thomas pulled together a number of different references and "traditions" to document the life of Johan Simon Clar. Unfortunately, a few of his bits of information were based upon the already

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Simon

noted errors, whims and misunderstandings. Without citing the source of the information, Mr. Thomas noted that Simon reportedly served in the Revolution, etc.; that he may have been at Valley Forge, etc.; and that he was given a land grant in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He also noted that according to tradition Simon's first wife was related to Henry Clay. Although Mr. Thomas was able to bring together quite a number of references, the few that are pure speculation tend to detract from the validity of the others. It is difficult to accept a whole body of information if a portion of that body is known to be pure speculation and unsubstantiated.

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It was because of the prevalence of "traditional" stories as compared to factual data in regard to the history of Johan Simon Clar's life that I was motivated to produce this biography. The information I present in the following sections will be fully noted and those notes will refer the reader to an appendix section in which various original sources will be reproduced or transcribed. In the text any assumption I make will be noted as such and further explained in the footnote section.

I sincerely hope that this work will finally lay to rest some of the misunderstandings that have obscured the life history of my great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, Johan Simon Clar.



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OR many years, the only source of any information about Johan Simon Clar's entry into this country was an article/advertisement that his sister, Barbara, had placed in the newspaper published in Germantown, Pennsylvania by Christopher Sauer. In the issue that was published on 16 May, 1747 the following message appeared:

"Simon Klaar arrived in this country six years ago and was indentured as a servant. His sister Barbara became free two years ago and she seeks her brother."

From this single piece of information a number of assumptions have been made in the past. First, it has been assumed that there were only two children born to and brought to America by the Clar parents. The fact that Barbara did not request locating any other siblings besides Simon implies that they were the only two who entered into this country; and hence that they were the only two children born into that Clar family. A point not taken into account by researchers who have made this assumption is that it is possible that any other siblings might already have been reunited with their sister Barbara, and that Simon was the only one left unaccounted for.

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Secondly, the assumption has been made that Barbara was older than her brother Johan Simon. The only possible explanation I can think of for this assumption to have been made would lie in the fact that Barbara's advertisement states that she "became free two years ago". It is possible that a previous researcher might have inferred that Simon was not freed at the same time as Barbara - that she had waited two years before placing her message in the paper because she assumed that he would only then be of age to become free like she had been two years previous - and thus she was to be considered older than he. It is generally, though incorrectly, assumed that indentured servants had to endure their servitude until they reached the age of twenty-one. The word "indentured" comes from the legal term: indenture. An indenture is any deed in which there are two or more parties involved, each of which agrees to some particular transaction. (Each party's portion of the legal document was "indented" to separate it from the rest of the docu-

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ment.) The period of indentured servitude varied from individual to individual. Therefore, to assume that Barbara was older than Johan Simon simply because she noted that she had gained her freedom prior to when she placed her ad in Sauer's newspaper is very risky. In view of the fact that up to this point no researcher has been able to give a definite, factual date for either Johan Simon's or Barbara's birth, there is no possible means to name one or the other as the eldest if based only on this information.

Thirdly, the assumption has been made that the Clars entered into this country around the year 1740. This assumption can be traced also to Barbara's ad because she mentioned, in the year of 1747, that her brother arrived six years previous - or 1741. This is one assumption that can indeed be made by simple arithmetic. The thing to keep in mind, though, when using this "six years earlier than 1747" method of estimating the arrival date is that the advertisement appeared in May of 1747. Few ships arrived at the port of Philadelphia during the early half of the year in either 1740 or 1741 (nor, for that matter, during any year practically). Barbara's statement of "six years" should be taken as an estimate rather than a direct measure of time prior to May 16, 1747.

Fourthly, the assumption has been made that the parents of the two children would have died at sea during the voyage. This is undoubtedly correct. The primary reason for children to be made indentured servants within the new world was because their parents had died at sea. The master of the ship would take possession of the orphaned children and sell them into indentured servitude when the ship arrived in port. An older individual who could not pay for his or her passage might be induced to enter into an agreement of indentured servitude in order to make such payment, but minor children did not have the legal standing to make such agreements. Therefore when a minor was orphaned enroute the master of the ship would become the legal guardian, so to speak, and would make some money on the side by selling the children into this form of slavery.

The foregoing, then, explain some of the origins of the so-called "traditional stories" about Johan Simon Clar. Unfortunately the assumptions, such as that the parents died of smallpox, in particular, cannot be derived from Barbara's newspaper article. From what factual information these fanciful traditions arose could only be explained by their original authors.



Johan Simon Clar

Clar Lineage

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Simon

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JOHAN Simon Clar's paternal grandfather was Balthasar Clar. Originally a resident of Canton Bern in Switzerland, Balthasar Clar moved to the vicinity of Mimbach, Germany (from which Johan Simon would travel to America).

Canton Bern encompasses the northwestern portion of the country of Switzerland including the area surrounding Lakes Neuchatel and Biel - to the east of which lies the city of Bern. The Rhine River has one of its many tributaries leading from these lakes in the Jura Mountains which separate Switzerland from France. Flowing northward into Germany, the Rhine passes the west side of the Black Forest and the present-day state of Baden-Württemberg before entering the state of Rheinland-Pfalz (or, in English, the Rhineland-Palatinate). To the west of this region lies the state of Saarland in Germany and the countries of Belgium and Luxembourg. During the period of time following the Thirty Years' War (1618 - 1648) until and during the period of greatest emigration in the 1720s to 1750s, the lands in which the town of Mimbach lay were known as the Duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken.

The largest town in this particular region of the Palatinate, Zweibrücken sits on the Schwarzb, a tributary of the Mosel River. Just to the west of Zweibrücken lay the small farming town of Mimbach. In the period following the Thirty Years' War there had been a large migration of Swiss, especially of the Amish-Mennonite faith, from Canton Bern to the Palatinate. A number of families made their way to Mimbach.

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Whether Balthasar Clar was a member of the Amish-Mennonite community in Switzerland is not known. He might have been, instead, a member of the Reformed Church because it is in the records of that faith that we find a reference to the Clar family. We can, at this time, only surmise why Balthasar left Switzerland - the known Amish Mennonite migration being only one possibility.

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Balthasar Clar's birthdate and the names of his parents are not known. Records from the town of Mimbach when he married his second wife told that Balthasar Clar "Helvetius Berner gebiets" (i.e. of the region of Canton Bern, Switzerland), "now inhabitant at Mimbach" was a widower in 1698. Whether Balthasar Clar had moved to Mimbach

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prior to or after his first wife's death is not known. That first wife's name, likewise, is not known.

On the 14th of January, 1698 Balthasar Clar married a woman by the name of Elisabetha. She was a widow of the late Barthel Wolf. Her maiden surname is not known. From this union was born at least one son - Jacob Clar. Jacob was baptised on 23 November, 1698 at the Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Church.

Jacob Clar married Anna Maria _____ at some time prior to the year 1727. Their first child, Johan Michael Clar was born at the beginning of the year and baptised on 09 February, 1727. Next to be born was Maria Louisa, baptised on 04 September, 1730. The third child to be born to Jacob and Anna Maria Clar was their son, Johan Simon Clar. His baptism was performed, according to the Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Church records, on the 12th of December in the year 1732. The fourth child to be born into the Clar family would have been Barbara who was baptised 20 February, 1735. Wilhelm was the next child; he was baptised on 07 July, 1737. The last, and sixth, child to be born to Jacob and Anna Maria Clar was a son, born just before the family decided to move to America. Nickel Clar was baptised on 19 July, 1739.

The records available do not mention Jacob Clar's profession. It is possible that he was a farmer. Usually, unless a person's career is something unique or in whatever way more specialized than farmer it would not be recorded in public documents because of the fact that the majority of men farmed for their living. Nothing else is known of the life of Jacob Clar, nor of his family until the year 1740 when he was recorded in the Zweibrücken Manumissions Protocoll.

In the year 1740 the governmental forces in the Palatinate issued a decree regarding the Amish-Mennonites then residing within that territory. This decree was intended to restrict the number of households. It was proclaimed that two hundred Amish-Mennonite families would be permitted to remain, but all the rest would have to emigrate. This, and other decrees in the past, both in Germany and in Switzerland, had served the purpose of keeping the number of residents low in the areas in which they were issued. It is possible that although the Clar family had baptised their children in the Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Church, they might have been associated with the Amish-Mennonites. Even though they might not have, themselves, been Amish-Mennonite, they might have disliked the



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restrictive decree - and possibly mistrusted the governmental body which issued it. But this is all speculation so many years removed from the actual event. What is known is that Jacob Clar of Mimbach applied to the overlords of the Zweibrücken region of the Palatinate for permission to leave Germany to travel to America. All persons who applied for manumission from the Zweibrücken region were listed in this protocoll (between the years 1724 and 1749). This is not to say that all members of the family were registered to leave. In many cases only the head of the household would apply, but the rest of the family would secretly leave. Because they are not all listed in the protocoll - because Jacob's wife, Anna Maria was not even listed with him - we can not make any definite statement of how many, or if all the children left Germany. There is always the possibility that some of the older children might have desired to stay in Germany (to reside with relatives or friends). There is also the possibility that Jacob and Anna Maria Clar might have left their children (other than Johan Simon and Barbara) with relatives with the intention of returning for them in a year or two. That is very possible, but rather improbable in view of the fact that the children were all under the age of thirteen when the journey was begun.

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Until such time arrives that lists of passengers embarking onto the ships in Europe are discovered, we can not know which ship the Clar family would have traveled on. The lists that are available to researchers at this time are those which the ships' captains made when the passengers disembarked in America. Because the immigrants were required to pledge allegiance to the King of Britain, if they wished to disembark, the males who were of legal age were required to sign (or make their mark) a record book. If they refused to pledge allegiance to their new monarch in these English colonies they were simply not allowed to disembark - they would be returned to Europe from whence they had come (and they would be required to pay for that return passage). In fact, there are often upwards of three lists which researchers may utilize to locate the individuals who arrived in the ports of America. The first list was one filled out by the master or captain of the ship which contained the names of all male passengers over the age of sixteen. In some cases, these "captain's lists" included the names of all passengers, male and/or female. The second list was the one which

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the males signed to pledge their allegiance to the King of England and the colonies. The third list was an autograph duplicate of the second list of allegiances. If any passenger (males only) was sick or dead upon arrival at port in America, their name and condition was recorded in the Captain's List. Unfortunately, if the individual died while at sea, they were not included in the lists at all. Their bodies were consigned to the waves, their minor children were consigned to the possession of the captain, and no record of them was made in any ship's passenger listing. Such was the case of the Clar family. Whether Jacob and his wife, Anna Maria died of smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria or any other deadly disease of that era will never be known because those types of records, and even the record of their passage was never recorded. It is also quite possible that, if the whole family of two parents and six children had indeed left Germany together, not only the parents but some of the other children might have died enroute. Of course that cannot be known either because the children would not be recorded in any case when the ship arrived at port - whether they were alive or not. It would, though, explain why Barbara was searching only for Johan Simon in her advertisement in 1747.

We cannot, at this time, even begin to imagine the fear and apprehension that Johan Simon and his sister Barbara might have been feeling when the ship arrived at the port. Their parents were gone and their German relatives were a world away. They were about to be separated - even though they might not have even been aware of that prospect for their future when the ship was arriving at dock. Some of the other passengers on that ship might have tried to explain to the eight-year-old boy and five-year-old girl what was soon to happen to them. Or maybe no one really even tried to comfort the two children. Stories that have filtered down through the ages to us which tell of the journeys of the immigrants all speak of hardships experienced in those passages. It is possible that those stories are exaggerations of the actual experiences - but it is equally possible that they do not even begin to tell the half of what really occurred. We can only imagine how we would personally feel leaving our homes and our loved ones, and in the process losing our parents to sickness. Suddenly happy dreams would be changed to anxious nightmares. What could Johan Simon Clar do about his sit-



Johan Simon Clar

uation? In the end, all he, or anyone, could do was to endure his misfortune and attempt to survive in this new land.

There are no records which tell of Johan Simon's life as an indentured servant in the Province of Pennsylvania in the 1740s and 1750s. In fact, although most of the ships which came to America at that time arrived at the port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, we have no way of knowing if Johan Simon was indentured to a family in the Province of Pennsylvania. He might have wound up in some other colony. The usual method of tracking down an indentured servant's whereabouts is to locate a newspaper advertisement in which a master is looking for a runaway. If the servant, though, did not run away, there would not be any such references to him or her in the newspapers of the time. We are indeed fortunate to have the item that Barbara placed in Christopher Sauer's newspaper. If Barbara had not placed the advertisement in that paper, we would not have proof that Johan Simon spent any of his life in indentured servitude because no other evidence has yet been found to that effect.

In the same way that we do not know anything about Johan Simon's life during the period that he was an indentured servant, we likewise do not have documentation on when he was released from that life. His marriage to Anna Margaretha Klee would have taken place in the early 1750s, so we might assume that he gained his freedom prior to that date.

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Johan Klar
Simon

Klee Lineage

Johan Klar
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ORTH of the town of Mimbach, in the Pfalz, or Palatinate region of Germany lay the towns of Konken and Rehweiler. It was in this region north of where the Clar family resided that the ancestors and family of Anna Margaretha Klee resided prior to their journey to America.

29 Hans Adam Braun was born some time in the early 1600s and resided at Schöllweiler. His wife's name is not known at this time. The only known children of Hans Adam, Sr was his son, Hans Adam Braun, Jr. This son's birthdate is not known.

30 At the town of Cusell, in the year 1667, Hans Adam Braun, Jr married Margaretha Salome Heyl, the daughter of Simon Heyl of the town of Reichardtsweyler. Simon Heyl was deceased at the time of
31 the marriage of his daughter to Hans Adam Braun, Jr.

32 Before her death on the 6th of February, 1714 Margaretha Salome bore at least two daughters to Hans Adam, Jr. Anna Margaretha's birthdate is not known. Her sister, Anna Elisabetha Braun was born in the year 1670. She was baptised on December 5, 1670.

33 Hans Adam Klee was born in the early 1600s. He married Anna Margaretha _____ and they resided at the town of Heimbach, which is to the north of Konken, in the Pfalz region. Hans Adam Klee and
34 his wife Anna Margaretha bore at least one child, a son they named Johann Nicolaus Klee. Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr was born prior to 1663 in the vicinity of Konken. He would be found in public records residing in the town of Rehweiler in later years. Hans Adam Klee died some time before 1725, the year that his wife died.
35 Anna Margaretha Klee was buried near the town of Quirnbach on the 6th of Decmeber, 1725.

36 Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr was married twice before he met and married Anna Elisabetha Braun in 1699. The names of his first two wives are not known at this time, but it is known that he married first in 1686 and next, some nine years later, in 1695. Whether any children were born to Johann Nicolaus' first two wives is not known.

October is the month in which the people of Germany, especially the peasant farmers, such as were the Brauns and Klees, celebrate



their harvest festivals. On the 19th of that month, in the year 1699, Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr married Anna Elisabetha Braun. At least three children would have been born to this union.

Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr (who would be recorded on a ship's passenger list when he sailed to America as: Johann Nickel Klee) was baptised on 5 February, 1706 at Konken in the Reformed Church there. One of his sponsors at the baptism was his aunt, Anna Margaretha Braun, a daughter of the late Hans Adam Braun, Jr.

A second son, Johan Theobald Klee was born circa 1712. At some time prior to 1735 Johan Theobald married Elisabetha Catharina and they bore a son, Johan Nickel Klee on September 11, 1735. In the year 1738 Johan Theobald Klee was recorded in the Zweibrücken Manumissions Protocoll as moving to America from the county of Lichtenberg.

Susanna Maria Agnes Klee was born circa 1714 to Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr and Anna Elisabetha. She married Johann Nicholas Fisher. Johann Nicholas Fisher arrived at the port of Philadelphia on September 9, 1738 on the ship Glasgow. He was in the company of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr and Johan Theobald Klee and their families.

Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr married Anna Catharina _____ prior to 1728. Their first child was Jacob. His birthdate is not known but he was born prior to his sister, Mary Catharine who was born on 26 February, 1729. The third child was Elizabeth Catharine. Anna Margaretha was the next to be born on 9 March, 1741. She was baptised on April 5, 1741. Catherine was born circa 1745. Johann Nicklaus was born circa 1752. The last child in this family was Michael Klee; his birthdate is not known.

As noted above, the family of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr emigrated from their home in Germany to live in America. When he applied for permission to leave, Johann Nicolaus was recorded as: "Nickel Klee moves to Carolina". The last four children, Anna Margaretha included, were born in America after their arrival in 1738. Anna Margaretha Klee's birth and baptism was recorded in the Conewago Reformed Church records in York County (in the portion that later would become Adams County, Pennsylvania).

Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr settled upon 200 acres of land in the York County township of Manheim. In the tax assessment of Manheim Township in the year 1762 a Nicholas Key is recorded along with a

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Simon
Clay

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Jacob Kleay. The spelling of the name for this Nicholas as: Keay is no doubt an error; Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr resided in Manheim Township during the year 1762, but no other variation of the name appears on the assessment record. (Another neighbor of the Klee family, as recorded on the assessment, was: Simon Klare.)

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In the year 1763 Johann Nicolaus Klee sold his lands in Manheim Township and moved to the town of Hanover. He purchased lot number 6 on Frederick Street and resided there until his death in the year 1776. Johann Nicolaus was buried on 26 September, 1776 according

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to the records of the Emanuel Reformed Church in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania. Although her deathdate is not known, Anna Catherine would have been living at the time of Johann Nicolaus' death because she is named in his Will that was probated on the 9th

52

of November, 1776 at the York County Court House. Prior to their demise, the Klee family would have been rather wealthy. The inventory filed in the York County Court House on the 2nd of December, 1776 revealed an estate amounting to £ 210.11.1 (or approximately \$44,800).

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The inventory, among other things of value, listed one "Neagro Man" valued at £35 (or approximately \$7,460). These approximations are based on the value of the gold Pound in the year 1796. The gold market fluctuates, and therefore these can only be approximations. The point to be made, though, is that Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr had amassed a sizeable estate before he died (one-fourth of which went to his daughter Anna Margaretha, wife of Johan Simon Clar).

Johan Clar
Simon

The Clar Family

Johan Clar
Simon



MANHEIM Township was one of the original townships laid out when the county of York was erected out of Lancaster County in 1749. Soon after York became a county, the township of Manheim was divided into two parts: Manheim and Heidelberg. Manheim bordered on the Province of Maryland to the south and on the township of Codorus to the east. To the north of the original township boundary lay Paradise Township and to the west lay Conewago Township, which would, in 1800, become part of

Adams County. When Manheim was divided in two, the northern portion became Heidelberg Township.

54 It was in Manheim Township that Johan Simon Clar first became listed as a taxpayer resident. In the year 1762 a Simon Klare was recorded as being taxed at the rate of 1:10 and assessed 2 shilling, 3 pence.

The exact whereabouts of Johan Simon Clar's homestead within Manheim Township is not known. The York County Court House holds no record of any purchase of land by Johan Simon Clar prior to the year 1777. Therefore we cannot track down this first homestead's location using a deed for the bearings. Johan Simon and whomever he obtained the land from must have enacted their deal without recording it in the court house.

55 On 6 February, 1777 Simon Clear is recorded as having purchased a tract of land in Berwick Township from Jacob Slagle. Berwick is a township in the present-day county of Adams. It lies to the west of Paradise Township in York County, and just to the northwest of Heidelberg. At the time of the 1762 tax assessment in which Johan Simon Clar was listed in Manheim Township, Jacob Slagle was listed in Barwick (sic) Township.

56 The Grantee Index of York County shows the transaction in which Johan Simon purchased the tract from Jacob Slagle, but after Johan Simon's name (in the grantee column) appears the word: Trus . This implies that Johan Simon Clar purchased the ground as a "trust" or as the "trustee" of that tract of land. A careful reading of the actual deed reveals the following passage: "Then to the use and behoof of George Slagle and David Slagle / the two younger sons of him the said Jacob Slagle by his late wife Catharine and to their

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heirs and assigns for ever as Tenants in Common but not as Joint Tenants ..." A "Joint Tenant" situation entails one in which more than one individual holds the rights to a tract of land; and in which, if one of those individuals predeceases the other(s) the whole estate goes to the survivor(s). On the other hand, a "Tenant in Common" situation entails one in which the individual(s) named as the tenant(s)-in-common hold the rights to the tract of land for the duration of their lives (or otherwise, if noted within the indenture) and they have the right to occupy the tract during the period of time noted (whether it be life or otherwise).

58

What the foregoing implies is that when Johan Simon Clar purchased one hundred and seventy-three acres of land in Berwick Township from Jacob Slagle, he probably did so only to help out a friend who was in need of ready cash. Allowing the Deed to be made out naming Jacob Slagle's sons as tenants-in-common implies that Johan Simon Clar had no intention of living on that particular tract.

At the time of the 1777 transaction with Jacob Slagle, Johan Simon Clar was residing in Hanover, within the township of Heidelberg. This would have been nearly twenty seven years after Heidelberg was formed out of the township of Manheim. We must recall that Johan Simon Clar was recorded in the 1762 tax assessment of Manheim Township, which was twelve years after Heidelberg split off of Manheim. If the time period that we find the Clar family first in Manheim Township, and then in Heidelberg Township was shorter, and closer to 1750 when the original township was divided - we might be able to explain the discrepancy between recorded residences more easily. As it is, without any land transaction existing to show Johan Simon's purchase of either the Manheim tract or the Hanover property, we cannot make a definitive statement about the location of the Clar household.

59

A Deed was filed in the York County Court House in the year 1793 between Thomas Lilly and Simon Clear. At the time of this transaction Johan Simon was living within Bedford County, Pennsylvania. The true date of the transaction, though, was 1778 while Johan Simon was a resident of Hanover in Heidelberg Township.

60

A certain tract of land containing ten thousand, five hundred and one acres lay in York County. Titled "Diggs's Choice", this tract of land had been part of the boundary dispute between the Province

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of Maryland and the Province of Pennsylvania. When the dispute was resolved, the land named for Edward Diggs became legally part of York County, Pennsylvania. William Diggs, an heir to a portion of the property, had sold a tract of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 26 perches to Johan Simon Clar in the year 1778. Whether this tract of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres lay within Heidelberg or Manheim Township is not clear. The transaction had not been recorded at the time. When Thomas Lilly purchased a portion of the estate from the descendants of Edward Diggs in 1782, the tract that Johan Simon had purchased some six years previous was included in Lilly's tract. It was not until the year 1793 that the situation was rectified with the recording of the correct ownership of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre tract by Johan Simon. By that time, as already noted, Johan Simon Clar was residing in Bedford County.

61 In the year 1787 John Eyler sold a tract of 32 acres and 138 perches in Manheim Township to Simon Klaar. This particular tract of 32 acres bordered on "a corner of the said Simon Klaars other lands". Now it should be noted that this tract, recorded as lying in Manheim Township, was sold to Johan Simon in the year 1787, a full thirty seven years after Heidelberg Township was formed. Either Johan Simon owned various tracts of land not necessarily joined to each other, but in various townships (during which time he resided in the town of Hanover), or his single tract of land might have straddled the Codorus Creek, which formed the natural boundary between the townships of Manheim and Heidelberg.

62 A year after the overdue recording of the Diggs's Choice transaction was completed, in 1794, Simon Claur sold 21 acres and 51 perches of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ acre tract to John Hinkle. This tract of land was recorded as "situate, lying and being in Heidelberg Township". The Claur/Hinkle Deed noted that this tract comprised a portion of "one other larger tract... lying contiguous thereto which John Eyler and his wife Susanna (did) ... sell unto the said Simon Claur".

Despite the fact that the last transaction points to the sale of only a portion of his lands (and that Johan Simon Clar may not have sold the remaining York County holdings when he died), it also confirmed the 1793 date of Johan Simon being a resident of Bedford County. The opening statements read "between Simon Claur late of Heidelberg Township in County of York and State of Pennsylvania, but now of Bedford County...". Previous researchers had merely noted



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A decorative signature of 'Johan Simon Clar' in a highly ornate, calligraphic script. The letters are thick and black, with elaborate flourishes and loops extending from the top and bottom of the letters. The signature is enclosed within a thin, black, hand-drawn oval border.

that Johan Simon was to be found a resident of Bedford County by the year 1800 (no doubt having access only to the 1796 tax assessment of Bedford borough).

The one thing that is still puzzling, after adding the Claur/Hinkle transaction to the collection of information, is that this last transaction noted the tract as lying in Heidelberg Township alongside John Eyler's lands, which had previously (in 1787) been recorded in Manheim Township. A simple answer to this problem could very well be that the court made an error on one or the other of the various Deeds recorded for Johan Simon's purchases and sale of lands in York County.

One last item to note is that Johan Simon Clar appeared in the 1779 tax assessment for Heidelberg Township, York County (as Simon Klar). In that record he is listed as owning "2 horse, 1 cattle". It is doubtful, though not completely improbable, that the Clar family was residing within the town of Hanover if they owned any cattle. It should be remembered that Johan Simon Clar's wife, Anna Margaretha Klee had received one-quarter of her father's estate when he passed on in the year 1776. Because of this inheritance, Johan Simon and his wife Anna Margaretha would not have been poor. Therefore it is also possible that the family resided within the town of Hanover while maintaining a farm in the country nearby.

At some time in the early 1750s Johan Simon Clar, the emigrant from Germany, married Anna Margaretha Klee, the first generation, American born, daughter of Johann Nicolaus Klee.

The exact date of Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha's marriage is not known because it does not appear on any of the public records of the churches in the region of Pennsylvania from which they appear to have come. As noted previously, Anna Margaretha Klee was born in York County, Pennsylvania in the year 1741 (a year, or less, after Johan Simon Clar entered the country at the age of eight years) and so there is no doubt that she never resided anywhere other than with her parents prior to her marriage. A check of all the records maintained in the Historical Society of York County reveal a complete lack of any church record regarding the marriage of Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha. The earliest record that even alludes to their marriage would be the 26 February, 1774 = 10 July, 1774 birth/baptismal record for their daughter, Elisabetha.

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Elisabetha Clar would have been the seventh child in the Clar family, and so her birth/baptismal record does not help in directly pinpointing Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha's marriage date. The first child born to the Clars is believed to have been Joseph Simon, born circa 1756. If his estimated birth date is accepted as factual, and Johan Simon would have married Anna Margaretha a year or two prior to the birth of Joseph Simon in 1756, then we can assume that she would have been thirteen or fourteen years of age at marriage; Johan Simon would have been about twenty-three or twenty-four. It is unfortunate that no better proof can be located to give us a definite date for their marriage, but it was common for couples to be married by itinerant preachers, whose records were lost over the years. That might have been the case with the Clars.

67

Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha Clar gave birth to at least twelve children over the course of their married life. (A thirteenth child - Samuel - would be born to Johan Simon and his second wife, Eva Catherine Lingenfelter.) The first child was Joseph Simon, born circa 1756. The second child was William, born circa 1758. Two years later, circa 1760, Jacob was born. The fourth child, another son, George Washington Clar, was born circa 1762. This fourth child was undoubtedly named for the hero of the recent French and Indian War. The fifth child was Anna Mariah, nicknamed Mary, who was born on 4 March, 1769. The next was Johan, or John, born on 29 November, 1769. Elisabetha, the seventh child was born 28 February, 1774. Susanna, the eighth child, was born in February of 1776. The ninth child, and sixth male, was Henry who was born on the 4th of December 1777. Sarah, commonly called Sally, was born circa 1778. Catherine the last daughter was born on 26 December, 1779. The twelfth child, Frederick, was born 30 October, 1780. All of these children would have been born in York County, Pennsylvania. Although none of them would have known their Clar grandparents, it is possible (in view of the fact that they lived in close proximity) that the first seven children would have known their Klee grandfather, Johann Nicolaus. They, and a couple of the younger children, would also have known their Klee grandmother, Anna Catherine, because she outlived Johann Nicolaus.

In order to determine what profession (other than military - which will be discussed later) Johan Simon Clar engaged in, we must

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search for bits and pieces of information in the available public and private records. It was not until the 1840 and 1850 U.S. Census records began to include them that occupations were listed for the heads-of-household (and later the other residents). Therefore, those types of public records are useless because Johan Simon Clar died in 1812. If we then refer to the few deeds available to us, we find Johan Simon recorded as a "sadler" in the Slagle-to-Clar deed of 1776 (see Appendix III). In the others he is recorded simply as "Yeoman" or farmer. A saddler was a person who made or repaired any sort of animal gear and trappings. How long he practiced at this profession cannot be known - the reference only appears that single time. In the various tax assessments that Johan Simon appeared in, no occupation is referenced. It appears that he might have farmed for a living (like the majority of German settlers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries). When no extraordinary occupation (such as saddler) is recorded on the tax assessment, the individual was more often than not a farmer, as Johan Simon Clar probably was.

There is one bit of information that should be discussed in regard to Johan Simon Clar's working life that comes from the inventory made of his estate when he died in the year 1812. The fifty-sixth entry reads: 1 set of comb makers tools.

During the colonial period of America's past, there was a profession known as the hornsmith. Individuals who worked with animal horns and tortoise shell made a number of items from the pliable (when soaked and boiled) material. The combmaker was a specialized hornsmith whose product was specifically combs for either human or animal use. Nowadays, animal's manes and tails are kept in order mostly by brushing them with metal or plastic brushes. In the years in which Johan Simon Clar lived, the horn comb was the principal implement used to groom animals (and humans).

From the hornsmith, the combmaker would obtain flattened horn sheets. The combmaker would then cut out the rectangular blank for the comb. The long edge of the blank would be placed in a vice and a fine saw would be used to cut parallel slits in the sheet in a pattern of two close slits separated by a wider space and so forth continuing along the entire length of the blank. The combmaker would then use a narrow chisel to remove the thinner of the alternating thick and thin "teeth". Knives, scrapers and similar tools were then employed to round the remaining teeth of the comb. After sanding the comb smooth, it would be polished with vinegar and rot-

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tenstone (a form of decomposed limestone used specifically for polishing).

69 Whether Johan Simon Clar was skilled in the craft of combmaking, and also whether he used that craft to obtain currency cannot be known. The fact that he possessed the tools for combmaking does not tell us if he knew how to use them, or if he did use them. They are merely something that we can make assumptions about. The fifty-ninth item recorded in the estate inventory reads: 4 hand waggon hubs & Saddlers bench. It is possible that it is from this reference that the idea that Johan Simon was a "saddler" arose, but as with the combmaker's tools, the simple fact that he owned the item does not prove, without question, that it was used by Johan Simon in a manner of a profession or career.

It is very probable that no matter what trade Johan Simon was skilled in, he no doubt learned it while serving his indentured servitude. Masters often had their servants taught a craft or trade in order that they would be more productive to the estate.

70 As noted previously, Johan Simon Clar's primary occupation was no doubt that of a farmer. While residing in York County he owned at least two horses and one cow. That is what he was taxed for in 1779. But that might not have been his entire collection of farm animals. The animals, and numbers of them, recorded in tax assessments are often quite a bit less than what actually was maintained by the individual. In the year 1811, the year before his death, 71 Johan Simon Clar was taxed in Bedford County, Pennsylvania for two horses and two cattle. When his estate was inventoried upon his death, it listed the following animals: five sheep, one sow with seven pigs, three large shoats (i.e. weaned young pigs), one cow, one sorrel horse, one white mear (sic) and one roan 2 year old colt. This menagerie of some twenty animals is a great difference from the four that he was assessed for only a couple months prior. The inventory also recorded one hogshead of flaxseed and one bushel of hempseed. A hogshead was a measure of liquid which equalled about 63 gallons and would have been roughly equivalent to eight bushels of dry flaxseed. Another item listed in the inventory was "15 hundred hay". It is hard to tell what measure was used for this item. The point to be made here is that from the items and animals that Johan Simon Clar had in his possession when he died we can assume that he made his living primarily from farming.

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The inventory of Johan Simon Clar's estate can be used to tell us more about the home life of the Clar family.

Johan Simon Clar did not sign his own name onto his Last Will and Testament; instead the court clerk signed it and Johan Simon made an (X) as his mark. In the body of the text of that Will it states: "being weak and sick in body..." and so we might assume that he was simply unable to write at that particular time and place. The estate inventory lists "1 Pewter Inkstand" along with "1 Dictionary, 1 English Bible, 1 Testament, 1 Dutch Hymn book and 8 Old books". From these items we might assume that at least some of the members of the Clar family were literate, if not all of them. Johan Simon and his wife might have used the dictionary to instruct their children. Another item listed in the estate inventory was: 1 slate. This without a doubt referred to a writing slate used for practice and it helps to reinforce the supposition that the Clar parents encouraged their family to be literate.

The Clar family owned many of the things that most eighteenth and early nineteenth century families owned. There was the spinning wheel and clockreel for the women and the various wood-working tools that the men would use. In the case of the Clar family, the inventory listed: "one waggon, one log chain, 1 logsled, 1 sled and also 1 sled chain". These were in addition to the usual axes, saws, and other hand tools. Whether Johan Simon used the waggon and sleds in an occupational way, or if he simply had accumulated them over the years cannot be known.

One last item to be mentioned provides a glimpse at the more mundane, but everyday aspect of family life. Near the end of the estate inventory was listed: "3 Bottles with castor oil in them". When the members of the Clar household (or even their animals) got sick, the old standby remedy of castor oil was on hand.

Anna Margaretha Clar died some time between November of 1790 and November of 1795. Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha stood as witness to the baptism of Anna Margaretha, their granddaughter born in September to George Washington Claar and his wife Barbara (House). The baptismal ceremony took place at the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Hanover, Pennsylvania on the 24th of November, 1790. This provides a good, substantial date prior to which Anna Margaretha was still living. Unfortunately, the 1795 date as being the latter

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end of the assumed period of time is nothing more than an assumption. It is the date that a deed was filed in the Bedford County Court House in which Johan Simon Clar purchased Lot Number 6 in the town of Bedford, Pennsylvania. The assumption that Anna Margaretha would have been deceased by that date is based merely on the fact that Johan Simon had severed his bonds to York County and had made the move to Bedford. The change in his household might have prompted the move in the first place. It should be remembered that in the 1793 deed (filed on the 26th day of October) Johan Simon was noted as a resident of Bedford County. If an assumption is considered as valid that Johan Simon Clar moved from York County to Bedford County as a result of his wife's death (and therefore no reason to stay there), then it might also be assumed that that move took place in the year 1793 - and then, that Anna Margaretha might have passed on just prior to that date.

There is also that possibility that Anna Margaretha Clar was yet alive after the move to Bedford County was made. Public records, such as the Census and tax assessments, do not name the wives if the husband was alive. Even when the husband is deceased, the records tend to name the head-of-household as "widow - " rather than naming their given name. Likewise, burial records simply do not record Anna Margaretha's death either in York County or in Bedford County. What it comes to, in the end, is that we can assume that Anna Margaretha was still living in 1790, but died at some time after that date.

79

The first U.S. Census, taken in the summer of 1790, includes the name "Simon Clur" in the records for Heidelberg Township in York County. The family members recorded include: (1) free white male of 16 years and upward, including heads of families; (2) free white males under 16 years; and (1) free white females, including heads of families. The free white male over sixteen years of age would, of course, have been Johan Simon. The free white female would have been Anna Margaretha (because she was still living until November of that year). The two free white males under the age of sixteen would have been Frederick, who was only nine years old at the time, and Henry, who would have been only twelve years old at the time. There is a problem with this census record, though. The two youngest daughters, Catharine and Sarah, are not included in the free white



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female category. Catharine did not marry Johannes Möhring until 1801; she should have appeared in Johan Simon Clar's census record. Sarah, who would later marry Jacob Stiffler (a son of Peter Stiffler of Bedford County), would have been only eleven years of age in 1790, and should have appeared in this census also. The two daughters, Elisabetha and Susanna, likewise do not appear in this census, but not enough information is available on them to know if they were alive at the time of the 1790 census. The older five children were old enough that they were married and in their own households at the time of the first census. It should be noted that the census record might be incorrect; that a mistake in the number of household members is possible.

80

Despite the fact that the 1793 deed between Thomas Lilly and Johan Simon recorded Johan Simon Clar as a resident of Bedford County there are no public records, such as land warrants, patents, or deeds to verify the purchase of any land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania prior to the year 1795. (The notion that Johan Simon Clar had received a grant of land for his services in the Revolutionary War has already been discussed in Footnote #11.) What is most probable is that the Clar family arrived in Bedford County, and settled on lands for which no purchase was made. This was not totally uncommon in the frontier lands. In many cases, the lands upon which a new family would settle might indeed be paid for, but the transaction simply not processed in the legal court system - and therefore not recorded. Another possibility might be that Johan Simon might have rented a tract for a year or two before getting around to purchasing his own property. This might help to explain why his name does not appear on any tax assessment prior to the year 1796. If he had indeed rented for a year or two, the landlord might have taken care of the taxes himself, or Johan Simon might have simply paid them via that landlord. There is also the possibility that he simply was able to avoid being caught by the tax assessor at first.

81

The first public record regarding Johan Simon Clar to appear in the County of Bedford was a deed filed on November the 6th, 1795. John Williams and his wife Anne had purchased Lot Number 6 in the town of Bedford from Jane Delapt in 1793. She had, in the year 1790 received that parcel of ground from John Penn (the late Proprietor), from his son John, and from John Mifflin in an indenture.

82



83

On the 9th of March, 1771 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed "An Act for erecting a part of the county of Cumberland into a separate county." That new county would be named: Bedford. In that ACT, article VI read: "And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Arthur St.Clair, Bernard Daugherty, Esquires, Thomas Coulter, William Proctor, and George Woods, gentlemen, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said town, in trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a courthouse and prison, sufficient to accomodate the public service of the said county, and for the ease and conveniency of the inhabitants."

84

The commissioners chose Lot Number 6 for the site of their new courthouse and jail. Lot Number 6 was, at that time, owned by James McCashlin and occupied the northeast corner of Penn Street and Juliana Street. Mr. McCashlin sold the tract of 14,400 square feet to the commissioners on November 13, 1771; he received 100 pounds for the tract. A log structure was built on the site, and nearby it a low, one-story jail was also constructed of logs. These buildings served as the courthouse and jail for only a few years. Between the years 1774 and 1775 a limestone structure was erected on the adjacent northwest corner of the square. Why the older log structure was not simply demolished, and the more substantial building erected on the original site is not known. As the legal business of the county found a new home, the log structure came to be used as a dwelling for private individuals. It stood until the year 1850 when it was demolished by Samuel H. Tate when he constructed his mansion in that area.

85

86

Whether anyone resided in the log courthouse prior to 1790 when Jane Delapt acquired the property from the proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania is not known. Such information is recorded on an Indenture found in the Bedford County Court House in the Deed Book G on page 190 as is related here. Jane Delapt sold the property to John Williams in 1793, and he in turn sold it to Johan Simon Clar on November 6, 1795. Between the years 1796 and 1812 when he died, Johan Simon Clar appears only in the tax assessments for the "Borough of Bedford", and so he must have resided in the original log courthouse building while he lived in Bedford County - rather than in a farm outside of town (as some researchers have claimed).



It was in the old log courthouse structure that Johan Simon Clar spent his final years of life, and a final look at his estate inventory reveals that, at least in his later years, he lived rather comfortably. It should be remembered that the Clar's home, on Lot Number 6, lay in the center of the frontier town. Despite that fact (as has already been noted), Johan Simon kept sheep, pigs, a cow and horses. To handle the horses Johan Simon had three sets of "horse-geers" and two "blind bridles". A "saddle" and one "pair saddle-bags" completed the necessary items. The name: horse-geer meant "harness". The fact that Johan Simon had three sets of harnesses when he died may be an indication that he could afford such items without endangering his family's welfare.

Inside the Clar house the usual pieces of furniture were to be found along with a couple luxury items. Although no pictures exist to verify it, there was without a doubt at least one fireplace to be used for cooking and/or warming purposes. The inventory lists a "Dutch laythe & hangings". Much like the "dutch oven" which consisted of a tripod of iron holding an iron kettle in which to bake bread, the dutch laythe with its hangings would have been an item like a modern rotisserie which would have sat to one side of the main fire. The "laythe" would have been turned for even heating of the food inside. One of the Clar children (no doubt Samuel, who was only ten or eleven when Johan Simon died) would have had the job of keeping the dutch lathe turning while the mother tended to other parts of the meal. The meal would have been eaten from the "pewter bason and 2 dishes" after being prepared in an "iron kettle & lid" or the "toaster" and "pot". The inventory records one "old kitchen table" along with two chairs. Elsewhere in the inventory we find one "binch" listed. Not knowing for sure how many people occupied the house other than Johan Simon, his wife and their youngest son, this might have been enough kitchen furniture.

The most valued item in any household, because of the necessity for it to be purchased rather than easily constructed, was the bedstead. In any Last Will of the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries, the person to whom the bedstead and bed-clothing went was most likely the favorite of the deceased. Usually the land and house was given to either the surviving wife or any children who did not already own land or houses of their own. The bedstead, on



the other hand, was simply the most valued luxury item in the entire estate. Whereas the lands could be divided up between a number of children, the bedstead could go to only one. That recipient was indeed the favorite. Johan Simon Clar willed his bedstead to his wife (at that time being Eva Catherine, the daughter of Abraham Lingenfelter, an early settler of Bedford County). The items included in the term "bed clothing" would have been the mattress along with the sheets, covers, pillows and also the canopy cloth and curtains. In the Clar house were one "Feather bed with 37 lb bedstead cord and under bed one sheet & quilt" and also one "ditto chaff, 2 feather bedstead, 2 sheet, 2 quilts bedstead & cord". The first item listed indicates that the main bedstead included a trundle (under) bed. The second entry in the inventory would probably have been similar to a modern-day bunk bed, although the similarity would extend only to the fact that the two beds would have been stackable if necessary to cut down on space taken up in the room. These beds would not have had the tall post frames that the main bedstead would no doubt have had. The bedroom area would also have held one "bureau" and possibly one of the two "table with drawers" listed. Eight "yards carpeting" in the form of a rug would have been placed in the bedroom area because it is listed in the inventory just following the bedsteads and bureau. A "looking glass" is also recorded after the listings of the bedroom furniture, and no doubt occupied the bedroom area also.

One other item of furniture, other than the usual wooden pieces that are found in almost all early inventories (such as chests and trunks) which would have been placed in either the bedroom area or the main sitting room was the one "ten plate stove, plates & pipe". Benjamin Franklin in 1742 invented the heating apparatus which would carry his name into the present time. At the time of Johan Simon Clar, the "franklin stove" was called a plate stove. It could consist of either six or ten plates which were individually cast and then bolted together. Wood was the basic fuel burnt in these stoves and they provided a welcome source of heat in rooms not normally warmed by the main or kitchen fireplace.

Johan Simon Clar's wearing apparel was also inventoried after his death. The inventory includes: one "strait coat", four pair of "pantaloons", one pair "breeches", one "flannel waistcoat with sleeves" and one "waistcoat" valued at \$1 along with two others that



were each valued at only half that amount. One "thin coat jacket" and two "thin waistcoats" were probably worn in the spring and fall. Two "linen shirts" and two "pair shoes" would have seen year-round usage. One "fur hat" is also recorded, but the type it would have been cannot be known.

From these items we can see that although the Clar household was not one of the most affluent in the area, it certainly was not without its share of the necessities of domestic living.

At some date after 1790; that is, following the death of Anna Margaretha (Klee) Clar, Johan Simon Clar married Eva Catherine Lingenfelder.

Eva Catherine was a daughter of Abraham Lingenfelder and his wife Anna Barbara _____ . Abraham Lingenfelder had been born in the Palatinate region of Germany on the 27th of June, 1730 to Johan George Lingenfelder and Eva Magdalena Degen. Abraham was baptised on 02 July, 1730 at Steinweiler, Germany. Johan George and Eva Magdalena Lingenfelder emigrated to the new world circa 1752. They settled near Baltimore, Maryland, where Abraham died on 21 October, 1777. On 22 April, 1752 Abraham Lingenfelder was granted a tract of land near Frederick, Maryland.

Eva Catherine Lingenfelder was born 17 April, 1757 in Frederick County, Maryland according to records of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick, Maryland. Little else is known of her early life. Whether she married prior to when she met the widower Johan Simon Clar is not known. Records simply do not exist to provide evidence for or against any supposition in this regard.

Abraham and Anna Barbara Lingenfelder bore nine children between the years 1754 and 1774. George Valentine was born 01 October, 1754 and probably died at an early age. Eva Catherine was the next child in 1757. George Adam was born 15 April, 1759. Anna Barbara was born 04 December, 1760. Jacob (who would later be known as Constable Jacob) was born 07 January, 1762. Eva Margaret was born in the latter part of the same year, on 28 December, 1762. Christian was next at some time prior to 1765. Elizabeth was born circa 1765. The last child was Roseanne, born on July 12, 1774.

In the 1790 U.S. Census for Bedford County, Pennsylvania, there appear the names: Abrm Lingelfelter, Jacob Lingelfelter, George Lingelfelter, Peter Imler and Jacob Divilits. Abraham and his family

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and his sons and daughters with their spouses moved into the Bedford County area prior to the year 1790. In that census, Abraham is recorded with one male over sixteen, and two females. One of the women would have been Anna Barbara. The other female recorded on the census would perhaps have been Eva Catherine who had not married yet. The first child of Abraham and Anna Barbara, George Valentine, had died young. The third child, George Adam, was recorded as a householder in the 1790 census. The fourth child, Anna Barbara, had married Jacob Adam Dively (recorded on the 1790 census as Jacob Divilits as a householder). Little is known of Eva Margaret; whether she died young, or is the second female listed in Abraham's household is not known. Christian Lingenfelder, the next child, does not appear as a householder himself, but neither does he appear in the listing for Abraham. Elizabeth married Peter Imler, who is recorded as a householder in the census of 1790. The last child, Roseanne, had married Jacob Warner and had moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, so they did not appear on the Bedford County, Pennsylvania census records.

From the foregoing, we might assume that Eva Catherine was still residing with her parents at the age of thirty-eight when Johan Simon Clar purchased Lot Number 6 in the town of Bedford in 1795. He would have been sixty-three years of age that year. Perhaps when he came to the county of Bedford he stayed at the house of Abraham Lingenfelder while he was arranging to purchase his own property. It is possible that their marriage was one of mutual convenience. The widower would have been most agreeable to remarry for companionship in his older age, while the unmarried woman would have sensed the good opportunity to leave her spinsterhood behind.

No church records exist to provide a definite date on which Johan Simon Clar married Eva Catherine Lingenfelder. They were of the Lutheran faith, but the Lutheran church records in Bedford County go back only as early as the 1820s. Unlike some of the south-east Pennsylvania counties, Bedford County did not keep as many records such as marriages - being a frontier town and not as stable as those of the east. Also, itinerant preachers, such as the Reverend Jacob Lischy of York and Lancaster Counties, may have traveled about the Bedford County region. Unfortunately, their records have not survived to the present time.



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If we assume that Johan Simon Clar and Eva Catherine Lingenfelder had married after his arrival into Bedford County, and that that might have been close to or after his purchase of Lot Number 6 in the town, then their marriage date was circa 1795.

Johan Simon and Eva Catherine bore only one child together. Samuel Claar was born circa 1799. He was, no doubt, taught to read and write using the slate and dictionary mentioned previously. It was also he who would have made use of the "under bed" recorded in Johan Simon's inventory during his younger years. By the time Johan Simon was reaching the age of seventy-five, Samuel would have been eight or nine years old. It would have then been his chores to feed and groom the horses and take care of the other livestock.

Johan Simon Clar departed this life on the 19th day of September, 1812. Although the exact date that Johan Simon dictated his Last Will and Testament was not recorded, its wording of: "being weak and sick in body" implies that it may have been made out as a result of a period of illness (from which he saw no letup). Johan Simon had seen seventy-nine years and nine months of his life before death called on him that third Saturday in September, in the year 1812. He had experienced the ultimate "American" experience: an orphan cast upon an alien shore who would survive and grow, just like his new homeland, into a unique individual. He grew up into manhood during the birth and adolescence of this United States and, as a Captain in the York County Militia, helped to wean her from her mother country. We can only imagine the pride he felt in knowing he had been a part of the force and spirit which had set this nation adrift, like an orphan too, among the sea of nations.

Johan Simon Clar, along with his wife Eva Catherine, had worshipped at the Lutheran and Reformed Union Church on the corner of West John Street and Thomas Street. The church was only a block away from their home on Julianna Street. In the churchyard which surrounded that place of worship Johan Simon Clar's body was laid to rest. His burial was one of the first in that churchyard, and a stone was placed over it, but it has since disappeared.

Eva Catherine Clar would live another thirty or so years with her son, Samuel and his family. The Clar name would live on even longer in the Bedford County region down to the present day through the many descendants of Johan Simon Clar.



Captain Clear

Johan Clear
Simon



BETWEEN the years 1778 and 1785 Johan Simon Clar's name appears in various documents relating to the York County Militia.

95 In the year 1775 Pennsylvania was the only
 96 province in the American colonies which did not
 possess a military organization (of any formal
 nature). Because of the rising tension through-
 out the colonies, many town and county groups
 began to fear what might happen if trouble came
 97 to the province. As a result, men began to form volunteer companies
 known as Associators (because they "associated" with the patriotic
 98 cause). Back in the year 1755 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania
 had passed an Act "for the better ordering and regulating such as
 are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within
 this province." The Act was passed on 25 November, 1755, but was
 99 invalidated by the Crown. After that the subject of volunteer mili-
 tary units appears at various times in the records of the General
 Assembly. On the 18th of January in the year 1757 an Act was passed
 "for regulating the officers and soldiers commissioned and raised
 by the Governor, for the defence of this province, and for repealing
 the act of General Assembly, passed in the present reign, for the
 same purposes." This Act eventually expired. In August of 1757
 an Act was passed "to enable the Governor to draw out and march one
 thousand men, part of the troops of this province, or the like num-
 ber of volunteers, to be raised for the assistance of the province
 of New-York." This Act, which became obsolete referred to a standing
 army, the "troops of this province". These troops were necessary
 for the defense of the frontier, the province being then engaged in
 the French and Indian War. General Forbes' expedition against Fort
 Duquense engaged roughly 2,700 men from the Province of Pennsylvania
 100 who were raised by the above Acts and later ones in the year 1758.
 Between the years 1759 and 1764 five more Acts would be passed in
 101 the General Assembly to raise and regulate troops for internal de-
 fense, but they would all eventually expire. For some ten years,
 between 1764 and 1774 the province would have no reason to request
 military forces; the French and Indian War having been ended and a
 somewhat peaceful state existing on the frontier. Other than a few
 isolated incidents with Indian incursions into settled areas, the



province experienced no major need for military forces to be raised and maintained. As a result, when the rumblings of revolution began to be heard out of the New England colonies, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania commenced the consideration of raising new volunteer units.

It should be noted that the forces raised prior to 1775 were such as would be in the service of the King of England. The idea of a militia for the 'defense' of Pennsylvania against the king's troops was known to the province.

With the advent of the general dissatisfaction of the people of the colonies toward England, each province set up their own "provincial assemblies" designed to switch the power from the proprietary governments to governments of the people. Pennsylvania followed this course and its Provincial Convention was held on 23 January 1775 in Philadelphia. The Convention adopted a set of resolutions in regard to the stand that Pennsylvania would take in dealing with the actions being enacted by the British authorities. The Convention set up a Committee of Safety, whose duty it was to keep the citizenry informed of what was going on, and what should be done if they wished to defend themselves against England's tyranny.

On 30 June, 1775 the Provincial Assembly formally recognized the Associators companies which had been forming spontaneously across the province. By recognizing these companies, the Provincial Assembly benefited in that it acquired under its leadership ready-made military units. In turn, the Associators benefited by gaining a sense of "legality" in their mission.

By order of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia printing firm of W. & T. Bradford published "Extracts From The Votes Of The House Of Assembly, Of The Province Of Pennsylvania, Containing Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the Military Association in Pennsylvania, the Articles of said Association, and the Resolutions directing the Mode of levying Taxes on Non-Associators in Pennsylvania."

As soon as the Articles of Association were published a problem developed. Many of the volunteer soldiers refused to sign their names to agree with the Articles because they felt that a certain amount of inequality would exist in this province. The Quakers and others might try to claim conscientious objection to fighting, and thereby get out of taking part in the inevitable revolution. The

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Assembly attempting to achieve a compromise by requiring that any individual requesting military service exemption might provide a substitute in the form of monetary payment. This proposal was not passed before the expiration of the Assembly's convention, and so the question was unresolved when the Continental Congress urged all the provinces and colonies to organize all their able bodied men between the ages of sixteen and fifty into regular companies of militia. As a result of Congress' request, the Provincial Assembly expedited their decision and resolved that only ministers of the gospel and servants would be exempted from required service.

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Prior to 1775, the Associator system had operated under a territorial organization. A company consisted of men from a single township or other easily defined area, and Associators of several adjacent township companies would make up a battalion. It should be noted here that Pennsylvania never had what was known in certain of the other New England colonies as "minute men" who would be on call at short notice.

After the Provincial Assembly issued the Articles of Association, the Associators system effectively ceased to exist. With the introduction of rules and regulations, the volunteer system evolved into an obligatory one. The Pennsylvania Militia was born.

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The county tax assessor was required to submit returns of all the able bodied men within their regions between the ages of sixteen and fifty. Those who agreed to join the militia would take their oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and be classed for eventual call. Those individuals who refused to associate with the new militia system would be taxed the sum of two pounds, ten shillings annually, in addition to the regular taxes they were required to pay as residents.

108

Under the militia system each county was divided into eight districts which were called battalions. The battalion contained eight companies (usually of men from the same township area). The companies were divided by lot into eight equal classes. For training purposes the companies and battalions would train together. Individuals in class one through eight would be required to attend the training exercises on set days (such as each Monday) together. If any individual failed to attend these exercise days they would be fined two shillings and six pence for each exercise missed.

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Even though the men of a local township or village would be in the same company and battalion, the militia system's employment of the numbered classes provided that not all the able-bodied men of any particular area would be called out for active duty at the same time. Despite the fact that each company member trained together, when the time came to call out the militia, the following was the way it was done.

A normal tour of active duty was two months, although seven months and up to three years was possible depending on the circumstances. When the call came for men to go on their tour of active duty, the men of the first class in each company would march under the orders of the captain of the first class of that battalion. If a second call was made, the men listed in the second class of each company would march under the direction of the captain of the second class of that battalion, and so forth. This system ensured that some men in each township area would remain at their homes for the care and protection of the families in that area. Unfortunately, this system forced the men to operate under the direction of an officer that they were not originally trained under.

The history of any militia unit was difficult to maintain due to the confusion caused by the training companies differing from the active duty roster. Also, because of the fact that the militia was a compulsory duty, unlike the Continental Line in which the members enlisted contractually to serve for pay, the militia could not be expected to perform active duty for extended periods of time. As a result of these two situations, it is next to impossible to determine if any particular militiaman was actively engaged in any particular battle. Many militia units were indeed called upon to augment the regular army during local engagements, but they would be called out and then dispersed without record. The records of the Continental Line were kept in order to either confirm or deny pay at a later date (such as when a pension might be requested). Since members of the militia would not be entitled to a pension later on, there seemed no reason to be concerned with keeping track of who went where in regard to active duty.

The officers of militia companies would have differed slightly from the rank and file in the sense that they would have been required to be present to train and lead their men when on active duty. This would mean that they would have spent more time actually

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engaged in active service than most of the privates. Theirs would have been a thankless job because they would have had to deal with the problems of training and disciplining men who, in all probability, did not wish to be in the militia. The one consolation lay in the thirty-third article of the Rules and Regulations. That article states that "all officers and soldiers of the association ... shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay that the officers and soldiers of the Continental troops receive." (It should be noted that such payment was often slow in coming, if it ever did.)

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There can be no doubt that Johan Simon Clar identified with the revolutionary/patriotic spirit because of his subsequent involvement as an officer in the York County Militia. It is possible that he read the Address To The Associators Of Pennsylvania which was issued by Thomas McKean, the president of the Provincial Convention which met in June of 1776. The address, designed to encourage the desired quota of 4,500 men to join the militia, read as follows:

"Gentlemen: The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing a plan for calling a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress, for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that, in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose. We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain, in order to displace one set of villians to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection, that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you, therefore,



Johan Simon Clar

The signature is written in a highly decorative, calligraphic script. The name 'Johan' is on the top left, 'Simon' is in the center, and 'Clar' is on the top right. The letters are interconnected with elaborate flourishes and loops, all contained within a large, ornate oval frame.

by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776, a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

Remember that the honor of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory that you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished; and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you; your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear bought fruits of your industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity, only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimous order of the conference."

June 25, 1776

Thomas McKean, President

It was hoped that the requested 4,500 men could be raised, which number would be added to the 1,500 men at that time in the pay of the province of Pennsylvania to make a total of 6,000 - the quota asked for by the Continental Congress. Of that total, York County was recommended to furnish 400 men.

In 1776 Johan Simon Clar was a married man with a wife and eight children in his household. Upon hearing McKean's address, Johan Simon might have been roused to join in the patriotic cause. The German settlers are known to have been industrious, taking pride in their farming. They, likewise, took pride in their families. The call for Associators would have been taken seriously and earnestly by the German population in York County. Although public records do not now exist to prove that Johan Simon Clar enlisted in the As-

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sociators in that year of 1776, there is a great chance that he did indeed. The known records show that Johan Simon Clar served in the capacity of an officer for a number of years throughout the war; his must have been more than a slight interest in the affairs of the fledgling nation. For this reason I would make the assumption that, although the public records do not reflect it, Johan Simon Clar possibly enlisted in the Associators at an early date as a private so that, by the year 1778, he would be liked well enough for his fellow Associators/Militiamen to choose him for their captain.

112 Eight battalions/companies were to be formed in the county of York. Each would consist of a captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants (sic), four corporals, a drummer, a fifer and sixty-six privates.

113 The calling out of the entire militia of the province of Pennsylvania was intended to be more of a scare tactic - a show of force - than a defensive move. The troops were to rendezvous in New Jersey near Trenton and New Brunswick.

114 The Continental Congress wanted about 10,000 militia to be formed into what would be called the "Flying Camp". This would be a mobile reserve unit to be able to quickly move where needed in the Northern and Middle Departments (the area encompassed by New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey). The decision made by Congress to call out the militia rather than create a Continental regiment to handle this reserve function came from two very basic reasons: the militia could be called out and mobilized quickly, despite their lack of military training and discipline, and the Militia represented the people in an idealic way that the Continental Line could not. (In the eighteenth century, the feelings toward military institutions were much as they had been in the previous centuries. Armies were raised primarily on a mercenary basis; there was little reason for patriotism in the European world where wars tended to be fought between two monarchies - the results, for the common man, would be the same no matter which monarch reigned. It was believed that the Continental Line might also be viewed in this 'service for money only' attitude by the common man. Therefore, the decision to employ the Militia, if only for a backup reserve, would impress the desire for patriotic support upon the mass of citizens.)

In July of 1776 five battalions of Militia marched from York



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County to join Militia from Pennsylvania's sister colonies. Of the five battalions which left York County in that summer of '76, two were integrated into the Flying Camp. It is safe to assume that Johan Simon Clar did not join this Flying Camp because the two battalions of Associators which became the First and Second Regiments of the Flying Camp had been recruited in the townships of Hellam, Windsor, Manchester, York and Codorus in the county of York and in the townships now comprising the county of Adams. Johan Simon Clar resided within the township of Manheim, and would have, no doubt, enlisted with the Militia formed there. The Militia that did not become part of the Flying Camp were returned to York County to continue with their training in readiness for a future call.

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In the year 1777 a threat came to Pennsylvania in the form of the possibility of General Howe landing in the Chesapeake Bay and making his way to capture Philadelphia. In April of that year it was resolved in the Congress that Pennsylvania should call out 3,000 of its Militia to rendezvous at Chester on the Delaware and also at Bristol. At least two classes of Militia were called out at first to take to the field; this would have consisted of approximately 500 men from York County. In August, General Howe landed his army in Maryland and proceeded toward Philadelphia. There were quite a large number of Tories residing within the town of Philadelphia and the call for Militia was intended not only for defence against the British invasion, but also to keep track of any Tory activities that might be engaged in. On the 12th of September, 1777 the Supreme Executive Council (of the Board of War) called for York County to order out the third class of Militia to march to Swede's Ford. The Militia were placed under the command of General Armstrong who was in command of the American army's extreme left flank. The American army met the British at the battle of Brandywine; although they did not actually become engaged in this fight, the Pennsylvania Militia under Armstrong were witnesses to the battle from a distance. After the defeat of the Americans at Brandywine, Armstrong retreated to the vicinity of Chester, Pennsylvania where his unit joined Washington and they proceeded toward Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Militia took a prominent part in the battle of Germantown on October 3-4, 1777 which ended in a draw. Armstrong marched his Militia down the Manatawny Road on the banks of the Schuylkill River to try

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to rout the Hessians at Van Deering's Mill and at the falls nearby. They were then to fall upon the left and rear of the enemy. Whatever the cause, they failed to attack the Hessians.

Despite the stalemate resulting from not winning at these engagements, the American cause succeeded in keeping the British army confined within the vicinity of Philadelphia. The Militia returned to their homes and the Continental Army bivouacked at Valley Forge for the winter.

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Whether Johan Simon Clar was involved in this activity during 1777 is anyone's guess because of the lack of complete muster rolls for the Militia. The first appearance of his name on any muster roll is in the year 1778. "Simon Clear" is listed as the Second Lieutenant in the Second Company of the Sixth Battalion of the York County Militia. (As noted previously, the chances of Johan Simon having been involved in the activities of the years 1776 and 1777 appear high because of this first record listing him as an officer. The question that is difficult to answer in this regard is: would Johan Simon have started his military career as an officer immediately upon enlistment? If the answer is assumed to be "no", then it must be assumed that he was a private prior to April 5, 1778 - the date of the muster record in which he first appears.)

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The Sixth Battalion of the York County Militia was formed in the year 1776 and consisted of eight companies composed of men from various sections of York County. William Ross served as the Colonel in charge of the Sixth Battalion during the years 1777 and 1778. The Second Company of the Sixth Battalion was commanded by Casper Reineke as Captain. Jacob Rudisell was the First Lieutenant. Simon Clear was the Second Lieutenant. Elias Davis was the Ensign. There were 89 rank and file men in this company.

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The Seventh Battalion of the York County Militia was formed in the year 1776 and consisted of eight companies composed of men from various sections of the county, as the Sixth Battalion had been. In its beginning the battalion had been commanded by Colonel David Kennedy. In the year 1779 the Lieutenant Colonel, Adam Winterode, was recorded at the head of the battalion. The First Company was commanded by Simon "Clare". Frederick Eyler was the Lieutenant and Henry Shultz was the Ensign.

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Records in the Historical Society of York County library show that Johan Simon Clar was serving as a captain in the York County Militia at least into the year 1785. A typical entry in the records of fines paid by individuals who did not show up for training exercises reads as follows: "John Shorp Capt. Clarrs Compy for the years 1783 to 1785. Nicholas Gelwix Collr." Although the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, the Militia system was in force for more than half a century. Johan Simon no doubt enjoyed his military career to have continued to serve in the capacity of a captain after the war ended.

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A request was made in June of 1787 by a Petter Budman to have an account (due to him for services rendered) paid to Henry Shultz. It was countersigned by Simon "Claer". This implies that Johan Simon would have been Mr. Budman's commander at the time of his request in 1787.

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The unfortunate thing is that the Militia held no record of discharging its troops. Unlike the Continental Line, the Militia did not grant pensions to its forces. Records simply do not exist to verify how long Johan Simon Clar might have continued to serve in the Militia.

The records we do have which refer to Johan Simon Clar's Militia experience tell us more than simply the names of the officers he served with and under. They tell us more than the names of the men who served under him. They tell us more than dates by which we can trace his activities over the years. What the records tell us, by the number of years that he remained in the military profession, is that he was truly patriotic to the American cause. This land, which had taken him in as an orphan at the age of eight years must have been dear to him as he grew up into manhood. When the call came for men to defend her, Johan Simon Clar answered with a definite affirmation that he believed in the principles of liberty and justice that this nation's founding fathers proclaimed to be inalienable rights of the citizens.

More than anything else about Johan Simon Clar that his descendants can be proud of is the pride we can take in his apparent patriotic spirit.

Johan Simon Clar

Footnotes

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*** I have chosen to use the name: Johan Simon Clar to refer to this ancestor of mine because of the fact that it is the spelling used by two reliable and original sources. The records from the Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Church which have been photographically recorded by the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City (Mormon) reveal the original spelling of the name as CLAR, and also show that the pre-name, Johan, was employed by Jacob and Anna Maria Clar when their son was born and baptised in 1732. The second source comes from the church records of the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Hanover, Pennsylvania. In those records, written by a fellow German (who would have more faithfully recorded the correct orthography of the name as compared to an English-speaking person), the name also appears as CLAR.

The various variations such as: Claar, Clear, Clare, Clair and Klahr and Klahre all appear in writings produced by the English-speaking clerks on public documents such as wills, deeds, etc.

1. "A Brief History Of Claar Congregation", by Rev. D.M. Adams. Holzapfel Publishing Co., 1908. Page 33.

The biographical reference to Johan Simon Clar is included in this book primarily because his son, Frederick Claar and Frederick's wife, Christina (Walter) were founding members of the Claar Congregation of Klahre, Pennsylvania. They had allowed their home to be used as the first meeting house for that congregation. The biographical sketch of Frederick was expanded slightly to include the one of his father. Because of this fact that the primary intent was to discuss Frederick Claar, a great deal of time and research was not necessarily spent on Johan Simon.

2. "They Planted A Tree In The Wilderness: Genealogy Of Dutch Corner, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania", by Thomas C. Imler. Ancestor Publishers, 1983. Page 304.

Mr. Thomas Imler produced a great volume of material on genealogical research in the Bedford County area. While much of his work provides direction and suggestions, it, unfortunately, is based largely on hearsay information obtained by



Mr. Imler through correspondence and interviews. The material requires verification in most cases.

3. The author of the material from which this information comes did not include his/her name on the copy submitted to the Blair County Genealogical Society library. I have listed the author as Thomas Claar based on notes I had taken elsewhere which correlated with those found in this material. It is quite possible that this name is incorrect. I have not made a great effort to verify this source because the information it contains is incorrect in regard to Anna Margaretha's lineage anyways. Verification of the author would have little bearing on the validity of the information. The reference was used here simply to point out the range of incorrect information circulating about this Clar ancestry.

4. "Claar History" Compiled and written by Archie Claar ca 1930-1936, Transcribed and Indexed by Merle J. Thomas, MD, 1988. Preface.

Archie Claar's work, much like Thomas Imler's, was based on interviews and correspondence with relatives and neighbors and similar sources which were undocumented. Again, as with Mr. Imler's material, Mr. Claar's notes require verification in most cases although they provide direction for someone starting out in genealogy.

The account on Johan Simon Clar, cited here, comes from Merle J. Thomas, a grandson-in-law of Archie Claar, and is the most informative and accurate of currently available sources of information.

5. The following individuals by the name of Clar, and its various derivations were recorded on ships' passenger lists about the time of Johan Simon's journey to America.

1. Clar, Stephan

- Zweibrücken Manumissions Protocoll lists: Stephan Clär of Dietelkopff moves to Carolina, 1738.
- "A List Of German Immigrants To The American Colonies From Zweibruecken In The Palatinate, 1728 -



1749" by William J. Hinke and John Baer Stoudt, 1936. Page 109.

- Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII, "Names Of Foreigners Who Took The Oath Of Allegiance To The Province And State Of Pennsylvania 1727 - 1775" edited by William Henry Egle, 1892. Page 170. The record of the ship Davy, with William Patton as Commander, which qualified October 25, 1738 lists: Stephanus Klehr.

2. Clair, Casper

- "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" Ralph B. Strassburger 1934, Page 376.
- Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 265-6. The record of the galley Mary with George Lawson as Captain, which qualified September 7, 1748 lists: Caspar Klehr -and- Casper Clair.
- "A Collection Of Upwards Of Thirty Thousand Names Of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants In Pennsylvania From 1727 to 1776" by I. Daniel Rupp, 1898. Page 184.

3. Klar, Christophel

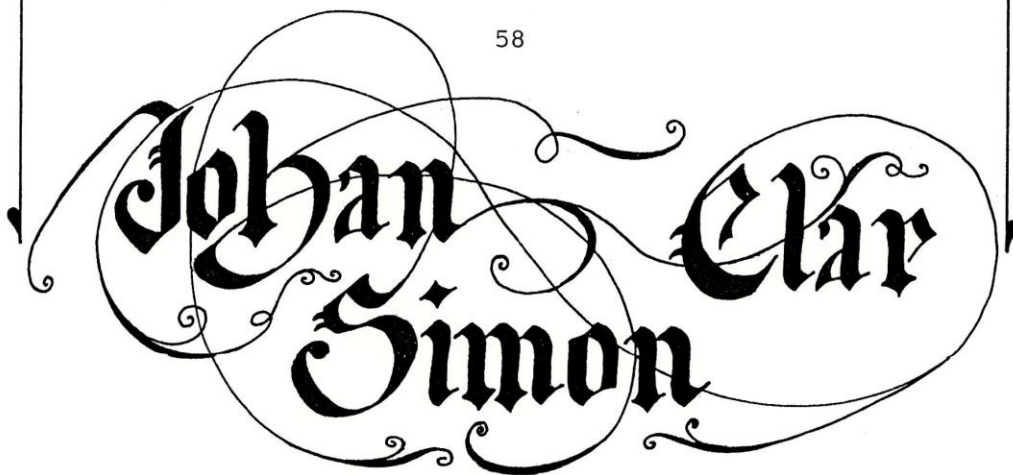
- Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 288. The record of the ship Edinburg, with James Russel as Master, which qualified September 15, 1749 lists: Christophel Klar.
- "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", Page 403. Christoffel Klarr.
- "A Collection of Thirty Thousand Names", Page 202. Christoffel Klärr.

4. Klar, Friedric

- Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 287. The record of the ship Edinburg, with James Russel as Master, which qualified September 15, 1749 lists: Friedric Klar.
- "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", Page 402. Friderich Klarr.
- "A Collection of Thirty Thousand Names", Page 201. Friderich Klärr.



5. Klarr, Rudolph
 - "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", Page 492. Rudolph Klarr.
 - Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 362. The record of the ship Nancy, with John Ewing as Captain, which qualified September 27, 1752 lists: Rudolph Klaar.
 - "A Collection Of Thirty Thousand Names", Page 283. Rudolph Klaar (with notation that Rudolph did not sign his name himself).
 6. Klar, Jacob
 - "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", Page 488. Jacob Klar.
 - Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 358. The record of the ship Richard and Mary, with John Moore as Master, which qualified September 26, 1752 lists Jacob Klar.
 - "A Collection Of Thirty Thousand Names", Page 280. Jacob Klar.
 7. Claar, Winantus
 - "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", Page 673. Winantus Claar.
 - Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume XVII. Page 450. The record of the ship Neptune with William Mallane as Captain which qualified December 13, 1754, lists W. Claar.
 - "A Collection Of Thirty Thousand Names", Page 348. W. Claar (with notation that he did not sign his own name).
6. "A True Transcript Of The Rates And Assessments Of The Inhabitants" for the year 1762. Copied from a manuscript book in the custody of the Pennsylvania Historical Society titled: "Census Of York County, 1762". Page 16.
 7. "Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber" Pub. by Christopher Sauer. 16 May 1747 edition.
 8. I have not been able to find any actual documentation to prove that Johan Simon Clar would have been a participant in



the encampment at Valley Forge. There are two reasons why I would propose that Johan Simon Clar would not have been there during Washington's encampment during the winter of 1777/8.

The first reason to doubt Johan Simon Clar's presence at Valley Forge would be the fact that he was a Second Lieutenant in the Second Company of the Sixth Battalion of the York County Militia in April of 1778. The encampment at Valley Forge consisted primarily of the Continental Army in its maneuvers around Philadelphia in late 1777. The Continental Army consisted of enlistments of three years or more whereas the Militia consisted of enlistments of as short as seven months. Because of the shorter periods of enlistment and service that the militiamen saw, they tended to be less trained than the Continental Army. For this reason, General Washington attempted to avoid employing any militia units in conjunction with his Continentals (See: "The Continental Army" by Robert K. Wright, Jr, 1986.). In writings to the Continental Congress, George Washington stated that: "no Militia will ever aquire the habits necessary to resist a regular force". (Ref: Fitzpatrick, John C. "The Writings Of George Washington From The Original Manuscript Sources" Vol. 20, Page 50.) Although there were some militia units operating with the Continental Army in the defence of Philadelphia, it is known that the encampment at Valley Forge was composed primarily of the Continental Army. For Johan Simon Clar to have been holding the position of Second Lieutenant in the York County Militia in April of 1778, during the last months of the Valley Forge encampment would imply that if the York County Militia was not present there, then neither was he. Available records do not reveal the York County Militia's presence at Valley Forge.

The second reason to doubt Johan Simon Clar's presence at Valley Forge would be the fact that his home in York County would have been close enough so that it would simply have been unnecessary for him and his fellow York Countians to have endured such harsh conditions as were present that winter. Because the militia was similar to our present day National Guard units, they would have been on call, but not

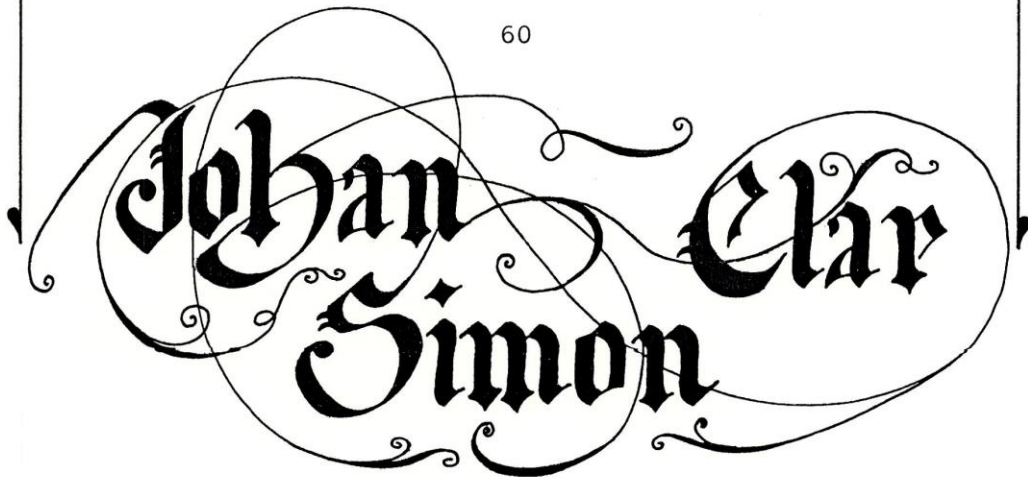


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necessarily on active duty year-round. Johan Simon's company might not have been on active duty during the winter months of 1777/8, or it might have been assigned to another area or tour of duty. The records simply are not available to verify Johan Simon Clar's company's whereabouts during the period of time that Washington's encampment at Valley Forge was taking place.

For these reasons, I question the claims made by other researchers of Johan Simon Clar that state his presence at Valley Forge. Without the proper sources for these claims we can treat them only as imaginative assumptions.

9. It would appear that the idea of Johan Simon Clar's wife being related to the statesman, Henry Clay might have originated in the Bedford/Blair County area due to the existence of the town of Claysburg being close to the Klahre Corner area. Claysburg was named for the Henry Clay family, perhaps for no particular reason other than he was popular at the time. The Claar families residing in that region, knowing of Anna Margaretha's maiden name which sounded like "clay" might have assumed that there was the connection between her and Claysburg's namesake. Unfortunately, no one found the time and means to check the records that recently have been uncovered in York County, Pennsylvania which prove Anna Margaretha's Klee lineage.
10. Will of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr. York County Court House. Will Book #D (previously) - now in Will Files (unnumbered). See Appendix I for a transcript of this Will.
11. I have not been able to locate any land grant given to Johan Simon Clar for his Revolutionary War services. In fact, the land grants that were given out at the end of the War went primarily to soldiers of the Continental Line and most of those were located in Westmoreland County and further west. Johan Simon Clar was neither a Continental Line soldier, nor did he locate at the end of the War in the areas set aside for Patriots. He was found in the 1796 tax assessment of



the borough of Bedford. The Donation Lands, on the other hand, were set aside in the region now encompassed by the Counties of Butler, Venango, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, and portions of the counties which bordered them.

The reason for the giving of land to Revolutionary War Patriots was as follows. The Continental Line soldiers were, just as continues to the present time, paid for their service in the army. The value of the currency during the Revolution dropped in the years 1780 and on, and therefore the pay given to the soldiers likewise dropped to the point where the Congress had to devise a means to keep the soldiers happy and maintain morale within the ranks. Certificates of Depreciation were given to the soldiers of the Line which were equivalent to the amount of the drop in the purchasing power of their compensation pay. The Depreciation Certificates were to be redeemable on land following the conclusion of the war. In March of 1785 the legislature enacted a provision to grant land in the regions newly acquired (and in some not yet acquired) from the Indians to the west of the Allegheny River to the holders of the Depreciation Certificates. Therefore, the lands which became known as the Donation Lands were granted to soldiers of the Continental Army (the only recipients of the Depreciation Certificates). (See: "The Planting Of Civilization In Western Pennsylvania" by Solon J. and Elizabeth H. Buck, 1939, University of Pittsburgh Press. Pages 205 to 207.)

Johan Simon Clar would not have received a donation of land for his services in the York County Militia because that branch of the armed forces simply was not compensated the same way that the Continental Line was. The idea that he had received his land in Bedford County as a result of some sort of war compensation must have arisen simply because a land grant cannot be located within the records of Bedford County archives.

12. "Pennsylvanische Geschichte-Schrieber" published by Christopher Sauer. 16 May, 1747 edition.

Christopher Sauer (1693 - 1758) was a German settler in the town of Germantown, Pennsylvania. In 1735 he established



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the first type foundry in this country. He then founded a publishing business in the year 1739 with the newspaper that was titled: *Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber*, at Germantown. This periodical, which has also been called, simply, *Sauer's Newspaper*, began as a quarterly. After Christopher's death, his son kept the business going, and developed the newspaper into a monthly, and eventually into a weekly publication. This newspaper, which was later titled: *Pennsylvanische Berichte*, was the most widely read publication of its type at the time prior to the Revolution. Barbara Clar would have placed her advertisement in this paper knowing that its wide audience might include her brother Johan Simon.

The Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in 1980, published the translation/research of Edward W. Hocker of five German newspapers from the years 1743 to 1800. Mr. Hocker had done his research in the 1930s, but the manuscript had lain in its typescript form in the library of the Germantown Historical Society since 1935. Finally, in 1980 with the publication of Mr. Hocker's work, researchers were able to use his translation, and Barbara's request for information on her brother, Simon, was once more brought to light.

13. See: *Encyclopedia of American History*, Ed- Richard B. Morris, 1953, Pub- Harper & Brothers. Page 518.

Bound Labor or Indentured Servitude could be either voluntary or involuntary. Voluntary indentured servitude could involve either Redemptioners (individuals who paid their passages to America by working as servants for a number of years - 4 being the average) or Apprentices (individuals who were trained in exchange for the knowledge of the trade being trained in).

14. Ref: *A New Law Dictionary*, by Giles Jacob, 1744. (Page 5H2). also: *An Universal Etymological English Dictionary*, mid-1700 (Page - various).

15. The ships which entered into the Port of Philadelphia and carrying German emigrants during the years 1739 to 1742 in-



cluded the following:

10 Jan 1739	London
07 Feb 1739	Jamaica
27 Aug 1739	Samuel
27 Aug 1739	Betsy
03 Sep 1739	Robert & Alice
03 Sep 1739	Friendship
03 Sep 1739	Loyal Judith
11 Dec 1739	Lydia
23 Sep 1740	Friendship
27 Sep 1740	Lydia
30 Sep 1740	Samuel & Elizabeth
25 Nov 1740	Loyal Judith
03 Dec 1740	Robert & Alice
03 Dec 1740	Samuel
30 May 1741	Francis & Ann
23 Sep 1741	Marlborough
26 Sep 1741	St. Mark
02 Oct 1741	St. Andrew
12 Oct 1741	Friendship
17 Oct 1741	Molly (ship)
26 Oct 1741	Molly (snow)
07 Nov 1741	Thane of Fife
20 Nov 1741	Europa

16. In conjunction with the subject of the Indentured Servant, is the subject of the "Freelander". The immigrant in Germany would sometimes sell all his estate in order to pay for his, and his family's, passage to the new world. Upon arriving at the port of embarkation (usually in Holland), the immigrant would find that the ship on which he was supposed to sail did not actually exist. The unfortunate man and his family would discover that the person who had sold him bogus passages was nowhere to be found. The Freelander's scam was often covered up by the captains of the ships which were in the port because they would also profit from the situation that the immigrant found himself in. Because they had sold all their property in order to pay for the initial passage

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the immigrant and his family would not be able to return to their old home in Germany. They would often agree to be bound out as indentured servants upon their arrival in America. This profit would go to the captain of the ship on which they would eventually sail.

17. Ref: Eighteenth Century Emigrants, Volume II: The Western Palatinate, by Annette Kunselman Burgert, 1985, The Pennsylvania German Society. Page 76.
The material reproduced/transcribed in this volume come from the microfilms available in the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.
18. Ref: Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Kirchenbuch (i.e. church book or parish register).
19. Ref: Op Cit. Burgert, Page 76.
20. Ref: Ibid. Page 76.
21. Ref: Ibid. Page 76.
22. The birthdate of 1732 given as a baptismal date in the Mimbach-Webenheim Reformed Kirchenbuch corroborates the estimates made by various researchers. Those estimates had been based on the tombstone inscription copied in 1889 by the Reverend William Filler Lutz for the Old Lutheran and Reformed Union Church, Bedford, Pennsylvania. Although the tombstone does not, at this time, exist for us to confirm the inscription, we have a typed transcript of the listing made by Reverend Lutz which is maintained by the St. John's United Church of Christ - Evangelical and Reformed.
23. The baptismal record of the Clar children found on page 76 of the book, Eighteenth Century Emigrants, by A.K. Burgert includes the fourth child born after Johan Simon and baptised on 20 February, 1735 without a name recorded. This would have had to have been Johan Simon's sister, Barbara

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who placed the advertisement in Christopher Sauer's newspaper in 1747. Nickel would have been the last child to be born to the Clar parents because of his birthdate of 1739 being just prior to the date of 1740 when the family left Germany. It is possible that Barbara might have been born prior to Johan Michael in 1727. I have opted to insert Barbara's name in the space for the child baptised in 1735 until such time as further proof is uncovered to verify her birth.

24. The "Manumission" refers to a release of an individual from the state of serfdom that the majority of European people existed under after the feudal system ended. Although the common man did not have to live a life of direct servitude as he had under the feudal system, the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries were a period in which small groups of families owned the majority of the land, and the common land owner actually did not own the land - only the right to till the soil and take a share of the harvest. Any subject who wished to leave his homeland merely had to apply to the authorities for permission. Ref: Op Cit. Burgert, Page 362.
See Appendix II for an example of a Manumission.
The term "Protocoll" merely refers to a record or listing.
25. Ref: The Value Of Family History For Mennonite History: Illustrated From Nafziger Family History Material Of The Eighteenth Century, by Ernst Correll. Published in the Mennonite Quarterly Review, April 1928. Page 70.
26. Ref: Op Cit. Burgert, Page 366.
27. Ref: A Collection Of Upwards Of Thirty Thousand Names Of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and Other Immigrants In Pennsylvania From 1727 To 1776, by I. Daniel Rupp, 1898. Page 40.
28. The first child born to Johan Simon Clar and Anna Margaretha Klee was born circa 1756 according to previous researchers' records. Assuming that Johan Simon and Anna Margaretha married a year prior to that first birth, we arrive at the

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date of 1755 as the marriage date.

29. The Historical Society of York County maintains family surname files, including one for the family Klee. The material contained in this file is not assigned to any particular author, but rather is collected papers from various sources. One such group of papers come from material collected by John A. Mehring of Arlington, Virginia. The names and dates of quite a bit of this material corroborates with those contained in the book, Eighteenth Century Emigrants by A.K. Burgett. These records will be referred to as: York County Klee File.
30. Ref: York County Klee File.
31. Ref: Ibid.
32. Ibid. The baptismal record of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr lists the sponsors as: Johannes Oliger, Hanss Nickel Cramer's wife Anna, Catharina Eler - wife of Anthony Eler, and Anna Margaretha Braun - daughter of the late Hans Adam Braun of Rehweiler.
The book, Eighteenth Century Emigrants, (page 201) lists Anna Elisabetha as a daughter of Hans Adam Breun (sic). This Anna Elisabetha would have been a sister to Anna Margaretha and therefore Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr's aunt would have been one of his baptismal sponsors.
33. Ref: Op Cit. York County Klee File.
34. Ref: Ibid.
A Heinrich Klee of Rohrbach, Palatinate, Germany is listed in Eighteenth Century Emigrants on page 200. He and his wife Anna Maria are listed as the parents of emigrant Hans Nickel Klee (#284). It is possible that this Heinrich might have been a son of Hans Adam Klee, and a brother to Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr.
35. Ref: Ibid.



36. Ref: Ibid.
also: Op Cit. Burgert, page 201.
37. Ref: Ibid. Burgert, page 201.
38. Ref: Ibid. Page 202.
Although Johan Theobald Klee is not proven to be a son of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Sr and Anna Elisabetha Braun in the York County Klee File, his birthdate (as estimated by the age of 26 when he emigrated into the province of Pennsylvania on the ship, Glasgow in 1738) and the fact that he was from the town of Rehweiler are strong indications that he was closely related to the Klee family we are concerned with here.
39. Ref: Ibid. Page 202.
40. Ref: Ibid. Page 202.
41. Ref: Op Cit. York County Klee File.
42. Ref: Op Cit. Rupp, page 116.
43. Ref: Will of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr. York County Court House.
also: Op Cit. Burgert, page 201.
44. According to the Will of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr., his daughter Mary Catharina married Jacob Schlegel; his other daughter Elizabeth Catharina married Peter Fuhrman.
45. Ref: Zweibrucken Manumissions Protocoll - Lichtenberg, 1738.
46. Ref: Early Lutheran Baptisms And Marriages In Southeastern Pennsylvania - The Records Of Rev. John Casper Stoeber From 1730 To 1779. 1982 Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Page 16.
also: Op Cit. Burgert, page 201.

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The Reverend Johann Casper Stoever was born 21 December, 1707 in Luedorff in Unter Pfaltz. He emigrated to the new world, arriving on 29 September, 1728. He was ordained in the ministry on 8 April, 1733 by the Reverend Christian Schultz in Philadelphia. He served as an itinerant preacher throughout the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania.

47. Ref: Op Cit. York County Klee File.
48. Ref: A True Transcript Of The Rates And Assessments Of The Inhabitants For The Year 1762. From the book, Census Of York County, 1762. Original manuscript in the collection of the Historical Society Of York County. Page 16 of the typed transcript.
49. Ref: Ibid. Page 16.
Jacob Kleay is listed with the notation "per hd". This notation is believed to denote "single freeman".
50. Ref: Op Cit. York County Klee File.
51. Ref: Ibid.
52. Ref: Will of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr. York County Court House.
53. The value of the estate of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr is based on a calculation utilizing a 1797 mercantile arithmetic book. The American Accountant, 1797, lists monetary exchange rates between Continental and European currency. A denomination of Federal money in use in the 1790s was the Eagle, a gold coin valued on the exchange market at 10 dollars. One Eagle had the standard weight of 270 grains. There are 5,760 grains per pound.
If the estate of Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr was valued at or near the gold rate of thirty years after his death, the calculation would be as follows: The estate was valued at 210 lb-gold. 210 multiplied by 5,760 grains per lb-gold equals 1,209,600 grains total/estate value. This figure



divided by 270 - the number of grains in an Eagle - equals 4,480 Eagles/gold. The Eagle, being worth 10 dollars, the estate would have been valued at 44,800 dollars in the year 1797.

The value of the Continental currency was in a state of flux throughout the Colonial and Federal periods, just as it continues to fluxuate today. This calculation merely serves to provide a rough idea of what value the estate may have had when Johann Nicolaus Klee, Jr died in 1776.

54. Ref: Op Cit. A True Transcript...1762. Page 16.
55. Ref: Grantee Index for York County, maintained by the Office of the Recorder Of Deeds, York County Court House. York, Pennsylvania.
56. Ref: Op Cit. A True Transcript...1762. Page 32.
57. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book G, Page 265.
See Appendix III for a reproduction and transcript of this deed between Slagle and Clar.
58. Ref: Op Cit. New Law Dictionary, Jacob. (Page - various).
59. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book G, Page 165.
60. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book 2-I, Page 267.
See Appendix IV for a reproduction and transcript of this deed between Lilly and Clar.

Note: As noted in the text, this transaction of land between Thomas Lilly and Johan Simon Clar (sic- Simon Clear) includes the reference that Johan Simon was then living in the county of Bedford in 1793. Johan Simon Clar does not appear in any enumeration of the inhabitants, nor in any tax assessment until the year 1796 (within the area encompassed by Bedford County).

See Appendix V for a reproduction of the 1796 Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Bedford Town. See Appendix VI for a reproduction of the 1796 Tax Assessment of Bedford Borough.



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61. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book 2-K, Page 32.
See Appendix VII for a reproduction and transcript of this deed between Eyler and Clar.
62. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book 7-G, Page 672.
See Appendix VIII for a transcript of this deed between Clar and Hinkle.
63. Ref: Tax List Of York County 1779, Pub: Family Line Publications, 1989. Page 75.
It should be noted that where I make the statement: "It is doubtful... that the Clar family was residing within the toen of Hanover if they owned any cattle.", I am commenting on the rather "civilised" aspect of towns in the eastern, and more populated, part of the state. My inclusion of the phrase: "though not completely improbable" should be emphasized.
64. The church records consulted included those available in the Historical Society of York County, York, Pennsylvania and those available in the Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. These records encompassed the area of present-day York and Adams Counties.
65. Ref: Register Of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hanover, PA 1743 - 1865, Volume I. Copied from the Baum translation in the Hanover Public Library. Page 31.
See Appendix IX for a reproduction of the typed transcript.
66. Ref: A group of papers contained in the family surname files of the Historical Society Of York County for the surname: Clar come from material collected by John A. Mehring (see Footnote #29). These records will be referred to as: York County Clar File.
67. The birthdates in this paragraph come from the York County Clar File, and may be in error.
68. Ref: Estate Inventory of Johan Simon Clar, taken on the 30th



of September, 1812.

See Appendix X for a reproduction and transcript of this estate inventory.

69. Ref: Ibid.
70. Ref: Op Cit. Tax List Of York County 1779. Page 75.
71. Ref: Assessment Of Bedford Borough For 1811: Taxable Inhabitants In Bedford Borough. Bedford County Court House, Vault #1, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
See Appendix XI for a reproduction of this tax assessment.
72. Ref: Will of Johan Simon Clar (sic Simon Claar). Bedford County Court House. Will Book 1, Page 330.
See Appendix XII for a transcript of this Will.
73. Ref: Op Cit. Estate Inventory. Items #69, 70, 71, 72 and 73.
74. Ref: Ibid. Item #74.
75. Ref: Ibid. Items #61, 17, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55.
76. Ref: Ibid. Items #1, 2, 14, 15 and 17.
77. Ref: Ibid. Item # 108.
78. Ref: Op Cit. Register Of St. Matthew's Church. Page 40.
See Appendix XIII for a reproduction of this record.
79. Ref: 1790 U.S. Census for York County, Pennsylvania.
See Appendix XIV for a reproduction of the published census record.
80. The 1801 marriage date for Catherine comes from the York County Clar File; I have not verified it myself.
81. Ref: York County Court House, Deed Book 2-I, Page 267.



82. Ref: Bedford County Court House, Deed Book G, Page 190.
See Appendix XV for a reproduction and transcript of this deed between Williams and Clar.
83. Ref: Laws Of The Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania, Volume I, Republished under the authority of the Legislature by Alexander James Dallas. Pages 563-7.
84. Ref: History Of Bedford, Somerset And Fulton Counties, Pennsylvania. Pub: Waterman, Watkins & Co., 1884. Pages 196-7.
The description of the lot given in this volume is as follows: "all that messuage and tenement and lot or pieces of ground, situate on the main cross street in the town of Bedford aforesaid, known by (No.6) in the general plan of the said town. Bounded on the west by the said street, on the south partly by the public square and partly by lot No.7 on the east by a twenty-foot alley, and on the north by lot No.5. Containing in breadth on the said street sixty feet, and in depth two hundred and forty feet."
The 1798 Direct Tax (see Roll 20 Microfilm, Microcopy #372 - Volume 648, General List D, Particular List #18) for the county of Bedford records Simon Clare (sic) as a house owner in Bedford Township. (Bedford Borough does not appear as a separate grouping in this direct tax.) Johan Simon is recorded as owning: 1 house, 1 out house, 14,400 sq ft. The property was valued at 200 dollars -- cents.
See Appendix XVI for a reproduction of J. Lukens' survey map of the layout of the town of Bedford, dated 5 May, 1766.
85. Ref: Bedford County Court House, Deed Book A, Page 26.
86. Ref: Bedford In Ye Olden Time, by Dr. Charles N. Hickok, 1907. Page 12.
In this book (the text of which comes from two lectures given by Dr. Hickok at the Court House in Bedford in 1886) the following description is given of the log jail - which formed a portion of the building which Johan Simon and Eva Catherine Clar used as a house from 1796: "This jail was a square pen built of hewn logs, about ten feet high, with a



hipped roof of clapboards having neither windows nor doors, nor other means of ingress or egress, excepting a trap door in the roof to which access was had by a ladder from the outside and a movable ladder on the inside, which was taken away after the prisoner was landed on the earthen floor."

87. Ref: Op Cit. Estate Inventory. Various items discussed.

88. Johan Simon Clar mentions, in his Last Will, his dear wife Eve Catherine. Her surname, of course, is not mentioned in the Will because of her marriage and the taking of the Clar name as her own.

When I started researching the life of Johan Simon Clar, I attempted to determine Eva Catherine's maiden surname from the notes accumulated by researchers before me. None of the available genealogies or biographical notes gave a clue as to her name; it appeared that every researcher before me had merely obtained her given name from the Will, as I had.

I was doing some research on the Lingenfelter lines which my own Smith lineage relates to, and I obtained a copy of a book by Robert Downs titled: The Descendants Of Abraham Lingenfelter. On the second page of text in that book I found notes on Eve/Eva Catherine Lingenfelter, and I was surprised to see the surname Claar in the text. Reading it more closely I found that Mr. Downs had, through his own research, linked this daughter of Abraham Lingenfelder with Johan Simon Clar. It was a simple stroke of luck that I was able to find this reference. (Unfortunately, Mr. Downs did not have any credible information regarding Johan Simon that was of help to my research; his information repeated the same errors that are to be found in the earlier Clar notes that I cited at the beginning of this book.)

89. The majority of the information appearing in this section on the lineage of Eva Catherine comes from Robert Downs' "The Descendants Of Abraham Lingenfelter". I have not made any attempt to verify Mr. Downs' information.

90. Ref: 1790 U.S. Census for Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Published census record, page 22.



91. Ref: Bedford County Court House, Orphans' Court Records, Book #4, Page 366.

On the 5th of April, 1813 Samuel Claar appeared at court and chose Jacob Bonnett as his guardian. He is recorded as "above the age of 14 years". This implies that he had already passed his fourteenth birthday, but had not yet come to his fifteenth. A calculation using this age and the year 1813 gives a birthdate of circa 1799. See Appendix XVII for a reproduction of the Orphans' Court record.

92. The date of 19 September, 1812 for the date of death for Johan Simon Clar comes from the inscription on his tombstone as recorded in the records of the Old Lutheran and Reformed Union Church of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Around the year 1769 a log structure was built in the vicinity of the intersection of West John Street and Thomas Street (Lot No. 77). The Lutheran and the Reformed Congregations both worshipped there until the year 1823. On July 11, 1823 the cornerstone was laid for a brick building on the same grounds to take the place of the log structure. The two congregations then continued to worship together in the new brick building until the year 1849. In that year the Lutheran congregation completed work on their new church on the public square. The Reformed Congregation maintained the church edifice on the corner of John and Thomas Streets until the present structure was built around 1883. The congregation was renamed the St. John's United Church Of Christ during the 1900s.

In the year 1889, Reverend William Filler Lutz made a transcription of the stones which then stood in the graveyard which surrounded the church building to the east and north. The following inscription was transcribed:

In Memory
Simon Claar
who departed this lief
Sept. 19th 1812
Dec'd 80 years



At some time in the recent past, one of the resident pastors removed all the stones from the churchyard. His intent was to rake the ground level and then reinstall the stones. When the time came to replace the stones it was discovered that a map had not been made to correctly situate them over the gravesites. They were then placed off to the side of the churchyard. As the days passed, people helped themselves to the stones, using some for patio floors. Eventually the stones that remained were placed face up and side-by-side at the north end of the property - where they remain to this day.

The stone that Reverend Lutz transcribed Johan Simon's deathdate and age from was one of those which had been stolen from the pile, and does not appear today with the others. It is possible that it lies in someone's patio in the town.

It is not known if Eva Catherine might have been buried in that same cemetery. There are no records to indicate that she was interred there, but she was a communicant of that church. Volume 4 of the Bedford County PA Archives, edited by James Biser Whisker includes a list of the communicants in the "Bedford German Reformed Church, 1835" on page 16. Eve Clare (sic) is recorded in that list. There is no stone in the group laid out at the north edge of the church property for Eva Catherine, but that is not proof that she was not buried there. She might not have had a stone placed over her gravesite.

93. Ref: Bedford County PA Archives, Volume 4, Ed- James Biser Whisker, Page 16.
94. Not only does Eva Catherine Clar appear in the 1835 list of communicants of the Reformed Church, but she would be the female who appears in the household of Samuel Claar between the ages of 80 and 90 years in the 1840 U.S. Census for Bedford Borough. Although names of the additional family members and/or household residents do not appear in the census records prior to the 1850 U.S. Census, there can be no doubt that it was Eva Catherine who appeared in the 1840 records with her only child, Samuel Claar.

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95. Ref: Pennsylvania Historical And Museum Commission, Division of Public Records, Information Leaflet No. 3: The Military System Of Pennsylvania During The Revolutionary War. Page 2.
96. Ref: Op Cit. Laws Of Pennsylvania, Page 367.
Act (or Chapter) number CCCCXVI reads as follows:
"An Act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within this province." Passed 25th November, 1755. - Obsolete. - Recorded A. vol. III. page 342.
97. The term "invalidated by the Crown" comes from Mr. William A. Hunter in an article published in the "Pennsylvania Minuteman" (the magazine of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution), Fall 1965 Issue, page 8. In his address delivered at the Captain Samuel Brady Chapter (from which the article was transcribed), Mr. Hunter used this term to describe the discontinuance of the 1755 Act. The word used in the published volume is "obsolete" meaning that the Act became invalid through not being used over a period of time.
98. Ref: Op Cit. Laws Of Pennsylvania, Page 372.
Act (or Chapter) number CCCCXXVIII.
99. Ref: Ibid. Page 374.
Act (or Chapter) number CCCCXXXVI.
100. Ref: Ibid. Page 376.
Act (or Chapter) number CCCCXLI.
also: History Of The Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania, Civil, Political, And Military, From Its Earliest Settlement To The Present Time. By William H. Egle, 1883.
In this history of Pennsylvania, the period of colonial unrest and Indian troubles of the 1750s is covered in pages 93 through 100.
101. Ref: Op Cit. Laws Of Pennsylvania.
Page 385, Act (or Chapter) number CCCCLIV.,

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Page 393, Act (or Chapter) number CCCCLXVIII.,
Page 437, Act (or Chapter) number DXII.,
Page 440, Act (or Chapter) number DXVIII.,
Page 443, Act (or Chapter) number DXXV. (Passed 30 May, 1764)

102. Ref: Op Cit. History Of Pennsylvania. Pages 144 - 148.
103. Ref: Op Cit. PA Hist & Museum Comm. #3. Page 2.
104. Ref: Extracts From The Votes Of The House Of Assembly, Of The Province Of Pennsylvania, Printed by W. and T. Bradford, Philadelphia, Published by Order of the Committee of Safety.
The rules and regulations and the articles of association published in this booklet were adopted on 09 August, 1775 according to the History Of Pennsylvania, page 148.
See Appendix XVIII for a reproduction of this booklet.
105. Ref: Op Cit. History Of Pennsylvania. Pages 152 - 153.
106. Ref: Op Cit. PA Hist & Museum Comm. #3. Page 2.
107. Ref: Op Cit. History Of Pennsylvania. Page 153.
108. Ref: Op Cit. PA Hist & Museum Comm. #3. Page 2.
109. Ref: Extracts From The Votes Of The House Of Assembly. Page 9.
110. Ref: History Of York County, by Joh Gibson, 1886. Page 121.
111. Ref: History Of Lancaster And York Counties, by I. Daniel Rupp, 1845. Page 614.
also: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Volume III, Page 579.
112. Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Volume III, Page 579.
113. Ref: History Of York County, PA, by George R. Prowell, Volume I, 1907. Page 247.



114. Ref: The Continental Army, by Robert K. Wright, Jr., 1986, Pages 85 - 87.
115. Ref: Op Cit. History Of York - Prowell. Pages 262, 264.
116. Ref: Ibid. Pages 250 - 252.
117. Ref: Op Cit. History Of Pennsylvania. Page 177.
118. Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume VI, Page 539.
Note: The History Of York County by Prowell claims, on page 269 that "the following is a complete list of eight companies...". Unfortunately, the editors did not proofread the section because only seven companies are included in that and the following page. It would appear, from the names of the officers for the companies that are indeed listed on pages 269-70, that the company in which Johan Simon Clar served was the one company that the book claims it is recording - but failed to include.
119. Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume VI, Page 539.
120. Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume II, Page 563.
121. Ref: Historical Society of York County, Red and Black Series by Henry M. Young, Page 250.
122. Ref: Op Cit. History Of York - Prowell. Page 252.
123. Ref: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 6, Volume II, Page 735.



Appendices

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Simon

In the Name of God Amen I, Johann Klee, Jr. of Pennsylvania, being very sick in Health of Body, but of perfect Mind Memory & Senses be given unto God calling and mind the misfortune of my Body do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in Witness whereof I recommend my Soul to the Good God to be joined in to the Hand of God Almighty that gave it, and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial, at the Discretion of my Executors; And as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God, to bless me in this Life, I give devise and dispose of the same in the following Manner and Form

first I give and bequeath to Catharina my dearly beloved Wife my whole Estate; moveable and immoveable, House, Lot, and other Lands, the Household Goods & Debts &c. for her Use during her natural Life, and after she is Dead then the whole Estate is to be distributed amongst my Children in the following Manner

My Son Jacob is to have first Sixty Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania, which is to be raised and levied out of my Estate and a Lot of Ground in Lancaster County by the Act of the Legislature of the said State, and the residue of my Estate then after the said Sixty Pounds and Lot above mentioned deducted, to be divided into four equal Shares, viz.

One equal fourth part is to have the Children of my oldest Daughter Catharina Wife of Jacob Haag deceased

One equal fourth part is to have Elizabeth Catharina Wife of Jacob Schreyer, Daughter of my Daughter Catharina deceased

One equal fourth part is to have my Son Jacob, above mentioned

and one equal fourth part is to have my Daughter Simon's Wife

of Simon Klee

I. Klee

Johan Klee
Simon

*Inventary of all the Estate Goods, Tools,
Chests & Chastels of the late Decedent as
the same raised by the subscribers the thirty Day of Decemr
1776*

1 Case of vestments & Pair of Breeches	3	5	0
1 Great Case	-	15	-
1 Hat	-	9	-
11 Shirts	2	10	-
1 Shawl	12	-	-
1 Coat	6	-	-
1 Cap	3	10	-
1 Cravat & Case	9	5	-
1 Watch	4	15	-
1 Mantle	-	-	-
1 Bell	-	9	-
2 Casks	-	6	-
3 Iron Taps	-	5	-
3 finer Barrels	-	8	-
2 Brass Baskets	-	2	-
In Cash	28	14	9
In Wages	-	2	17
The Book account	-	67	10
1 Negro Man	-	35	-
	£	210	11
In Witness of the true & Pleasant of the above			

*Johan Clar
Simon*

Transcript of Will

In the Name of God Amen I Nicholas Clay of Hannovertown, Heidelberg Township, York County & Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman being very sick in Health of Body, but of Perfect Mind Memory thanks be given unto God, calling und Mind the mortality of my Body, do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in Manner fall:g I recommend my Soul ~~to the Earth to be buried~~ into the Hand of God Almighty that gave it, and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian Burial, at the Discretion of my Executors; And as touching such Worldly Estate, wherewith it has pleased God, to bless me in this Life, I give devise, and dispose of the same in the following Manner and Form - first I give and bequeath to Catharine my dearly beloved Wife my whole Estate, moveable and immoveable, House Lot and other Lands, the Household Goods & Debts &cc for Her Use during her natural Life, and after she is Dead then the whole Estate is to be distributed amongst my Children in the following Manner..... My Son Jacob is to have first Sixty Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania, which is to be raised and levied out of my Estate and a Lot of Ground in Hannovertown known by the Num^r 6 besides his equal Share with my other children, below mentioned the remainder of my Estate then, after the said Sixty Pounds and Lot above mentioned is deducted, to be divided in Four equal Shares, viz..... One equal Fourth Part are to have the Children of my oldest Daughter Catharina Wife of Jacob Slagle deceased..... One equal fourth part is to have Elizabeth Catharina, Wife of Jacob John, Daughter of my Daughter Elizabeth Catharina deceas^d Wife of Peter Foreman One equal fourth part is to have my Son Jacob above mentioned And one equal fourth part is to have my Daughter Anna Margreta the Wife of Simon Clear..... I likewise constitute make and ordain my Son Jacob and Conrad Swob the sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament, And I do hereby utterly disallow, and resolve all former Testaments and Wills Legacies and Executors, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament, In Witness whereof I have set hereunto my Hand and Seal this Fourth Day of October One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Six ---

his
Nicholas X Clay
mark

Johan
Simon
Clay

Signed, Sealed, Publiſed and declared by the ſaid Nicholas Clay, as his laſt Will and Teſtament in the preſents of us the Words my Daughter between 31 and 32 line were enterlined before the ſigning and Sealing of this laſt Will

Christian Mühlheim
Peter Histon
Henry Simund

(Probated 9th day of November, 1776)

Transcript of Estate Inventory

	£	S	D
1 Cote & weſcote & a Pair of Breeches	3	5	0
1 Great Cote	-	15	-
1 Hat	-	9	-
11 Shurts	2	10	-
1 Meare	12	-	-
1 Coalt	6	-	-
1 Cow	3	10	-
1 Cloack & Caſe	9	5	-
1 Watch	4	15	-
1 Piſtel	-	5	-
1 old Wagon & Cart	7	10	-
2 old Cheaſts	1	4	-
1 Wagon Chain & ol Treases	1	1	-
1 Luckin Glaſſ	-	6	-
1 Croſs Cut ſaw & an Hand ſaw	-	9	6
3 Teabels	1	15	-
1 auger & old Hamers	-	5	-
1 ſtilyerts	-	15	6
1 old ſkails	-	2	6
1 Tung forck & Pitch forck & Tung Hoocks	-	7	6
1 Sattelbacks	-	3	-
1 Dreſſer	-	12	-
In Puter	1	15	6
1 Coffe Can & Funnel	-	3	-
1 Watern Can	-	6	6

Johan Clay
Simon

	£	S	D
11 Spoons	-	3	-
5 Iron Pots	1	15	6
1 Tea Cettel	-	7	-
1 Iron Cittel	1	-	-
1 Pot Rack	-	7	6
1 Iurn	-	1	-
3 Pans	-	4	-
3 Iron Leavils & one forck	-	4	6
1 (illegible) & Hatchet	-	2	-
1 Bottel	-	-	9
1 Wheal Barrough Wheal	-	2	6
1 Quillin Wheal & Real	-	6	6
10 Reed & Gears	2	10	-
1 Weaver stool or loom	3	10	-
1 dido	2	10	-
2 Callers	-	7	-
1 Cuttin Box & Cuttin Knife	-	13	6
1 Quillin Wheal	-	9	-
(illegible) sets of Weaver spools	-	7	6
1 Nisting Bench	-	2	6
2 Garden Hoose & Mattek	-	7	6
1 Maul	-	2	-
1 Bell	-	2	6
2 Casks	-	6	-
3 old Tups	-	5	-
3 flouer Barrels	-	3	-
2 Bees Baskets	-	2	-
In Cash	28	14	9
In Notes	2	17	-
the Book account	67	10	8
1 Neagro Man	35	-	-
	£ 210	11	1

Johan Clar
Simon

APPENDIX II. Manumission Letter

The following letter of manumission was granted to John Valentine Griesheimer by the Archbishop of Mayence on 28 April, 1730.

"We, by the Grace of God, Francis Lewis, Archbishop of Mayence, Chancellor and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Administrator of the Grand Master's Office in Prussia, Master of the German Order in Germany and France, Bishop of Worms and Breslau, Dean and Lord of Ellwangen, Count Palatine of the Rhine in Bavaria, Duke of Gulich, Cleve and Berg, Prince of Moers, Count of Veldentz, Sponheim, Marck and Ravenspurg, Lord of Ravenstein, Freudenthal, Cullenberg, etc. etc.,

"Herewith we let it be known that, Whereas our subject at Lampertheim, John Valentine Griesheimer, for himself, his wife and four children, namely Caspar, John, Anna Margaret and Jacob, has asked that we might be pleased, in view of the good fortune that awaits them elsewhere, graciously to release all of them from the serfdom, to which they are subject, graciously to grant their submissive petition and manumit and dismiss them,

"Therefore, they are herewith and by virtue of this letter, from now on and forever afterwards, released and freed from their serfdom yet with this explicit reservation, that, if the above-mentioned John Valentine Griesheimer, his wife and children, shall sooner or later return and settle again in our lands or under our jurisdiction in which we have inherited the right of serfdom, that they shall ipso facto be subject to their former serfdom and without further process shall be subservient unto us."

"In testimony of this our certificate of manumission our seal has been affixed. Given at Worms, April 28, 1730.

The Electoral Government of Worms.

John Adam Schrenck, J.G.Gigant."

Johan Clar
Simon

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture made the first Day of June in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and seventy six Between Jacob Slagle of the township of Berwick in the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania Yeoman of the one Part And Simon Clear of Hanover In the Township of Heidelberg and County aforesaid Sadler of the other Part Witnesseth that Whereas The Honourable The Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid By there Letters of Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province bearing Date at Philadelphia the tenth Day of April which was In the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty seven Did give grant Release and Confirm unto the said Christopher Slagle (Father of him the said Jacob Slagle) and to his Heirs and Assigns A certain Tract of Land situated and being in the Township of Berwick and County of York aforesaid By metes and Bounds in the said Letters Patent specified Containing Five hundred and one Acres and the usual allowance of six acres per cent for Roads and Highways To Hold To him the said Christopher Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever, As in and by the said Letters Patent entered of Record in the Enrollment Office for the City and County of Philadelphia in Patent Book A, vol 12 Page 492 &c^a Reference being thereunto had will at large appear And Whereas In and by a certain Indenture duly and fully executed bearing Date the Twenty second Day of May which was in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and Fifty four made Between the said Christopher Slagle and Mary his Wife of the one part and the said Jacob Slagle of the other part Reciting as therein is Recited, And for the Consideration therein mentioned They the said Christopher Slagle and Mary his Wife Did give grant bargain sell (illegible) Release and Confirm unto the said Jacob Slagle A Certain Tract Piece of Parcel of Land Situated in the Township of Berwick aforesaid by Metes and Bounds In the said Indenture Specified Containing one Hundred acres with the Appurtenances (being part of the above mentioned Five Hundred and one Acres) To Hold To him the said Jacob Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever As in and by the said Indenture Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds for the County of York in Book A, page 292 &c^a Reference being thereunto had will at large appear And Whereas The Honourable The said Proprietaries In and by their Letters Patent, also under the Great Seal of the said Province bear-

Johan Clear
Simon

ing Date the Twenty Third Day of March which was in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty three Did give grant Release and confirm unto the said Jacob Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns A Certain Tract Piece or Parcel of Land Situated and being in the Township of Berwick aforesaid and lying Contiguous unto the above mentioned Tract of Land by Metes and Bounds in the said Letters Patent Specified Containing or said to Contain Sixty Eight Acres and an half and the usual allowance for Roads and High Ways To Hold unto him the said Jacob Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, As in and by the said Recited Letters Patent entered of Record in the Office for Recording of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia in Patent Book A vol 16 page 360 &c^a Reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear And Whereas the Honourable the said Proprietaries also in and by their Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said Province bearing Date the tenth Day of October which was in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty six Did also give grant Release and confirm unto the said Jacob Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns one other Tract or Parcel of Land Situated and being in the Township of Berwick aforesaid and lying Contiguous and adjoining unto the last above mentioned Tract by Metes and Bounds in the said Letters Patent Specified Containing or said to Contain Fifty Acres and an half and the usual allowance of six acres per cent for Roads and Highways To Hold unto him the said Jacob Slagle and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, As in and by the said last Recited Letters Patent Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia in Patent Book A A vol O Page 40 &c^a Reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear Now This Indenture further Witnesseth That the said Jacob Slagle For and in Consideration of the sum of Five Shillings lawful Money of Pennsylvania unto him in Hand well and truly paid by the said Simon Clear at and before the sealing and Delivery hereof. The receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and to the End and Intent That all and singular the Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments herein after mentioned and the Reversions and Remainders Rents and Services thereof shall and may at all Time hereafter by Remain and Continue to and for the several Uses, Intent Trusts and purposes herein after particularly limited expressed and Declared, And for other good causes him the said Jacob Slagle thereunto moveing He the said Jacob Slagle Hath Covenanted,

Johan Clear
Simon

Granted and by these Presents Doth for himself his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns Covenant and Grant to and with the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns That he The said Jacob Slagle and his and their Heirs now standing and being seized or which hereafter shall stand and be seized of and in all That the following described Tract of Land with the Messuages and other Buildings thereon erected Situated and being in the Township of Berwick and County of York aforesaid and Bounded as followeth That is to say Beginning at a Stones set for a Corner of a Tract of Land Granted unto Stophel Slagle by Indenture bearing even Date herewith and in line of Land of Daniel Slagle the said Stone being marked thus S+S Thence extending by the Land of the said Daniel Slagle South Fifty six Degrees and an half East Nineteen Perches and seventeenth Parts of a Perch to a Stone for a Corner and South Thirty three Degrees and an half West Eighty two Perches to white Oak marked for a Corner and South Fifty six Degrees and an half East Sixty five Perches to a Stone and South Thirty three Degrees and three Quartors of a Degree West Sixteen Perches to a White Oak marked for a Corner being also a Corner of a Tract of Land now of Deitrick Brubacker thence by the same and the Land of Casper Reinecker South Eighty three Degrees and an half East Ninety three Perches and fourtenth parts of a Perch to a Stone for a Corner and South seven Degrees and an half West seventy seven perches and an half to a Black Oak Tree marked for a Corner, thence by the Land of Michael Kerlokniot North seventy six Degrees and three Quarters of a Degree East one hundred and eighteen Perches and eight tenth parts of a Perch to a Black Oak Tree marked for a Corner and North Thirty two Degrees and three Quarters of a Degree East Thirty Perches and Eight tenth parts of a Perch to a White Oak marked for a Corner and by the said Michael Kerls Land and the Land of Nicholas Beetinger North Thirty seven Degrees West one hundred and eighty six Perches and Eight tenth parts of a Perch to a Post thence by other Land of the said Jacob Slagle South Thirty Three Degrees and three Quarters West Seventeen Perches and two tenth parts of a Perch to a Post and North Fifty six Degrees and an half West Ninety seven Perches to a Post and thence South Forty six Degrees and three Quarters West Thirty nine Perches and four tenth parts of a Perch to the Beginning Containing one hundred and Seventy Three Acres and the usual allowance of six Acres per cent for Roads and High Ways (Being part of the first above mentioned Tract of one Hundred Acres of Land and

Johan Clear
Simon

also the Whole of the second and third above mentioned Tracts of Land) With all the Out Houses Yards Gardens Orchards Barns Stables Lands Meadows Pastures Fields Feedings Ways Woods Waters Water Courses Rights Members Liberties Privileges Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or appertaining or therewithal usually occupied and enjoyed and also of the Reversion and Remainder and Remainders Rents and Services of all and singular the said Premises above mentioned and of every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances Shall and Will from Time to Time and at all Times from henceforth forever hereafter for the Considerations aforesaid Stand and be seized of and in all and singular the said Messuages Lands, Tenements Hereditaments and Premises above described and of and in every part and Parcel thereof with the appurtenances And also of and in the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents and Services thereof and of every part and Parcel thereof with the appurtenances To the several Uses Intents and Purposes hereafter In and by these Presents particularly mentioned limited expressed and declared (That is to say) To the use and Behoof of him the said Jacob Slagle and to his Assigns for and during his Natural Life without Impeachment of or any manner of Waste and from and after the Determination of that Estate Then to the Use and Behoof of George Slagle and David Slagle (The Two younger sons of him the said Jacob Slagle by his late Wife Catharine to their Heirs and Assigns for ever As Tenants in Common but not as Joint Tenants, In such manner and Form and in such Proportions, and Subject to the Payment of such Legacies and Sum or sums of money therefrom or thereout unto the other Children of the said Jacob Slagle by his said late Wife Catharine, As he the said Jacob Slagle shall hereafter Order direct and appoint in and by his Last Will and Testament and for no other Use, Intent or purpose whatsoever And the said Jacob Slagle for himself his Heirs and Assigns Doth Covenant and Grant to and with the said Simon Clear and his Heirs and Assigns That all and singular the said Messuages Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Premises above mentioned and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances shall and may from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter be remain and Continue to for and upon the several Uses Intents Trusts and Purposes herein before limited expressed and declared according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents. And further, that he the said Jacob Slagle and his Heirs and all and every other Person and

Johan Clear
Simon

Persons and his and their Heirs any Thing having or Claiming in the said Premises above mentioned or any Part thereof shall and will at any Time or Times hereafter upon the Reasonable Request of the said Simon Clear his Heirs or Assigns make Do and execute or cause or procure to be made done and executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable Grants Acts and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect Granting and Assuring all and singular the said Premises above mentioned with the Appurtenances To for and upon the several Uses Trusts and Purposes herein before limited expressed and declared according to the true Intent and meaning of these presents As by the said Simon Clear or his Heirs or assigns or by his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably Devised or advised or required And Lastly It is covenanted granted concluded and agreed upon by and between the said Parties and the true meaning hereof also is and it is hereby declared That all and singular the said Messuages Lands Tenements Hereditaments and Premises above mentioned with the Appurtenances Shall Be and Inure and shall be adjudged esteemed and taken to be and Inure to the several Uses Intents and Purposes herein before limited expressed and declared to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents and to and for none other Use Intent and Purpose whatsoever In Witness whereof the said Parties To these Presents have hereunto Interchangeably set their Hands and Seals Dated the Day and Year first above Written.

Jacob Slagle

Sealed and Delivered In the Presence of us
Daniel Slagle
Adam Snider
Michael Clapsadel

Johan Clear
Simon

Thomas Lilly Esq.
Simon Clear

His Indenture Made

of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety
 Thomas Lilly Esq. of Berwick Townshipp in the County of York and State of
 of the one part: and Simon Clear of Bedford County in the State aforesaid of
 part, WHEREAS by sundry Mesne conveyances, for the Considerations re-
 mentioned, the Title in the simple as well of a certain Ten thousand
 one Acre of Land commonly called and known by the name of Digg-
 dry Improvements, Rights and Claims, Adjacent and Adjoining to
 and each and every of their Wheruntoances became legally vested
 Lilly, partly hereto, formerly supposed to be situate in Baltimore
 e Maryland in the Back Woods, but by the Partition or Division line
 between Maryland and Pennsylvania; it appears and is manifest, that
 Improvements are within the County of York and State of Pennsylvania
 and by one certain Indenture for one equal undivided third part of
 ments, Rights and Claims aforesaid unto the said Thomas Lilly, in
 and Elizabeth his Wife late Elizabeth Diggs) and Nathaniel Keale, who
 and Nathaniel are surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament
 deceased under their Hands and Seals duly executed bearing date
 in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two
 Office

for the County of York, in
 denture for two
 Claims un

Johan Clear
 Simon

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture Made the twenty sixth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three Between Thomas Lilley Esq of Berwick Township in the County of York and State of Pennsylvania of the one part and Simon Clear of Bedford County in the State aforesaid Yeoman of the other part, Whereas by sundry Means Conveyances for the Considerations respectively therein mentioned, the Title in see simple as well of a Certain Ten thousand five hundred and one Acre of Land Commonly Called and Known by the name of Diggs's Choice, as of sundry Improvements Rights and Claims Adjacent and Adjoining the same, with their and each and every of their appurtenances became legally Vested in the said Thomas Lilley party hereto formerly supposed to be situate in Baltimore County and Province of Maryland in the Back Woods, but by the Partition or Division line made and being, between Maryland and Pennsylvania, it appears and is manifest that the said Lands and Improvements are within the County of York and State of Pennsylvania aforesaid, as in and by one certain Indenture for one equal undivided third part of said Lands Improvements, Rights and Claims aforesaid unto the said Thomas Lilley made by Wilfred Neale and Elizabeth his Wife (late Elizabeth Diggs) and Raphal Neale (which said Elizabeth and Raphal are surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Edward Diggs deceased) under their Hands and Seals duly executed bearing date the first day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two, and Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the County of York, in Book B.B. Page 366 &^a And also by one other Certain Indenture for two equal undivided third parts of said Lands and Improvements Rights and Claims unto him the said Thomas Lilley made by William Diggs and Cathareena his Wife and Henry Diggs and Jane his Wife, under their Hands and Seals duly executed bearing date the twelfth day of said month of March in the year last aforesaid and Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the County of York in Book B.B. page 373 &^a Relation being thereto respectively had may more fully and at large Appear. And Whereas the said William Diggs some time in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, for the Consideration Sum of Eighty eight pounds sixteen shillings and five pence half peny lawfull money of Pennsylvania to him in hand paid did bargain and sell unto the said Simon

Johan Clear
Simon

Clear and to his Heirs and Assigns, the Quantity of Forty four acres and one quarter and twenty six perches neat measure part of Diggs's Choice aforesaid, as herein after more particularly described, but no Title in See had yet passed for the same unto the said Simon Clear, Now this Indenture Witnesseth That the said Thomas Lilley as well for and in Consideration of the Premises as for and in Consideration of the sum of Five shillings lawfull money of Pennsylvania to him the said Thomas Lilley, in hand paid by said Simon Clear; at or before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt and payment whereof the said Thomas Lilly doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefore doth acquit and forever discharge him the said Simon Clear his Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns by these presents, Hath granted bargained, sold, aliened, encossed, released and confirmed, and by these presents Doth grant, bargain, sell, aline, encoss, release and confirm unto the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns, All that the following described piece or parcel of Land, Situate lying and being in Heidelberg Township in the County of York aforesaid (being part of Diggs's Choice aforesaid) Bounded and limited within the following Courses and Distances, Viz. Beginning at a Stone for a Corner, thence by and of John Spitter now John Hanna North fifteen degrees East twenty four perches and eight tenths to a post, thence by Land of John Eyeler, North sixty five degrees and a quarter West sixty nine perches and eight tenths to a post thence North eighty degree West forty perches to a post, thence South thirty one degrees West ninety two perches to a post, thence South sixty six degrees East three perches and five tenths of a perch to a post thence by Land of Peter Shultz North eighty one degree and a half East one hundred and forty two perches and four tenths to the place of Beginning, Containing forty four acres one quarter and twenty six perches neat measure, Together with all and singular the Houses Out houses, Edifices and Buildings thereon Erected and being and all Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Hedges, Ditches Fences, Trees, Profits, Priviledges, Advantages, Emoluments, Hereditaments and Premises with the Appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise Appurtaining and lying and being within the Bounds and Limits thereof of the Reversions and Remainders Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Claims, Interest, Property, Possession and Demand whatsoever of him the said Thomas Lilley and his Heirs of in and to the same or any part thereof, To Have And to Hold

Johan Clear
Simon

the said piece or parcel of Land, Containing Forty four Acres one quarter and twenty six perches neat measure, Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted with the Appurtenances unto the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof of him the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns forever, Under and Subject to the payments of the Quit rents if any due and Comming due unto the Chief Lord or Lords of the (illegible), And the said Thomas Lilley for himself and his Heirs Executors and Administrators Doth hereby Covenant and grant to and with the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns by these presents That he the said Thomas Lilly and his Heirs the said piece or parcel of Land hereby granted and Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Simon Clear his Heirs and Assigns Against him the said Thomas Lilly and his Heirs, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever lawfull Claiming or to Claim the same or any part thereof by from under him them or any of them shall and will Warrant and forever defend by these presents, In Witness whereof the said Thomas Lilly hath hereunto set ~~my~~ his Hand and Seal ~~the~~ Dated the day and year first within written.

Tho. Lilly

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
Elias Woods, Jacob Rudisell

Johan Clear
Simon

Bedford Town.
1796. *Dec. 14.*

<i>Anderson Thomas</i>	"	<i>90.</i>
<i>Anderson John</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>D. Linge Freeman & his proffions</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Beaty James</i>	"	<i>75</i>
<i>Barclay Hugh Esq.</i>	<i>8.</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>D. for William et</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Beaty William</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>10.</i>
<i>Bella George</i>		<i>60</i>
<i>Clar Simon</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>50.</i>
<i>Esq. Mrs. Widow</i>		

*Johan Clar
Simon*

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture Made the fifth day of June Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred Eighty seven, Between John Eyler of Manheim Township in the County of York and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Susanna his Wife of the one part, And Simon Klaar of the same place Yeoman of the other part. Witnesseth that the said John Eyler and Susanna his Wife, for and in Consideration of the sum of One hundred Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania well and truly in hand paid by the said Simon Klaar, at or before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents, the Receipt and Payment whereof are hereby acknowledged, Have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, encossed, and confirmed, And Do Grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, encoss, and confirm unto the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns, All that piece & Parcel of Land situate lying and being in Manheim Township in the County of York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a Post, a Corner of the said John Eyler, extending thence with the same North sixty eight degrees and a quarter West thirty one perches and four tenths to a Black Oak and North sixty one degrees West sixty nine perches and eight tenths to a heap of Stones in a line of Conrad Valentine, extending thence with the same, South fifty one and a quarter degrees West fifty one perches and six tenths to a Hickory, a Corner of Michael Karl, extending thence with the same South seventy three degrees and three quarters East five Perches to a Post, and South twenty five degrees East ninety four Perches and three tenths to a Stone, a Corner of the said Simon Klaars other Land, extending thence with the same North twenty seven degrees and three quarters East eighty nine Perches and eight tenths to a Post And South eighty three degrees and a half East forty four Perches and a quarter to the place of Beginning. Containing thirty two Acres and one hundred and thirty eight Perches and the Usual Allowance of six acres P.Cent for Roads & ^h (It being part of a larger Tract of Land Containing Eighty two Acres and thirty eight Perches and Allowance, Which Philip Forney by Deed Poll under his Hand and Seal duly executed, bearing date the thirty first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three, for the Consideration therein mentioned, did grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Eyler (party hereto) and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, As in and by the said in part recited

Johan Klar
Simon

Deed Poll Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the said County of York in Book C.C. Page 156 & a relation being thereunto had more fully and at large mar appear.) Together with all and singular the Houses Out Houses Edifices and Buildings thereon erected and Built, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments, Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in any wise Appertaining, And the Reversions and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, And also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest Use, Trust, Property, Possession, Claim and Demand whatsoever of the said John Eyler & Susanna his Wife of in and to the same or every or any part thereof, To Have And To Hold the said described Tract of thirty two acres & 132 P of Land & Allowance Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted with the Appurtenances unto the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns To the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Simon Klaar his Heirs & Assigns forever, Under and Subject to the payment of the Residue of the Purchase Money Interest and Quit rents (if any) now due and hereafter to become due and payable on the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof, And the said John Eyler for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant promise and grant with the said Simon Klaar his Heirs & Assigns, That he the said John Eyler and his Heirs and all and every other Person and Persons his or their Heirs, any thing having or claiming in the said Premises above granted or meant mentioned or intended so to be or any part thereof by from or under him them or any or either of them shall and will from time to time and at any times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper costs and Charges of him the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns make, do, and execute or cause and procure to be made done and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable Act and Acts, Thing & Things Conveyances and Assurances in the Law, whatsoever for the further better more sure and perfect granting, conveying and Assuring of all and singular the said Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns forever as by the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns, his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably advised, devised and required, And the said John Eyler and his Heirs the said piece or parcel of Land above described and Premises unto the said Simon Klaar his Heirs and Assigns Against him the said John Eyler and his Heirs and Against all and any other Per-

Johan Klar
Simon

son or Persons whatsoever lawfully ~~lawfully~~ Claiming said Premises or any part thereof by from or under him them or any of them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents, In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the day and year first above written.

Johannes Eiler
Susanna ^{h~~x~~r} Eiler
märk

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of
Daniel Wolff
Conrad Laub

Johan Clar
Simon

APPENDIX VIII, Deed Between Simon Claur and John Hinkle

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture made the Thirty first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, Between Simon Claur late of Heidelberg Township in County of York and State of Pennsylvania, but now of Bedford County in the state of Pennsylvania aforesaid, Yeoman of the one part, and John Hinkle of the Town of Hanover, in Heidelberg Township, York County and State aforesaid, Gentleman, of the other part; Witnesseth That the said Simon Claur for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania to him the said Simon Claur in hand paid by the said John Hinkle at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof he the said Simon Claur doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, doth acquit, and discharge forever the said John Hinkle his heirs and assigns, by these presents, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, encossed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, encoss and confirm unto the said John Hinkle and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following and described piece, parcel and Tract of land, situate lying and being in Heidelberg Township in the County of York aforesaid, Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the Westward side of the AbbotsTowm Road of thirty three feet Broad, and in a line of John Eylers land, thence along the said Road South fifteen degrees West forty six perches and eight tenths to a post near to a Black Oak tree standing by the road side; thence by a line of a part of the same lands sold to Philip Shultz North fifty nine degrees West fifty six perches to a post; thence by a part of the same lands sold to George Henss North fourteen and a half degrees West one perch and eight tenths to a Black oak tree for a corner; Thence by the same North forty two degrees West forty six perches to a post in a line of John Helty's land; thence with the same North fifty degrees East twenty six perches; thence by John Eyler's land South sixty one degrees East seventy perches and two tenths to a Black oak; and South sixty nine degrees East nine perches and a half to the place of Beginning, Containing Twenty-one acres and fifty-one perches neat measure. It being a part of a larger tract of forty four acres one

Johan Claur
Simon

quarter & twenty six perches, (a part of Diggss Choice) which Thomas Lilly Esquire by his Indenture duly executed bearing date the Twenty sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and confirm unto the said Simon Claur party hereunto, and to his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by the said recited Indenture (illegible) thereunto had may more fully and at large appear, And also, a part of one other larger tract of Thirty two acres and one hundred and thirty eight perches of land lying contiguous thereto which John Eyler and Susanna his wife by their Indenture duly and fully executed, bearing date the fifth day of June one thousand and seven hundred and Eighty seven for the consideration therein mentioned did grant, bargain and sell unto the said Simon Claur, party hereunto and to his heirs and assigns forever as in and by the said Indenture may more fully & at large appear, Together with all and singular the houses, out-houses, edifices and buildings thereon erected and built, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said described piece, parcel and Tract of land belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversions, remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, Also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demand whatsoever, of him the said Simon Claur, in law or equity or otherwise howsoever of into or out of the said described Twenty-one acres & fifty-one perches of land neat measure or any part thereof, together also with true copies of all deeds, evidences and writings, touching and concerning the hereby granted premises, or any part or parcel thereof, to by had and taken at the costs and charges of the said John Hinkle his heirs and assigns, To have and to hold the same piece, parcel and Tract of land as the same is also described and premises hereby granted, mentioned or intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the aforesaid John Hinkle his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of the said John Hinkle his heirs and assigns forever, Under and subject nevertheless to the payment of the Quit Rent, if any, due or to become due and payable to the Chief Lord or Lords of the see thereof. And the said Simon Claur for himself and his heirs, do covenant, promise and grant to and with the said John Hinkle his heirs and assigns by these presents that he the said Simon Claur and his heirs the said described Twenty-one acres & fifty-one perches of land neat

Johan Claur
Simon

meas, hereby bargained and sold with the appurtenances unto the said John Hinkle and his heirs and assigns, against him the said Simon Claur and his heirs and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof by from or under him or them or any or either of them, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said parties, to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals, dated the day and year first above written

Simon Claur

Sealed and delivered in the presence of,
Henry Morningstar
Elias Wood

Johan Claur
Simon

APPENDIX IX. Elisabetha Clar's Birth and Baptismal Record

<u>Born</u>		<u>Baptized</u>
1773 July 8	<u>NICOLAUS KIEFHABER AND WF. CATHARINE</u> A son: John Nicolaus Witnesses: Conrad Kiefhaber and wife Catharine	1773 Aug. 8
1773 Aug. 25	<u>BENJAMIN SCHWEIN AND WF. MARIA MAGDALENA</u> A daughter: Maria Clara Witnesses: Henry Schwob and wife Maria Clara	1773 Sept

CASPAR SCHIFFLER AND

1774 May 9	<u>VALENTIN A</u> A son: Valentine Witness: Valentin A. Schob, Jr.	1774 June 26
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1774 Febr. 26	<u>SIMON CLAR AND WF. MARGARETHA</u> A daughter: Elisabetha Witnesses: Frederick Eyler Catharina Reimecker	1774 July 10
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1774 Aug. 18	<i>a child</i> <u>HANNES SCHMELTZER AND WF. CATHARINE</u> Witnesses: Jacob Schmeltzer and Catharine Minnigusz	1774 Sept. 4
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1774	<u>GEORGE KEGLY AND WF. CLARA</u> A daughter: Catharina Witness: Catharina Leining	1774
------	--	------

Johan Clar
Simon

1	Pair Scythes	1	00
1	Knife	0	25
1	Looking glass	0	50
2	Nails case	0	25
1	Putty substance	0	12
1	Hoghead & flannel	4	00
3	Wearing apparel		
1	Staid coat	4	00
4	Pair Suspenders	4	00
1	Pair breeches	0	50
1	Flannel waistcoat with sleeves	1	00
1	Waistcoat	1	00
2	Do		
1	Thin coat & jacket	0	50
2	Thin waistcoats	0	50
2	Linens shirts	0	25
1	Shulder	3	00
1	Shulder	1	00
2	Pair shoes	0	50
1	Square trunk	1	00
2	Shoe bags	0	50
2	Baskets	0	50
1	Saddle horse	30	00
1	White mule	20	00
1	Blanket	12	00
1	Blanket	6	20
1	Blanket	0	25
3	Half bottles	0	37
3	Old shreds shirt	0	37
1	Shut with lock	3	00
1	Fine lock	2	00
3	Bottle with capten oil and three	0	37
1	Blanket	1	20
1	Blanket	0	25

Johan Clar
Simon

Transcript of the Estate Inventory

An Inventory of the Estate of Simon Clawer late of Bedford Deceased made this 30th day of Sept. AD 1812 by us the subscribers who were duly sworn

One	Waggon	30	00
one	Log chain	1	25
3	Sets of horse geers	10	00
2	Blind bridles & one line	2	00
1	Waggon saddle & whip	1	50
1	Cow chain	1	00
	Half a log chain	1	00
1	Cutting box knife & feed trough	2	25
1	Dung fork	0	40
1	Pitch fork	0	25
1	D ^o	0	50
15	Hundred hay	6	00
1	Plough & clevis	4	50
1	Logsled	0	75
1	Sled	0	12½
1	Doubletree & 3 single trees & small clevis	2	00
1	Sled chain	0	75
1	Axe	1	25
1	Small grindstone and iron mauls	0	50
1	Iron wedge & 2 rings	1	00
X	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXX	
1	Spade	1	00
1	Shovel	0	75
1	Mattock	1	00
1	Cleaver	0	75
1	D ^o	0	75
2	Hoes	0	67
1	Cow bell	0	67
2	Cider barrels	1	50
1	Butter keg & 1 dry barrel	0	30
5	Sheep	6	50
1	Sow & seven pigs	9	50

Johan Clawer
Simon

3	Large shoats	9 00
1	Cow	9 00
1	Dutch Laythe & hangings	1 00
1	Dining hook	0 50
1	Tenall bedstead & cord (?)	0 75
1	Axe	0 75
1	Saddle	0 75
1	Pair Saddlebags	0 50
1	Iron kettle & lid	1 50
1	Toaster	0 75
1	Pot	0 25
1	Sausage Stuffer	0 25
1	Pewter basin & 2 dishes	1 50
5	Old tin measures	0 30
1	Old half bushel	0 12
1	Pair Stretchers & breast chains	1 50
1	Box of old iron	2 50
1	Foot adze	0 50
1	Hand saw	1 00
1	Draw knife & square	0 75
3	Small augers	0 75
1	Old cutting knife	0 25
2	Hammers & 3 chissels	0 55
1	File	0 25
1	Set of comb makers tools	3 00
1	Lot old iron	1 25
1	Bushel of hemp seed & bag	2 00
4	Hand waggon hubs & Saddlers bench	0 50
9	Flour barrels	1 12
1	Foot wheel & one reel	2 00
2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXX
1	Old kitchen table	0 50
1	Ten plate stove plate & pipe	21 00
1	Bridle	0 75
2 (?)	Chairs	1 30
1	Table with drawers	2 00
1	Small D ^o	1 00
1	Pair Shears	0 50
1	Dictionary	1 50

Johan Clar
Simon

1	English bible	0	40
1	Testament	0	25
1	Dutch Hymn book	0	25
8	Old books	0	36
1	Slate	0	25
1	Feather bed w ^t 37 lb bedstead cord & under bed one bed quilt	23	00
1	D ^o Chaff, 2 feather bedstead, 2 sheet, 2 quilts bedstead & cord	10	00
1	Bureau	8	00
8	Yards carpeting	6	00
1	Pair Steelyards	1	00
1	Binch	0	25
1	Looking Glass	0	50
2	Raisors & case	0	25
1	Pewter Inkstand	0	12
1	Hogshead & flaxseed	4	00
3	Wearing apparel		
1	Strait coat	4	00
4	Pair Pantaloons	4	00
1	Pair breeches	0	50
1	Flannel waistcoat with sleeves	1	00
1	Waistcoat	1	00
2	D ^o	0	50
1	Thin coat & jacket	0	50
2	Thin waistcoats	0	25
2	Linnen shirts	3	00
1	Surcout (?)	1	00
2	Pair shoes	0	50
1	Square trunk	1	00
2	Meal bags	0	80
2	Baskets	0	50
1	Sorrel horse	30	00
1	White Mear	20	00
1	Roan 2 year old colt	12	00
1	Cash	6	20
1	XXXXXXXXXX	0	25
3	Glass bottles	0	37

Johan Clar
Simon

3	Old shirts	shirts	0	37
1	Chest with lock		3	00
1	Fur hat		1	00
3	Bottles with castor oil in them		0	37
1	Iron Mortar		0	20
1	Tinall paper trunk		0	25

(\$ 306 40)

Notes of hand	one note Jacob Fulford		\$21.25
	dated 16 Aug 1805		
	one note Paul Wartz dated June 7.1st 1807	=	3.27
	for £1.4.6		
	one Bond Jacob Shaffer dated 13th Nov 1792	=	20.50
	for £10.14.4		
	one note John Whysong dated 30 March 1802	=	18.50
	for £6.18.9		
	one note George Karbrick dated 10th Nov 179-	=	9.00
	for £3.7.6		

Charles F. Smith

Daniel Laibargar

Johan Clar
Simon

APPENDIX XI. 1811 Tax Assessment For Bedford Borough

*Assessment of
Bedford Borough
for 1811
D. O. M.*

Bedford Borough	Overseer	House	Shop	Stables	Stables	Stables	Minutes
Anderson John		3	28	1	3	4	255
Adams Elizabeth and Wm		1	1			2	355
Alford Elly							12
Barber Joseph	Gardener	1	1			1	308
Barnett David	Jan	1	11		1	3	1400 1400
Biller Betsey		1	1				100
Barclay Ester widow		1	8			2	376
Culliverson Robert	Jan	1	1		6	2	256 656
Clow John	Black	1	1			1	200
Clow Simon		1	1		2	0	250
Clow Simon	Constable						

Johan *Clay*
Simon

I Johan Clar of the Town of
 Resped being weak & sick & being
 but of good mind & memory do
 make this my Last Will & Testament.
 First I give my
 immatals & soul to God & my body
 to the Earth to be buried in a Christian
 like manner. And as to all my
 worldly estate I dispose thereof as
 follows. I give to my dear wife
 Catharine the whole Lot of ground
 and premises where I now live to be
 held by her during her widowhood - &
 also give to my said wife such one of
 my horse carters as she may choose
 together with her bed & table.
 I also give her one of each of the
 my above said bested & bested
 I also give her the wood yard
 situated on the my trade in
 being her widowhood. Also her
 whole. I give to her to my young
 son Samuel all the residue of my
 personal property. I shall be
 Witness
 F. 11. 11. 11

Johan Clar
 Simon

Executors as you as executor. And
 as you as executor after my wife die
 no maner againe all my real estate
 shall also be sold by my said
 Executors, and the money arising from
 the sale of said real and personal
 estates shall as you as executor after
 the same is received, be divided
 equally amonge all my children, vizt
 Jacob, George, John, Francis, Henry, Samuel,
 Bathshua, Mary, Elizabeth & Sarah
 with this exception that my said son
 Samuel shall have the third part
 of said money more than any
 the rest. And I nominate my said son
 John Clear Executor of this my will
 I give unto full right
 husband & wife
 the said estate which
 I have bought & paid
 for in my said will
 the said estate my wife
 Sarah
 Jacob Clear
 George Clear
 John Clear
 Francis Clear
 Henry Clear
 Samuel Clear
 Bathshua Clear
 Mary Clear
 Elizabeth Clear
 Sarah Clear

Johan Clear
 Simon

Transcript of Will

I Simon Claar of the Town of Bedford being weak & sick in body but of sound mind and memory Do make this my Last Will & Testament - First I give my immortal Soul to God and my body to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like manner - then as to all my worldly Estate I dispose thereof as follow. I give to my dear wife Eve Catharine the House Lot of ground and premises where I now live to be held by her during her widowhood - I also give to my said wife such one of my horse creatures as she may choose together with her saddle and bridle - I also give her one bed such as she may choose with bedstead and bedding - I also give her the use of such kitchen furniture as she may think necessary during her widowhood - also her Spinning wheel. I give the Clock to my youngest son Samuel. All the cinders (sic - remainders?) of my personal property shall be sold by my Executor as soon as convenient. And as soon as convenient after my wife dies or marries again all my real estate shall also be sold by my said Executor for the most that can be obtained and the money arising from the sale of said real and personal estate shall as soon as possible after the same is recieved, be divided equally among all my dear children, viz - Jacob, George, John, Frederick, Henry, Samuel, Catharine, Mary, Elizabeth & Sarah-- with this exception that my said son Samuel shall have thirty Dollars of said money more than any of the rest - and I nominate my said son John Claar Executor of this my Will.

Signed sealed published
pronounced as ordered by
the said Testator as his last
Will & Testament in presence
of "The words for the most that
can be obtained" being (illegible)

his
Simon Ø Claar Seal
mark

Jacob Bonnett
James Taylor
John Pod

Johan Claar
Simon

APPENDIX XIII. Anna Margaretha Clar's Birth and Baptismal Record

<u>Born</u>		<u>Baptized</u>
	<u>NICOLAUS GELWICKS AND WIFE ANNA MARIA</u> (Cont'd.)	
1783 July 12	A daughter: Catharine Witnesses: Henry Schulz and wife Catharine	1783 Aug. 10
1785 April 1	A boy: Georg Witnesses: Geo. Gellwix and wife Elizabeth	1785 Aug. 29
1787 Dec. 12	A daughter: Eva Maria Witnesses: Philipp Meyer and wife Eva	1787 Dec. 10
	<u>CATHARINE CONRADT</u>	
1790 24 Sep.	A daughter: Anna Maria (illegitimate) Witness: The mother	1790 Oct. 17
	<u>MICH. GUNBER AND WF. ANNA MARIA</u>	
1788 May 24	A daughter: Catharina Witnesses: Michel Peterman and wife Catharine	1790 Oct. 4
	<u>SAMUEL WILDASEN AND WIFE MARGARETHA</u>	
1790 Oct. 2 (?)	? Witnesses: Johann Jacob Klein and wf.	1790 Oct. 31
	<u>GEO. CLAAR AND WF. BARBARA</u>	
1790 Sept. 16	A daughter: Anna Margaretha Witnesses: Simon Claar and wife Anna Marg.	1790 24 Nov.
	<u>GEO. HEIMER AND WF. MAGDALENA</u>	
	A daughter: Anna Marg Witness: Anna	

Johan Clar
Simon

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YORK COUNTY—Continued.

Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	NAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.
			BERWICK, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, GERMANY, HAMILTONIAN, HEIDELBERG, MOUNT PLEASANT, MOUNTJOY, AND STRABAN TOWNSHIPS—continued.						BERWICK, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN, GERMANY, HAMILTONIAN, HEIDELBERG, MOUNT PLEASANT, MOUNTJOY, AND STRABAN TOWNSHIPS—continued.					
			Carmine, Peter	3	3	3	1	1	Churty, Betsy	1	2			
			Saltgives, Henry	3	3	1			Biddle, Molly	1	1	1		
			Brinkenhoof, George	3	3	2	9		Owings, William	1		4		
			Vanorsdall, Simon	5	5	6			Hamil, Thomas	1		2		
			Bodine, Abraham	3	3	2			Bocher, Henry	3	2	2		
			Bodine, Cornelius	3	3	4			Waggoner, John	1	1	2		
			Tralworth, Mark	1	1	3			Hartrich, Andrew	1	7	7		
			Young, John	1	1	2			Sell, Jacob	1	1	1		
			Rummell, George	1	1				Lyon, William	1	1			
			Talsmith, Francis	1	3	4			Owings, Thomas	2	1	2		
			Boil, William	1	3	2			Vanderbelt, Peter	1	2	2		
			Gips, Jacob	1	2	2			Knight, John	2	1	3		
			Litner, George	1	2	5			Agnew, David	2	5	6	2	5
			Conner, Bridget			1			Fleming, John	1				
			Weaver, Anthony	1		1	1		Bear, Christian			3		
			Millar, Thomas	1	1	1			Shultz, Peter	2	2	5		
			Low, Andrew	1	1	1			Millar, John	1	2	5		
			Croud, Matthias	1	1	3			Conrod, Peter	2	2	2		
			McMaster, James	1	3	3			Flockinger, Peter	2	4	2		
			Conrad, John	1	3	3			Nidich, John	1	2	2		
			Hannah, William	3	1				Nidich, Samuel	1		3		
			Davis, Thomas	1	1	5			Chr, Simon	1	2	1		
			Carroll, Martin	1	4	3			Byer, Tobias	2	3	3		
			Carl, Michael	1	3	3			Etsler, Andrew	2		5	1	
			Hind, Peter	1	1	1			Conrod, Matthias	1	1	1		
			Null (Widow)			1			Sharp, Anthony	1	2	2		
			Low, Andrew	1	1	2			Shewy, Peter	1	3	2	3	
			Smith, Caleb	1	1	3			Thomas, John	2	4	2		
			Slagle, David	1	1	1			Kagey, Joab	1	5	5		
			Millar, Thomas	1	1	1			Milhorn, Simon	1	4	3		
			Owings, William	1	3	3			Opold, Joseph	1	1	4	1	
			Hull, Philip	1	2	3			Whistler, John	2	1	1		
			Hull, John	1	3	5			Owings, Thomas	2	1	2		
			Miser, Frederick	1	3	2			Ermond, Joseph	1		2	1	
			Marshall, Peter	1	3	3			Cagoy, Jacob	1	2	1		
			Marshall, Nicholas	1	3	3			Etsler, George	4	1	5		
			Dallhomer, Nicholas	1	3	5			Landsell, George	1	1	3		
			Weaver, Bastian	1	5	2			Stinemitt, Gabriel	1	3	3		
			Smith, Samuel	2		3			Bear, Michael	1		3		
			Kele, William	1					Little, William	1	1	3		
			Rollins, James	1					Shaver, Paul	1	1	1		
			Craig, Robt	2		4			Stone, George	1	3	2		
			McGaughy, William	1	1	2			Millar, Paul	2	3	3		
			McGaughy, James	2	2	4	1		Carroll, George	1	1	1	1	
			McAlister, Richard	3		1			Oyster, Daniel	2	3	6		

Johan Clar
Simon

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture made the twenty sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five Between - John Williams of the Town of Bedford in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania and Anne his Wife of the one part and Simon Claar of the same place of the other part Whereas the Honorable John Penn the younger Esquire late on of the Proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania & by Anthony Butler Esq his Attorney and the Honorable John Penn the elder Esquire late the other Proprietary of the said Province &^{ca} by the John F. Mifflin Esq his Attorney by their Indenture duly executed bearing Date the Seventh day of September in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety for the consideration therein Mentioned did Grant Bargain Sell, Release & confirm unto a certain Jane Delapt and Anne (then) Delapt, her daughter and to their heirs & assigns a Certain Lot or piece of Ground Situate on the east Side of Juliana Street in the town of Bedford aforesaid being the lot marked in the General plan of the said Town N^o 6 containing in Breadth on the said Juliana Street Sixty feet and in Length a deph, two hundred and forty feet, to a twenty feet Wide Alley, bounded Westward by Juliana Street aforesaid Northward by Lot N^o 5 Eastward by the said twenty feet alley and Southward partly by Lot N^o 7 and partly by the public Square with the appurtenances the said Recited Indenture reference thereunto being had with more fully found at large appear And Whereas, the said Jane Delapt by her Indenture duly executed being Date the twenty Sixth day of September Seventeen Hundred and Ninety three for the consideration therein mentioned did grant Bargain Sell Release & Confirm unto the said John Williams and Anne his Wife and to their Heirs & Assigns for ever one full Moiety or equal undivided half part of all that the above Bounded and described Lot or piece of Land N^o 6 together with the Appurtenances, to the Same belonging of in and by the Said Recited Indenture as Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Bedford in Book D page 112 Reference being thereunto had will more fully & large appear. &c Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the Said John Williams and Anne his Wife for and in consideration of the Sum of one hundred and eighty five pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania to them well and truly in hand paid by the

Johan Claar
Simon

Transcript of Deed

This Indenture made the twenty sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five Between - John Williams of the Town of Bedford in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania and Anne his Wife of the one part and Simon Claar of the same place of the other part Whereas the Honorable John Penn the younger Esquire late on of the Proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania & by Anthony Butler Esq his Attorney and the Honorable John Penn the elder Esquire late the other Proprietary of the said Province &^{ca} by the John F. Mifflin Esq his Attorney by their Indenture duly executed bearing Date the Seventh day of September in the year one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety for the consideration therein Mentioned did Grant Bargain Sell, Release & confirm unto a certain Jane Delapt and Anne (then) Delapt, her daughter and to their heirs & assigns a Certain Lot or piece of Ground Situate on the east Side of Juliana Street in the town of Bedford aforesaid being the lot marked in the General plan of the said Town N^o 6 containing in Breath on the said Juliana Street Sixty feet and in Length a deph, two hundred and forty feet, to a twenty feet Wide Alley, bounded Westward by Juliana Street aforesaid Northward by Lot N^o 5 Eastward by the said twenty feet alley and Southward partly by Lot N^o 7 and partly by the public Square with the appurtenances the said Recited Indenture reference thereunto being had with more fully found at large appear And Whereas, the said Jane Delapt by her Indenture duly executed being Date the twenty Sixth day of September Seventeen Hundred and Ninety three for the consideration therein mentioned did grant Bargain Sell Release & Confirm unto the said John Williams and Anne his Wife and to their Heirs & Assigns for ever one full Moiety or equal undivided half part of all that the above Bounded and described Lot or piece of Land N^o 6 together with the Appurtenances, to the Same belonging of in and by the Said Recited Indenture as Recorded in the Office for Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Bedford in Book D page 112 Reference being thereunto had will more fully & large appear. &c Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the Said John Williams and Anne his Wife for and in consideration of the Sum of one hundred and eighty five pounds lawful Money of Pennsylvania to them well and truly in hand paid by the

Johan Claar
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Said Simon Claar at and before the Sealing & delivery hereof the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted bargained Sold Release and confirmed and by these presents do grant Bargain Sell release and confirm unto the Said Simon Claar and his heirs and assigns all that the above described and Bounded Lot or piece of Ground N^o 6 Together with all and Singular the Buildings Improvements and Appurtenances whatsoever to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining to have and to hold, the said above described & Bounded Lot or piece of Ground and Premises hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Simon Claar and to his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the Said Simon Claar his heirs and assigns for ever under and Subject to the payment of all taxes charges & payments hereafter accoring thereon In Witness whereof the said Parties these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

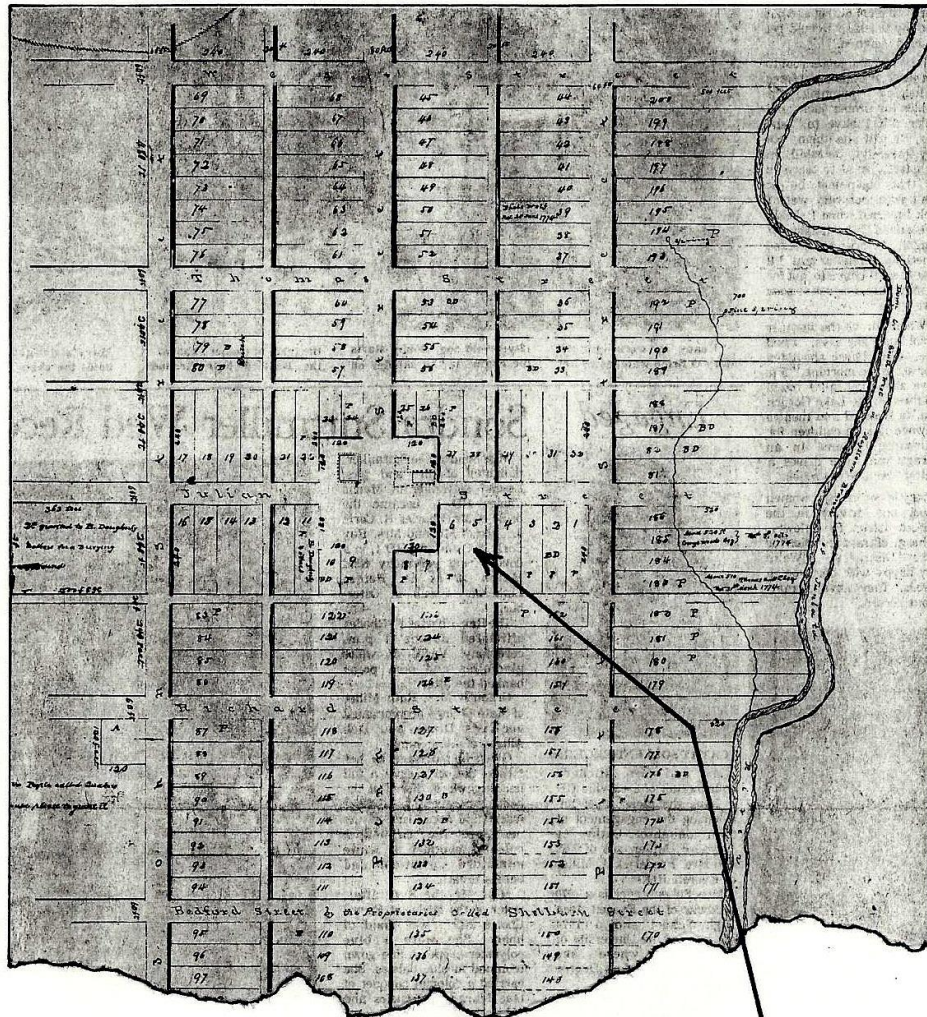
Sealed and Delivered in the
presence of us
Samuel Williams
Hugh Barclay

John Williams

Ann Williams

Johan Claar
Simon

APPENDIX XVI. 1766 Plot Plan of the Borough of Bedford



123

Lot Number 6

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366

April Court 1812

5th April 1812 and ^{Inquest} ~~protection~~ awarded by the court
D. Moore Clerk

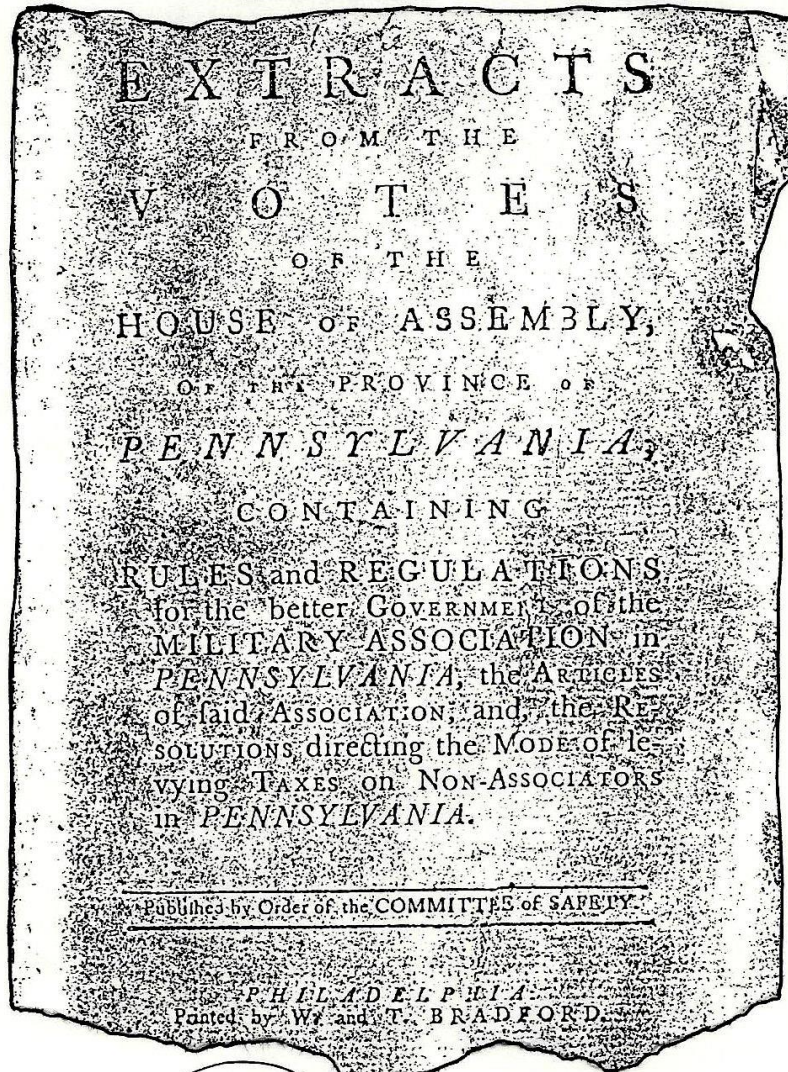
25th April 1812 Writ issued returnable to next Court 1812 -

29th March 1812 Jonathan Oster & Adam Oster. Minor sons of Jacob Oster late of Cumberland Valley Township died above the age of 14 years appeared in the Court of Common Pleas and stated that they chose Philip Hardinger as their Guardian, and the Court agreed to consider the same at the Orphan's Court on Monday the 15th of April 1812 - Monday April 5th 1812 the Court approved of Philip Hardinger and appointed him Guardian over the above named Minors -

5th April 1812 came into Court Samuel Claar. Minor son of Simon Claar late of Bedford Borough died above the age of 14 years and chose Jacob Bennett as his Guardian whereupon the Court approved of Jacob Bennett and appointed him Guardian over the said Minor -

5th April 1812 The Will of Elizabeth Miller being read to her son
Bushman about the
care of his person
and

Johan Claar
Simon



Johan Clay
Simon

R U L E S

A N D

R E G U L A T I O N S

*For the better government of the MILITARY
ASSOCIATION in PENNSYLVANIA.*

First. ALL Officers chosen or appointed in battalions that were formed before the first day of October last, in the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the Townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other part of the province.

Second. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Philadelphia county to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other county.

Third. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than, the city and county of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk.

Fourth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid in Chester county, to take rank of

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of all officers of equal dignity chosen or appointed in any other than Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and Philadelphia city, the district of Southwark and townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk.

Fifth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Lancaster county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk.

Sixth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than, Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Philadelphia city, the district of Southwark and townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk.

Seventh. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Eighth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

Ninth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.

Tenth. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October as aforesaid, in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.

Eleventh. All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Northumberland county

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to rank before officers of equal dignity in Westmoreland county.

Twelfth, All officers chosen or appointed before the said first day of October, as aforesaid, in Westmoreland, the youngest or last made county in this province, to yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity chosen or appointed in every other county in this province before the said first day of October, as aforesaid.

Thirteenth, Where commissions of equal dignity in different counties bear the same date, precedence to be determined by seniority of counties, but where they are in the same county, by the rank of the battalion.

Fourteenth, The Colonels chosen or appointed in the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and the townships of the Northern Liberties, Moyamensing and Passyunk, having already determined their ranks with respect to each other by lot, their and the other field officers commissions will be dated according to the lot so drawn.

Fifteenth, The Colonels chosen or appointed in every county before the said first day of October, are to determine their rank with respect to each other (where not already done) by lot, and commissions for them and their respective field officers will be dated accordingly.

Sixteenth, The Captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion (where not already settled) by lot, and their commissions with those of their Lieutenants and Ensigns will be dated accordingly.

Seventeenth, All officers chosen or appointed after the said first day of October, to have their commissions dated at the time of such choice or appointment, and to take rank according to said dates.

Eighteenth, All battalions to be compleated as soon as possible, and (except battalions of rifle-men) to consist of at least six companies of not less than forty and not more than seventy

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ty-six privates each, and to have for officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard Bearer, Adjutant, Serjeant Major, drum and fife-major; and the officers of each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Ensigns, four serjeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, except the light-infantry companies, which, instead of two Lieutenants and two Ensigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngest of which are to rank as Ensigns.

Nineteenth, All battalions of riflemen shall consist of at least six companies of not less than 40, nor more than 56 privates each, and have for officers a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors; and the officers of each company shall be a Captain, two First-Lieutenants, and two Second-Lieutenants, who shall rank as Ensigns, a fifer or hornblower, and as many serjeants and Corporals as may be found necessary—the serjeants, corporals and fifers or hornblowers to be appointed by the field-officers.

Every officer and private of a rifle company shall furnish himself with a good rifle gun, a powder horn, a charger, a bullet screw, twelve flints, a strong pouch or bag that will hold four pounds of ball, and such other accoutrements as may be proper for a rifleman.

Twentieth, The standard bearer of each battalion to rank as eldest Lieutenant of the battalion.

Twenty-first, All national distinctions in dress or name to be avoided, it being proper that we should now be united in this general association for defending our liberties and properties, under the sole denomination of Americans.

Twenty-second, No field-officers to have companies.

Twenty-third, For the better order and government of companies which may be raised after the completion of the several battalions already formed in the city and counties, such companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the most convenient battalion, until a sufficient number of companies are raised to form a new battalion, and
no

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five number of associators are to be considered as a company, unless they consist of at least forty private; but it is recommended that till that number be completed, the associators join the most convenient company, exercise and do duty with such company.

Twenty-fourth, All battalions now formed as well as those hereafter to be formed, are desired to make the necessary returns of their officers with their respective ranks, to the committee of their county, and the committees are desired to certify such returns with the respective rank of each battalion in their county to the Committee of Safety, that commissions may be issued immediately for every officer, in conformity with these rules.

Twenty-fifth, Every associator (except riflemen) is required to furnish himself with a good and sufficient firelock fit for actual service, a bayonet fitted thereto, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush, a cartridge-box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, a knapsack, a sufficient powder-horn, and a pouch at the bottom of his cartridge box, or a strong bag, that will hold four pounds of ball.

Twenty-sixth, The Commissioners and Assessors of the several counties within this province shall deliver the firelocks, bayonets, cartridge-boxes and knapsacks, directed to be provided by the resolutions of the late house of assembly, to the commanding officers of the several battalions in their respective counties, in due proportions according to the number of men in each battalion, for the use of such associators, in their battalions, as are unable to supply themselves, taking receipts for the same, which they shall immediately transmit to the Committee of Safety, first having entered the accounts of the same in their respective minute books; and the said commanding officers shall be accountable for the delivery of such arms and accoutrements, unless lost in actual service, whenever they shall be called upon by the Assembly or Committee of Safety.

Twenty-seventh, Every Associator is required to attend constantly with his arms and accoutrements in good order, on the
last

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last Monday in the month of February, the two last Mondays in the month of March, the three last Mondays in the month of April, the four Mondays in the month of May, the two first Mondays in the month of June, the last Monday in the month of July, the three first Mondays in the month of August, the three last Mondays in the month of September, and the second Monday in the month of October, at the places appointed by their commanding officers, to be trained and exercised in companies or Battalions, as the officers shall direct ;

And it is also recommended to such Associators, as are not sufficiently expert in the exercise, to meet as frequently as they conveniently can, at other times, to perfect themselves in the same : it is also directed, that the commanding officers respectively shall give due notice to the associators of the places and hours of meeting, either in companies or battalion ; and if the associators are prevented from meeting on any of the days herein appointed, by the inclemency of the weather, they are to meet on the next fair day.

Twenty-eighth, No company or battalion shall meet at a tavern on any of the days of exercise ; nor shall march to any tavern before they are discharged.

Twenty-ninth, The associators on days of exercise may be detained under arms, on duty in the field, any time not exceeding six hours, provided they are not kept above three hours under arms at any one time, without allowing them a proper time to refresh themselves.

Thirtieth, The serjeant or clerk of any company, to be for this purpose appointed by the Captain, Lieutenants and Ensigns of the company, is required at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company or battalion, to call over the muster-roll of the company, noting those who are absent, and that day to make return in writing to the Captain of such absentees ; and all persons so absent at the time of calling over the roll are to be liable to the fines hereafter mentioned in the articles for non-attendance.

Thirty-first,

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Thirty first, The Captain of every company as soon as he is supplied by the public with powder and lead for the purpose, is to take especial care, that twenty-three rounds of cartridges are properly made up and suited to the bore of each firelock respectively, belonging to his company, and shall keep all the cartridges that are so made up in some dry and convenient place, with the name of the private affixed for whose firelock they are fitted, ready to be delivered out when occasion requires.

Thirty-second, Adjutants, drummers and fifers shall receive the following pay for every day of service they attend their respective battalions or companies by order of the commanding officer.

An Adjutant Seven Shillings and Sixpence. A drummer Three Shillings; a fifer Three Shillings. The drum-major and fife-major of every battalion shall receive each a sum not exceeding Fifteen Shillings per week, and be continued in pay as long as the Colonels of the several battalions shall think necessary; and it is required, that such drum-majors and fife-majors, when not in service on days of exercise, shall be diligently employed in instructing a proper number of persons for drummers and fifers of the several battalions.

Thirty third, All officers and soldiers of the association when employed on military watch and ward, or when called into actual service in case of an invasion or insurrection, or imminent danger of either, by this House of Assembly, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety, shall, while on such watch or in such service, be entitled to, and receive the same pay that the officers and soldiers of the Continental troops receive.

Thirty fourth, If any officer or soldier not labouring under any infirmity incapacitating him to serve, shall, when so called into actual service, refuse to appear and march with his arms, ammunition and accoutrements, or shall depart without leave of the commanding officer, he shall be held up to the public as a coward and a betrayer of his country.

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Thirty-fifth,

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Thirty-fifth, If any associator so called into actual service, shall leave a family not of ability to maintain themselves in his absence, the justices of the peace of the city or county, and the overseers of the poor of the city, township or district, respectively shall immediately make provision for the maintenance of such family.

Thirty-sixth, When any of the associators shall be so called into actual service, the commissioners of the respective counties or any one of them shall immediately provide such carriages as may be necessary for their accommodation, at the expence of the public.

Thirty-seventh, As there may happen occasions wherein it may be necessary to call out a part of the associators to actual though temporary service, and not the whole body, and it would be inconvenient and burdensome, if upon every alarm, while the assistance of part only may be wanted, the whole should come together, or any much greater number than the occasion required, it is recommended, that orders may issue from the Committee of Safety to the Colonels, either to march their whole Battalion or to send to an appointed rendezvous only a few companies, as they may be wanted, according to the relative rank of the companies, each company serving on such calls in its turn, and for such proportion of time as shall make the burden nearly equal; and if the associators who are called forth, are not all provided with good arms, it is recommended to those who have such and are not called out, to lend the same for that occasion, at the risk of the public.

Thirty-eighth, The field officers of every battalion shall appoint some person in each company of their respective battalions, in whom they can confide, and the officers in every troop of horse and company of artillery shall in like manner choose some person in their troop or company respectively, whose names shall be returned by the said officers respectively to the county treasurers for the provincial taxes in their several counties, which persons so appointed shall from time to time collect all fines incurred by the associators in their companies for non-attendance, and shall severally pay the same to the said county treasurers respectively first deducting a commission of five per Centum for their trouble, which said county treasurers respectively shall

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shall pay the same to Michael Hillegas, Esquire, after deducting a commission of one per Centum for their trouble; and the said Michael Hillegas having exchanged the said money in which such fines shall be so paid, into bills of credit of this province emitted by this or the late house of assembly, after deducting Five Shillings for every Hundred Pounds for his trouble, shall deliver the same into the hands of the committee of assembly appointed to audit and settle the public accounts, to be by them burnt sunk and destroyed in abatement of the taxes.—It is directed, that the said collector shall account with the officers who severally appointed them as often as such officers shall require them so to do, and the said officers shall in due time transmit the accounts of the said collectors to the respective county treasurers for the provincial taxes.

Lastly, This house having drawn up the following articles of agreement, for all the associators in the province, they do earnestly recommend the same to be adopted, signed and agreed to be by all the said associators, in order that one general system may prevail in Pennsylvania.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
I N
P E N N S Y L V A N I A.

WE the officers and soldiers engaged in the present association for the defence of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules and regulations by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the assembly of this province, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great-Britain and the colonies.

B 2

1. If

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1. If any officer make use of any profane oath or execration when on duty, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence the sum of Five Shillings: and if a non-commissioned officer or soldier be thus guilty of cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence the sum of One Shilling.

2. Any officer or soldier who shall refuse to obey the lawful orders of his superior officer, may be suspended from doing duty on that day, and shall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court of associators, make such concessions as said court shall direct.

3. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, join in or promote any disturbance in the battalion, troop or company to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, shall be fined or censured according to the nature of the offence by the judgment of a general or regimental court of associators.

4. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence, against him, being in the execution of his office, shall, upon a conviction before a general or regimental court of associators, be dismissed, and shall be deemed thereby disgraced as unworthy the company of freemen.

5. Any commanding or other officer, who shall strike any associator when on duty, shall, upon conviction before a general court of associators, suffer such punishment as the said court shall inflict.

6. Any officer or soldier who shall make use of insolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, shall suffer such censure or fine as shall be inflicted by a general or regimental court of associators, according to the nature of the offence.

7. If any officer or soldier shall think himself injured by his Colonel, or the commanding officer of the battalion; and shall, upon due application made to him be refused redress, he may complain to the general or commander in chief of the Pennsylvania associators, or to the Colonel of any other battalion, who shall summon a general court of associators, that justice may be done.

8. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself injured by his Captain, or other superior officer in the battalion; troop or company to which he belongs, he may complain to the

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the commanding officer of the battalion, who shall summon a regimental court of associators for the doing justice, according to the nature of the case.

9. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier shall fail of repairing with his arms and accoutrements on any of the days appointed by the assembly for exercising, to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the place of parade or rendezvous, without leave from the commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed, on penalty of *Two Shillings and Sixpence*.

10. Any officer or soldier found drunk when under arms, shall be suspended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop on that day, and be fined or censured at the discretion of a general or regimental court of associators.

11. Whatever sentinel shall be found sleeping or drunk on his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer such penalty or disgrace as shall be ordered by a regimental court of associators.

12. Whatever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court of associators of behaving in a scandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed from the association with disgrace.

13. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be convicted at a regimental court of associators of having sold, carelessly lost, wilfully spoiled or wasted, or of having offered for sale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this province, shall be dismissed his battalion, troop or company as an unworthy member, and be prosecuted as the law directs.

14. All disorders and neglects which officers or soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of the good order and military discipline of the association of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court of associators, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and such officers or soldiers shall be fined or censured at the discretion of the court.

15. That on the first meeting of every company after subscribing these articles of association, and from thence forward

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on the first meeting of every company after the last Monday in February annually, there shall be chosen by the non-commissioned officers and privates out of each company in the respective battalions two persons who are entitled to vote for members of Assembly, whose duty and office shall be, for the year following, to sit and join with the officers in courts of association, which persons so chosen shall be styled Court-Associators.

16. Every general court of associators shall consist of thirteen members, six of whom shall be commissioned officers under the rank of field-officer, and six court associators, who shall be drawn by lot out of the whole number for the battalion, and these twelve are to chuse a president, who shall be a field-officer, and have a calling voice.

17. Every regimental court of associators shall be composed of seven members, three officers, three court associators, and a president, who is to be a Captain, and to be chosen by the six, and also to have a calling voice.

18. In all courts of associators not less than two thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

19. The president of each and every court of associators, whether general or regimental, shall require all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on oath or affirmation, that the evidence they shall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and the members of all courts of associators shall take an oath or affirmation, which the president is required to administer to the other members, and the next in rank is required to administer to him, that they will give judgement with impartiality.

20. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, shall subscribe these rules and regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such penalties, as a regimental court of associators shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

21. All associators called as witnesses in any case before a court of associators, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined at the discretion of the court.

22. No

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22. No officer or soldier being charged with transgressing these rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the battalion, company or troop to which he belongs; until he has had his trial by a court of associators, and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a court of associators can be conveniently assembled.

23. The officers and soldiers of every company of artillery or other company, troop or party, that is or shall be annexed to any battalion, shall be subject to the command of the Colonel or commanding officer of said battalion, and the officers shall sit as members of courts of associators; in the same manner as the officers of any other company.

24. No penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a court of associators, other than degrading, cashiering or fining: The fines for the officers not to exceed *Three Pounds*, and the fine for a non commissioned officer or soldier not to exceed *Twelve Shillings*, for one fault.

25. The field officers of each and every battalion shall appoint a person in every company to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, (except for non-attendance) and the commissioned officers of the company shall, with the approbation of the field officers, direct those fines to be applied to the relief of the necessitous soldiers belonging to that company, and the overplus, if any, to other necessary expences of the company; and such person shall account with the field officers, as often as required, for all such fines received, and the application thereof.

26. The General or commander in chief of this association for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any general court of associators; and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court of associators, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or soldier from another.

27. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person, who, having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any court of associators, shall be
 punished

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dismissed the service, and returned to the commissioners of the county, who shall charge and proceed against him as a non-associator, and he shall further be deemed unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

28. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court of associators, if the officer or soldier concerned on either side, thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court of associators, but if upon a second hearing, the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured at the discretion of the said general court.

29. Upon the death, resignation, promotion or other removal of a field officer, standard-bearer, or adjutant, the officers of the battalion shall chuse a person in his place; and upon the death, resignation, promotion or other removal of an officer or court-associator from a troop or company, such vacancy is to be filled by the person such troop or company shall elect.

30. No officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence, except in case of appeal.

31. All officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company or party of associators, who shall be called by the Assembly, or committee of safety in recess of assembly, into actual service, shall be subject to all the rules and articles already made by the Honourable Congress for the government of the continental troops.

32. No commissioned; non-commissioned officer or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

In Testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by these regulations; which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us; we have hereunto set our hands.

Johan Clar
Simon

R E S O L U T I O N S

Directing the mode of levying taxes on

NON-ASSOCIATORS.

1. THE assessors of the several townships, boroughs, wards and districts within this province, are required on or before the twenty-fifth day of March next ensuing, to make in writing and deliver an exact list of the names and surnames of every male white person capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, (ministers of the gospel of all denominations, and servants purchased *bona fide* and for a valuable consideration; only excepted) residing in such township, borough, ward or district, to the commissioners of the county chosen by virtue of the act for raising of county rates and levies.

2. If any Assessor shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty aforesaid, the commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, unless such assessor's refusal proceeds from conscientious motives; and such fine shall be levied and recovered in the same manner as is directed by the laws of this province for levying and recovering fines imposed on assessors refusing or neglecting to perform the duties therein required of them, to be paid into the hands of the respective county treasurers, to be by them delivered to the same person, and applied to the same use, as the other monies directed to be levied by the resolves of this house.

3. The commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to appoint some proper person to make out the list aforesaid, in the place of the assessor so refusing or neglecting, which person so appointed shall make out and return such list to the commissioners on or before the first day of May next ensuing.

4. Every assessor or person appointed in his place as aforesaid, shall, before he begins to make out the lists aforesaid, take an oath or affirmation, which any magistrate of the county is hereby required and enjoined to administer, without fee or reward:

Johan Clav
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ward: " That he will go to the place or places of abode of all and
 " every person and persons residing within his township, borough,
 " ward or district, and make a faithful and diligent inquiry of, and
 " endeavour by all other lawful ways and means in his power, to
 " procure a true and exact account and list of the names and surnames
 " of all male white persons capable of bearing arms, who
 " are between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, residing within his
 " township, borough, ward or district, and will make a return of
 " such account or list (if an assessor) to the commissioners of the
 " county respectively in which he resides, on or before the twenty-
 " fifth day of March next ensuing, or (if a person appointed in
 " the place of an assessor) on or before the first day of May next
 " ensuing."

5. Every assessor, or other person appointed and acting in the place of an Assessor as aforesaid, shall receive for his trouble in making out and returning such lists the sum of *Four Shillings* for every day he shall be employed in that service.

6. If any dispute shall arise concerning the age of any non-assessor, the same shall be determined before the commissioners of the county, or any two of them, by oath or affirmation of the person whose age is in question, which oath or affirmation the said commissioners, or any them, is hereby required to administer, or by any other proper evidence.

7. The Captains of every company are required and enjoined on or before the 13th day of March next ensuing to deliver under his hand to the Colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, a copy of the articles of association signed by the associators of his company, therein mentioning the county and the township, borough, ward, or district, in which each of the said associators resides, which the Colonel shall carefully keep, and therefrom shall immediately make out and return on or before the twenty-fifth day of the same month, a fair duplicate to the commissioners aforesaid of the respective counties in which the said associators respectively reside.

8. The said commissioners, or any two of them, are required on or before the first day of June next ensuing to meet together, and cause their clerks to make out fair lists of the names and surnames of all persons mentioned in the duplicates returned to them aforesaid, with their places of abode, who appear by the duplicates returned by the colonels not to have signed the articles of association; and thereupon the said commissioners

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ners are required to charge every such person not associating, over and above the rates and assessments set upon him by virtue of the laws of this province, the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, on the lists made out by their order as aforesaid.

9. If any person charged by the commissioners as a non-associator, shall at the day of appeal produce to the commissioners a certificate from the commanding officer of any battalion, troop of horse, or company of artillery, that he has become an associator in such battalion, troop or company, the commissioners, or any two of them, shall make an allowance in favour of such person, of Two Shillings and Six-pence for each of the days of exercise appointed by this house, after such person became an associator, on which he attended his battalion, troop or company, or has been fined for non-attendance.

10. If any person charged by the commissioners as a non-associator shall die before the day of appeal, or if before that day an accommodation shall be made between Great-Britain and the colonies on this continent, and in consequence thereof the military association in this province shall be dissolved, in either of those cases, the commissioners, or any two of them, shall make an abatement in the assessment charged as aforesaid of Two Shillings and Six-pence for each of the days of exercise aforesaid, after the death of such non-associator, or the dissolution of the association.

11. If any non-associator, or the parent, guardian, master or mistress of any non-associator, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, or any other non-associator, shall think him or herself aggrieved by the assessment aforesaid, he or she may appeal to the commissioners of the county wherein he or she resides, who, or any two of them, shall meet together on the 10th day of October next ensuing, and so from day to day as long as may be necessary, and at such place or places as the commissioners, or any two of them, shall appoint, of which days and places of meeting they shall cause the collectors to give due notice to the inhabitants, and then and there the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall hear such appeals as may be made to them, and may discharge such assessment, or alter the same, as to them, on consideration of all circumstances, shall appear just and equitable.

12. The said commissioners of the respective counties, or any two of them, within ten days after hearing and determining the

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the appeals made to them, shall rectify and adjust the lists returned to them as aforesaid, and the assessments thereon, and deliver to the treasurers of the respective counties a true account of the sums total which every collector shall be charged with in pursuance of these resolves, and shall cause their clerks to make out and deliver fair duplicates thereof to the respective collectors of the townships, boroughs, wards and districts within their respective counties, who shall collect the said sums, keeping exact and separate accounts of the sums so charged on non-associators, and shall pay the same into the hands of the respective county treasurers, who shall pay the same into the hands of Michael Hillegas, Esquire, to be applied to such purposes as this or any future house of assembly shall judge most likely to promote the public welfare: And all persons shall be liable to the payment of the said sums in the same manner, and the collectors shall have the same powers, and shall proceed in collecting and levying the said sums, and shall be accountable, in the same manner as is directed by the act, entitled, "An act for raising of county rates and levies."

13. The allowances to the collectors of such assessments, and to the treasurers respectively, shall be the same with those appointed and directed in the collection of fines from associators for non-attendance.

14. The treasurers of the respective counties before they enter on the duties hereby required of them, shall give the like security for the faithful discharge of their office to the commissioners of their several counties, that they are now obliged by the laws of this province to give for the due payment of provincial taxes.

15. All and every person and persons who are required or enjoined by these resolutions, or any of them, to discharge or perform any of the offices or duties herein before mentioned, are hereby further earnestly and solemnly required and enjoined, with all diligence and fidelity, strenuously to exert themselves in discharging and performing such offices and duties, and every part thereof, as they regard the freedom, security and happiness of their country."

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APPENDIX XIX. Descendants Of Johan Simon Clar - Partial Genealogy

Insofar as there are a number of genealogies for public reference in the historical and genealogical societies of central and eastern Pennsylvania which deal with the descendants of Johan Simon Clar - and whereas this volume was intended to primarily exist as a biography of that individual - this lineage section will be limited in scope. Rather than attempt to duplicate the various genealogies that are now available on the Claar family, what I intend to do in this Appendix is to list only the first three generations after the progenitor, Johan Simon.

The reader is cautioned to keep in mind that, when consulting any genealogy, there will be a certain number of errors in the material. Information is obtained from various sources, and those sources may not be totally accurate. Quite a bit of information comes from public documents such as Wills and Deeds, and although one might think that these sources would be faultless, that is not always the case. Not all children of the deceased have to be recorded in a Will and any children who have predeceased the parents would not be listed. Other public records such as the Census, while providing names of household residents (since 1850), were based on information that was volunteered by the residents themselves. Information obtained as such, through hearsay means, might or might not be accurate: if a person could not remember his/her age an estimate would have been given, and that estimate might not be accurate. Much information finds its way into genealogies entirely by hearsay sources - an individual who fancied him/herself as the authority on the family may or may not be as knowledgeable as he/she thinks.

In the end, a lineage such as the following, must be taken as a collection of guides which direct you toward certain goals, but only as such. In all cases, the reader needs to obtain whatever public records are available on the individuals the guides point toward, and verifications of the information must be performed on each and every bit of information.



Johan Simon Clar (bap- 12 Dec 1732 - 19 Sep 1812)
m (prior 1756) Anna Margaretha Klee (9 Mar 1741 - after 1790)

1. Joseph Simon Claar (ca 1756 - ca Jun 1849)
m (26 Oct 1800) Rachel Crough (- 18 Oct 1855)

2. William Claar (ca 1758 - prior 1812)

3. Jacob Claar (ca 1760 -)

4. George Washington Claar, Sr (ca 1762 -)
m () Barbara House (ca 1775 -)

A. Anna Margaretha Claar (16 Sep 1790 -)

B. Jacob Clear (12 Mar 1793 - 16 May 1859)
m (1818) Nancy (ca 1797 - ca 1876)

1. (male) (- prior 1840)

2. (male) (- prior 1840)

3. (male) (- prior 1840)

4. Eliza Claar (ca 1825 - prior 1870)
m () John N. Dougherty (-)

5. Samuel Claar (ca 1826 - 06 Oct 1908)
m (ca 1850) Anna Noble (-)

6. David Claar (ca 1828 -)

7. Mary Jane Claar (ca 1832 - 12 Feb 1891)
m () Ferdinand Smith (-)

8. Rebecca M. Claar (ca 1835 - 28 Jul 1908)
m (11 May 1857) Robert M. French (- 06 Nov 1907)

9. Caroline Claar (ca 1837 - 07 Nov 1906)

C. George Washington Claar, Jr (12 Mar 1798 - 07 Jul 1890)
m (07 Mar 1821) Mary Mercer (ca Jan 1797 - 25 Nov 1869)
(Daughter of Joseph Mercer, Sr and
(Comfort Nottingham)

1. Joseph Claar (ca 1818 -)
m () Margaret Masters (- ca 1851)

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2. Samuel Claar (ca 1820 - 18 Jan 1891)
m (26 May 1844) Elizabeth Masters (- ca 1881)
 3. Robert Claar (ca 1822 - 26 Sep 1888)
m (14 Aug 1847) Elizabeth Stiffler (- 1 Apr 1887)
 4. Comfort Claar (ca 1824 -)
m (25 Jun 1846) Washington Gray (- 15 Sep 1899)
 5. Sarah Claar (ca 1826 -)
m () Joseph Spriggs (-)
 6. Nottingham Claar (ca 1828 - 07 Jul 1888)
m (08 May 1853) Arabella K. Nicholas (- 02 Jun 1905)
 7. George Washington III (14 May 1831 - ca 1918)
m (12 Sep 1850) Rebecca Kincaid (-)
 8. Jacob Claar (ca 1832 -)
m (06 Sep 1855) Circiriller Thomas (-)
- D. Samuel Claar (12 Mar 1800 - 20 Jun 1890)
1stm (29 Oct 1827) Lydia Stropes (24 Sep 1806 -
25 Jul 1870)
(Daughter of John Stropes and
Elanor Fox)
1. George Washington Claar (01 Aug 1828 -)
 2. Jacob Claar (28 Dec 1829 - 24 Jul 1919)
m (09 May 1851) Sarah Fryin (- 13 Mar 1877)
 3. John Claar (28 Dec 1829 - 16 Feb 1916)
m (03 Jan 1850) Harriet Sheward (- 21 Oct 1909)
 4. Elizabeth Claar (09 Nov 1831 - 27 Dec 1903)
m (14 Jul 1853) Daniel Spriggs Sheward (- Jun)
 5. Madison Claar (31 May 1833 - 17 Feb 1911)
1stm (14 Jul 1853) Harriet Lockard (- prior 1865)
2ndm (20 Jul 1865) Margaret Wilson (- 09 Feb 1915)
 6. Emily Claar (05 May 1835 - 24 Nov 1926)
m (18 Nov 1852) Henry Hughes (- ca 1907)

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7. William Claar (05 Mar 1837 - 24 Jun 1930)
m (06 Mar 1862) Emily Schellenger (- 16 Dec 1910)
 8. Henry Claar (31 Dec 1838 - 28 Dec 1915)
m (02 Oct 1859) Electa Alice White (- 24 Dec 1904)
 9. Dennison Claar (20 Jan 1841 - 03 Feb 1842)
 10. Samuel Claar (18 Nov 1842 - 10 Apr 1864)
 11. Mary Claar (03 Dec 1844 - 24 Apr 1883)
m (24 Mar 1864) Harrison Schellenger (-)
 12. Rufus Claar (31 Mar 1848 - 04 Mar 1902)
m () Alma Helen Stewart (- 01 Jul 1935)
 13. Eliza Jane Claar (02 Jul 1850 - 14 Sep 1926)
m (27 Mar 1873) Charles M. Weed (- 14 Jun 1924)
2ndm (31 Mar 1873) Hannah (Trexler) Wert (28 Feb 1832
- 10 Jul 1888)
 14. Carson Claar (15 Apr 1874 -)
m () Emma Mercer (-)
- E. Conrad Claar (ca 1802 - 12 Jan 1881)
1stm () Elizabeth _____ (ca 1810 - ca 1870)
1. Sarah Ann Claar (ca 1830 -)
m (24 Jul 1851) David Sheward (-)
 2. Adam Claar (ca 1832 -)
m (05 Apr 1857) Rebecca Mercer (-)
 3. Rebecca Claar (ca 1834 -)
m (01 Jan 1860) Alexander J. Poor (-)
 4. George Claar (ca 1836 -)
m (27 Jan 1881) Sally Clarke (-)
 5. Eliza Claar (ca 1838 -)
 6. Rufus J. Claar (05 Mar 1846 - 30 Mar 1888)
m (25 May 1869) Matilda Lockard (- 05 Apr 1915)
 7. Elizabeth Ann Claar (ca 1852 -)
m (21 Jul 1870) Leonard Coon (-)

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8. Jasper Claar (ca 1854 -)
m (16 Mar 1876) Permelia Small (-)
9. Francis Claar (ca 1858 -)
2ndm (17 Jun 1871) Nancy Jane Powers (-)
- F. Mary Claar (ca 1806 -)
m (04 Oct 1829) John Masters (-)
- G. Sarah Claar (ca 1811 -)
m (02 Aug 1832) Samuel Master (-)
- H. Nancy Claar (ca 1826 - 16 Jul 1896)
m (20 Oct 1842) Henry Stiffler (-)
5. Anna Mariah Claar (04 Mar 1769 - 19 Aug 1853)
m () John Whysong (-)
6. Johan Klaar (29 Nov 1769 - 21 May 1858)
m () Eva _____ (ca 1771 - 17 May 1854)
- A. Jacob Klaar (12 Aug 1791 - 30 Oct 1844)
m ()
1. Mary A. Claar (-)
m () George Hines (-)
- B. George Klaar (04 Jul 1793 - 31 Aug 1828)
m ()
- C. Mary Claar (-)
m () _____ McKinley (-)
- D. Catherine Claar (-)
m () Jacob Anthony Stiffler (-)
- E. John Claar, Jr (- ca 1858)
m ()
1. George Claar (-)
2. Henry C. Claar (-)
3. William Claar (-)
4. Margaret Claar (-)
m () Rev. George Beckley (-)

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- 5. John Claar III (-)
- F. Joseph Claar (-)
- G. Sarah Claar (- ca 1858)
 - m () Thomas Slack (-)
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
- H. Elizabeth Claar (ca 1805 - 08 Feb 1860)
 - m () Jacob Over (-)
- I. Samuel Claar (-)
- 7. Elizabetha Clar (26 Feb 1774 -)
- 8. Susanna Clar (Feb 1776 -)
- 9. Henry Claar (04 Dec 1777 - 13 Sep 1864)
 - m () Eve M. Earnest (ca 1794 - 20 Apr 1862)
 Daughter of Johannes Earnest and
 Susannah Miller
 - A. Susan Claar (-)
 - m () Henry Stickler (-)
 - 1. Samuel Stickler (-)
 - m () Polly Imler (-)
 - 2. Mary Ann Stickler (-)
 - m () William Earnest (-)
 - 3. Rebecca Stickler (-)
 - m () Jacob Shunk (-)
 - 4. Sarah Stickler (-)
 - m () Daniel Price (-)



5. Joseph Stickler (-)
 m () Lizzie Barnhart (-)
- B. Rachael Claar (26 Mar 1818 - 28 Aug 1905)
 m (01 Apr 1847) Zachariah Koontz (- 07 May 1895)
1. Maria Koontz (-)
 m () George Yount (-)
2. Hettie Koontz (-)
 m () Frank Beegle (-)
3. Mamie Koontz (-)
4. Adam Koontz (-)
 m () Mary Eversole (-)
- C. Sarah Claar (ca 1824 - 06 Jun 1897)
 m () Nicholas Russell (- 20 Aug 1899)
1. Peter Russell (-)
- D. Elizabeth Claar (24 May 1820 - 19 Mar 1902)
 m () Adam Koontz (- 19 Jan 1883)
1. Edward W. Claar (ca 1856 - ca 1904)
 m () Harriet Mortimore (-)
2. Annie Koontz (-)
 m () Michael Koontz (-)
- E. Rebecca Claar (-)
 m () Lewis Ling (-)
1. Sarah Ling (-)
2. Anna Ling (-)
3. Frank Ling (-)
- F. Henry Claar (-)
 m () Rebecca Heltzel (-)
1. William Claar (ca 1860 -)
2. Mary Claar (-)
3. Joanna Claar (-)

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- 4. Nettie Claar (-)
- 5. Laura Claar (ca 1869 -)
- 6. Blanche Claar (ca 1869 -)
 m () S.E. Fluke (-)
- 7. Calvin Claar (-)
- G. Rosan Claar (ca 1827 - 18 Dec 1909)
 m () George Riddle (-)
- H. Hettie Claar (15 Nov 1834 - 21 Oct 1907)
 m (02 Oct 1859) Thomas Amick (- 04 Sep 1915)
 - 1. Blanche Amick (-)
 m () Frank Herkins (-)
 - 2. Elmer Amick (-)
 m () Lizzie Lybarger (-)
 - 3. Samuel Amick (-)
 m () Mary Cole (-)
 - 4. Beckie Amick (-)
 - 5. Maggie Amick (-)
 m () Harry Bagly (-)
 - 6. Mike Amick (-)
 m () Lila Smith (-)
- 10. Sarah Claar (ca 1778 -)
 m () Jacob Stiffler (ca 1777 -)
 Son of Peter Stiffler and Catherine
 - A. Peter Stiffler (ca 1797 - prior 1840)
 - B. Jacob C. Stiffler (ca 1800 -)
 - C. John Stiffler (05 Nov 1802 -)
 - D. Elizabeth Stiffler (07 Feb 1805 -)
 - E. Paul Stiffler (ca 1813 -)
 - F. Henry Stiffler (ca 1817 -)
 - G. George Stiffler (ca 1821 -)



11. Catharine Clarin (26 Dec 1779 - 4/5 Feb 1854)
 m (13 Jan 1801) Johannes Möhring (10 May 1777 -
 29 Apr 1838)
 Son of Johann Wolfgang Möhring and
 Anna Maria Magdalena Merkle
- A. Anna Mehring (24 Mar 1802 - ca 188-)
 1stm () Samuel Shriner (- ca 1856)
 2ndm (12 Sep 1858) George Daniel Basehoar (23/6 Dec
 1799/1800 - 23 Apr 1878)
- B. Daniel Mehring (04 Mar 1805 - 8/9 Sep 1868)
 m (26 Feb 1830) Esther S. Hilterbrick (15 Jan 1810 -
 27 Jun 1882)
1. Daniel Elias Luther Mehring (10 Jul 1832 - 24 Jun 1856)
 2. **Hezekiah** David Mehring (13 Mar 1834 - 19 Nov 1897)
 m (22 Nov 1855) Elmira Susan Hilterbrick
 (25 Feb 1837 - 18 Jan 1899)
 3. Levi Tobias Mehring (18 Nov 1836 - 04 Aug 1908)
 m (17 Dec 1857) Julia A. Bittinger (03 Mar 1837 -
 29 Jul 1919)
 4. Ezra William Mehring (05 Jun 1839 - 08 Feb 1909)
 m (12 Mar 1861) Maria Catherine Conover
 (17 Aug 1842 - 25 Feb 1923)
 5. Israel Augustus Mehring (03 Aug 1840 - 06 Mar 1907)
 m (01 Nov 1865) Matilda Raefsnnyder (ca 1840 -)
 6. Jonas Amos Mehring (26 May 1844 - 15 Jul 1844)
 7. Alexander Samuel Mehring (23 Aug 1845 - 19 Nov 1920)
 m (10 Oct 1867) Anna E. Krumrine (27 Nov 1848 -
 06 Nov 1936)
 8. Solomon B. Sentman Mehring (30 Mar 1847 - 30 Mar 1847)
 9. Solomon Sentman Mehring (25 Sep 1849 - 10 Mar 1924)
 m (06 Mar 1870) Isabella Anna Sell (24 Apr 1849 -
 09 May 1919)
 Daughter of Peter Sell and
 Henrietta Mary Gitt

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12. Frederick Claar (30 Oct 1780 - 02 Mar 1864)
 m (26 Oct 1800) Christina Walter (23 Jul 1780 -
 13 Apr 1853)
 Daughter of Mathias Walter and Barbara Imler)
- A. Margaret Claar (29 Oct 1802 - ca 1832)
 m (13 Oct 1825) Peter Ickes (ca 1804 -)
1. Nancy Ickes (16 Mar 1827 - 01 Sep 1888)
 1stm (ca 1845) Frederick Claycomb (ca 1821 -
 28 May 1877)
 2ndm (ca 1886) Jonathan Benton (05 Apr 1821 -
 29 Aug 1912)
 2. Jacob Claar Ickes (25 Apr 1829 - 10 Feb 1897)
 m () Rebecca Feather (28 Feb 1839 - 17 Jan 1919)
 3. Elizabeth Ickes (ca 1832 -)
 4. Alexander Ickes (ca 1837 -)
 m () Mary Ann (-)
 5. Mary Ickes (ca 1842 -)
- B. Jacob Claar (07 Jun 1804 - 02 Jan 1877)
 m (ca 1823) Matilda Morehead (10 Feb 1804 - 19 Dec 1880)
 Daughter of William Moorhead and Sally Proctor
1. John M. Claar (18 Feb 1824 - 10 Dec 1909)
 m () Eliza Benton (- 18 Jun 1895)
 2. Margaret Claar (10 Jan 1826 - 27 Jan 1913)
 m (ca 1843) Jacob Bowser (04 Sep 1819 - 04 Feb 1897)
 Son of Mathias Bowser and Christina
 Musselman
 3. Sarah Claar (16 Feb 1831 - 08 Apr 1915)
 m (ca 1846) Jonathan Corle (- 26 Oct 1864)
 4. Elizabeth Claar (20 Nov 1833 - 30 Apr 1888)
 m (21 Jun 1855) Chauncey Lingenfelter (- Dec 1926)
 5. Susan Claar (29 Feb 1836 - 07 Sep 1917)
 1stm (ca 1851) Joseph Walter (-)
 2ndm (ca Sep 1875) Adam Walter (- 10 Oct 1925)

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6. Michael Claar (22 Apr 1837 - 18 Jan 1918)
m (21 Oct 1855) Mary Musselman (- 09 Jun 1906)
 7. Mary Claar (04 Feb 1841 - 28 Jan 1866)
m (ca 1864) Adolphus Burket (-)
 8. Jacob Claar, Jr (27 Sep 1846 - 13 May 1918)
m (01 Jan 1865) Rebecca Wentz (- 09 May 1916)
 9. Joseph Claar (-)
 10. Isaac Claar (14 Feb 1849 -)
- C. Simon Claar (20 Feb 1806 - 19 Jun 1849)
m (29 May 1828) Rachel Croyle (22 Jul 1807 - 05 Apr 1851)
Beard
- Daughter of Thomas Croyle and
1. Josiah Claar (28 May 1829 - 09 Oct 1842)
 2. Catharine Claar (26 Apr 1831 - 15 Nov 1869)
m (09 Feb 1854) Henry C. Feather (ca 1826 - ca 1899)
 3. Frederick Claar (11 May 1833 - 28 Apr 1857)
m (ca 1857) Elizabeth Briggler (- 17 Dec 1903)
 4. Jacob C. Claar (19 Jun 1836 - 18 Oct 1912)
m (19 Dec 1859) Christena Claar (- 13 Apr. 1909)
 5. Maria Claar (08 Feb 1839 - 13 Dec 1914)
m (ca Mar 1858) Samuel Meyers (- ca 1888)
 6. Samuel Claar (15 Jun 1841 - 09 Apr 1914)
m (12 Feb 1890) Margaret Dodson Eichelberger
(ca 1849 - ca 1914)
 7. Aaron Claar (14 Sep 1843 - 19 Mar 1907)
m (09 Apr 1867) Margaret Claar (ca 1845 - 14 Dec 1917)
 8. Rebecca Claar (02 Nov 1845 - 18 Aug 1923)
m () Isaac Wentz (ca 1840 - 11 Jul 1912)-
 9. Susan Claar (28 Feb 1848 - 18 Aug 1923)
m (08 Oct 1878) Adam Black (ca 1852 - 23 Oct 1916)



- D. Mathias Claar (19 Aug 1808 - 30 Dec 1883)
 1stm (ca 1831) Mary Musselman (23 Aug 1812 - ca 1858)
1. Sarah Claar (07 Nov 1832 - 02 Apr 1906)
 m (ca 1847) Daniel Walter (ca 1830 - 27 Jan 1905)
 2. Christena Claar (ca 1834 - ca 1834)
 3. Elizabeth Claar (11 Jun 1836 - 06 May 1881)
 m (24 Feb 1857) Eli Croft (ca 1831 - 02 Sep 1910)
 4. John W. M. Claar (26 Dec 1838 - 28 Jun 1903)
 1stm (ca 1855) Margaret Weisel (ca 1838 - Jul 1875)
 2ndm (ca 1878) Rachel Walter (- ca 1907)
 5. Matilda Claar (-)
 6. Catherine M. Claar (25 Apr 1842 - 07 May 1918)
 m (06 Jun 1872) Henry C. Feather (ca 1826 - ca 1899)
 (previously married to Catharine Claar,
 daughter of Simon Claar and Rachel Croyle)
 7. Barbara Claar (11 Apr 1844 - 21 Feb 1921)
 8. Eve Claar (15 Apr 1846 - 20 May 1900)
 m (28 Mar 1869) Samuel H. Walter (25 Apr 1842 -
 19 Jan 1909)
 9. Rachel Claar (02 Mar 1847 - 23 Aug 1905)
 m (ca 1875) Daniel S. Garver (ca 1849 - 23 Aug 1905)
 10. Mary Claar (02 Feb 1849 - 16 Feb 1927)
 m (ca 1870) Elias Corle (-)
 11. Rebecca Claar (22 May 1851 - 02 Jan 1927)
 m (ca 1872) William Rock (ca 1843 - 17 Nov 1908)
 12. Susannah Claar (ca 1853 - ca 1853)
 13. Nancy Claar (- ca 1861)
 2ndm () Catharine (Dively) Walter (ca 1810 -
 ca 1872)
 3rdm () Esther (Dick) Burket (ca 1829 -
 13 Dec 1919)



- E. Nancy Claar (05 Feb 1810 - ca 1855)
 1stm () Henry Stiffler (- prior 1833)
 2ndm (ca 1833) Michael Walter (ca 1811 - 04 Apr 1890)
1. Julia Walter (ca 1833 - ca 1905)
 1stm () Daniel Holsinger (-)
 2ndm () Henry Reeves (-)
 2. Sarah Walter (ca 1834 - ca 1912)
 m () Jacob Pote (ca 1834 - ca 1913)
 3. Simon Walter (ca 1836 -)
 m () Martha Peyton (-)
 4. Joseph Walter (ca 1841 - ca 1898)
 1stm () Margaret Dively (ca 1840 - ca 1876)
 2ndm () Amelia Feathers (ca 1848 - ca 1929)
 5. Elizabeth Walter (ca 1843 - ca 1921)
 m () Isaac Feather (- ca 1904)
 6. Michael Walter (ca 1846 - ca 1934)
 7. Catherine Walter (ca 1851 - ca 1931)
 m () Levi Rodgers (ca 1854 - ca 1931)
- F. Joseph Claar (14 Aug 1811 - 07 Mar 1882)
 m (04 Apr 1833) Esther Ickes (19 Jun 1815 - 02 Jun 1891)
1. George Claar (18 Apr 1834 - 03 Oct 1901)
 m (ca 1856) Sarah Walter (ca 1834 - 02 Dec 1902)
 2. Harrison Claar (ca 1836 -)
 3. Sarah Claar (31 Aug 1837 - 01 Jul 1924)
 1stm (20 Nov 1856) Frederick Burket (02 Aug 1831 -
 15 Oct 1864)
 2ndm (26 Jun 1873) William Misner (ca 1829 -
 07 Apr 1903)
 4. Christena Claar (18 Apr 1839 - 13 Apr 1909)
 m (09 Dec 1859) Jacob C. Claar (ca 1836 - 08 Oct 1912)
 5. Lewis Claar (ca 1841 - 28 Aug 1918)
 m (11 Jun 1866) Catharine Walter (ca 1845 -
 23 Dec 1928)

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6. Henry I. Claar (02 Aug 1842 - 17 Feb 1919)
m (ca Sep 1864) Susan Stiffler (30 Aug 1846 -
24 Jun 1926)
Daughter of Michael Stiffler and Mary Dull
 7. Andrew Claar (02 Nov 1845 - 01 Oct 1882)
m (06 Jan 1867) Mary Myers (ca 1845 - 01 Aug 1916)
 8. Abraham Isaac Claar (11 Nov 1847 - 19 Mar 1915)
m (02 Jul 1871) Miriam Martha Mock (19 Dec 1851 -
26 Apr 1923)
 9. Isaac Claar (03 May 1850 - 14 May 1873)
 10. Catharine Claar (02 Jul 1853 - 26 Sep 1927)
m () Calvin Stiffler (01 Sep 1855 - 24 Jun 1926)
 11. Marietta Claar (18 May 1856 - 31 Aug 1936)
m (11 Mar 1881) Albert Helsel (ca 1863 - 28 Feb 1917)
 12. Albert I. Claar (20 Apr 1859 - 30 Aug 1933)
m (25 Dec 1879) Elizabeth Jane Dively (ca 1863 -
07 Oct 1919)
- G. Sarah Claar (01 Feb 1813 - 23 Oct 1882)
m (31 May 1831) Jacob Lingenfelter (12 Oct 1806 -
14 Sep 1876)
Son of Jacob Lingenfelter, Sr and Margaret Neff
1. Margaret Lingenfelter (12 Oct 1831 - 04 Sep 1866)
m () Henry Lewis (26 Jun 1830 - 23 Feb 1869)
 2. Mathias Lingenfelter (21 Feb 1833 - 11 Jul 1916)
m (12 Jul 1855) Rebecca Evans (21 Feb 1838 -
12 Apr 1904)
 3. Josiah Lingenfelter (24 Oct 1835 - 17 Nov 1922)
m (10 Sep 1874) Margaret Shellenbarger (17 Mar 1856
- 09 Jul 1929)
 4. Moses Lingenfelter (21 Oct 1839 - 18 Sep 1893)
m () Ellen Van Dyke (28 Dec 1853 -)
 5. Christina Lingenfelter (12 Jan 1840 - 17 Jul 1913)
m () Isaac Mann (ca 1837 - ca 1932)



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- 6. Aaron Lingenfelter (08 Nov 1841 - 09 Dec 1918)
m (17 Mar 1870) Charity Hedge (15 Dec 1848 -
09 Jul 1904)
 - 7. David Lingenfelter (15 Dec 1843 - 05 Aug 1854)
 - 8. John Lingenfelter (14 Feb 1847 - 27 Mar 1864)
 - 9. Frederick Lingenfelter (02 Dec 1848 - 07 Nov 1889)
 - 10. Jacob Lingenfelter 29 Oct 1851 - 08 Oct 1933)
m () Mary Kendall (29 Oct 1857 - 08 Oct 1933)
 - 11. Alexander Lingenfelter (31 Aug 1855 - 10 Dec 1925)
m () Mary Johnston (ca 1861 - ca 1894)
 - 12. Sarah Catherine Lingenfelter (06 Jun 1858 -)
m () Jacob E. Johnston (-)
- H. Henry Claar (01 Oct 1814 - 12 Apr 1886)
m (ca 1839) Catharine Croyle (14 Apr 1820 - 04 Sep 1893)
- 1. Elizabeth Claar (14 Dec 1839 - 23 Apr 1932)
m (ca 1857) John Roudabush (ca 1837 - 19 Oct 1907)
 - 2. Mary Claar (02 Aug 1845 - 28 Aug 1919)
m () (Aaron Claar)
 - 3. Rachel Claar (10 Jul 1846 - 15 Jul 1919)
m () William Bowser (ca 1846 -)
 - 4. George Claar (24 May 1850 - 23 Oct 1859)
 - 5. Nancy Claar (27 Nov 1856 - 27 Mar 1915)
m (26 Jan 1873) John Stufft (ca 1857 - 02 Nov 1908)
- I. Barbara Claar (20 Apr 1816 - 14 Apr 1908)
m (09 Jan 1834) George Lingenfelter (28 Nov 1808 -
27 Nov 1893)
- 1. Chauncey Lingenfelter (ca 1835 - ca 1926)
1stm () Elizabeth Claar (ca 1833 - ca 1888)-
2ndm () Esther Dively (ca 1852 - ca 1933)
 - 2. Mary Ann Lingenfelter (ca 1837 - ca 1918)
1stm () William Eller (ca 1826 - ca 1898)
2ndm () John Walter (ca 1828 - ca 1908)



3. Christina Lingenfelter (ca 1840 - ca 1927)
m () John Cashman (ca 1833 - ca 1913)
 4. Elizabeth Lingenfelter (ca 1842 - ca 1928)
m () Morgan Dively (ca 1839 - ca 1906)
 5. Rachel Lingenfelter (ca 1844 - ca 1934)
m () Martin Dively (ca 1841 - ca 1894)
 6. Frederick Lingenfelter (ca 1847 - 01 Apr 1847)
 7. Thaddeus Lingenfelter (ca 1848 - ca 1909)
m () Margaret Stine (ca 1854 - ca 1912)
 8. Margaret Lingenfelter (ca 1850 -)
m () Daniel Sell (ca 1842 - ca 1912)
 9. Z. Taylor Lingenfelter (ca 1854 - ca 1931)
m () Julian Musselman (ca 1855 - ca 1936)
 10. Sarah Catherine Lingenfelter (ca 1854 - 14 Aug 1860)
 11. Keturah Lingenfelter (ca 1860 - ca 1948)
m () Emanuel Walter (26 Mar 1855 - 18 Jan 1923)
 12. Moses Lingenfelter (ca 1864 - ca 1923)
m () Lucinda Musselman (ca 1867 - ca 1933)
 13. Eliza Lingenfelter (-)
m () _____ Gibson (-)
- J. John W. Claar (26 Mar 1818 - 05 Nov 1889)
m (03 May 1839) Mary Hemming (11 Sep 1820 - 30 Sep 1901)
1. Thomas Claar (03 May 1840 - 16 May 1900)
m (25 Feb 1866) Elizabeth Bowser (ca 1845 -
04 Oct 1921)
 2. Susanna Claar (08 Dec 1841 - 15 Mar 1925)
m (04 Sep 1864) David Musselman (ca 1841 -
15 Jan 1928)
 3. Elizabeth Claar (17 Oct 1843 - 01 Jun 1922)
m (04 Nov 1860) David Yingling (ca 1837 -
08 Feb 1912)



Johan Claar
Simon

4. Margaret Claar (05 Apr 1846 - 14 Dec 1917)
m (09 Apr 1867) Aaron Claar (14 Sep 1843 -
19 Mar 1907)
 5. Isaac Claar (04 Apr 1848 - 10 Feb 1849)
 6. Matilda Claar (22 Dec 1849 - 11 Mar 1906)
 7. Michael Claar (24 Dec 1851 - 29 Jun 1930)
1stm (23 Nov 1873) Jane Walter (ca 1853 - 05 Sep 1880)
2ndm (03 Apr 1887) Martha Corle (ca 1856-15 Jun 1929)
 8. Ethamore Franklin Claar (07 Nov 1854 - 23 Sep 1924)
m (03 Jul 1876) Catharine Diehl (ca 1858-03 Feb 1926)
 9. Frederick Augustus Claar (26 Nov 1856 - 08 Oct 1936)
m (10 Jan 1884) Leah Walter (ca 1864 - 09 Sep 1938)
- K. Elizabeth Claar (11 Apr 1820 - 11 Apr 1884)
m (05 Apr 1844) Jonathan Benton (05 Apr 1821 -
29 Aug 1912)
1. Nancy Benton (ca 1845 - ca 1872)
 2. Emanuel Benton (ca 1847 - ca 1922)
m () Sophia Walter (ca 1851 - ca 1917)
 3. Franklin Benton (ca 1848 - ca 1851)
 4. Joseph Benton (ca 1850 - ca 1852)
 5. Rebecca Benton (ca 1851 - ca 1890)
m () Joseph Brode (ca 1853 - ca 1923)
 6. James Albert Benton (ca 1853 - ca 1922)
m () Emma Claar (ca 1858 - ca 1936)
 7. Frederick R. Benton (ca 1854 - ca 1931)
m () Sarah Gorsuch (ca 1859 -)
 8. Jacob U. Benton (ca 1856 -)
m () Barbara Soyster (ca 1865 -)
 9. Mary Ann Benton (ca 1858 -)
m () Simon Sell (ca 1854 - ca 1931)

Johan Claar
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- 10. John Benton (ca 1860 - ca 1920)
 - 1stm () Julia Gorsuch (ca 1863 - ca 1884)
 - 2ndm () Catherine Claar (ca 1866 - ca 1898)
 - 3rdm () Lizzie Snyder (- ca 1922)
- 11. Rachel Benton (ca 1862 - ca 1874)
- 12. Matilda Benton (ca 1864 -)
 - m () Calvin Butterbaugh (ca 1861 - ca 1925)
- L. Daniel Claar (08 Aug 1823 - 17 Nov 1892)
 - m (23 Oct 1845) Mary Dively (28 May 1823 - 08 Jan 1892)
 - Daughter of Martin Dively and Susan Moorhead
 - 1. William Claar (28 Dec 1846 - 10 Nov 1859)
 - 2. Joseph Claar (04 Feb 1849 - 10 Nov 1859)
 - 3. Elizabeth Claar (08 Feb 1851 - 16 Nov 1859)
 - 4. Matilda Claar (21 May 1854 - 09 Nov 1859)
 - 5. James Quinter Claar (07 Oct 1856 - 11 Nov 1859)
 - 6. Abraham Dively Claar (26 Sep 1859 - 21 Jun 1927)
 - m (04 Jul 1880) Catherine Roudabush (ca 1863 - 04 Jul 1916)
 - 7. Sarah Claar (14 Jul 1862 - 26 Nov 1926)
 - m (ca 1884) Simon Ickes (ca 1850 - 20 Dec 1928)
 - 8. Margaret Claar (02 Dec 1866 - 21 Apr 1937)
 - m (15 Oct 1899) Raymond Acker (ca 1875 - 04Feb1937)
 - 9. Noah Claar (08 Jul 1869 - 05 Aug 1923)
 - m (01 Mar 1894) Sarah Walter (ca 1873 - 23 Feb 1931)
- M. Rachel Claar (23 Jul 1827 - 06 Nov 1883)
 - m (23 Oct 1845) Bartholomew Dively (01 Jul 1822 - 05 Sep 1864)
 - Son of George Dively and Julia Bucker
 - 1. Joseph Dively (ca 1845 - ca 1888)
 - m () Ann Henght (ca 1852 - ca 1915)
 - 2. Catherine Dively (ca 1847 - ca 1894)
 - m () Alexander Knisely (ca 1846 - ca 1914)



3. Frederick Claar Dively (18 Dec 1849 - ca 1933)
1stm (27 Aug 1871) Susanna Walter (ca 1850 -
17 Aug 1892)
2ndm () Annie Cashman (ca 1855 - ca 1918)
4. Bartholomew Dively, Jr (ca 1851 - ca 1851)
5. Esther Dively (ca 1852 - ca 1933)
m () Chauncey Lingenfelter (ca 1835 - ca 1926)
Son of George Lingenfelter and Barbara Claar
6. Chauncey Dively (ca 1855 - ca 1916)
m () Rebecca Walter (ca 1860 - ca 1907)
7. Elizabeth Dively (ca 1857 - ca 1933)
m () Thaddeus Walter (ca 1849 - ca 1920)
8. Sarah Dively (ca 1859 - ca 1922)
m () Samuel Walter (ca 1863 - ca 1924)
9. Malinda Dively (ca 1861 - ca 1934)
m () Alexander Eicher (ca 1861 - ca 1934)
10. Aaron Dively (ca 1864 - ca 1923)
m () Elizabeth Musselman (ca 1866 - ca 1932)

Johan Simon Clar (bap- 12 Dec 1732 - 19 Sep 1812)
2ndm (ca 1790s) Eva Catherine Lingenfelter (17 Apr 1757 -
after 1840)

13. Samuel Claar (ca 1799 -)
m (ca 1831) Rachael Earnest (-)

A. Susan Claar (ca 1832 -)
m () William Murry (-)

1. Mary Murry (-)
2. Charles Murry (-)
3. William Murry, Jr (-)

B. Mary Jane Claar (17 Sep 1836 - 06 May 1882)
m () William Fletcher (- 21 Sep 1896)

1. John Fletcher (-)



Johan Clar
Simon

- 2. Eliza Fletcher (-)
m () William Easter (-)
- 3. Ella Fletcher (-)
m () Dan Mock (-)
- 4. Susan Fletcher (-)
- 5. Thomas Fletcher (-)
m () _____ Miller (-)

C. William Claar (- prior 29 Mar 1893)
m () Sophia Jones (-)

- 1. Lottie Claar (-)
- 2. Samuel S. Claar (ca 1853 - 14 Mar 1907)
m (26 Jun 1888) Bridgett OShea (-)
- 3. Ella Claar (-)
m () _____ Hershberger (-)
- 4. Ida Claar (-)
m () _____ Bonner (-)
- 5. William L. Claar (ca 1866 -)
m (29 Mar 1893) Mary C. Sellers (-)

D. Emma Claar (ca 1843 -)
m () Adam Leonard (-)

- 1. Jerome Leonard (-)
m () Savanah Rice (-)
- 2. Ella Leonard (-)
- 3. Ambrose Leonard (-)
m () Emma Dugan (-)
- 4. James Leonard (-)
m () Jane Rice (-)
- 5. John Leonard (-)
m () Maggie Lehman (-)
- 6. Mary Leonard (-)
m () Henry Stroub (-)

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Simon

- 7. Emma Leonard (-)
m () F. J. Deckerhoof (-)
- 8. Sylvester Leonard (-)
m () Lizzie Fachtman (-)
- 9. Anthony Leonard (-)
1stm () Loretto Giffin (-)
2ndm () Alice O'Neal (-)
- E. Ruth Claar (ca 1846 -)
m () Richard Price (-)
 - 1. William Price (-)
 - 2. Mary Price (-)
 - 3. Cleveland Price (-)
 - 4. Walter Price (-)
 - 5. Oscar Price (-)
 - 6. George Price (-)
 - 7.
 - 8.
 - 9.
 - 10. Lucy Price (-)
 - 11. Alice Price (-)
 - 12. David Price (-)

Johan Claar
Simon