Notes on the
Bowman, Harter
and Sauer Families...

by Kenneth Scott
Bowman, Harter and Sauer Families

PREFACE

These brief notes make no pretension to be a family history. They may serve, it is hoped, as a starting point for anyone wishing to undertake further research relative to the families in question. At the same time the genealogical data contained in this study may prove of some interest and value to the numerous descendants of the Bowmans, Harters, and Sauers.

The author wishes to express his thanks for valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. N. M. Grier, Mrs. Alice S. Thompson, Mr. Loren E. Sauers, Dr. William Avery, Mr. Harold Mong, and many others too numerous to mention.

The Harter family, it has been stated, originally spelled the name “Herder,” and the branch with which this study is concerned came from Wurtemberg in Germany. It is reported that in the year 1743 a Mathias Harter with his mother and two brothers, whose names we do not know, arrived in Philadelphia, after a long and tedious passage from Rotterdam. The name of Harter is not found on the passenger lists of that year, but this is in no wise surprising, for as a rule the lists gave only the names of males of fourteen years or more. All of the passengers on the ship in which Mathias reached this country were sold as redemptioners to work out the cost of their passage. Mathias, however, was lame and when he was placed on the block no one would bid for him, so his mother, a stout woman, was sold in his place and served until the indebtedness was paid. One brother went to the Mohawk Valley in Tyron, later Herkimer County in New York, while Mathias and the other brother settled in Pennsylvania.
It is certain that there were Harters living in the Mohawk Valley long before the Revolution. Original patentees at German Flats were Apolone and Laurens (or Lawrence) Harter, each of whom held 100 acres on the south side of the river and perhaps settled there about 1725. "Some of the family," runs one account, "were at the Great Flats at the time of the French expedition in 1757, where one of the Harters was taken prisoner with his wife and children and carried to Canada, where they were kept about a year. A daughter, born to Mrs. Harter while crossing the St. Lawrence river in a birch-bark canoe, afterwards became the wife of Michael Myers."

A Henry Harter (the name is often spelled "Harter") who lived from 1730 to 1822 was in 1775 appointed first lieutenant in Captain Frederick Bellinger's company of militia, fought as a captain in the Fourth Tryon County Regiment at the Battle of Oriskany on August 6, 1777, and was a member from German Flats of the Tryon County Committee of Safety. He died at Herkimer in 1822 at the age of 92. As Henry was born in 1730, he would have been thirteen years old if he had come to America in 1743. There is, however, no evidence as to whether he was born in Germany or New York. Lawrence Harter also served as a captain in the Tryon County Militia and is doubtless the same Lawrence Harter who held a patent of 100 acres, lot 37, "at the Little Falls."

It is said that the grandfather of a Nicholas and Philip Harter of Deerfield, Oneida County, "was a native of Germany, and was killed by the Indians during the Revolution." Was this "grandfather" Apolone or Lawrence Harter or still some other member of the
family? And was Henry Harter the son of Apolone or Lawrence and the father of Nicholas and Philip Harter? This is possible but there is no proof thereof.

Nicholas Harter was born in 1761 in Tryon County and as a lad was familiar with all of the paths and Indian trails which led up the Mohawk and across the country to Canada via Black River or via Oneida Castle to Oswego. Nicholas served during the Revolution in Captain Henry Harter's company of Tryon County Militia. About 1785 Nicholas, together with Philip, presumably a brother but possibly a cousin, moved to Oneida County to Deerfield, where they lived on adjoining farms. Nicholas was a shoemaker as well as farmer, and Philip was a blacksmith. Nicholas married Catharine, a daughter of Captain Mark Dalmuth, and had a son, Richard, born in 1800, with whom he was living at the time of his death on July 25, 1854, at the age of 94. He received a pension for his military services. Philip Harter died about 1808. It may be noted that an Adam Harter received a patent of land for service during the Revolution.

Mathias Harter's other brother, the one who settled in Pennsylvania, may have been the Andreas or Andrew Harter who arrived in Philadelphia in 1742 on the ship "Robert and Alice," and in this case it would appear that the date on which the family reached America was a year earlier than that recorded by Perrin. It should be noted, however, that another Andreas Harter or "Herther" came to Philadelphia from Rotterdam and took the oath of allegiance on September 29, 1750. In any event, an Andreas Harter and his wife, Anna Catharina, on October 22, 1751, purchased from Patrick Baird, through his attorneys, Charles and Alexander
Stedman, a plantation situated in Earl Township, Lancaster County. It seems more probable that this Andreas Harter was the emigrant of 1750 rather than the one who came in 1742 or 1743, but, since a descendant of this Andreas later married a descendant of Mathias, it seems advisable to give at this point an account of Andreas Harter of Earl Township and his line. On the day after he purchased the farm in Earl Township he and his wife mortgaged the plantation to James Abercrombie of Rotterdam as security for 200 pounds lawful money, a sum which they probably owed him as passage money, for he was engaged in transporting passengers from Rotterdam to Philadelphia. His activity in this capacity extended from 1743 to 1754, for he made one voyage to Pennsylvania in 1743 as captain of the “Lydia,” three voyages as captain of the “St. Andrew” in 1749, 1751 and 1752, and two crossings as commander of the “Peggy” in 1753 and 1754.19

Patrick Baird, who sold the plantation to Andreas Harter, may have been the son and heir of one William Baird, who between 1737 and 1749 had acquired at least one thousand acres of land in Lancaster County.20 Patrick’s agent, Charles Stedman, had been a ship captain out of Rotterdam and doubtless was closely associated or well acquainted with James Abercrombie. Charles Stedman had commanded the “Charming Nancy” on a trip to Philadelphia in 1737 and again in 1738, while in 1741 he made the same voyage as master of the “St. Andrew”.21 Alexander Stedman was probably his brother, and it is likely that they were the sons of the John Stedman who commanded the “Pennsylvania” on voyages from Rotterdam to Philadelphia in 1731, 1732 and 1733 and the “St. Andrew” in 1734, 1737 and 1738.22
The property purchased by Andreas and Anna Catherina Harter is described as beginning “at a black oak marked and from thence extending by vacant land northwest by north 56 perches to a post thence by Evan David’s land east by north 77 perches to a post north-east 180 perches to a marked hickery and south 59 degrees west 10 perches to a post thence by John Mucklewain’s land south 186 perches to a post thence by Michael Rank’s land west 180 perches to the place of beginning, containing 128½ acres.”

Andreas Harter died intestate before April 12, 1757, for on that date his wife, “Anna Catharina Herter,” Michael Rhine and Jacob Glazer furnished bond for the administration of the property of the deceased. On August 4, 1757, Anna Catherina Harter paid off in full the mortgage on the plantation in Earl Township.

It seems almost certain that Andreas had a son, Andreas Harter, Jr., who lived all his life in Earl Township and whose taxes in that town are recorded for 1771 and 1773 on 94 acres and in 1782 on 98 acres. The younger Andreas, or Andrew, Harter was a private in the second class of Captain Martin Bowman’s company, the third, of the tenth battalion of Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Colonel David Jenkins. It appears that a Jacob Oberlin and one Michael Sower, both of whom will be dealt with later, were in the same company of militia, in the second and third classes respectively. In 1783 Andrew Harter and Jacob Oberlin were in the second and Michael Sower in the third class of Bowman’s company, which then belonged to the fifth battalion of militia. The cancelled certificate for the depreciation pay which Andrew received for his service in the militia is in the Division of Public Records,
On February 19, 1793, Martin Neher of Earl Township drew up his will and named as executors thereof his son, Martin Neher, Jr., and Andrew Harter. Martin Neher died in 1797.

Andrew Harter, yeoman, of Earl Township on October 19, 1814, signed, with his mark, his last will and testament, which was duly witnessed by David Graff and Daniel Hahn. Therein he ordered that his wife, Anna Barbara, should during her lifetime have the interest of one thousand pounds yearly and was to keep her bed and choose whatever household and kitchen furniture she desired. Upon her decease his plantation and other possessions were to be sold and the proceeds divided, share and share alike, among his sons, John, Jacob and Wendle, and his daughters, Anna, Margareth, the wife of Jacob Oberlin, and Catharine, the wife of Henry Sower. It was, however, provided that his son Wendle was to have only the interest of his share, and, if he should not be able to maintain himself, then the executors of the estate were to give him small sums from time to time as necessity should require. After Wendle's decease whatever was left of his share was to be divided among his children, share and share alike. Andrew named as executors his son, John, and his son-in-law, Jacob Oberlin.

Andrew Harter died soon after he signed this document, for the will was probated on December 2, 1814. On April 16, 1815, Henry Sower and his wife, Catharine, born in 1766, one of the daughters of the late Andrew Harter, acknowledged the receipt of one thousand forty seven pounds, four shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania from the executors, Jacob Oberlin and [6]
John Harter. Henry Sower signed the receipt and Catharine made her mark. On the same day another son, Jacob Harter, of Plain Township in Stark County, Ohio, acknowledged the receipt of nine hundred and eighty two pounds, nineteen shillings, sixpence from the estate of the late Andrew Harter.

Wendle Harter, a tailor, made a settlement on September 27, 1820, with the executors of his father’s estate. Before May 5, 1821, Wendle had died, and Jacob Johns of Leacock Township, Lancaster County, guardian of Catharine and Elizabeth Harter, minor children of Wendle Harter deceased, acknowledged the receipt of $1,831.12 from the estate of Andrew Harter. Another child of Wendle was Sabina Harter, who was about twenty years old in 1834.

It appears beyond all reasonable doubt that the Henry Sower who married Catharine Harter, daughter of Andrew Harter of Earl Township, was the son of Michael Sower and grandson of Henry Sower, both of Earl Township. The elder Henry Sower is, in all probability, the Henrich Sauer (Sower) who came from Rotterdam to Philadelphia in the pink, “Mary”, of Dublin, James Benn master, and took the oath of allegiance on September 29, 1733. In any event, Henry Sower was taxed in Earl Township, Lancaster County, in 1771 for 30 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle; in 1773 for 40 acres, 1 cattle; in 1782 for 30 acres, 1 cattle. Henry and his wife are listed in the census of 1790 as living in Earl Township.

On May 3, 1796, Henry Sower signed his last will and testament, by which he left to his wife, Maria Dorothy, his best bed and bedstead with the linen, the kitchen furniture, as much household furniture as she
might need, and the choice of one cow. His plantation, consisting of about 36 acres in Earl Township, was to be sold, save that his wife for her lifetime was to have a seat in his dwelling house or was to have another abode provided for her. The interest on one third of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate was to be paid annually to his wife as long as she lived by his children, to whom he left, share and share alike, all his property. His sons were Philip, Jonas, Michael, and Christopher; his daughters Juleana, wife of Justus Hauck, Barbara, wife of John Smith, Margaret, wife of Frederick Roadacker, and Anna Maria, wife of John Roade. The executors named in the will were Justus Hauck and John Brennissen. John Sheafer and Dietrick Deshong witnessed the document which Henry Sower signed. Apparently he died early in 1799, for the will was proved on April 13 of that year.

Henry Sower's son, Michael, is mentioned in the tax list of Earl Township in 1779 as an "inmate," and his name appears again in 1782, when he was taxed for one horse and 1 cattle.

The name of Michael Sower appears on August 16, 1776, on the roll of Captain David Morgan's company of Lancaster County Militia in the battalion commanded by Colonel Peter Grubb. This company was sent to the camp in the Jerseys, and Michael Sower must have been present in his capacity of private. In 1777 he was in the third class of Captain Martin Bowman's company of the tenth battalion of Lancaster County Militia, commanded by Colonel David Jenkins. A return dated July 15, 1780, lists him as a private under Lieut. Martin Bowman in the first company of the fifth battalion of Lancaster County Militia. In 1782 he was in the fifth
class of Captain Martin Bowman's company and again, presumably in 1783, in the third class of the same company.  

Michael Sower is listed in the census of 1790 as living in Earl Township, with two other members in his household. On February 10, 1807, he signed, in the presence of David Diffenderfer and Ma. Thirk, his testament, by which he left all his personal property and his real estate in Earl Township to his wife, Mary; after her decease the property was to be divided among his sons, John and Philip Sower. "As to my other children," he wrote, "without naming them here particularly - they other than the said John and Phillip. Having left me in early life and worked for their own benefit - for that reason cannot nor shall the (sic!) have any thing out of what little I can leave behind me - other than those here-in before named." His son, John, was named executor, and Michael, who described himself as a "Labourer," must have died before June 18, 1821, the day on which his will was proved.

Letters testamentary were granted on November 3, 1822, to John Sauer, executor, but on December 16, 1823, he was dismissed and Andrew Kolb of Cocalico Township, a creditor of the estate, was appointed in his place. As Michael died insolvent, the fact that he cut off all his children save John and Phillip can have been no material blow to those disinherited.

Although Michael did not give the names of his children who left home early in life, there can be little doubt that Henry Sower, who married Catharine Harter of Earl Township, was one of those disinherited. Henry and Catharine Sower had moved to Franklin Township in Stark County, Ohio, since 1840 in Summit County.
On December 6, 1824, Henry Sower, acting as an agent for John Mahmer of Union County, Pennsylvania, conveyed lots in Manchester, Stark County, Ohio, to a certain George Row. On March 24, 1826, Henry and Catharine Sower conveyed property in Stark County to Samuel and Jacob Sour. On April 29, 1829, Henry and Catharine Sower “of Franklin Township” conveyed land to Andrew and Philip Sowers, and on May 7, 1847, they transferred forty six and one half acres of land in Franklin Township to Danial Paules and, presumably at about the same time, sixty seven acres to Philip Sower, Jr. On September 20, 1850, Henry and Catharine Sower signed an article of agreement and lease with one George Wagoner.

For the census of 1850 Henry Sower (Sours) gave his age as 70, and his wife, Catharine gave hers as 80. If Henry stated his age correctly, he was born about 1780, and he must have been about 83 years old when he died in 1863. His wife apparently, in her own case, gave her age in round numbers, a few years short of the correct figure, for the inscription on her tombstone, which is still standing in the Franklin Township Cemetery, records that “Catharine Ann, wife of Henry Sowers, died May, 14, 1853, aged 87 yrs, 8 mos,” which indicates that she was born about 1766.

The first record in America of Mathias Harter, the immigrant of 1743, is as the owner of 100 acres, 2 horses, and 2 cattle in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, in 1771. By April 11, 1777, however, Mathias is listed as a resident of Lebanon Township. On that day he mortgaged to Charles Harlacher of Cocalico Township, to whom he owed two hundred pounds, a tract of land in Lebanon Township bounded by or adjoining the lands
Of Jacob Waggoner, Benjamin Bowman, Conrad Mentzer, and Adam Ulrey. This mortgage was paid in full on June 12, 1779. In 1779, incidentally, Mathias was taxed in Lebanon for 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, and in 1782 his land amounted to 145 acres. His name also figures on the tax lists for Lebanon in the years 1785-1787.

In the year 1773 Mathias Harter and his wife, Anna Maria, attended the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Warwick, organized in 1730 by the Reverend John Casper Stoever, for both announced themselves for the celebration of the Lord’s Supper on the twenty third Sunday after Trinity, 1773. A son Jacob, of whom nothing more is known and who probably died while quite young, was born to this couple in August, 1773, and baptised in the same Lutheran church on September 5, with Georg Goetz and his wife, Anna Maria, as sponsors.

During the Revolution Mathias served in the militia and from August 20 to October 20, 1781, he was on active duty at Lancaster guarding British prisoners of war. At this time he was acting as a substitute for one Thomas Morgan in the Fourth Class of Captain Michael Holderbaum’s company in the second battalion of Lancaster County Militia.

His name also appears in two returns in the third class of Captain Holderbaum’s company, one return being dated December 25, 1781 and the other 1782. In the winter of 1778-1779 he furnished forage for the military magazine at Lebanon.

In 1784 Mathias Harter was one of the many citizens of Lebanon Township who signed a petition opposing Harris Ferry as a county seat for Dauphin County. Another signer of the same petition from Lebanon was Peter Harter, perhaps a brother of Mathias.
The same Peter Harter served during the Revolution as a ranger on the frontiers in John Forster's company in Northumberland County from 1778 to 1783. Peter is listed among the "freemen" on the tax list of Lebanon Township in 1782, and on November 28, 1785, a tract of eight acres was surveyed for him on a warrant for land in Dauphin County.

Whether Peter Harter was a relative or not, much is known about the immediate family of Mathias from his will, which he signed on October 29, 1789, when he was "sick and weak in body." He directed therein that his wife, Anna Maria, should have the right to occupy the east room of their home, to use part of the garden, and to have forage and stable room for her cows and calf and to possess such household goods and kitchen furniture as she might need. She was permitted to choose one of his cows and a calf, and during her lifetime the farm of 150 acres was to be rented and the rent and produce were to be employed for her maintenance. The remainder of his personal property was to be sold at auction.

After the death of Anna Maria his real estate was to be appraised by the executors of his will. If the eldest son desired the property, it might be conveyed to him; if not, each son, according to seniority, might obtain it. If any son took over the farm, he was to give a mortgage or other security for payment of the money. In case no son desired the land, it was then to be sold.

The testator bequeathed to his eldest son, George Harter, five pounds and a shilling over and above his equal share in the estate with the rest of the children. Money derived from the sale of real and personal property was to be divided among the children, (John) George, Anna Maria, the wife of Philip Agginbach, Mary
Elizabeth, the wife of John Bock, John, Anders (Andrew), and Christian. His daughters had each already received fifteen pounds, and this sum was to be deducted from each daughter's share. The executors of his estate were to be his trusty friends, John Gloninger and Daniel Hening. The will was proved on January 26, 1790, so that Mathias must have died before that date. 

Two deeds afford further information concerning the children of Mathias. On November 20, 1794, property was deeded to Henry Meyer of Lebanon by George Harter of Lebanon Township and his wife, Elizabeth, John Harter of Lebanon and his wife, Elizabeth, Andreas Harter of Lebanon and his wife, Salema (Salome), Philip Achenbach of Westmoreland County, Pa., and his wife, Anna Maria, and Mary Elizabeth Bock, "spinster," of Lebanon. On June 19, 1797, Christian Harter, described as a "son of Matthias Harter," likewise deeded land to the same Henry Meyer.

The daughter of Mathias, Anna Maria, on August 13, 1782, was married by the Reverend Mr. Melsheimer of the Hill Church in Lebanon to (John) Philip Achenbach, born on November 17, 1761, the son of John Achenbach and his wife, Anna Mary. After the death of her first husband, Anna Maria (Harter) Achenbach married Philip Gingrich.

Another daughter, Maria Elizabeth, married John Bock, and after the death of her first husband, which occurred at some time prior to November 20, 1794, she married John Wertenberger.

The name of John Harter's wife was Elizabeth. That of Andrew's wife was Salome, and she bore him on August 15, 1794, a son, John, who was baptised on August 24, 1794, at the Hill Church, with "John Haerter"
and his wife, Elizabeth, as sponsors.\(^82\)

John Harter had a son, Andrew, born in Lebanon about 1793 or 1794,\(^83\) another son born in 1791 who, at the age of 90, was living in 1881 in Center County, Pennsylvania, and two daughters, born before 1800.\(^84\) Andrew, John Harter’s son, came to Franklin Township in 1814 and settled near Manchester, Ohio. He had five sons, Andrew and Isaac, both of whom had died before 1881, George, who settled in Independence, Iowa, Daniel and Mathias, who resided in Coventry Township, Ohio. Andrew also had a daughter, who became the wife of Daniel Diehl of Franklin Township.

Andrew’s son, Mathias, in 1855 married Sallie M. Hall, youngest daughter of John Hall, 2, of Springfield Township and at the outbreak of the Civil War he took his family from Missouri, where he was living, to Iowa, where he had formerly resided. He then enlisted in the 9th Regiment O.V.I., took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, served with Sherman in Georgia, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1865. He then moved to Akron, Ohio, where in 1868 he started the Akron File Works. He had three sons, Edwin C., Sigel F., and James H., and two daughters, Jennie Winona and Sallie Belle.\(^85\)

Mathias’ eldest son, (John) George Harter, was born on June 3, 1764.\(^86\) He married, probably in 1790,\(^87\) Elizabeth Bowman of Lebanon, of whose family much information is available.

During the first half of the seventeenth century many Swiss, oppressed by economic hardships, or, if Menonites, by religious persecution, sought to better their lot by settling in Pennsylvania. One such immigrant from Switzerland was Johannes (John) Bow-
man, perhaps a descendant of the John Rudolph Bowman who in 1640-1641 was imprisoned for his faith in the Othenbach, a cloister tower in Zurich, where he was confined for sixty weeks, living mostly on bread and water. He finally escaped, only to find his family scattered and his property confiscated. 88 In any event Johannes Bowman may have come from Thun, for there is a record there of a Johannes Bowman who with two brothers came to America about 1725.89 A family Bible, moreover, now in the possession of Roy Bowman, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., has pasted in it a piece of paper bearing these words: "This Holy Bible was brought from Switzerland to America by John Bowman in the year 1725; then it came in the hands of his son Abraham; then to Abraham's son John Bowman; then to John's son John Bowman; These were all citizens of Lebanon County. John Bowman was born December 18, 1793."

Presumably this statement was written by the last mentioned John. Unfortunately it is impossible to accept the account as wholly accurate, since the title page before the New Testament bears the date 1736, although the title page of the volume is dated "Basel, 1720." Either, therefore, Johannes came to America after 1736 with the Bible or it was acquired by him in America. It is not impossible that either Johannes or his son, Abraham, may have secured the Bible through marriage. Written on the Bible, beneath the paper which had been pasted in, are visible the words "this Bible is the property of Solomon Beam." The wife of Johannes, or of Abraham, may have been a Beam. It may be noted that in Londonderry Township the Bowman property adjoined land owned by Jacob Beam.90 The Bible in question is valued at fifteen shillings in an inventory of
the estate of Abraham Bowman which was made on January 17, 1786.91

Johannes Bowman, according to the memoirs92 of his great grandson, Henry Bowman, first settled in Donegal Township in Lancaster County but afterwards bought very considerable holdings of land in Londonderry Township. Public records throw some light on John’s purchase of land. Thus on December 22, 1743, a warrant for 200 acres was issued to John Bowman of Lancaster County and signed by Thomas Penn. John was to pay 15 pounds, 10 shillings for each hundred acres situated in Lebanon Township, adjoining the land of Henry Camper and Peeter Ulrich. The return was made on September 24, 1745, for 285 acres. The tract contained an allowance of six acres on the hundred for roads and was located on Quitopohilla Creek.93

Long afterwards there arose a dispute involving this property and that of a number of John Bowman’s neighbors, for in 1773 one William Hays laid claim to the land on the strength of a warrant granted to David Hays on March 14, 1737. At the Pennsylvania Land Office on December 21, 1773, John Bowman, Michael Killinger, William Sayre and Joseph Farney entered a caveat against execution of Hays’ warrant. At a hearing on February 28, 1774, they claimed that David Hays had never paid anything to the proprietors on his warrant and that soon after it was issued he had gone away to Virginia, whereas they had had patents and possession for as much as twenty-eight years.94

Another warrant for 200 acres was issued to John Bowman on April 13, 1744, and this land was likewise the subject of dispute, for in 1761 William Barker entered at the Pennsylvania Land Office a caveat against
acceptance of the survey made for John Bowman in pursuance of his warrant. Barker asserted that Bowman's warrant included land that had been granted to a certain Joseph Finley by a warrant of December 29, 1739. Other warrants issued to John Bowman are the following: one for 14 acres, dated May 16, 1749; one for 150 acres, dated October 16, 1751; one for 40 acres, dated May 1, 1754; one for 25 acres in Londonderry Township, dated November 11, 1772.

A short time before his death John Bowman had difficulties concerning his right to some of his property, for on August 26, 1784, Daniel Davenny entered a caveat against him. The hearing took place at the Land Office on October 4, 1785, and it is recorded that John did not appear. There was good reason, for he had died before that date.

Two brothers, according to records at Thun, had left Switzerland along with John Bowman. In that case the brothers may have been the Henry and Jacob Bowman who secured warrants for land in Lebanon Township at about the same time that John obtained his. Henry's warrant was for 242 acres and was dated December 10, 1740; the survey for 238 acres was returned on April 10, 1749, and the patent was received at that time. Jacob's warrant for 100 acres was dated December 2, 1749, and the survey was returned on June 12, 1761, for 154.22 acres, Martin Light receiving the patent.

Henry Bowman, Sr., presumably the brother of John Bowman, died in 1762. His wife's name was Barbara. His son, Henry, Jr., died in 1789, leaving a wife, Barbara, and the following children: George; Christina, who married George Rissley; Jacob; Joseph; John; Barbara; Henry; Catharine. The records of Tabor
Reformed Church list the following children born to Heinrich Bauman and his wife, Barbara: a child in December, 1765; Johan Joseph on August 1, 1769; Joh. Jacob on April 5, 1772; Barbara on February 8, 1775; Joh. Heinrich on June 25, 1778. On August 11, 1740, the Reverend John Casper Stoever married a Jacob Bauman, presumably the brother of John and Henry Bowman, Sr., and Elizabeth Rueger of Earl Town.

Neither the name of John Bowman's wife nor the exact date of his marriage is known. As will be shown later, John Bowman's eldest son was Abraham, and one of Abraham's daughters, Elizabeth, was born on October 5, 1769. Since, moreover, Madellina, another daughter, was probably older than Elizabeth, it is likely that Abraham was married about 1765 and born in the neighborhood of 1745. This would suggest that his father, John, was married about 1743, the time when he obtained the grant of land mentioned above. If John was in his early twenties at the time of his marriage, he was probably born about 1720.

At the time of the war with the Indians in 1757 there has been recorded one incident that affords knowledge of John Bowman and his family. Henry Bowman in his memoirs states that John had to flee several times because of the Indians. In 1757, moreover, two of John's sons, Jacob and Henry, described as "young men," were taken captive by the Indians and tied in a secluded thicket, while their captors left, it is presumed, to go to the Conestoga Indians with the intent to pick up the boys on their return. In the meantime a Mr. Shally, who was returning from Lancaster to Lebanon, chanced to pass, heard the boys calling, and released them. The young men returned to their parents, who were living
near the present Palmyra.\(^{103}\)

John Bowman is described in his great-grandson’s memoirs as a tall, stout built man, with a large head, and respectable. It is, moreover, related in the same memoirs that John was appointed to several offices but that he always declined them and paid his fine. The great-grandson, Henry, added that he had been unable to ascertain his great-grandfather’s religious beliefs. In spite of Henry’s statement with regard to public offices it may be noted that there was at least one exception, for in 1773 John Bowman and David Hay served as Overseers of the Poor in Londonderry.\(^{104}\)

During the Revolution John Bowman in 1778 supplied one bushel of wheat and two of forage to the military magazine in Lebanon.\(^{105}\) A John Bowman, it is recorded, took the oath of allegiance in Lebanon on June 3, 1778.\(^{106}\)

Shortly before May 14, 1785, John Bowman died, leaving the following children: Abraham, whose wife was Christina; Veronica, who had married John Schneider but was a widow at the time of her father’s demise; Jacob; Henry; Magdalena, who married George Bolsbaugh or Balsbach.\(^{107}\)

Tax records of Londonderry give John’s property as follows: 300 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle in 1771; 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle in 1773.\(^{108}\) In Lebanon he was listed as an “inmate” in 1772 and 1773 and taxed for one cow.\(^{109}\) In his will, drawn up and signed on February 13, 1784, John left to his eldest son, Abraham, 285 acres in Lebanon Township; to his daughter, Veronica, 100 acres in Londonderry; to his son, Henry, three tracts of land in Londonderry, one of 128 acres, one of 28 acres and 30 perches, and a third whose size is not stated; to his son,
Jacob, 216 acres in Londonderry. Directions were also given for the disposal of certain sums of money among the children, and it was stipulated that Jacob Bowman give to Veronica, as long as she should remain a widow, the apples from four trees and also four barrels of cider each year.\textsuperscript{110}

One of the sons of Johannes, Henry, who had been captured by the Indians, lived until 1814 on the land which his father had willed him. On or about April 28, 1814, he died, intestate, leaving a widow, Barbara, and six children, John, Henry, Abraham, Anne, Catharine, the wife of John Mack, and Barbara, all above 21 years of age.\textsuperscript{111} A Jacob Bowman, probably the other boy who had been taken by the Indians, died in 1825, leaving a wife, Barbara, and the following children: Jacob, Jr.; John; Christian; Abraham; Henry; Magdalena; Anna; Elizabeth; Martin.\textsuperscript{112}

John Bowman’s eldest son, Abraham, was probably born, as has been stated above, about 1745 and was married about 1765. Abraham’s property in Lebanon appears as follows in the tax lists: 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle in 1771; 160 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle in 1772 and 1773; 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle in 1779; in 1782 his tax was twelve pounds, ten shillings.\textsuperscript{113} By the terms of his father’s will he became in 1785 executor of the estate and received 285 acres of land in Lebanon, five shillings for his birthright, and his share in the money and goods remaining after all the other terms of John’s will had been fulfilled.\textsuperscript{114}

In April, 1776, Abraham Bowman’s name was on the list of privates in Captain Peter Grubb’s company of Lancaster County Militia.\textsuperscript{115} In 1781 and 1782 he was a private in the Third Class of Captain Baltzer Orth’s
company of Lancaster County Militia. It may be noted that Henry Bowman, probably Abraham's brother, served with Captain Orth's company, which he entered on October 17, 1780, in the northern country and he seems also to have marched in Captain Stone's company.

Abraham died suddenly, intestate, probably in January, 1786, and certainly between the time when he sowed the winter wheat and rye and January 17, 1786. He left a widow, Christina, and the following children: Magdalena, probably born about 1767 or 1768, who married Jacob Nafzgar (also spelled "Naphter"); Elizabeth, born October 5, 1769, who about 1790 married (John) George Harter and died in Manchester, Ohio, on February 13, 1864; John, born April 21, 1773, who married Magdalena Ellenberger and died November 14, 1814; Catharine, born probably in 1774, who married Jacob Lehman (also spelled "Leamy"); Abraham, Jr., born February 6, 1776, who about 1800 married first Barbara Hershey and second, about 1817, Christina Kreider, daughter of the Reverend John Kreider and Margaret Smilli. Abraham, Jr., lived for a time in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and about 1829 moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he died on March 25, 1853; Henry, born about 1778, who died between 1786 and 1794; Jacob, born probably about 1780; Christina, born probably about 1782, who died between 1786 and 1794.

In 1790 Christina Bowman was still a widow, and her household consisted of two males over 16, three females under 16, and two females over 16. By 1794, however, she had married John Lehman or "Laimy." He was born in 1743 near Rhorerstown, Lancaster County, served as a private from 1778 to 1781 under Captains Volick and Robinson in the Pennsylvania
Militia, and died in 1824.\textsuperscript{122}

On January 17, 1786, Ulrich Weltmer and Christian Beam made an inventory and appraisal of the goods of Abraham Bowman, “lately deceased,” which amounted in all to 315 pounds, 4 shillings, including a library of thirteen books in addition to the family Bible.\textsuperscript{123}

John Bowman, Abraham’s eldest son, on April 15, 1794, petitioned the Orphans’ Court of Dauphin County with regard to the 268 acre tract of land in Lebanon Township which had belonged to his father. John stated that he would like to hold it and pay the respective shares of the widow and children of the deceased. He asked that an inquest view the tract and divide the land, if that could be done without spoiling the farm. Otherwise he requested that a valuation be set on it. In accordance with his petition the court appointed an inquest of twelve men, held on May 24, 1794. They decided that the property could not be divided without spoiling it and fixed its value at 1,995 pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania. On July 15, 1794, John Bowman and Jacob Ellenberger, his father-in-law, offered themselves as sureties to the sum of 4,000 pounds to pay within one year the respective shares of the widow and children of Abraham Bowman.\textsuperscript{124}

Apparently George Harter, who married Elizabeth Bowman, decided to take over his late father’s farm, and in a survey made on August 11, 1796, George Harter is recorded among warrantees in Dauphin County as holding 150 acres.\textsuperscript{125} George was a member of the Dauphin County Militia, in which he was commissioned lieutenant in the third company, first regiment, second battalion, by Governor Thomas Mifflin on February 28, 1799.\textsuperscript{126}

Early in the Nineteenth Century George and Elizabeth Harter decided to go west to Ohio. An account of

[ 22 ]
their trip and settlement has been recorded by Lew Slusser in his remarks on Plain Township. "George Harter," he writes, "left Center County, Pennsylvania,\textsuperscript{127} in 1805, with a family of seven for Ohio. On the way out they heard so many horrible stories about the Indian atrocities that when they reached Beaver, where Mr. Harter had an uncle living,\textsuperscript{128} Mrs. Harter was bitterly opposed to going farther. As the uncle had a vacant cabin on his place, it was decided that the family remain a year at Beaver. Meanwhile, George Harter and his brother John, Henry Myers and George Wertenberger\textsuperscript{129} came out to Stark County, made selections of land, and each built a cabin, George Harter on section 178, John Harter on section 10, Henry Myers in Lake Township and Wertenberger in Nimishillen. They assisted each other in the construction of the cabins, and on their completion all returned to Beaver.

"Early in the spring of 1806 the family of George Harter started from Beaver in a six-horse wagon for their new home in Ohio. A daughter, then in her ninth year, later Mrs. Jehu Grubb, had in after years a very distinct recollection of the journey out; of seeing the men at work digging the race for Slusser's mill, as they crossed Nimishillen; of her great disappointment at the size of Canton, expecting to see it as large as Pittsburg, when it contained only three cabins, all told. From Canton to their new home, a distance of four miles, a road had to be cut, most of the way through an unbroken forest. They brought with them from Beaver two cows and a sow with eight pigs. The sow was kept in a pen for a short time, and then a bell was put on her and she was let run to hunt her food. She had not gone far from the cabin when the family heard her squeal. Suspecting the trouble, Mr.
Harter snatched up his rifle, which was always kept loaded, and made haste toward the locality from whence the sound came, on his way ramming down a second bullet. He had not proceeded far when he discovered a huge bear dragging the sow by the back of the neck through the bushes. The sound of his approach attracted the attention of the bear, who dropped the sow and stood up on his hind legs and looked directly at Harter. He took deliberate aim at the chest of the bear and fired. The bear fell over, but Harter was suspicious that he might not be dead, and knowing that it would be dangerous to come within his reach if he was only wounded, he reloaded his rifle, and approaching the animal within a few rods, took deliberate aim and gave him another shot in the head, when the bear turned over, gave a feeble kick and was dead. The family was much annoyed by bears and wolves. They carried off all of the eight pigs but two, and these were saved by being kept closely housed. Harter constructed a trap in which he caught a number of bears and wolves, and once a turkey buzzard. When a wolf was entrapped there was such an incessant howling that the household could have but little sleep the balance of the night.

"The first year Mr. Harter came he raised a few acres of corn, some potatoes and garden truck. The seed was brought from Beaver. During the summer they would cut hay in the Wild Meadows, after standing in the water knee deep; drag it out to dry ground, and when properly cured stack it up, and in the winter take it home on sleds."[130]

The following incident is told of George Harter: "Among the celebrated Indians who used this township [Green] for a hunting-ground was a chief called by the
whites 'Beaver Hat.' He had a settlement at what is now the south part of the village of Wooster, where the Baptist burying-ground now is. His Indian name was Paupellan, and his settlement he called 'Apple Chanquecake,' or apple orchard. He was a bitter enemy of the whites, and, when drunk, he would take out a string with thirteen white men's tongues on it, dried, and exhibit them with much pride. One day he got out his string of tongues, and began to shake them, when George Harter took his rifle and started after him, saying he would go and kill a buck. The report of a rifle was soon after heard, but he brought back no game, nor was Beaver Hat ever heard of more.'

Plain Township was organized in 1809, and the first election was held on the first Monday in April at the house of George Harter, while the first marriage in the new township is said by Slusser to have been that of Catharine Harter to David Clay in 1810.

Another daughter of George Harter was Elizabeth, who married Abraham Bair. Perrin gives the following account of the marriage: "There is considerable speculation in regard to the first marriage ceremony performed in Green Township. Gen. Bierce says in regard to this: 'The first recorded marriage in the township was Abraham Bair to Elizabeth Harter, who were married by Abraham De Haven on March 31, 1812, though tradition shows that previous to that time Jacob Smith, Jr., was married to Miss Betsy Dixon, but of which no record was ever made. Tradition says the marriage ceremony of the first couple was "You bromis to take te woman you holt by te hant to pe your vife, and tat you will shtick to her through hell-fire und dunder? Den I bronounce you man and voman, by Cot!" Bair died soon
after the marriage, and his widow subsequently married Jehu Grubb, and now resides in Plain Township, Stark County.' (This was written in 1855; it is said that she is still living there, although it is now nearly seventy years since her first marriage). The general opinion of many old settlers is that the quaint ceremony above mentioned was actually performed, and that the man who married the couple was old Andrew Kepler. Several of his children admit that he performed the ceremony, but his oldest living daughter, Mrs. Mary Paulner, says the story is not true. John Bechtel states that Kepler performed this marriage before he received his commission of Justice of the Peace, and that afterward he refused to serve in this capacity. Others state that the last words uttered by Kepler to the bride and groom were, 'Now, vers mine tollar?' These additional words furnish more convincing proof to the truth of this incident than the second hand statements of several men."

A family tradition concerning Elizabeth indicates that she was of uncommon courage. On one occasion she saw an Indian approaching her cabin. With outstretched hand she went boldly to greet him, and fortunately he happened to be friendly.\textsuperscript{134} Slusser mentions Elizabeth Harter, "of whom," he states, "an incident is related worthy of being commemorated. She was not yet fifteen when her father sent her to Slusser's mill with a grist of two bags of wheat, one containing three bushels and the other two and one-half. She rode on the smaller bag and the larger one was carried on a pack-saddle on another horse which she led. The grist was not done until late in the day, and after passing through Canton on her return home, she quickened her pace in order that she might reach home before dark, as a portion of the route
was only a bridle-path and when she could not see her way it would be next to impossible to prevent the overhanging branches of the trees from raking off the bag from the horse she led. She had not proceeded far at this increased speed, when the horse she led, being a racker, threw off his bag. Here was a dilemma. Several miles from home, darkness fast approaching, and no help near. She undertook to replace the bag. She could get it on her shoulder, but had not strength sufficient to throw it over the horse. She worked at it until almost exhausted, then in utter despair gave it up and was about to return to Canton, when Adam Rodocker came along and replaced it. As it was quite dark he advised her not to undertake to go home that night, but stop at his house, which she did. Her mother was much distressed at her absence, and thinking she was lost in the woods, blew the horn half the night in order to direct her. She returned with the grist early in the morning, to the delight of the whole family. During the first year after her marriage it was her custom immediately after breakfast to set her dishes aside, go with her husband to the clearing and assist him in rolling logs and burning brush. At noon she would set a cold lunch, using the breakfast dishes unwashed. After dinner they were again set aside, and she would return to the 'new ground' and work until dark. Supper was prepared by the light of the fire, using the same unwashed pewter dishes, and after the evening meal the dish washing was done for the day. No one who was ever acquainted with her would for a moment believe that this habit arose from a want of cleanliness or neatness. At that time more important work occupied her time.”

David Harter, youngest child of George and Elizabeth Harter, in 1891 set down some facts concerning the
early life of the family in Ohio. "In the year 1806," he writes, "my father emigrated to Ohio which was still a howling wilderness, long before the Indian and his wigwam had disappeared. Arrived at the place where Canton now is located, the emigrants were still six miles from their place of destination and to reach which, roads had to be cut through the forest. Having reached the place of their future home, and erected the first cabin in that region they were at once visited by their new neighbors, the Indians, who though they feigned great friendship, were always looked upon with a sort of dread, lest their treacherous nature overcoming their friendliness, would result in trouble, as it afterwards did. The woods were swarming with wild animals, prominent among which was the bear, the deer, the wolf, the wild cat and the wild turkey. Some of which had to be largely drawn upon to furnish the table of the new settlers for the first few years, and tradition says that before the first crop was raised, the supply of bread run so low, that for several meals the white meat of the turkey was substituted for the staff of life."

David Harter states that the children grew up without education. "Of schools," he writes, "there were none, and that for two reasons; with only here and there a settler, families lived too remote from each other to maintain schools. And in the second place, every man, woman and child seemed to be required at home. Their very existence depended upon raising early crops. The forest had to be cleared away, and to this end all were pressed into the service..." "The boys," he adds, "generally grew up to be Nimrods, in the use of the gun, and even some women could handle firearms with amazing dexterity... Deprived of the benefits of refined society,
they formed a society of their own, with many traits of character more noble than those of their more polished sisters..."

The children, however, did receive religious instruction. "In religious faith," writes Harter, "my parents early became members of the Lutheran Church, and as fast as their children arrived at the proper age, they were confirmed in that faith; their confirmation always being preceded by several weeks training, by the pastor, during which they were expected to become acquainted with the Catechism and the apostles creed, both of which they were expected to commit to memory, if possible." "In later years [after the death of George Harter in 1833, at the old homestead six miles north of Canton]," he adds, "my mother and most of her family left the Lutheran Church, and became members of other denominations, more progressive in their activities."

The earliest school was taught by the same teacher in both German and English, and David Harter had his first instruction in the German language, "but had acquired such a knowledge of English from hearing others recite, that he could read it before getting any formal instructions in that language, and out of five years given to the work of teaching, three years were given to both languages."

In 1891 David Harter knew of some heirlooms then in the possession of grandchildren of George and Elizabeth Harter, whose marriage, he surmised, must have taken place as early as 1785. "There is now," he writes, "in possession of a niece in Ohio a quaint old piece of furniture in the shape of a packing chest, which evidently in its day occupied the place in the family of our modern bureaus or dressing cases, and which must have been the
property of my mother before her marriage, when she was 18 or 20 years old, bearing her maiden name, Elizabeth Bowman, and the date 1771.140

George Harter "in politics held to the Jacksonian type, and always voted with that party."141 He was a member of the joint Lutheran and Reformed church which was built in 1814 on ground donated by Henry Warstler. He died at Plain Township on June 7, 1833.142 His wife, Elizabeth, died at Manchester, Ohio, on February 13, 1864, at the age of 94 years, 4 months, 8 days.148

The children of George and Elizabeth Harter are the following: Catharine, born in Pennsylvania on August 12, 1791, married in 1810 to David Clay, by whom she had ten children, four boys and six girls (by a second marriage at some time before 1831 to George Haney she had one daughter); the third child, Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania on November 29, 1795, first married Abraham Bair, to whom she bore ten children, six boys and four girls, but before 1831 she married Jehu Grubb, to whom she bore a boy and a girl; Anna Maria, the fourth child, born in Pennsylvania on March 19, 1789, became the wife of Jacob Sour, by whom she had thirteen children, four boys and nine girls; the fifth, George, born in Pennsylvania on July 5, 1800, married Sarah Reed, by whom he had thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, and by a second marriage, to Mrs. Elizabeth Raffinbarger, he had four children, three boys and one girl, and, having become a widower for the second time, he married a Mrs. Carr, by whom he had no children; the sixth child, Nancy, born in Pennsylvania in 1802, married James McCormick, by whom she had ten children, five boys and five girls; the seventh child, John, born in Ohio on March 10, 1806, was married to Sophronia [ 30 ]
Hunsbarger, by whom he had nine children, four boys and five girls; the eighth child, Sarah, born in Ohio on January 10, 1809, was married to Joseph Welty, by whom she had four children, two boys and two girls; the ninth, Christena, born in Ohio on July 12, 1811, married Joel Rodes, by whom she had eight children, four boys and four girls; the tenth child, David, born in Ohio on May 5, 1815, married Susan Morell Breed on October 20, 1840, by whom he had six children, two boys and four girls; the second child, Jacob, born in Pennsylvania on January 10, 1793, married Catharine Sour, by whom he had ten children, four boys and six girls.

In the spring of 1812 Jacob Harter, who had just reached the age of 18, was taken in the first draft, first class, and enrolled in the company of Captain James Downing. He was first sent to Wooster under General Bell and there took part in the construction of a blockhouse. As no danger was anticipated there, his company was sent further west to Mansfield, where it encamped for a short time. The company was then placed under command of General Simon Perkins and sent to his camp about forty miles north, and afterwards to Lower Sandusky. Jacob was wounded near the river Rasin in Michigan, whence he was taken to the hospital in Detroit. There he remained for six months before he could be brought home.

On December 25, 1816, he married Catharine Sower, (Sauer or Sour), the daughter of the Henry and Catharine (Harter) Sower who have been mentioned above. He resided in Franklin Township until the spring of 1831, when with his wife and seven children he came to Coventry Township, where in 1850 he was living with his wife and the following children: Jacob

[ 31 ]
(age 24), Anna (18), Salome (called "Sally," age 16), Philip (14) and George (10). On March 16, 1855, Jacob Harter at the age of 62 applied for bounty land for his services in the War of 1812 and secured two 80-acre land warrants. His last residence was a 90-acre tract of land in Summit County, one mile east of New Portage, and there he died on December 18, 1883. His wife, Catharine, died on October 2, 1859, and both were buried in the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery in Manchester, Ohio.

In all Jacob and Catharine Harter had ten children. One of these was John Harter, born August 28, 1822, in Franklin Township near Manchester. In 1844 John left home and went, largely on foot, to Galena, Illinois, then to Dubuque, Iowa, next to the pineries of Wisconsin. In the fall of 1847 he went by raft from Black River, Wisconsin, down the Mississippi to St. Louis, whence he returned to Summit County, Ohio. On September 20, 1848, he married Elizabeth Baughman, daughter of Theobold and Mary (Wilhelm) Baughman. For five years he farmed in southern Norton Township and in 1857 purchased his father-in-law's farm. He had eight children, George, Oliver, William, Theobold, Eli, Otis, Melvina, who married Wilson Waltz, and Mary.

One daughter of Jacob and Catharine Harter, Anna, was married on May 2, 1852, to George Burgner, son of Peter and Mary (Conrad) Burgner. George and Anna (Harter) Burgner had four daughters, three of whom were living in 1881; Amanda, born January 9, 1855, Mary, born January 23, 1859, and Clara, born March 10, 1870. Amanda married George A. Proehl.

Salome, another daughter of Jacob and Catharine Harter, was born at Coventry, Ohio, on October 10, 1833. She was confirmed by the Reverend George
Rettig in Akron, and the same clergyman performed the ceremony when she married John Michael Grether on December 17, 1854. John Michael Grether was born on December 22, 1828, at Niederweiler, Baden. His first wife, Barbara Steinel, whom he married on February 15, 1849, had died of the smallpox. John Michael studied medicine and practised for some years, when he decided to become a clergyman. He was licenced on September 29, 1863. He died at Swanton, Ohio, on December 30, 1904. His wife also died at Swanton, on November 4, 1908.

Their children were: Frank, born April 10, 1856; Emilie, born August 13, 1858; Louise, born September 8, 1860; William, born December 21, 1862; John, born October 30, 1864; Amanda, born March 17, 1867; Anna, born October 30, 1869; Frederick, born November 7, 1871; Alfred, born September 3, 1873; George, born March 8, 1877, at Hartville, Ohio.

George Grether on October 15, 1901, married at Town Herman, Wisconsin, Emma Martin, who was born at Town Herman on March 31, 1876. Their children are the following: Edna, (born Decatur, Indiana, July 16, 1902, who married on October 15, 1924, in Verona, Wis., Richard Rettig; born Ebenezer, N.Y., July 3, 1899; their children are: Richard George, born Monroe, Wis., March 31, 1929; Paul Calvin, born Monroe, Wis., June 1, 1933; Dorothea Gertrude, born Monroe, Wis., Jan. 4, 1936; Muriel Grether, born Monroe, Wis., Feb. 8, 1941.) Aurelia Salome, (born Decatur, Indiana, Dec. 17, 1904, who married on June 17, 1926, at Verona, Wis., Kenneth Scott, born Waterbury, Conn., May 4, 1900. Their children are: Jean Helen, born New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1928, and Kenneth John, born Cleveland, Ohio.

Erratum: On page 1, for Tyron, read Tryon.

NOTES

1. William Henry Perrin, History of Summit County, Ohio (1881), 882. The Reverend George Harter, who probably was basing his account on Perrin, in his Reminiscences, 1, says that one brother went to New York, one remained in Pennsylvania, and the third settled in one of the southern states.


3. Hardin, op. cit., 79.

4. Ibid.


6. The Minute Book of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County (1905), 49, 70, 72, 81, 89, 143.


9. History of Oneida County, N. Y. (Evarts and Fariss, 1878), 441.


11. Daniel F. Wager, Our County and Its People, A Descriptive Work on Oneida County, N. Y. (1896), 59-60.


15. Most of the information concerning Nicholas and Philip is to be found in Wager, op. cit., 59-60 and 427.


17. Pennsylvania Archives, II Ser., xvii, 233.


23. Lancaster County Deeds, Record Book C, 198-200. The deed was acknowledged November 11, 1751, and was recorded on November 18, 1751.

24. The bond is in the office of the Register of Wills of Lancaster County.


28. Ibid.


32. Lancaster County Will Book L, 1, 350.

33. Lancaster County Record Book 9, 617-618.

34. Lancaster County Record Book 9, 617.

35. Lancaster County Record Book 21, 242-243.

36. Lancaster County Record Book 19, 456.

37. Lancaster County Record Book C, 198.


41. Lancaster County Will Book G, 1, 579. The original will is in the office of the Register of Wills of Lancaster County.


49. Lancaster County Will Book N, 1, 192 and the original will in the office of the Register of Wills of Lancaster County.

50. The original will of Michael Sower and also Lancaster County Orphans Court Records for the years 1822-1825, pp. 125, 126, 188, 228, 254, 269.


56. *U.S. Census, Ohio*, vol. 46, part 2, Nov. 13, 1850, Franklin Township, Family #60.

[ 35 ]
57. His tombstone in the Franklin Township Cemetery in Manchester, Ohio, disappeared many years ago but the records of the Probate Court of Summit County in Akron, Ohio, show that “Henry Soures” died intestate in 1863.
59. Lancaster County Record Book T, 264-265.
63. Records of the Brickerville Lutheran Church, i, 204. Could the sponsors have been the maternal grandparents of the child?
66. National Genealogical Society Quarterly, xvi (1928), 42; the name has been copied as “Herttner, Mathias,” but actually was written “Hertter” on the list where it appears.
67. L. R. Kelker, History of Dauphin County i, 55.
68. Kelker, op. cit., 58. At about the same time Peter also signed another petition to the president and executive council of the state requesting the selection of a more convenient county seat (Kelker, op. cit., i, 66.).
73. Dauphin County Records, Deed Book K, i, 47.
74. Dauphin County Records, Deed Book K, i, 53.
75. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1896), 87 and Notes and Queries (1898), 307.
76. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1898), 232.
77. W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 338.
78. W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 338 and Notes and Queries (1896), 87.
79. Brief Record of the Harter Family (by David Harter; published in 1891 by the Indiana Printing Co., Crawfordsville, Indiana.)
80. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1896), 87.
81. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1896), 87.
82. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1898), 270.
83. In 1881 Andrew, the son of John Harter, was past 87 years of age, according to W. H. Perrin’s History of Summit County, 882.
84. Ibid. 85. Ibid.
86. Church Records (in German) of Zion Lutheran Church, North Canton, O.
87. Catharine, the eldest child of George and Elizabeth (Bowman) Harter, was born in Pennsylvania on August 12, 1791 according to her son, David Harter, in his Brief Record of the Harter Family (Indiana Publishing Co., Crawfordsville, Indiana 1891), 3-4.
89. Mrs. N. M. Grier of Lebanon, Pa., states that members of her family found such a record in Thun some years ago.

90. Cf. Dauphin County Orphans Court Records, Docket A - 1785-1796, 442. Jacob Beam (or Behm) is mentioned in the tax lists of Lebanon Township in 1755, 1759, and 1780 (W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 130-131). Jacob Behm received a warrant for 25 acres of land in Lebanon Township on December 7, 1753 (W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 6.)

91. The inventory is in file 3 of the Dauphin County Orphans Court Records.

92. The manuscript was written by Henry Bowman on July 4, 1849.

93. The original warrant is in the Land Office, Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., and is recorded in Vol. A-75-286. A draught of John Bowman's land grant is to be found in Survey Record Book A, 262, Land Office, Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs; cf. Pa. Arch., III Ser., xxiv, 362.


98. Pa. Arch., III Ser., xxiv, 539 and 536; also of the records of the Pennsylvania Land Office. In 1750 Henry Bowman's name appears on the assessment list for Lebanon Township, while the name of Henry Bowman, Jr., is found on the list in 1759 (W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 129-130).


100. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries (1900), 88-89.


102. It has been stated (D.A.R. Lineage Books, 124, 251) that John Bowman married Sarah Schmidt. A John Bowman did, indeed, marry Sarah Schmidt on December 9, 1750, at St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia (Pa. Arch., II Ser., ix, 293) but it seems that this cannot have been the John Bowman of Lebanon and Londonderry.

103. I. Daniel Rupp, History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon (1844), 334; Proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society, xv, 315; Papers of the Lebanon Country Historical Society, ii, 76; W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 218. This Mr. Shally may have been Christian or Abraham Shally, both of whom in 1757 paid the provincial tax as residents of Donegal Township, while Christian was listed as a taxpayer in 1751 (National Genealogical Society Quarterly, xxi, (1933), 9-10, or John or Charles Shally, whose names appear on the tax list of Lebanon in 1750 and 1755 respectively (Rupp, History of the Counties of Berks and Lebanon, 306-309).

104. W. H. Egle, Notes and Queries, IV Ser., (1893), 221.

105. Pa. Arch., V Ser., vii, 1143 and II Ser., xiii, 495; National Genealogical Quarterly, xvi (1928), 42.

106. Pa. Arch., II Ser., xiii, 419; W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 42. A Jacob Bowman took the oath in Lebanon on the same day. A return, dated March 25, 1776, of Captain Joseph Sherer's company of the fourth battalion of Lancaster County Militia lists the name of John Bowman as a
private. This company saw active service during the spring and summer of 1776 and had a skirmish with the British cavalry near Amboy, N. J. (Pa. Arch. V Ser., vii, 349). Yet because of John's probable age at this time it seems that the John Bowman of Captain Sherer's company was a different John Bowman from the John of Lebanon and Londonderry.

110. Will Books of Lancaster County, E, i, 245 ff.
111. Lebanon County Orphans' Court Record, A, 43 (August, 1814 term) and A, 26.
112. Lebanon County Will Book A, 597.
114. Will Books of Lancaster County, E, i, 245 ff.
115. Pa. Arch., V Ser., ii, 397. The company of Captain Peter Grubb, Jr., took part in the battle of Long Island. In 1777 the name of an Abraham Bowman was on the list of non-associators in Lebanon Township, those who were unable or unwilling to bear arms. (W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 35.)
117. Pa. Arch., V Ser., vii, 120 and 122. These may be different Henry Bowmans, perhaps cousins.
118. The inventory of Abraham's estate, now in file 3 of the Dauphin County Orphans' Court Records, was made on January 17, 1786, and included wheat and rye in the ground.
119. Dauphin County Orphans' Court Records, Docket A, 442; W. H. Egle, History of Lebanon County, 322; cf. a questionnaire made out about 1880 and now in the Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pa.
120. U. S. Census of 1790, Pennsylvania, 94.
123. This document is in file 3 of the Dauphin County Orphans' Court Records.
124. Dauphin County Orphans' Court Records, Docket A, 442 and 452 and file 3, papers 30 and 32.
127. It seems more probable that the family left Lebanon and that Slusser is mistaken.
128. It seems again that Slusser may be mistaken. The relative living in Beaver was probably John Philip Achenbach, who was a resident there at the time and who had married Anna Maria Harter, sister of George Harter. Achenbach had settled in Beaver before September, 1802 (Joseph H. Bausman, History of Beaver County, (1904), ii, 1234.) Slusser may have heard the story from one of George Harter's children, who, of course, might have referred to Achenbach as an "uncle."
129. George Wertenberger, as has been shown above, was the second husband of Maria Elizabeth Harter, the sister of George. It has been noted that in 1794 and 1797 Henry Meyer had been deeded land by the children and heirs of Mathias Harter. Henry Meyer may well have also been related to the Harter family by blood or marriage.

130. In John Dauner’s Old Landmarks of Canton and Stark County, Ohio, (B. F. Bowen, Logansport, Indiana, 1904), 43-44.

131. Lucius Verus Bierce, Reminiscences of Summit County (1854), 82; W. H. Perrin, History of Summit County, 594. Perrin adds, “Harter lived immediately south of section 16 land for a few years at an early date.”

132. In Dauner, op. cit., 47.

133. History of Summit County, 606.

134. This story is related by her great granddaughter, Miss Mabel Baird of Canton, Ohio. Miss Baird says that Elizabeth Harter Bair died at the age of 93, her daughter, Elizabeth Bair Baird, at the age of 98, and a granddaughter, Elizabeth Baird Cordier, at 87. Miss Mabel Baird has an oblong brass candlestick which Elizabeth Harter Bair used in the best room in her house. This may well have belonged to George and Elizabeth Harter.


137. Ibid., 9-11.


139. Ibid., 13-14.

140. Ibid., 2.

141. Ibid., 12.

142. Records (in German) of Zion Lutheran Church in North Canton, Ohio.

143. Questionnaire in the Lebanon County Historical Society in Lebanon, Pa.

144. Brief Record of the Harter Family, 3-5. David Harter states that for the above records he is mostly indebted to the old family Bible, at the time he wrote, in the hands of a niece in Ohio. The names of the children are to be found in Ohio Land Records, volume S, 148.


146. Reminiscences of Reverend George Harter, 4 and War of 1812 Pensions --SC--3390.

147. Perrin, History of Summit County, 878-879.

148. U. S. Census of 1850, Coventry, Summit Co., Ohio, 94.

149. U. S. Bounty Claims -- Wt. -- 9260 -- 80 -- 50.

150. Reminiscences of Reverend George Harter, 4, and their tombstone inscriptions in Manchester, Ohio. These and other unpublished records relating to the Harter family are among papers filed at D. A. R. headquarters in Washington under National Number 361898.

151. Perrin, History of Summit County, 968.

[39]
153. Tombstone inscription of Salome Harter Grether at Swanton, Ohio.
154. Tombstone inscription at Swanton, Ohio.
157. Records of Immanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church in Town Herman, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.