

Ancestors of Daniel Winter Newhouse

Generation No. 1

1. Daniel Winter Newhouse, born 17 Sep 1890 in Laurelville, Ohio; died 03 Jan 1957 in Mission, Texas. He was the son of **2. William Hanson Newhouse** and **3. Dora Lee McClelland**. He married **(1) Susan Francis Hess** 15 Aug 1914 in Euclid, Ohio. She was born 03 Oct 1890 in Lima, Ohio, and died May 1962 in Euclid, Ohio. She was the daughter of Frank G. Hess and Emily Catherine Reed. He married **(2) Cleo Johnson Aft.** 1915 in Ohio. She was born Unknown, and died 03 Jan 1957 in Mission, Texas.

More About Daniel Winter Newhouse:

Cause of Death: Auto Accident.

Medical Information: January 3, 1957. Killed in head-on collision in automobile.

Residence: Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas

Notes for Susan Francis Hess:

Susan Francis Hess was active politically in the Cleveland, Ohio, area. Several times, she ran for public offices, but never won an election.

More About Susan Francis Hess:

Cause of Death: Uremic Cancer

Cause of death (Facts Pg): Uremic Cancer

Comment 1: Suffered from Diabetes

Ethnicity/Relig.: Presbyterian

Occupation: School Teacher

Personality/Intrst: Strong willed and independent

More About Daniel Newhouse and Susan Hess:

Divorce: Abt. 1916

Marriage: 15 Aug 1914, Euclid, Ohio

Generation No. 2

2. William Hanson Newhouse, born 18 Feb 1853 in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1927 in Salt Creek Township, near Whisler, Ohio. He was the son of **4. Isaac L. Newhouse** and **5. Catherine Bear**. He married **3. Dora Lee McClelland** 03 Oct 1889.

3. Dora Lee McClelland, born 23 Sep 1861 in near Laurelville, Ohio; died 02 Jan 1922 in near Whisler, Ohio. She was the daughter of **6. Salem Spangler McClelland** and **7. Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh**.

More About William Hanson Newhouse:

Comment 1: Called "Hans" for short.

Comment 2: Buried at Green Summit Cemetery, Salt

Comment 3: Creek Township, Ohio.

Immigration: 1927, Buried at Green Summit Cemetery, Ohio

Residence: Salt Creek Township, Ohio

More About William Newhouse and Dora McClelland:

Marriage: 03 Oct 1889

Children of William Newhouse and Dora McClelland are:

1. i. Daniel Winter Newhouse, born 17 Sep 1890 in Laurelville, Ohio; died 03 Jan 1957 in Mission, Texas; married (1) Susan Francis Hess 15 Aug 1914 in Euclid, Ohio; married (2) Cleo Johnson Aft. 1915 in Ohio.
- ii. McClelland Newhouse, born 11 Nov 1899 in Ohio; died 06 Jun 1933 in Ohio; married Edna M.

Hunsicker; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About McClelland Newhouse:
Residence: Williamsport, Pickaway County, Ohio

Generation No. 3

4. Isaac L. Newhouse, born 11 Apr 1809 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 24 Apr 1885 in Near Whisler, Pickaway County, Ohio. He was the son of **8. Isaac Newhouse** and **9. Elizabeth Rickey**. He married **5. Catherine Bear** 16 May 1834 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

5. Catherine Bear, born 04 Feb 1817 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 29 Aug 1865 in Pickaway County, Ohio. She was the daughter of **10. Peter Bear** and **11. Catherine**.

Notes for Isaac L. Newhouse:

In a local history written in 1906 by Aaron R. Van Cleaf entitled The History of Pickaway County, Ohio, and Representative Citizens:

"The Newhouse family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Isaac Newhouse spent his whole life in this township, engaged in farming, and married a member of one of the old families of the county. Of their children, these survive (in 1906): Mary, wife of M. Reedy, living in Illinois; Jane, wife of Fred Pontius, living in Kansas; Julia, who married W. B. Miesse, of Stoutsville, Ohio; Catherine, who married L. J. Bookwalter, of Hallsville, Ohio; Ellen, who married Samuel Lutz, of Whisler, Ohio; George W., of Salt Creek Township; Hattie, who married Samuel Parker, of Whisler; William H. lives in Salt Creek Township; John, of Whisler, Ohio, and Cephas."

More About Isaac L. Newhouse:

Comment 1: Buried Salt Creek Township, Ohio, near

Comment 2: Whisler, Ohio.

Comment 3: Maxine Newhouse passed one of Isaac's

Comment 4: hammers on to Dean Newhouse

Occupation: Farmer

Residence: Near Whisler, Ohio

More About Isaac Newhouse and Catherine Bear:

Marriage: 16 May 1834, Pickaway County, Ohio

Children of Isaac Newhouse and Catherine Bear are:

- i. Mary Newhouse, born 06 Nov 1836 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Michael Ready 05 Oct 1854; born Unknown.

More About Michael Ready and Mary Newhouse:
Marriage: 05 Oct 1854

- ii. Jane C. Newhouse, born 10 Dec 1838 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died Unknown; married Frederick B. Pontius 19 May 1857 in Pickaway County, Ohio; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Frederick Pontius and Jane Newhouse:
Marriage: 19 May 1857, Pickaway County, Ohio

- iii. Sarah Newhouse, born 25 Nov 1840 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 25 Oct 1841 in Pickaway County, Ohio.
- iv. Julia Ann Newhouse, born 07 Jan 1842 in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; died 20 Jun 1924 in Stoutsville, Ohio; married Willison Bear Miesse 06 Jan 1870 in Leistville, Ohio; born 15 Feb 1845 in Washington Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; died 16 Nov 1912 in Stoutsville, Ohio.

More About Julia Ann Newhouse:
Burial: Whisler, Ohio

More About Willison Bear Miesse:

Burial: Whisler, Ohio

More About Willison Miesse and Julia Newhouse:
Marriage: 06 Jan 1870, Leistville, Ohio

- v. Catherine Newhouse, born 27 Apr 1844 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died Unknown; married Levi J. Bookwalter 29 Oct 1865; born 24 May 1837; died Unknown.

More About Levi Bookwalter and Catherine Newhouse:
Marriage: 29 Oct 1865

- vi. Ellen M. Newhouse, born 30 Mar 1846 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 29 Jun 1910 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Samuel L. Lutz 13 Nov 1867; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Samuel Lutz and Ellen Newhouse:
Marriage: 13 Nov 1867

- vii. George W. Newhouse, born 01 Aug 1848 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died Unknown; married (1) Clara Hoffman 10 Jun 1875; born Unknown; died 13 May 1881; married (2) Alma Penn Abt. 1890; born Unknown.

More About George Newhouse and Clara Hoffman:
Marriage: 10 Jun 1875

- viii. Harriet Newhouse, born 16 Jan 1851 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 22 Jul 1932; married Samuel Parker 10 Apr 1881; born Unknown; died 05 Dec 1924.

More About Samuel Parker and Harriet Newhouse:
Marriage: 10 Apr 1881

- 2 ix. William Hanson Newhouse, born 18 Feb 1853 in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1927 in Salt Creek Township, near Whisler, Ohio; married Dora Lee McClelland 03 Oct 1889.
- x. John Alva Newhouse, born 22 Mar 1855 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 09 Jan 1925 in Pickaway County, Ohio.
- xi. Simon Josephus Newhouse, born 13 Apr 1857 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1942 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Sarah Jane Lutz 03 Nov 1879; born 29 Jul 1857 in Salt Creek Township, Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1947 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

Notes for Simon Josephus Newhouse:

In a local history written in 1906 by Aaron R. Van Cleaf entitled The History of Pickaway County, Ohio, and Representative Citizens:

"Cephas Newhouse, a prominent citizen and representative agriculturist of Salt Creek Township, resides on his well-cultivated farm of 95 acres, which is situated in section 19. Mr. Newhouse was born April 13, 1857, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and he is a son of Isaac and Cather (Bear) Newhouse."

"Cephas Newhouse was reared on his father's farm and obtained his primary education in the district schools of Salt Creek Township and later in the public schools at Whisler. He has devoted the larger part of his life to agricultural pursuits and on his fine farm has demonstrated what careful methods and intelligent management will do. He is counted among the prosperous farmers of his locality. He enjoys the comforts of a very pleasant home and all his surrounding indicates thrift and plenty.

"On November 3, 1879, Mr. Newhouse was married to Sarah Lutz, who was born July 29, 1857, in Salt Creek Township, and is a daughter of the late Jacob Lutz, a prominent farmer of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse have five children, namely: Leland, of Cleveland, Ohio; Clayton E., a civil engineer with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; and Vinetta, Russel J. and Roland K., all living at home.

"Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse are among the leading members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Whisler, in which he is an elder and also a member of the board of trustees. He has always been interested in the work done by the Sunday school and for a long period served as superintendent. In his political views, he is Republican."

More About Simon Josephus Newhouse:
Ethnicity/Relig.: Presbyterian

More About Simon Newhouse and Sarah Lutz:

Marriage: 03 Nov 1879

6. Salem Spangler McClelland, born 10 Apr 1838 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died Abt. 1923 in Salt Creek Township, Ohio. He was the son of **12. Alexander McClelland** and **13. Minerva Spangler**. He married **7. Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh** 21 Oct 1860.

7. Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh, born 11 May 1842 in Ohio; died 1920 in near Laurelville, Ohio. She was the daughter of **14. Daniel Keller Defebaugh** and **15. Nancy Ann Armstrong**.

More About Salem Spangler McClelland:

Burial: Adelphi, Ohio

Residence: near Laurelville, Ohio

More About Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh:

Burial: Adelphi, Ohio

Comment 1: Buried at Green Summit Cemetery, Ohio

More About Salem McClelland and Margaret Defenbaugh:

Marriage: 21 Oct 1860

Children of Salem McClelland and Margaret Defenbaugh are:

- 3
 - i. Dora Lee McClelland, born 23 Sep 1861 in near Laurelville, Ohio; died 02 Jan 1922 in near Whisler, Ohio; married William Hanson Newhouse 03 Oct 1889.
 - ii. Daniel Alexander McClelland, born 01 Sep 1863 in near Laurelville, Ohio; died 21 Aug 1937; married Lillian M. Alstadt; born 1866.

More About Daniel Alexander McClelland:

Burial: Adelphi, Ohio

Generation No. 4

8. Isaac Newhouse, born 1770 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1850 in Pickaway County, Ohio. He was the son of **16. David Newhouse** and **17. Mrs. Newhouse**. He married **9. Elizabeth Rickey** Abt. 1790.

9. Elizabeth Rickey, born Jun 1769 in Virginia; died 15 Feb 1853 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

Notes for Isaac Newhouse:

Isaac Newhouse and his family came to Pickaway County, Ohio, around 1806 and settled in Salt Creek Township. The History of Pickaway County, Ohio, by Van Cleaf refers to the Newhouse family as coming from Pennsylvania so it is possible that Isaac and family lived somewhere in Pennsylvania for a time before coming to Ohio. Isaac appears in the 1788 personal property tax list for Loudoun County, Virginia in the household of William Evans. Perhaps William Evans was the person who raised Isaac after his father died in the Revolutionary War.

Isaac was a farmer. According to the 1850 census of Pickaway County, Elizabeth was born in Virginia. Elizabeth was buried in the Whisler Cemetery, Salt Creek Township. Her tombstone inscription is "Newhouse, Elizabeth w. of Isaac d Feb 15 1853 age 83 yrs." Isaac is probably buried there also in an unmarked grave.

More About Isaac Newhouse:

Comment 1: Buried Salt Creek Township near Whisler

Comment 2: Ohio

Immigration: 1806, Moved to Pickaway County, Ohio

Occupation: Farmer

Residence: Near Whisler, Ohio

Notes for Elizabeth Rickey:

Elizabeth Rickey was of Welsh descent.

More About Isaac Newhouse and Elizabeth Rickey:
Marriage: Abt. 1790

Children of Isaac Newhouse and Elizabeth Rickey are:

- i. Mary Newhouse, born 1791 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1829 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Hugh Stall 02 Oct 1810 in Pickaway County, Ohio; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Hugh Stall and Mary Newhouse:
Marriage: 02 Oct 1810, Pickaway County, Ohio

- ii. Abraham Newhouse, born 30 Oct 1793 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1870; married Nancy Steward Vickers 30 Dec 1815 in Pickaway County, Ohio; born 07 Dec 1798; died Unknown.

Notes for Abraham Newhouse:

Abraham (Abram) Newhouse bought land in Hocking County in 1817 and sold it in 1824 (at least part of it) and returned to Pickaway County in 1825. His wife is identified as Nancy in the deed records in Hocking County but she is Ann in her marriage record and the census records. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, a Unknown in the Company of Capt. Rezin Shelby. Abraham appears in the census records of Pickaway County from 1830-1870 and in the 1820 census of Hocking County.

The first Newhouse in Hocking County was Abraham who according to the Chillicothe Land Office acquired 155.48+ acres 12 Feb 1817 in Range 18, Township 12, Section 4, SW quarter. All the information on the Chillicothe Land Office comes from the book "Ohio Lands, Chillicothe Land Office" by Marie Taylor Clark, C. G. published June 1984. The above date is confirmed by a response to a letter I wrote to the State Land Office of Ohio. Thomas A. Burke, Supervisor of the Ohio Land Office wrote to me "I am pleased that you wrote requesting information from the State Land Office. Vicki Porter of the staff searched the index cards and records books for the surnames Newhouse and Gibison of Hocking and Pickaway Counties. Unfortunately, we could not locate a Amos and Andrew Newhouse.....Abraham Newhouse - Range 18, Township 12, Section 4, Part of Section: West Half of the Southwest Quarter, 79.41 Acres, Date of Entry: February 12, 1817. Land Office Where Entered: Chillicothe. Located now in Hocking County, Laurel Township, Ohio River Survey, Page 353." There is obvious disagreement between the two sources on how much land Abraham bought. Did he buy the whole SW Quarter or just half of it?

From the deed records in the Hocking County Courthouse Abraham Newhouse bought 80 acres from J. J. Frazier on Aug 5, 1820 for \$200. This land was in range 18, Township 12, Section 10, the east half of the NW quarter. On Jan 13, 1824 Abraham Newhouse and wife, Nancy, sold nine acres to Cornelius Anderson in Range 18, Township 12, Section 10, part of the NW quarter. On March 26, 1824 Abraham and Nancy sold 78 acres to John Kinzer for \$331. This land was in range 18, Township 12, Section 10, part of the NW quarter. A further check is needed on the deed records because nowhere did I find where Abraham sold his land in the SW quarter of Section 4. Today most of the SW quarter of section 4 is part of the State of Ohio's Cantwell Cliffs scenic/recreation area. Abraham appears in the Hocking county tax records from 1820 to 1825.

The following memo or note was received by Verne Newhouse of Stone Mountain, GA from his father, Verne B. Newhouse. This memo concerns the family of Abraham Newhouse.

Beginning of memo.

Seattle, Washington
June 14, 1977.

When we lived in Soda Springs, Idaho, a man came by the house and said his name was Newhouse. I did not write down his name, guess I thought I would remember it. He wondered if we were from the same family: and gave a few names of his ancestors. They sounded familiar, and I said 'probably'. He said they had a family Bible with all the names in it, and he would send it to Maine

A short time later, I received three sheets of a small tablet with the following information in it. The information is quite incomplete, but this is it.

John Newhouse was born in Piqua County, Ohio on the 25th of September, 1827. He was the son of Abram and Nancy Newhouse. ("Grandpa told me this about 4 weeks before he passed away"). I wrote the other information just as it was spelled in the Bible.

As follows:

The Father and Mother of Grandpa was:

Abram Newhouse - Born October 30th, 1793
Nancy Newhouse - born December 1, 1798

Their Children:

Elizabeth Newhouse was born December 21, 1816.

Mary Newhouse was born February 26, 1818

Sarah Newhouse was born February 29, 1820

Isaac Newhouse was born April 23, 1821

Hannah Newhouse was born April 4, 1823 (spelled "Hannah" in our
bound volume on Page 10.)

Pleasant Newhouse was born March 13, 1825 "Pleasant"

John Newhouse was born September 25, 1827

Amos Newhouse was born September (no date) 1833

Jane Newhouse was born October 31, 1834

Elan Newhouse was born April (no date), 1837

(Added Note -- I wrote this just as it was in the Bible only I put "e" to the last of "Newhouse" -- that letter wasn't on the last of the name in the Bible.)

This is my comment: I copied it as he wrote it. And I am
Verne B. Newhouse Code: VI-5 Page 46 in our
bound volume.

End of memo.

The bound volume referred to above is The History of the Newhouse Family 1740-1915 by John Richey Newhouse. Attached to this memo was a note from Verne B. to his son as follows:

" Dear Bud: This is what you referred to in your letter. And the man who came to see me, was the grandson of John Newhouse, born in 1827. The Genealogical Chart in our Bound Volume on Page 6: Anthony I then the second son of his is Isaac Newhouse born in 1770. And his Second child is Abram who married Nancy, and is told of very briefly (though Her name is not given) on pages 9 and 10. And that record stops where the date of Abram's death is given."

The dates in the above letter are the only source for the exact birthdates of Abraham's children although the year of birth can be closely approximated from census records in most instances.

More About Abraham Newhouse and Nancy Vickers:
Marriage: 30 Dec 1815, Pickaway County, Ohio

- iii. Pleasant Newhouse, born 13 May 1796 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 09 May 1829 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Joseph Black 20 Mar 1817 in Pickaway County, Ohio; born 11 Sep 1788 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 26 Jun 1849 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

Notes for Pleasant Newhouse:

Pleasant Newhouse married Joseph Black on 20 Mar 1817 (or 20 May 1816 according to the Newhouse History) in Pickaway County, Ohio by Reverend Jacob Leist.

Notes for Joseph Black:

Joseph Black was the son of Edward Black, a Unknown in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War.

More About Joseph Black and Pleasant Newhouse:
Marriage: 20 Mar 1817, Pickaway County, Ohio

- iv. Sarah Newhouse, born 04 Oct 1800 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 14 Jan 1857 in Delaware, Ohio; married Abraham Monnett 17 Mar 1825 in Pickaway County, Ohio; born 10 Dec 1802 in Ross County, Ohio; died 12 Aug 1854 in Crawford County, Ohio.

More About Abraham Monnett:
Cause of Death: Typhoid Fever

More About Abraham Monnett and Sarah Newhouse:
Marriage: 17 Mar 1825, Pickaway County, Ohio

- v. Hannah Newhouse, born 1802 in Loudoun County, Ohio; died 1820 in Pickaway County, Ohio.
- vi. Elizabeth Newhouse, born 1806 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1887 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Abram Stall Bet. 1850 - 1860; born Abt. 1798 in Ohio; died Unknown.

More About Abram Stall and Elizabeth Newhouse:
Marriage: Bet. 1850 - 1860

- 4 vii. Isaac L. Newhouse, born 11 Apr 1809 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 24 Apr 1885 in Near Whisler, Pickaway County, Ohio; married Catherine Bear 16 May 1834 in Pickaway County, Ohio.
- viii. Rebecca Newhouse, born 1813 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1887 in Pickaway County, Ohio.
- ix. Jacob Newhouse, born 1815 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 1827 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

10. Peter Bear, born 11 Apr 1778 in Hanover Province, Germany; died 12 Sep 1824 in Pickaway County, Ohio. He was the son of **20. Peter Bear** and **21. Quamela**. He married **11. Catherine** Abt. 1807 in Pennsylvania.

11. Catherine, born 11 Apr 1787 in Pennsylvania; died 22 Jul 1863.

More About Peter Bear:
Burial: Kingston Cemetery, Circleville, Ohio

More About Catherine:
Burial: Kingston Cemetery, Circleville, Ohio

More About Peter Bear and Catherine:
Marriage: Abt. 1807, Pennsylvania

Children of Peter Bear and Catherine are:

- i. Martin Bear, born 06 Apr 1808 in Numberland, Pennsylvania; married Catherine Dodson; born Abt. 1808.
- ii. Lydia Bear, born 11 Sep 1810; died Unknown; married David Heffner Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About David Heffner and Lydia Bear:
Marriage: Unknown

- iii. Jacob Bear, born 29 Nov 1812.
- iv. Peter Bear, born 11 Mar 1815 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died Abt. 1895 in Brown/Horton, Kansas; married Lucy Everly 25 May 1838 in Montgomery County, Indiana; born Unknown.

Notes for Peter Bear:
Peter Bear went to Daviess County, Missouri, from the Muskingum River area in Eastern Ohio. He staked out a home on Section 30, and for a long time, he was one of the county justices. In 1875, he went to California with his daughter Lydia.

More About Peter Bear and Lucy Everly:
Marriage: 25 May 1838, Montgomery County, Indiana

- 5 v. Catherine Bear, born 04 Feb 1817 in Pickaway County, Ohio; died 29 Aug 1865 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Isaac L. Newhouse 16 May 1834 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

- vi. George Bear, born 07 Aug 1819; died Abt. 1890.
- vii. Mary Bear, born 12 Nov 1821.
- viii. Magdalene (Molly) Bear, born 12 Oct 1823; married Joseiah Murray; born Abt. 1823.

12. Alexander McClelland, born 03 Jun 1807 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 03 Nov 1890 in Ohio. He was the son of **24. James McClelland** and **25. Susannah Alexander**. He married **13. Minerva Spangler** 04 Oct 1832 in Ohio.

13. Minerva Spangler, born 13 Feb 1812 in Hocking County, Ohio; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **26. Samuel S. Spangler** and **27. Susanna Taylor**.

More About Alexander McClelland:

Burial: Stump Cemetery, Ohio

Occupation: Farmer

Occupation 2: Justice of the Peace

Residence: Buena Vista, Ohio

Marriage Notes for Alexander McClelland and Minerva Spangler:

Record in Probate Court, Lancaster, Ohio; 227. '4th Oct. 1832 Alexander McClelland was married legally to Minerva Spangler by me. Wm. Jones.'

More About Alexander McClelland and Minerva Spangler:

Marriage: 04 Oct 1832, Ohio

Children of Alexander McClelland and Minerva Spangler are:

- i. John Allen McClelland, born 14 Nov 1833 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; died 1917; married (1) Rachel Cox; born Unknown; married (2) Evaline Cave; born 1840; died 1934.

More About John Allen McClelland:

Burial: M. E. Cemetery, South Perry, Ohio

- ii. James Harvey McClelland, born 13 Dec 1834 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; married Zelda Hedges; born Unknown.

Notes for James Harvey McClelland:

According to William Hamilton Hannum's published research in 1940, James Harvey McClelland served in the Civil War.

More About James Harvey McClelland:

Residence: near Charleston, Coles County, Illinois

- iii. Samuel McClelland, born 17 Feb 1836 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; died Aft. 1882; married Marianne Armstrong; born Unknown; died Aug 1924.

Notes for Samuel McClelland:

According to William Hamilton Hannum, Samuel McClelland served in the Civil War and was engaged in many battles.

More About Samuel McClelland:

Residence: near Laurelville, Ohio

- 6 iv. Salem Spangler McClelland, born 10 Apr 1838 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died Abt. 1923 in Salt Creek Township, Ohio; married Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh 21 Oct 1860.
- v. Clark McClelland, born 1840 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; died 1842.
- vi. Susannah McClelland, born 10 Apr 1842 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; died Abt. 1926 in Columbus, Ohio; married James W. McDowell; born 1842; died 07 Feb 1931 in Columbus, Ohio.

Notes for James W. McDowell:

According to William Hamilton Hannum's research, James W. McDowell served in the Civil War in

Company I, 58th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

- vii. William Enos McClelland, born 02 Dec 1845 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; married Elmira Hedges; born Unknown.

More About William Enos McClelland:
Residence: near South Perry, Ohio

- viii. Charles Morris McClelland, born 08 Mar 1855 in prob. Buena Vista, Ohio; died 02 Dec 1923; married Lanora Hedges; born Unknown; died Abt. 1908.

14. Daniel Keller Defebaugh, born 21 Jan 1800 in in cabin on Paint Creek, four miles east of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio; died 13 Dec 1885 in Laurel, Ohio. He was the son of **28. Johann George Diffebach** and **29. Elizabetha Keller**. He married **15. Nancy Ann Armstrong**.

15. Nancy Ann Armstrong, born 19 Dec 1805 in Ohio; died 24 Mar 1875 in Ohio. She was the daughter of **30. Thomas Armstrong** and **31. Margaret Patten**.

Notes for Daniel Keller Defebaugh:

The following was transcribed, as best as possible, from an old faded copy of a newspaper obituary published about 1½ weeks after Daniel K. Defenbaugh's death:

"Death of an Old Pioneer"

We deferred mentioning the death of our venerable old friend, Daniel K. Defenbaugh, in our last issue, and the reason for it was that we could not learn the particulars in detail as we would like to have them, and therefore deferred the subject until this week. This old gentleman expired on Sunday morning, December 13th, at 1:35 o'clock. His passing away was a remarkably easy one. Scarcely a shudder was visible through his frame. The death bed was surrounded by all his living children, some of whom are grandfathers, white with age.

Uncle Daniel, as he was familiarly called by his vast acquaintanceship, laid claim of being the first white male child born in Ross County. This most important event in his life took place on Paint Creek, four mile east of Chillicothe on the 21st day of January, 1798, while Chillicothe and the surrounding country was a vast wilderness, inhabited by red skins and less than 200 white settlers. Shortly after Daniel's birth his father was ousted from his land claim on Paint Creek and with his little family moved up on Moccasin, which was then a part of Fairfield County. Here Daniel lived on the old home farm until after the death of his wife, ten years ago, when he moved into his property on Laurel, and continued the saw and grist mill business until but a few weeks previous to his death.

Since the death of his wife, which occurred March 24th, 1875, the old gentleman has kept house for himself, but his wants to quite an extent were administered to by his sons and daughters who live in the community. As old and crippled as he was from rheumatism and paralysis, he never hesitated in subjecting himself to the most arduous labors, even working in water up to his arm pits at times. He would depend on no one to do his work, and was always better satisfied when permitted to make his own repairs about his mill and dam. His wealth was not as great as some people imagined. This was greatly due to his generosity, never refusing a poor man _____, and loaning his money often without necessary paper in return. He had no will, but the heirs have agreed to the appointment of Mr. James Defenbaugh and Mr. Salem S. McClelland as administrators of the estate. (Please note: the above paragraph was especially faded, and the transcription here may not be totally accurate).

The cause of death was pneumonia, of which he had been ill but two weeks when called to the other world. The funeral took place on Monday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m. from Stumpf's church, Rev. Fishburn, of Stoutsville, officiating, assisted by Rev. Mackey, of this place. Internment was made by the side of his wife in Stumpf's cemetery.

Out of ten children seven survive their father, as follows: James, living on Laurel; Elijah, at Livingston County, Illinois; Isaac and Allen at Coles County, Illinois; Martin, on Moccasin; Mrs. Margaret McClelland, on Moccasin; and Mrs. Angeline Stall, living on Laurel.

More About Daniel Keller Defebaugh:

Cause of death (Facts Pg): Pneumonia

Comment 1: Lost an ear when serving as a drummer boy in the War of 1812, Battle of Macinac

Children of Daniel Defebaugh and Nancy Armstrong are:

- i. James Defenbaugh, born 1823; died 1900; married Lydia Stump; born 1817; died 1893.
- ii. George Alexander Defebaugh, born 13 Jan 1826; died 18 Dec 1870; married Esther Stump 1847; born 14 Jun 1828; died 27 Jun 1890.

More About George Alexander Defebaugh:

Occupation: Blacksmith

Occupation 2: Farmer

More About George Defebaugh and Esther Stump:

Marriage: 1847

- iii. Elijah Armstrong Defenbaugh, born 09 Mar 1828; died 20 Dec 1886; married Catherine Defenbaugh; born 11 May 1828; died 09 Jan 1909.

More About Elijah Armstrong Defenbaugh:

Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

More About Catherine Defenbaugh:

Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

- iv. Isaac Defenbaugh, born 1830; died 1926; married Margaret Kramer; born 1831.
- v. Thomas Defenbaugh, born 1832; died 1834.
- vi. Caroline Defenbaugh, born 1835; died 1875; married William Bussard; born 1832; died 1920.
- vii. Allen A. Defenbaugh, born 1837; died 1917; married Sarah Bushee; born 1840; died 1925.
- viii. Martin Defenbaugh, born 1842; died 1906; married Catherine Drum; born 1844; died 1898.
- 7 ix. Margaret Elizabeth Defenbaugh, born 11 May 1842 in Ohio; died 1920 in near Laurelville, Ohio; married Salem Spangler McClelland 21 Oct 1860.
- x. Angeline Armstrong Defenbaugh, born 1847; died 1946; married Cephas Stahl; born 1846; died 1933.

Generation No. 5

16. David Newhouse, born 1745 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; died 1780. He was the son of **32. Anthony Newhouse** and **33. Mary**. He married **17. Mrs. Newhouse**.

17. Mrs. Newhouse, born Unknown.

Notes for David Newhouse:

In his genealogy published in 1914, John Richey Newhouse stated that the Revolutionary War Virginia Navy seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was his great grandfather and that this Anthony Newhouse begot a family of Newhouses in Loudoun County, Virginia. However, there's no documented evidence to substantiate these facts. Rather, there is now strong evidence that a David Newhouse of Loudoun County fathered the family of Newhouses born in that county between 1767 and 1777, and this evidence includes the results of DNA tests done in 2006-2008 by various Newhouse cousins. Consequently, this genealogy is set up with the premise that a David Newhouse of Loudoun County, Virginia, was actually the great grandfather of John Richey Newhouse and the father of all Newhouse descendants documented in his 1914 book.

John Richey Newhouse's grandfather, also named Anthony, lived until John Richey Newhouse was in his early 20s. In the introduction of his book, John Richey Newhouse did credit his grandfather, Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), as a source for some of the facts represented in the book. At first thought, it would seem safe to presume that John got this information from his grandfather about the Revolutionary seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780), and that his grandfather would have had an accurate account of his own father's name, origin and his service in the Revolution. However, John Richey Newhouse's book did not identify source

information specific to each fact presented, and his book did not present any specific evidence tying the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) directly to the Loudoun County family. As a result, a reader doesn't know which bits of information did in fact come directly from Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), the grandfather of John Richey Newhouse, and John Richey Newhouse did not publish his account of the Newhouse Family History until about 50 years after his grandfather, Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), had passed away.

As he says in his introduction, John Richey Newhouse exchanged letters with contemporary cousins in order to get facts and information used in his book. A copy of one of those letters survives to this day. It was a letter written in 1912 by John Lafayette Newhouse, an attorney at the time and a nephew to his elderly uncle John Richey Newhouse, in response to a letter from his uncle. It's clear in that letter that neither had any specific evidence tying the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) directly to the Loudoun County family. John Richey Newhouse apparently had asked John Lafayette Newhouse to go to Virginia and recover the proof needed to show that the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was indeed their common ancestor who fought in the Revolution. It's clear from the content of that letter that John Richey Newhouse had no such proof of a family connection to an Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780), a seaman in the Virginia State Navy and wanted that proof to substantiate the most basic premise of his family history.

The contents of the letter seem to indicate a prejudicial determination to make this Revolutionary connection fit into the family, and there seems to be a predetermination that the correspondents had to make this connection real. In the letter, attorney John Lafayette Newhouse discusses the steps needed to research records in order to recover the proof needed to show that the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was their common ancestor. He stated, "In this way the military record of the family during the Revolutionary War may be settled to a certainty." He then added, "And to be eligible to membership in the patriotic societies emanating from that war is a thing to be very proud of in this day."

After some discussion about making the trip to find this proof, attorney John Lafayette Newhouse said, "By all these investigations one would hope to learn and develop other information that would settle this part of the family history that would show the part taken by the family in that most important epoch in our National History, its formation." It's clear that both men wanted this connection to be made to qualify family for membership in organizations such as the Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Apparently, John Lafayette Newhouse never made that trip to Virginia. At least, there's no known record of it. Perhaps he did go and came back empty-handed. There's also no known evidence to prove that seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was actually an ancestor of both John Richey Newhouse and John Lafayette Newhouse. John Richey Newhouse still published his book in 1914 and the book designated the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) as John Richey Newhouse's great grandfather, and the one who started a family in Loudoun County, Virginia. This Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) had a proven record of service in the Revolution. He was first assigned to the Galley "Safeguard"; he's listed on the Safeguard on Feb. 13, 1776, and from March 1, 1777 to June 16, 1777, when he was removed to the Brigantine Northampton. He died on board the Northampton in 1780. But the book did not contain any substantiating evidence that ties the seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) to Loudoun County, Virginia, or to the Newhouse family that lived there in the 1770s.

John Richey Newhouse did state in his introduction that he "claims the history to be correct as far as it was possible to get facts." With that qualification, he casts some uncertainty on potentially any and every detail within the book. And since most of the detail in the book has since proven to be accurate, one wouldn't think there would be any doubt regarding the founding father identified in the book. To doubt it questions the most basic premise that ties together the whole family addressed in the family history represented. That's monumental! It's almost heresy to consider that to be false. After all, many family members since then have used the book as qualifying proof for entry into the Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yet, no record of an Anthony Newhouse has ever been found in Loudoun County, Virginia, to prove his presence there between 1750 and 1780. Instead, in Loudoun County, Virginia, during that time, there are records of a tax-paying David Newhouse, who appears to be the son of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63). This latter Anthony Newhouse raised a family in Germantown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. He

was a papermaker who sold paper to Benjamin Franklin for use in publishing his newspaper. There is strong evidence, if not certain evidence, that suggests this David Newhouse is the real common ancestor who fathered the family in Loudoun County, Virginia.

In a will on file in Philadelphia, Pa. and dated April 17, 1754, a John Newhouse of Providence Township in Philadelphia County, Pa. refers to his first born son Antony, born to his first wife Agness, as having "received and anticipated his share in full and shall and cannot make the least claim to the remnant of my estate after my decease except for five shillings more shall be further advanced and paid unto him". However, this statement in the will appears to indicate the Antony, son of John Newhouse, had grown and left the household in 1754 and was making his own way in the world at the time of the will's writing. That suggests he was at least 21 years old at that time. One would think, even for that day and age, that this Antony, being the son of John Newhouse by the first of John's three wives, would have been even older than 21 – and certainly much older than 14 -- at the time the will was written. But theoretically at least, this Antony could have been of an age to have moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, and lived there with his family in the 1750-1780 timeframe. This same will was probated upon the death of John Newhouse in 1756. John names his other children John, Magdalene, Euphronica and Eva, and he mentions his first wife's name as Agness, his second wife as Magdalen, and his step son by his third wife as Vallentine.

In the 1740s and 1750s, another Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) lived in nearby Germantown, Pa., and he seems to be the most likely candidate to be John Newhouse's son Antony. It's a good fit considering both timing and geographical proximity. This Anthony Newhouse of Germantown was the papermaker and he has been documented as the most likely common ancestor of many Newhouses who spread through Virginia, Tennessee and to the south and westward as the country grew.

One additional piece of information from John Richey Newhouse's book casts some additional light on the puzzle. The author restated an anecdote told by his grandfather Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) that clearly has bearing on these relationships. In 1825, Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) traveled from Ohio to Flat Rock, Indiana, and there he met a family of Newhouses, "a brother and two sisters". According to the story, the brother was a Baptist minister by the name of John Newhouse, and Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) said it turned out to be that these Newhouses were his "full" cousins. Current records indicate this Baptist minister was really James Newhouse who was a brother to John Newhouse of Flat Rock at that time.

The brothers John and James Newhouse were born in Virginia to Isaac Newhouse and his wife Catharine Van Pelt. Isaac Newhouse and Catharine Van Pelt married in Philadelphia. Catharine was the daughter of Derrick VanPelt and Mary Britton, and Isaac Newhouse was the son of the papermaker Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) and his wife Mary of Germantown near Philadelphia.

The fact that the Newhouses who met in Flat Rock, Indiana, in 1825, were cousins to Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), means the Loudoun County Newhouses had to be connected to the Philadelphia Newhouses.

The Germantown Anthony Newhouse's wife Mary Newhouse recorded a will, Will No. 36, that is on file still in the Philadelphia, Pa. courthouse. According to the record of this will, Mary died in 1763. She lists her children as Susannah, Sarah, Jacob, David, Jonathan and Isaac. But no son named Anthony. Of all the sons named in the will of Mary Newhouse, wife of the papermaker Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63), David Newhouse (b. ~1745) is the only one who fits. All of David's brothers can be accounted for elsewhere. His brother Isaac Newhouse (b. 1749) married Catharine Van Pelt and moved to Virginia. Their presence and family there has been fully documented. His brother Jonathan Newhouse (b. 1747) married Ann Simon. They also married and moved to Virginia, where they raised a family. And his brother Jacob Newhouse (b. 1744) shows up on tax lists from 1769, 1774, 1779 and 1780 in the same area near Philadelphia. The only record of a David Newhouse conveniently shows up in Loudoun County, Virginia. It seems to be more than coincidental that a David Newhouse shows up in Loudoun County when Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), who was born in Loudoun County, meets cousins in Indiana and those cousins happen to be the children of the Philadelphia David Newhouse's brother Isaac Newhouse (b. 1749).

Unfortunately, even the Loudoun County records do not show specifically who fathered the Newhouse children who were born there between 1767 and 1777. David Newhouse is the only male prospect known to be in Loudoun County at that time, and while there's no record of their births there, the children and grandchildren

Jonathan Newhouse (1767-1848), Isaac Newhouse (1770-1850), Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851), Eura Newhouse (1774-1854) and David Newhouse (1777-1854) all indicated to John Richey Newhouse that they were all born in Loudoun County, Virginia. There is a Loudoun County record of the mother of David Newhouse (1777-1854) as Sarah Martin. That 1787 record is a court order that binds David Newhouse (1777-1854) at the age of 11 to indentured service with Joseph White. The court order resides among orders relating to poor children, bastard children and orphan children. Since Sarah Martin was alive at the time, and signed the order as David's mother. She identified his name as David Newhouse and age of 11 (actually a couple weeks shy of his 11th birthday). It seems likely that he was born to Sarah Martin out-of-wedlock, and under the circumstances of his birth, that he was given his father's name, David Newhouse.

Larry Newhouse is a genealogist who has extensively researched the Newhouse family genealogy. In a letter dated Feb. 9, 1998, based on the actual evidence on hand, he expressed doubts that John Richey Newhouse's great grandfather was in fact the Anthony Newhouse described in John Richey Newhouse's 1914 work. At that time, Larry said the only surviving records of early American Newhouses in Loudoun County refer to David Newhouse. David's name is found on Loudoun County's tithable lists and on one church register. As a result, Larry conjectured that John Richey Newhouse's great grandfather in Loudoun County was in fact this David Newhouse and not Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780).

Correspondence in March 2008 with Patricia Duncan, a Loudoun County historian, came to the same conclusion. Pat Duncan found no new records for an adult man named Newhouse in Loudoun County, Virginia, during the 1767-1777 timeframe. One of the lists of tithable records actually listed a record for Daniel Newhouse, but unclear handwritten script for "David" can easily be misread and it's assumed that this reference was transcribed incorrectly as "Daniel". This search reconfirms the results of Larry's efforts.

In sum, based solely on the documented evidence, it appears highly probable that this David's parents were the papermaker Anthony and Mary Newhouse of Germantown, PA, near Philadelphia, and that David had removed from the Germantown area to Loudoun County, Virginia, as a young adult. Possibly this David had some Revolutionary service, probably with a militia from within Loudoun County; however, no record of service in the Revolution can be found for David Newhouse of Loudoun County, and no records of a family confirming this David as parent have been discovered.

Family naming patterns strongly support this theory. Mary's will documents that her sons by Anthony included a David, Jonathan and Isaac. It would follow that this son David may in turn name his own sons Jonathan, Isaac, Anthony and David, which have been documented as the names of the second generation Newhouse brothers in this lineage who were born in Loudoun County, Virginia. However, no direct evidence has been found to verify that David Newhouse of Loudoun County, Virginia, was indeed the father of Jonathan, Isaac, Anthony and David.

Thanks to some recent DNA tests conducted among various current Newhouse cousins, there is now strong DNA evidence that this documented evidence is more than circumstantial. These DNA tests absolutely prove a genetic connection between the descendants of the "full" cousins who met in Flat Rock, Indiana, in 1825.

Without any other known facts, the DNA results of current day fifth and sixth cousins prove these cousins have a common genetic relationship, and the DNA match is so good that it proves a 91% certainty that the most recent common ancestor of these distant cousins lived within the past 12 generations. If he is the most recent common ancestor of these current day distant cousins, the papermaker Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725) of Germantown, Pennsylvania, is seven generations back. The DNA results by themselves put the likelihood at 70% that the most recent common ancestor is in fact the papermaker Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725) of Germantown, Pennsylvania. For each generation further back on the Newhouse paternal line, it is more certain that the current day cousins descend from the same individual.

These recent DNA test results by descendants of the Loudoun County, Virginia, Newhouse brothers have proven a direct blood relationship to descendants of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown, Pennsylvania, through Isaac Newhouse (b. 1749), son of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown. The 'Y' chromosome paternal DNA test results by the known descendants of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown through Isaac Newhouse (b. 1749) match almost perfectly to the 'Y' chromosome paternal DNA test results of the Loudoun County Newhouse descendants. While this doesn't absolutely prove that Anthony Newhouse of Germantown is their common

ancestor, it gives the chances better than a 70% likelihood. And the documented evidence does appear to greatly increase those odds.

But the DNA evidence could also point to the father of the papermaker Anthony Newhouse of Germantown as the most recent common ancestor. Perhaps, for instance, the Loudoun County Newhouse family connects to the Philadelphia Newhouse family through the second son of John Newhouse, the half brother of the papermaker. That would be John Newhouse, Jr., who was born to 2nd wife of John Newhouse, Sr., Magdalen. The available records do not preclude that possibility. There are even records of a John Newhouse living in the 1750s in Bedford County, PA, just upstream from Loudoun County, Virginia. And there are historical references that indicate the Bedford County families came to that area by traveling upstream up the Potomac River, which would have taken them directly through Loudoun County, Virginia. There's no documented evidence of such, but given these known facts, it appears remotely possible that this John Newhouse, Jr. could have fathered a son David Newhouse, who in turn moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, and had a family there from 1767-1777. Or, possibly instead, this John Newhouse fathered a son named Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780), who moved to Loudoun County, had a family there from 1767-1777, and joined the Virginia Navy during the Revolution and died in service just as stated in the John Richey Newhouse genealogy. The given DNA evidence would fully support either of these possibilities.

If either one of these possibilities is actually true, the lack of documented evidence is not surprising as these areas were the frontier at that time. Many people lived full lives there and left no records of their existence there. As a result, though, the documented evidence for a possible direct connection to John Newhouse, Jr. is weak at best. Given together the full weight of the documented evidence that does exist, in combination with the DNA results, one has to conclude that the Loudoun County Newhouses were most likely fathered by David Newhouse (b. ~1745) who was in turn the son of the Germantown papermaker, Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) and his wife Mary, who died in 1763.

Footnote: It may be that David Newhouse had his children by different women. In Loudoun County today, there is no record of marriage for David, and no record of birth for any of his children. There is however the one record of a woman named Sarah Martin in 1787 as the mother of the youngest Newhouse child. Circumstances regarding that record, and two other records regarding a servant girl named Sarah Martin, indicate that the youngest child, David Newhouse, born in 1777, was likely born to Sarah Martin out of wedlock.

Record from Abstracts of the 1758-1781 Loudoun County, VA, Tithables by the Sparacios:
Newhouse, David - 1 tithable; 5 squirrel scalps; List taken by James Hamilton for 1770
Newhouse, David - 1 tithable; List taken for 1774 taken by S. Backhouse for Mr. [James] Hamilton
Newhouse, Daniel - 1 tithable; List for Shelburne Parish for 1775
Newhows, David - 1 tithable; List by Jno. McHaney for 1777

From "Index to the 1782-1850 Loudoun Co. Personal Property Tax Lists" by Pat Duncan.
Only males 16 years or older would appear on these tax lists. The David Newhouse of the 1770s is not listed but his apparent children are. The term "Battalion" refers to a district.

- > 1794A First Battalion Newhouse, Anthony residing with Hesser, Andrew
- > 1795A First Battalion Newhouse, Anthony residing with Hains, John and Hains, Jno.
- > 1796A First Battalion Newhouse, Anthony
- > 1796A First Battalion Newhouse, Anthony residing with Evans, William
- > 1795C First Battalion Newhouse, D. residing with White, Josiah
- > 1796A First Battalion Newhouse, David residing with Redman, Andrew
- > 1798C Third District Newhouse, David
- > 1799C Third District Newhouse, David residing with Taylor, Bernard
- > 1788B First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac residing with Evans, William
- > 1790B First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac residing with Evans, William
- > 1791B First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac residing with Evans, William
- > 1792B First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac
- > 1793A Third Battalion Newhouse, Isaac
- > 1793C First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac
- > 1794A First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac

- > 1795A First Battalion Newhouse, Isaac
- > 1788B First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan residing with Copland, Andrew
- > 1789B First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan residing with Copland, Andrew
- > 1791B First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1793C First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1794A First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1795A First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1797A First Battalion Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1798A [First District] Newhouse, Jonathan
- > 1799B [First District] Newhouse, Jonathan

More About David Newhouse:
Residence: Loudon County, Va

Children of David Newhouse and Mrs. Newhouse are:

- i. Jonathan Newhouse, born 03 Mar 1767 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 15 Nov 1848 in Adams Township, Muskingum County, Ohio; married (1) M. E. Copeland Abt. 1789 in Loudoun County, Virginia; born Unknown; married (2) Susanna Miller 28 Aug 1828 in Muskingum County, Ohio; born Unknown.

More About Jonathan Newhouse:
Burial: Bethesda Church Cemetery, Adams Township, Muskingum County, Ohio

More About Jonathan Newhouse and M. Copeland:
Marriage: Abt. 1789, Loudoun County, Virginia

- 8 ii. Isaac Newhouse, born 1770 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1850 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Elizabeth Rickey Abt. 1790.
- iii. Anthony Newhouse, born 10 Feb 1772 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 17 Jul 1851 in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio; married Nancy Coons 28 Mar 1799 in Old Red Stone Fort (Uniontown) Fayette County, Pennsylvania; born 21 Apr 1783 in Near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 21 Apr 1863 in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

Notes for Anthony Newhouse:

John Richey Newhouse wrote the following of his grandfather, Anthony. "Anthony Newhouse, the third son of the writer's great grandfather, was born in Loudoun County, Va., February 10, 1772. He was four years old when his father enlisted in the Revolutionary War, and 8 years old when his father died in the service. He remained with his mother and assisted in raising the family until 1784 (should be 1794) when he enlisted in the army ordered out by General Washington for the suppression of the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania. Anthony Newhouse went with the army as far as Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

He remained with the army six months and the insurrection being suppressed, he was discharged. He then returned to Loudoun County, where he remained six months. From there he went to Old Red Stone Fort in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He then became acquainted with Nancy Coons and married her March 28, 1799. From this place Anthony Newhouse and wife, his father-in-law, John Coons (possibly also Kuhns or Kuntz and family, and a man by the name of Henry Moore and his wife, all moved to the Territory of Ohio. They settled on Scippo Creek which is in the present limits of Pickaway county, Ohio, Salt Creek Township. They moved there in the early part of 1800, settled on a place formerly occupied by the Indians. The nearest settlement was Circleville, 13 miles, and Lancaster, 18 miles. They went from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to the Ohio River in Virginia. There Anthony Newhouse and John Coons rode their horses, driving their stock before them. They took what was called the Ganes (should be Zanes) Track, a road cut out from Wheeling, W. Va., to Chillicothe, Ohio, by a man by the name of Ebenezer Gane (Zane). For the cutting out of this road Gane (Zane) received from the government three sections of land. The family of Anthony Newhouse with the other families and their goods went down the Ohio river until they came to the mouth of the Scioto river. There they transferred to the old Piergan boat and went up the Scioto to Chillicothe, where Anthony Newhouse and John Coons met them.

From there they went to Scippo creek, now in Pickaway county, Ohio. They built their cabins close together, it being a wilderness, and they were visited almost daily by the Indians.

There had been no survey made at that time. The land was all government land. Pickaway county was the first county organized in the State.

The first year these families subsisted on corn brought from the Ohio river on pack horses. Deer, bear, wild turkey and wild honey being very plentiful, they got along very well. There were no mills in the country to grind their corn. They made their corn meal as follows: they sawed a log off about two feet long and about 18 inches in diameter, burned out one end and dug out until they made what they called a mortar, they then fastened an iron wedge in the end of a stick. With it they pounded the corn in the mortar until it was fine enough for meal. They then fanned the meal with a turkey wing, and it was then ready to be made into bread.

The first year Mrs. Moore died, and Anthony Newhouse and John Coons made a coffin for her out of a Blue Ash tree. They cut off a log and split it into slabs, then hewed the slabs nicely, placed them in the ground for a coffin, lowered the body into the coffin, placing a slab over the top and filled up the grave. This was the first white person buried in that part of the country.

While Anthony Newhouse and wife lived in Pickaway county, they had the following children:
William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Isaac, Margaret and Eura.

In 1812, Anthony Newhouse enlisted in the second war with Great Britain from Pickaway county, in the Company of which John Boggs was Captain. This Company was in command of General Tupper. They were sent to Fort Defiance, Ohio, against the Indians. General Winchester was there with his troops from Kentucky. General Harrison was Commander in Chief.

From Fort Defiance, General Tupper went to the town of Wapakoneta, and from there to Urbana, Ohio, where they were discharged.

On their way in the night the Indians stuck a Tommyhock in the thigh of Anthony Newhouse's horse. The horse was badly crippled. He led it back to Pickaway County, Ohio.

While living in Pickaway County, Anthony Newhouse had to go below Chillicothe to what was known as Tuppe Prairie to get seed for planting and sowing and also for hogs to start a herd of swine. He first made his trip for seed potatoes. He went to a man by the name of Henry Abrams, who gave him all the seed potatoes he needed, and also gave him two of the nicest pigs in his lot. He carried the potatoes and pigs on horseback fourteen miles back home. In two years, he had all the hogs he needed.

Wolves and panthers were numerous and made night hideous with their screams and howling.

Sometime before the war of 1812-14 a large party of Indians passed through the settlement from east to west, a number of ponies being loaded with lead. Where they got it was unknown, but it was supposed they were preparing for the coming war.

In 1814 Anthony Newhouse sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Pickaway county to Henry Holland and went to Chillicothe and bought 200 acres in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He bought this land from Henry Massie and paid two dollars an acre.

After buying this land he went to see it. He walked from Pickaway county to Franklinton, now Columbus, Ohio, the first day, and the next forenoon to the Calls settlement, now Dublin, Ohio.

They advised him there not to go further for the reason that he could not cross Mill creek because of high water. But being young, strong and full of life, he determined to go on. He walked ten miles further north to the mouth of Mill creek-Bellpoint-and found its banks full and floating with slush and ice. It was beginning to get dark and the wolves were commencing to howl around him. To go back was ten miles to the first settlement, to go forward it was five miles to the next settlement. He determined to wade the creek. He cut a pole and using it for a brace started across the stream. The water came up to his arms but he got safely over. He had not left the water but a few minutes when his clothes commenced to freeze. He ran all the way to the Hushaw settlement, afterward Millville, now Warrensburg. In his pitiable condition he rushed to the door, reached forward to knock, but the hogs had rooted a deep hole right in front of the door and he slipped into the hole, fell against the door, burst it open and fell full length into the house, and frightened the old lady and children badly. They supposed it was Indians, the man of the house not being at home and it was just at the time there were so many raids. After an explanation Mrs. Hushaw let him warm and his clothes. He then walked up the river a half mile further to James McCume's, who kept a house of entertainment, where he staid all

night. This was the house that Col. Richard M. Johnson was brought to after being wounded at the Battle of the Thames. He rested at this house one week before he was able to go to his home in Kentucky. Col. Richard M. Johnson became Vice President under President Martin Van Buren. The next day Anthony Newhouse went on up the river two and one-half miles to the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Dilsaver. From there he went to see the land he had bought. He then returned to Pickaway county. This was in the month of January, 1814.

The British soldiers who were taken prisoners by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie were marched through the Newhouse settlement about this time on their way to Chillicothe, where they were guarded until they were exchanged the prisoners and guards numbered about seven hundred. They stopped at Mr. Newhouse's home to get water and rest.

In May, 1814, Anthony Newhouse and family started to move to Scioto township, Delaware county. They brought with them their cattle and three head of horses. After he started he fell in company with a colored man who was going to Franklinton with a four-horse team loaded with corn and a hen coop on top of the load of corn filled with chickens. The colored man persuaded Anthony Newhouse to cross the river two miles below Franklinton. He claimed he knew of a good ford and offered to take the children with him. The children were put on the load of corn and started across the river, by the time the front wheels were in the water the lead horses were swimming. There was no turning back so the four horses, wagon and all swam the river. The wagon bed raised out of the standards, barely holding to the hind standards, when they struck the opposite bank. The hen coop floated off and down the river with the chickens squawking.

Anthony Newhouse and wife stood on the bank unable to render any assistance. They took the children back across the river in a canoe, and then went up the river to Franklinton and crossed in a ferry boat. In two days travel they reached the Hushaw settlement, now Warrensburg, where they remained until after harvest.

Anthony Newhouse farmed some at this settlement and in August of the same year built a log cabin on his own land, one mile west of Millville, now Warrensburg, and moved there in the fall.

That fall the entire family was afflicted with chills and fever but all recovered. Anthony Newhouse cleared two acres of ground, sowed it in wheat and raised a good crop and it made good bread.

The next year he sowed the same ground in wheat. It produced a good crop but proved to be what is called a sick wheat. There was something strange about it. When it was made into bread and eaten it made the person eating it dreadfully sick. No kind of stock would eat it and even hogs would not touch it. The same wheat when sowed again would raise a good crop and the wheat would make good healthy bread.

While living in Scioto township, Delaware County, Ohio, the following children were born to them:

Elijah, Samuel and Anthony.

The first fall he farmed in Scioto township the Wyandotte Indians from Upper Sandusky stole his horses. He never recovered them.

In 1825 he made a trip through the west. While traveling among the Indians he found a family of Newhouses, a brother and two sisters. They proved to be his cousins. The brother was a Baptist minister by the name of John Newhouse (current evidence indicates this Baptist minister was really James Newhouse who was a brother to John Newhouse of Flat Rock). The settlement where they lived was called Flat Rock.

Anthony Newhouse and his wife Nancy Coons Newhouse, continued to live on the old home farm in Scioto township until they were removed by death.

Anthony Newhouse died July 17, 1851, aged 79 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Nancy Coons Newhouse died April 21, 1863, aged 80 years.

These aged people were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church from early youth. In the early history of the country their house was a place of public worship. In 1840 they were largely instrumental in building one of the first log churches in Scioto township. They were buried in the Newhouse Cemetery on the Old Home farm. The history of Anthony Newhouse has been quite full here to show the toils and privations of early pioneer life."

More About Anthony Newhouse:
Ethnicity/Relig.: Methodist
Occupation: Farmer
Residence: Scioto Township, Ohio

More About Anthony Newhouse and Nancy Coons:
Marriage: 28 Mar 1799, Old Red Stone Fort (Uniontown) Fayette County, Pennsylvania

- iv. Eura Newhouse, born 1774 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1854 in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio; married John Jackson 1799; born 25 Dec 1773; died Abt. 1830 in Pickaway County, Ohio.

More About Eura Newhouse:
Burial: Newhouse Cemetery, Scioto Township, Ohio
Comment 1: Died at her daughter's house, Mahala.

More About John Jackson:
Cause of Death: Hydrophobia (rabies)
Comment 1: In 1830 in Pickaway County, Ohio, bitten
Comment 2: by a mad dog.

More About John Jackson and Eura Newhouse:
Marriage: 1799

20. Peter Bear, born Abt. 1752. He married **21. Quamela**.

21. Quamela, born Abt. 1756; died 25 Dec 1820.

Child of Peter Bear and Quamela is:

- 10 i. Peter Bear, born 11 Apr 1778 in Hanover Province, Germany; died 12 Sep 1824 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Catherine Abt. 1807 in Pennsylvania.

24. James McClelland, born 02 Jun 1781 in Buena Vista, Bedford County, Pennsylvania; died 27 Jul 1825 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio. He was the son of **48. Robert McClelland**. He married **25. Susannah Alexander** 30 Sep 1806 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

25. Susannah Alexander, born 1783 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; died 05 Aug 1831 in South Perry, Ohio. She was the daughter of **50. William Alexander** and **51. Isabel Alexander**.

Notes for James McClelland:

James McClelland built the Stone House in 1825 two miles southwest of South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio. The inscription on the gable read "J McC June 14, 1825". The house was occupied by his son Alexander McClelland in 1874, and in 1936, it was still used as a storage house for grain and tools.

More About James McClelland:
Burial: Tarlton, Ohio

More About Susannah Alexander:
Burial: Tarlton, Ohio

Marriage Notes for James McClelland and Susannah Alexander:
William Hamilton Hannum's research cites a marriage record of the Presbyterian Church of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

More About James McClelland and Susannah Alexander:
Marriage: 30 Sep 1806, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania

Children of James McClelland and Susannah Alexander are:

- 12
- i. Alexander McClelland, born 03 Jun 1807 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 03 Nov 1890 in Ohio; married Minerva Spangler 04 Oct 1832 in Ohio.
 - ii. Margaret McClelland, born 10 Jan 1809 in near South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 11 Oct 1895 in Mackinaw, Michigan; married Gustin Wilson 25 Oct 1832; born 28 Oct 1806 in southwest of Lancaster, Ohio; died 25 Aug 1882.

More About Margaret McClelland:

Burial: Forest Rose Cemetery, Lancaster, Ohio

Residence: two miles southwest of Lancaster, Ohio

More About Gustin Wilson:

Burial: Forest Rose Cemetery, Lancaster, Ohio

More About Gustin Wilson and Margaret McClelland:

Marriage: 25 Oct 1832

- iii. William McClelland, born 10 Nov 1810 in near South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died Feb 1868 in near Buena Vista, Ohio; married Isabella Alexander 1843 in Ohio; born 29 Oct 1809; died 19 Jul 1895 in near Buena Vista, Ohio.

More About William McClelland:

Burial: McClelland Cemetery, Middlefork, Perry Township, Hocking County, Ohio

More About Isabella Alexander:

Burial: McClelland Cemetery, Middlefork, Perry Township, Hocking County, Ohio

More About William McClelland and Isabella Alexander:

Marriage: 1843, Ohio

- iv. John Allen McClelland, born 15 Nov 1812 in near South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 18 Feb 1882 in Lincoln, Nebraska; married Lucinda Trimble; born 1821 in Fairfield County, Ohio; died 24 Mar 1895 in Lincoln, Nebraska.

More About John Allen McClelland:

Residence: Bet. 1837 - 1871, Lancaster, Ohio

- v. Isabella McClelland, born 20 Jan 1815 in near South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 01 Jan 1904 in Springfield, Ohio; married Charles Dickeson Miller 15 Feb 1842; born 1819 in near Enon, Clark County, Ohio; died 27 Dec 1868.

More About Isabella McClelland:

Occupation: Teacher

More About Charles Dickeson Miller:

Cause of death (Facts Pg): 27 Dec 1868, Accident with treshing machine

Occupation: Farmer

More About Charles Miller and Isabella McClelland:

Marriage: 15 Feb 1842

- vi. Susanna McClelland, born 19 Apr 1817 in near South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; died 14 Aug 1831.

More About Susanna McClelland:

Burial: Tarlton, Ohio

- vii. Mary Jane McClelland, born 11 Apr 1820 in Lancaster, Ohio; died 06 Jun 1873 in Ironton, Iron County, Missouri; married Noah Bishop Abt. 23 Apr 1845; born Unknown in Litchfield, Connecticut; died 22 Sep 1869 in Ironton, Iron County, Missouri.

More About Mary Jane McClelland:

Residence: Enon, Ohio; Marysville, Illinois; Ironton, Missouri

More About Noah Bishop:

Graduation: 1833, Yale College, Connecticut

Graduation 1: Princeton University
Occupation: Presbyterian Minister

More About Noah Bishop and Mary McClelland:
Marriage: Abt. 23 Apr 1845

26. Samuel S. Spangler, born 30 Mar 1783 in south central Pennsylvania; died 13 Dec 1863 in near Adelphi, Fairfield County, Ohio. He married **27. Susanna Taylor** 17 Aug 1807 in Fairfield County, Ohio.

27. Susanna Taylor, born 25 Sep 1788 in Pennsylvania; died 07 Jul 1871 in Fairfield County, Ohio.

More About Samuel Spangler and Susanna Taylor:
Marriage: 17 Aug 1807, Fairfield County, Ohio

Children of Samuel Spangler and Susanna Taylor are:

- 13 i. Minerva Spangler, born 13 Feb 1812 in Hocking County, Ohio; died Unknown; married Alexander McClelland 04 Oct 1832 in Ohio.
- ii. Barbara Spangler, born 06 Sep 1810 in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio; died 24 Apr 1864; married Erza Wolf 20 Nov 1828 in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio; born 01 Jan 1804 in Frederick County, Maryland.

More About Barbara Spangler:
Burial: Apr 1864, Bethany Methodist Church Cemetery, Perry County, Ohio

More About Erza Wolf and Barbara Spangler:
Marriage: 20 Nov 1828, Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio

- iii. Elizabeth Spangler, born Unknown; married John Karshner; born Unknown.

28. Johann George Diffebach, born 16 Dec 1768 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died 09 May 1849 in Pickaway County, Ohio. He was the son of **56. Johann Georg Diffebach** and **57. Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp**. He married **29. Elizabetha Keller** 1791 in Paxtang, Pennsylvania.

29. Elizabetha Keller, born 03 Jan 1772 in Pennsylvania; died 22 Mar 1863 in near Reading, Illinois. She was the daughter of **58. Joseph Keller** and **59. Elizabeth Neubecker**.

Notes for Johann George Diffebach:

About 1804, he moved to Ohio where he purchased 320 acres of land. His last name was anglicized from Dieffenbach to Diffebach eventually to Defenbaugh.

Notes for Elizabetha Keller:

She died a few miles south of Streator, Illinois. She had moved to Illinois from Ohio about 1856. She is buried in the Defenbaugh Cemetery.

More About Elizabetha Keller:

Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

More About Johann Diffebach and Elizabetha Keller:

Marriage: 1791, Paxtang, Pennsylvania

Children of Johann Diffebach and Elizabetha Keller are:

- i. Joseph Defenbaugh, born 08 Oct 1793; died 27 Oct 1870; married Catherine Goodman; born 18 May 1798; died 02 Mar 1878.
- ii. John Defenbaugh, born 01 Mar 1796; died 28 Oct 1870 in near Reading, Illinois; married Catherine Hass 28 Nov 1819 in Hocking County, Ohio; born 1800; died 10 Jan 1875 in near Reading, Illinois.

More About John Defenbaugh:
Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

More About Catherine Hass:
Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

More About John Defenbaugh and Catherine Hass:
Marriage: 28 Nov 1819, Hocking County, Ohio

- 14 iii. Daniel Keller Defebaugh, born 21 Jan 1800 in in cabin on Paint Creek, four miles east of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio; died 13 Dec 1885 in Laurel, Ohio; married Nancy Ann Armstrong.
iv. Samuel Defenbaugh, born 04 Jun 1803; died 05 Dec 1886; married Elizabeth Weaver; born 13 Nov 1800; died 03 Mar 1865 in near Reading, Illinois.

More About Elizabeth Weaver:
Burial: Defenbaugh Cemetery, Reading Township, Livingston County, Illinois

- v. Abraham Defenbaugh, born 27 Oct 1804; died 04 Apr 1879; married Kesiah Weaver; born Unknown.
vi. George Defenbaugh, born 18 Sep 1807; died 02 Nov 1860; married Rebecca Faust; born Unknown.
vii. Catherine Defenbaugh, born 23 May 1810; died 10 Dec 1855; married (1) Samuel Basore; born Unknown; married (2) John Simonton; born Unknown; married (3) Man named Curtis; born Unknown; married (4) Man named Gill; born Unknown.
viii. Andrew Defenbaugh, born 29 Oct 1812; died 25 Jul 1891; married Agnes Clark; born Unknown.
ix. Elizabeth Defenbaugh, born 04 Nov 1816; died 29 Mar 1857; married Samuel Berry; born Unknown.

30. Thomas Armstrong, born 16 Jun 1775 in Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg; died 12 Jan 1856 in Ohio. He was the son of **60. Thomas Armstrong** and **61. Mary**. He married **31. Margaret Patten** 1802.

31. Margaret Patten, born 14 Jun 1783 in Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg; died 05 May 1866 in Ohio.

More About Thomas Armstrong and Margaret Patten:
Marriage: 1802

Children of Thomas Armstrong and Margaret Patten are:

- 15 i. James Armstrong, born 1803; died 1827.
ii. Nancy Ann Armstrong, born 19 Dec 1805 in Ohio; died 24 Mar 1875 in Ohio; married Daniel Keller Defebaugh.
iii. Elizabeth Armstrong, born 1808; died 1861; married George Flaningam Abt. 1830 in Adelphi, Ross County, Ohio; born 02 Aug 1799 in Frederick County, Virginia; died 24 Sep 1851 in Montgomery County, Indiana.

More About George Flaningam and Elizabeth Armstrong:
Marriage: Abt. 1830, Adelphi, Ross County, Ohio

- iv. William Armstrong, born 1810; died 1888.
v. John Armstrong, born 1813; died 1882.
vi. Thomas Armstrong, born 1815; died 1864; married Maria Bussard Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Thomas Armstrong and Maria Bussard:
Marriage: Unknown

- vii. Mary Armstrong, born 1818; died 1888; married Jacob Bussard Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Jacob Bussard and Mary Armstrong:
Marriage: Unknown

- viii. Margaret Armstrong, born 1822; died 1859; married Henry Fogler Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Henry Fogler and Margaret Armstrong:
Marriage: Unknown

- ix. George Armstrong, born 1826; died 1864.

Generation No. 6

32. Anthony Newhouse, born Bet. 1700 - 1725; died Bef. Nov 1763 in Germantown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **64. John Newhouse** and **65. Agness**. He married **33. Mary** Abt. 1743.

33. Mary, born Bet. 1710 - 1725; died Bet. 05 Nov - 18 Dec 1763.

Notes for Anthony Newhouse:

There are many references to Anthony Newhouse and wife Mary in the early records of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. These are mostly deed records. Anthony was a papermaker and had a mill in Philadelphia County. Anthony's last deed transaction was in 1762 and Mary's will (as a widow) was filed in late 1763. So, it can be assumed that Anthony died some time between that last deed transaction and the filing of Mary's will. Possibly, his death led Mary to file the will. Mary's will names their children. In the full text of the will the children are to receive their inheritance as they reach age 21. Jacob is clearly the oldest boy and if their ages go by the order in which they are mentioned, the ages in 1763 are probably close to the following: Jacob, 19; David, 17; Jonathan, 15 and Isaac, 13.

Two of the sons of Anthony Newhouse, Isaac and Jonathan went to Virginia where they died. It also appears likely the David went to Virginia and died there as well. The children of Isaac went to Indiana. Jonathan's family stayed in Virginia. It is believed herein that David went to Loudoun County in Virginia, but there are no actual records of him marrying and having any children there. However, a David Newhouse did live there and pay taxes there in the 1770s. David's presence in Loudoun County in the 1770s timeframe leads to the conclusion that only he could have fathered the Loudoun County Newhouse sons who went to Ohio at the turn of the century. Jacob stayed in Pennsylvania where he lived in Delaware County, and Jonathan and Isaac moved to other counties in Virginia.

Recent DNA test results have proven that Anthony Newhouse of Germantown, Pennsylvania, is a common relative to all subsequent descendants documented in this report, and most likely the most recent common ancestor of them all. In early 2006-2008, Y chromosome paternal DNA tests were performed on samples provided by descendants of the Loudoun County Newhouse family and on samples provided by descendants of known direct descendants of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown. The test results showed an excellent match for these samples and proved a direct blood relationship for all the tested individuals to Anthony Newhouse of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Given the DNA test results only, current DNA science indicates a 71% likelihood that Anthony Newhouse the papermaker of Germantown, Pennsylvania, is the most recent common ancestor of those tested.

Records indicate the Anthony Newhouse of Germantown certainly lived an interesting life. In an article written by Luigi Bagnato in April/May 2001, it states that in 1746, Anthony Newhouse of Germantown built a paper mill on the Trout Run near Germantown, Philadelphia. The land for his mill included 54 acres. There was a house, a stone barn and the paper mill. At the time, Bagnato wrote that paper was made by hand, one sheet at a time and required a great deal of water, which was obtained from the Trout Run Creek. Bagnato further explains that the main raw material used in papermaking was rags, which were boiled in large vats to make a stock, and that molded screen frames were dipped into the vat to make the paper.

Bagnato notes that the papermaking business was a money-maker, and Anthony Newhouse made a lot of money. He also had a close business relationship with the famous Ben Franklin that helped Newhouse's profits. Franklin was a Philadelphia printer at that time, and he sold rags to Anthony Newhouse, who sold paper back to Franklin. Bagnato states that when the Colonial Assembly chose Franklin to print its money, Franklin chose Anthony Newhouse to supply the paper.

According to Bagnato, after Anthony Newhouse made his fortune, he sold the paper mill and retired to a townhouse in Germantown. Paper was manufactured at the site of Anthony Newhouse's original mill until 1995!

Bagnato's complete history of the paper mills at Trout Run Creek just outside current Philadelphia can be found at the web site: <http://www.paperindustryweb.com/rivermill/troutrun.htm>

Other web sites that make reference to Anthony Newhouse and the Trout Run Paper Mill are located at <http://www.oldandsold.com/articles/article156.shtml>

Notes for Mary:

WILL OF MARY NEWHOUSE

I Mary Newhouse of Plymouth in the County of Philadelphia Widdow being weak in Body But of sound Memory and Understanding Do this fifth Day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty Three Make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament in Manner following, that is to say.
First it is my Will that all my Just Debts and funerall Expenses be fully paid.

Item, I Give to my Daughters Susannah and Sarah One English Shilling a piece.

Item, I Give to my son Jacob my Large Bible.

Item, All the rest of my Effects, Goods and Chattles whatsoever I Give & Bequeath unto my four sons namely Jacob, David, Jonathan & Isaac to be Divided equally Amongst them Share & Share alike Which is be paid unto Each of them as they Shall Severally Arrive to the age of Twenty one years And if any of them should Die Before they attain to the s. age that then their Shair or Shairs is to be Equally Divided amongst my sons that Survives.

Lastly I Nominate and Appoint Edward Ambler of Montgomery Township & County afforsaid to be the Executor of this my Last Will in Trust to Perform the same and to manage my Said Effects to the Best Advantage to my Children.

Signed Sealed & Declared by the said Mary Newhouse as & for her last will & Testament in the presence of us John Wolf, John Anson.

Mary Newhouse {Seal}

Philada: 18th Decemr: 1763 then personally appeared John Wolf and John Anson the Witnesses to the within written Will and the said John Wolf on Oath and the said John Anson on his solemn affirmation according to Law did declare and affirm they saw and heard Mary Newhouse the Testatrix therein named sign seal publish & declare the same Will for and as her last Will and Testament and that at the doing thereof she was of sound Mind Memory and Understanding to the best of their Knowledge and Belief Coram(?) Wm Plumsted Regr Genl

Be it remembered that on the 18th Day of December 1763 the last Will and Testament of Mary Newhouse deceased in due Form of Law was proved and Probate and her Testamentary were granted to Edward Ambler Executor in the said Will named being solemnly affirmed well and truly to administer the said Deceased's Estate and being an Inventory thereof into the Register Generals Office in Philada on or before the 18th Day of January next and render a true & just Account when thereunto legally required Given under the Seal of the said Office of Wm Plumsted Regr Genl

More About Anthony Newhouse and Mary:

Marriage: Abt. 1743

Children of Anthony Newhouse and Mary are:

- i. Susannah Newhouse, born Abt. 1742; married Adam Walker 1762; born Abt. 1740.

Notes for Susannah Newhouse:

Pennsylvania Vital Records, Volume I, Pennsylvania Marriage Licenses, 1762-1768, Page 671, details a marriage license obtained for Susannah Newhouse and Adam Walker on November 8, 1762. This record may pertain to this Susannah Newhouse.

More About Adam Walker and Susannah Newhouse:

Marriage: 1762

- ii. Sarah Newhouse, born Abt. 1743.
- iii. Jacob Newhouse, born Abt. 03 Jun 1744 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; died Bet.

1810 - 1820.

Notes for Jacob Newhouse:

Information from Pastor Ruff, Baltzer-Meyer Lutheran, Greensburg, PA:

Newhouse, Jacob bap. June 3, 1744, parents: Anthony and _____, Abington Presbyterian, Abington Twp., Montgomery Co.

- 16
- iv. David Newhouse, born 1745 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; died 1780; married (1) Mrs. Newhouse; met (2) Sarah Martin Unknown.
 - v. Jonathan Newhouse, born Abt. 1747 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; married Ann Simon; born Unknown; died Abt. 1829 in Facquier County, Virginia.
 - vi. Isaac Newhouse, born Abt. 1749 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; died Bet. Oct 1803 - 1820; married Catherine VanPelt in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; born Abt. 1750 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Isaac Newhouse:

There are two records in the Pennsylvania Archives that indicate an Isaac Newhouse served during the American Revolution. The PA Archives, 2nd series, Vol. 14, pages 161-162, Wm. H. Egle, MD, Ed. Harrisburg, PA 1888 and PA Archives, 5th series, Tho. Montgomery, Ed. Harrisburg, PA, Vol. 5, pages 344-345. These records show Isaac Newhouse as an enlistee with Captain Grier's New Britain Company, from New Britain Township, Bucks County, PA, in 1775 and again in 1781.

Isaac Newhouse also signed as a witness to the will of Philip Sharp of Whitemarsh, PA, in 1772.

More About Isaac Newhouse and Catherine VanPelt:

Marriage: Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

48. Robert McClelland, born 1754; died 25 Oct 1834 in South Perry, Ohio.

Notes for Robert McClelland:

William Hamilton Hannum, in his genealogy "Jacob Alexander and Some of His Descendants", suggests that Robert McClelland was probably related to John McClelland of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. This John McClelland was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Convention of Pennsylvania in 1776 and of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1778.

Hannum also suggests that this Robert McClelland may have been the famous scout of that name who served under General Wayne against the Indians. He references this possibility in the "Pioneer People fo Fairfield County, Ohio, pg. 182, by C. M. L. Wiseman.

More About Robert McClelland:

Burial: Tarlton, Ohio

Comment 1: Migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in

Comment 2: about 1822.

Child of Robert McClelland is:

- 24
- i. James McClelland, born 02 Jun 1781 in Buena Vista, Bedford County, Pennsylvania; died 27 Jul 1825 in South Perry, Hocking County, Ohio; married Susannah Alexander 30 Sep 1806 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.

50. William Alexander, born Abt. 1734 in prob. County Down, Ireland; died Bet. Nov 1818 - 10 Feb 1819. He was the son of **100. Jacob Alexander**. He married **51. Isabel Alexander** 11 Nov 1770.

51. Isabel Alexander, born Unknown.

Notes for William Alexander:

William Alexander participated in the Revolutionary War and in fights with Indians. William Hamilton Hannum found the following reported in several posts in the Pennsylvania Archives, 5th series:

II 53; 1st Lieutenant in Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, October 1775.

II 634; commission in the Continental Line, April 17, 1780.

IV 231; private in the Bedford County Militia.

IV 599; private, paid as of Bedford County.

V 50, 55; corporal in Captain Thomas Paxton's Company of Rangers, Sept. 16 to Nov. 13, 1776.

V 70; elected Dec. 10. 1777, 2nd Lieutenant, 5th Company, 2nd Battalion.

V 96; private in 'Undersigned Militia' (probably 1782 for protection against Indians).

V 98; private in Captain Charles Taggart's Company, 1st Battalion, Bedford County Militia, July 6 to Sept. 27 1782.

V 103; paid in Militia, £ 2. 9. 0, & £ 0. 14. 0.

V 115; enrolled in Captain Taggart's Company, 6th class.

Record of Deeds, Bedford County, E 146, shows a deed of November 25, 1796 which names "William Alexander of Air Township...eldest son and heir of Jacob Alexander and Hugh Alexander of the aforesaid Township...the youngest son and heir of Jacob Alexander."

More About William Alexander:

Probate: 10 Feb 1819

Will: Nov 1818, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Notes for Isabel Alexander:

According to William Hannum's research in the late 1930s, Dr. John King's record of marriages for Mercersburg Church, located about 5 miles east of Great Cove, Pennsylvania, documents the marriage of William Alexander to his second wife Isabel Alexander. William Hannum felt this record indicates that William and Isabel may have been cousins.

More About William Alexander and Isabel Alexander:

Marriage: 11 Nov 1770

Children of William Alexander and Isabel Alexander are:

- i. Polly Alexander, born Abt. 1775; married Thomas McCamish 13 Mar 1804 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; born Unknown.

Notes for Polly Alexander:

William Hamilton Hannum quotes a letter of Isabel Alexander, dated April 12, 1804, which says that "sister Polly was in such a ... Rumatick pains." Hannum further states that the use of the names Mary and Polly for sisters is not explained. Polly, he notes, is usually a pet-name for Mary, but appears in this case to be representatives of some other name. The cited letter was found in the papers of Isabel's niece, Jane (Hamilton) Lowe.

More About Thomas McCamish and Polly Alexander:

Marriage: 13 Mar 1804, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania

- ii. Cairns Alexander, born Abt. 1778; died Abt. 1838; married Mary Alexander 26 Mar 1816; born Unknown.

Marriage Notes for Cairns Alexander and Mary Alexander:
William Hamilton Hannum notes the record of marriages by Dr. Elliott, Presbyterian minister of Mercersburg: '1816. Mar. 256 Cairns Alexander and Mary Alexander Bedford Co.' Hannum suggests that this Mary Alexander may have been the daughter of Andrew Clark Alexander.

More About Cairns Alexander and Mary Alexander:
Marriage: 26 Mar 1816

- iii. Jacob Alexander, born Oct 1779; died 15 Dec 1851; married Susannah Morrison 1809; born 1791; died 19 Aug 1861.

More About Jacob Alexander:
Burial: Karshner Cemetery, Haynes, Salt Creek Township, Ohio

More About Susannah Morrison:
Burial: McClelland Cemetery, Ohio

Marriage Notes for Jacob Alexander and Susannah Morrison:
William Hamilton Hannum cites a marriage record of the Path Valley Presbyterian Church: "J. Alexander -- Miss Morrison 1809"

More About Jacob Alexander and Susannah Morrison:
Marriage: 1809

- iv. Isabel Alexander, born Abt. 1780.

More About Isabel Alexander:
Residence: 1804, Great Cove, Bedford County, Pennsylvania

- v. William Knox Alexander, born Abt. 1782; died 1829; married Susan Reed 1815; born Unknown.

Notes for William Knox Alexander:
According to William Hamilton Hannum's "Jacob Alexander and Some of His Descendants", the Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, XXV 454, names William Know Alexander as warrantee of land in Bedford County, March 4, 1828.

Record of Wills, Bedford, Pennsylvania, II 180, shows the will of William Alexander, William Knox Alexander's father, and this will names his son William Knox Alexander and a James Kendall as executors of the estate.

Hannum indicates that the family bible cites William Knox Alexander's birth, marriage and death and the five children.

More About William Knox Alexander:
Residence: Air Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania

More About William Alexander and Susan Reed:
Marriage: 1815

- 25 vi. Susannah Alexander, born 1783 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; died 05 Aug 1831 in South Perry, Ohio; married James McClelland 30 Sep 1806 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania.
- vii. Sarah Ann Alexander, born 1784; died 23 Jan 1867 in Middlefork, Perry Township, Ohio; married William B. Wilson; born 1787; died 06 Oct 1855.

More About Sarah Ann Alexander:
Burial: McClelland Cemetery, Middlefork, Perry Township, Ohio

Notes for William B. Wilson:
In June 1830, William B. Wilson was a subscriber for erection of a meeting house for the Presbyterian Society, Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio.

More About William B. Wilson:
Burial: McClelland Cemetery, Middlefork, Perry Township, Ohio

- viii. Andrew Alexander, born Aft. 1786; married Polly Starling 25 Jun 1818; born Unknown.

Notes for Andrew Alexander:
William Hamilton Hannum's "Jacob Alexander and Some of His Descendants", written in the late 1930's, says that Andrew Alexander is 'and uncertain figure'. Hannum cites a marriage record at Lancaster, Ohio, as documenting the marriage of Andrew Alexander and Polly Starling.

More About Andrew Alexander and Polly Starling:
Marriage: 25 Jun 1818

- ix. John Allen Alexander, born Abt. 1788; died 1870; married Mary C. Morrison 30 Oct 1831; born Unknown.

More About John Allen Alexander:
Residence: near Enon, Clark County, Ohio

More About John Alexander and Mary Morrison:
Marriage: 30 Oct 1831

56. Johann Georg Diffebach, born 1741 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died Dec 1788 in Paxtang, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **112. Johann Adam Dieffenbach** and **113. Maria Sybilla Kobel**. He married **57. Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp** 1762.

57. Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp, born 21 Dec 1745 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died 21 Dec 1806 in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio. She was the daughter of **114. John Andrew Kapp** and **115. Regina S. Siegmund**.

Notes for Johann Georg Diffebach:
George Diffebach moved to Paxtang, PA., just outside Harrisburg, PA, in 1770, when he bought 200 acres of land and a mill. He died in December 1788 and was probably buried in the old cemetery of Shoops Church.

The following, "Genealogical Notes" by George Irgang, is taken from the August 15, 1937 edition of The Defenbaugh Reunion News:

George Diffebach, our ancestor who fought in the Revolution War, is of the third generation in America. He was born at Tulpehocken, Berks County, Pennsylvania, between 1738 and 1741, being the second son and probably the third child of Johann Adam and Sybilla (Koebel) Diffebach. It is likely that he was baptized John George, but as yet no birth or baptismal record has come to light to confirm this. But whenever he was christened, from that day to this there has never been a moment when there lacked a living member of the family by the name of George Defenbaugh. As his parents were member of the Trinity Reformed Church, which they helped to establish there, it is assumed that he was brought up in the Reformed Faith.

When he was about twenty-one years old he married, but as no record of this is to be found in the Tulpehocken Churches, his wife's maiden name is not known. Her first name is uncertain, since the first records give it as Eva Magdalena, and Magdalena, though in his will he calls her Mary, and that name is found on her tombstone. That he was not married twice would appear from a record subsequent to his death, which gives the name again as Eva Magdalena.

By 1771 he had left Tulpehocken and moved some forth miles westward to Lower Paxton (or Paxtang) Township in what is now Dauphin County, locating about three miles east of Harrisburg. IN that year, he paid taxes on 100 acres of land, three horses and two cows. By 1773, he had increased his farm to 200 acres; in 1779, he acquired seven sheep, and in 1782, he was also owner of a sawmill.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, he and his three brothers served the patriot's cause as members of the Lancaster County militia. The record of his service, complete except for the year 1777, as found in the Pennsylvania Archives, 5th Series, Volume 7, is given here with the original curious spellings, having been

carefully checked to prove that all these references are to one and the same man.

"1776 George Diffenbaugh, private, Cap't Wm. Bell's Co., commanded by Col. James Bard.

"1778 George Devibaugh, 2nd Class Co. 7, 4th Battalion.

"George Tivebach furnished 3 bu. wheat and 3 bu. forage for the army.

"1779 George Devibaugh 2nd Class Co. 7, 4th Battalion.

"1780 George Turbaugh, Ensign, Co. 5, 10th Battalion.

"1781 George Devibaugh, Ensign, Co. 5, 10th Battalion.

"1782 George Devibaugh, Ensign, Co. 5, 10th Battalion."

On May 10, 1782, Captain Andrew Stewart includes his name in his final list of persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty-three years who are members of the 10th Battalion. (Kelker, L. W. History of Dauphin Co. Pennsylvania, vol. 2, page 1001).

W. H. Egle in Notes & Queries, 3rd Series, Vol. 1, states: "From Col. Joshua Elder's account book we find charges for blankets carried by different soldiers and also the names of these furnishing." Among the latter, he lists George DivenBaugh. Another entry of Egle's in the work cited, Series 1, (1894) Vol. 1, gives the assessment list of taxables for 1780, wherein appears "George Tevebaugh, Second Lieutenant."

His descendants may note with satisfaction that George Defenbaugh promoted both religious and educational institutions. Some of his contributions have come down in records as follows: In 1775, he made a contribution of fifteen shilling to the pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Middletown. He made the same contribution in 1776, and in 1777, he contributed one pound. Interestingly enough, these are the only references to that family to be found in the archives of that Church. In 1786, he contributed 7 s, 6d, to a fund "for building a schoolhouse in one corner of the public ground in the town of Harrisburg." From other records we learn that this was the English and German Academy, one of the first academies erected in America. In 1787, he contributed 15 shillings to a fund "for building a church and school-house in Harrisburg for use of the Subscribers." This was the First Reformed Church (now Salem Reformed Church) of Harrisburg, at Third and Chestnut Streets, fronting the latter.

From the account book of his brother-in-law, John Parthemore Sr., who was Overseer of the Roads for Paxtang Township, we have the following entry: "June 17, 1782, George Diffenbaugh and Conrad Yantz worked with wagon and two horses at Carson's Bridge."

The record closes with his will, which mentions his wife Mary and his children: Elizabeth (Shoop), Catherine ((Moor), George, Adam, begins with solemn words: "In the name of God Amen", and the second paragraph opens: " I Recommend my Soul to God the Great Author of its being & my Body to the Dust from whence by the divine power it Originated". He specifically directs his administrators to give his younger children "such education as may be in their power." This will was written December 11, 1788, a codicil add December 17, and brought into court n Jan. 1, 1789, proving that he died in December, 1788. Where he is buried we do not know, but it is very probable in the beautiful old Shoop's Churchyard, three miles from Harrisburg on Penbrook Road.

Notes for Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp:

In 1804, the widow Magdalena Diffebach, with her four sons and daughter Jane, moved to the vicinity of Laurelville, Ohio. She is buried in the Stumpf Cemetery.

More About Johann Diffebach and Eva Kapp:
Marriage: 1762

Children of Johann Diffebach and Eva Kapp are:

- i. Maria Elizabeth Dieffenbach, born 19 Dec 1763 in Pennsylvania; died 1825; married John Shupe; born 1759; died 1812.
- ii. Anna Catherina Dieffenbach, born 1766; died 1843; married Johann Georg Moor 1783 in Penn's Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; born 03 Aug 1761 in Penn's Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; died 18 Oct 1817 in Penn's Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

More About Johann Moor and Anna Dieffenbach:

Marriage: 1783, Penn's Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

- 28 iii. Johann George Diffebach, born 16 Dec 1768 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died 09 May 1849 in Pickaway County, Ohio; married Elizabetha Keller 1791 in Paxtang, Pennsylvania.
- iv. Adam Dieffenbach, born 1775; died 1849; married Elizabeth Strauss Abt. 1799; born Unknown; died 1849.

More About Adam Dieffenbach and Elizabeth Strauss:

Marriage: Abt. 1799

- v. John Dieffenbach, born 1782; died 1863.
- vi. Anna Christiana Dieffenbach, born 29 Dec 1783 in Pennsylvania; died 21 Aug 1804 in near Laurelville, Ohio.

Notes for Anna Christiana Dieffenbach:

Jane died the same year her family moved to Ohio in 1804.

- vii. Daniel Dieffenbach, born 19 Jan 1786 in Paxtang, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; died 03 Mar 1873 in Hocking County, Ohio; married Hannah Culp 23 Dec 1806; born 08 Feb 1786; died 23 Jan 1864.

More About Daniel Dieffenbach:

Burial: Laurelville, Stumpf Cemetery, Hocking County, Ohio

More About Daniel Dieffenbach and Hannah Culp:

Marriage: 23 Dec 1806

- viii. Mary Dieffenbach, born Bet. 1772 - 1782.

58. Joseph Keller, born Unknown; died Bef. 1832 in Pennsylvania. He married **59. Elizabeth Neubecker**.

59. Elizabeth Neubecker, born 1754; died 1794 in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **118. Martin Neubecker** and **119. Margretha Spare**.

Child of Joseph Keller and Elizabeth Neubecker is:

- 29 i. Elizabetha Keller, born 03 Jan 1772 in Pennsylvania; died 22 Mar 1863 in near Reading, Illinois; married Johann George Diffebach 1791 in Paxtang, Pennsylvania.

60. Thomas Armstrong, born 1734; died 1776. He was the son of **120. Joseph Armstrong** and **121. Jennet Stewart**. He married **61. Mary** Unknown.

61. Mary, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Thomas Armstrong and Mary:

Marriage: Unknown

Children of Thomas Armstrong and Mary are:

- i. Jane Armstrong, born Abt. 1770; died Unknown; married John Blackburn Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About John Blackburn and Jane Armstrong:

Marriage: Unknown

- ii. Sarah Armstrong, born Abt. 1770; died Unknown; married Hugh McClelland Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Hugh McClelland and Sarah Armstrong:
Marriage: Unknown

- iii. Joseph Armstrong, born Abt. 1770.
- iv. William Armstrong, born Abt. 1770.
- 30 v. Thomas Armstrong, born 16 Jun 1775 in Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg; died 12 Jan 1856 in Ohio; married Margaret Patten 1802.

Generation No. 7

64. John Newhouse, born Abt. 1685 in Germany; died Bef. 31 Aug 1756 in Providence Township, near Trappe, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **128. Anton Neuhaus**. He married **65. Agness**.
65. Agness, born Unknown.

Notes for John Newhouse:

It has been suggested that the immigrant Johannes Neuhaus, who arrived in Philadelphia in 1748 on board the ship "Two Brothers" is this John Newhouse. But this lineage knows of no evidence to prove or support that idea. It's possible that Johannes Neuhaus on board "Two Brothers" could also be the son John, by the second wife of this John Newhouse, or an unrelated individual as well.

There's also a record of Johannes Neihawsen, who took the loyalty oath and was naturalized in Philadelphia on April 11, 1741. This could also be a reference to John Newhouse, Sr., or even a reference to his son.

The 3rd wife of John Newhouse can be found listed in the German Church Records of New Providence (The Trappe Records). John's step son Valentine was Valentine Wangert. The record of his confirmation (Lutheran) states:

-- June 1, 1760 Wangert, Valentin, age 21, son of late Herman Wangert and widow Neuhaus.

The "widow Neuhaus" is identified in other church records as Anna Margaretha. In John's will her name is anglicized to "Anna Mary". But this indicates that both she and her husband John Newhouse were most likely of German descent.

The will of John Newhouse (?-1756) follows:

WILL OF JOHN NEWHOUS

In the Name of God Amen

The Fifteenth Day of April 1754 I John Newhous of the Township of Providence in the County of Philadelphia And Province of Pensilvania Yeoman Being weak in body but of Perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto god Therefore Calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament that is to say first of all I recommend my Soul into the hands Almighty god that Gave it and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian Like and Decent Manner at the Descretion of my Est. and as touching my Little worldly Estate I Give Demis and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form.

Imprimis I Give & Bequath to Anna Mary my third and Last Beloved wife all my Estate Both real and Personal by her freely to be Possessed and Enjoyed and to the only Proper use and Behoof of her During her life and Likewise Do make Constitute and Ordain her my Sole Executrix of the my Last will and Testament to be Executed in sd. following manner.

(Viz)

First I order that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be paid and satisfied Out of my whole Estate After my Decease.

Secondly my first born son Antony of my first wife Agness hath Received and anticipated his share in full and shall and cannot make the Least Clame to the remnant of my Estate after my Decease Except five shillings more shall be further advanced and paid unto him.

Thirdly my Second son John Born of my Second wife Magdalen hath Ben a Disobedient Child unto me And

made me about forty pound Debt which I paid for him he hath also anticipated and Received his share more than full and therefore shall and Cannot make the Least Claim to the Remnant of my Estate Real or Personal. Fourthly my Eldest Daughter Magdalene Born of my Second wife hath Received and anticipated for her Share in full fifteen Pounds Part in goods and Part in Money & She Shall have and make no Clame to the Remnant of my Estate after my Decease.

Fifthly I Give and Bequath unto my Daughter Euphronica the sum of three pounds Current money of Pensilvania to be paid to her by my Younger Daughter Eva and my step Son of my third wife whose name is Vallentine after mine and my wifes Decease.

Sixthly my Sd. Daughter Eva and Sd. Step son Vallentine shall Divide the Remainder of my Estate Both Real and Personal After mine and my wifes Decease as a foresd into two Equil share freely forever But in Case my Sd Step son Vallentine Shall Come to Die Before he Leaves Lawfull Issue than his Share Shall fall wholly to my Sd. Daughter Eva And I do hereby Utterly Disalow Revoke and Disanull all and Every Other former Testaments wills Legasies & Bequests and Exd. by me in any wife Before Named or mentioned.

Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have here unto Let my hand & Seal Dated the day and Year above written

Signed sealed Published pronounced

and Declared by the Sd. John Newhouse

his

as his Last will and Testament in the

John

W

Newhouse

presents of us

mark

Jacob Unistat

1756 Augst, 31st Exd.

JohnHall

Please note. The "W" between John's first and last name above is not the middle initial "W". The "W" is used here the represent a graphic approximation of what John Newhouse's mark looks like on the original will.

Also note some other interesting references in this will. In John's reference to "Anna Mary my third and Last Beloved wife", the word "Last" is underlined. That statement and the statement, "And I do hereby Utterly Disalow Revoke and Disanull all and Every Other former Testaments wills Legasies & Bequests and Exd. by me in any wife Before Named or mentioned" seem to allude to the possibility that other women, besides the three named, may come forward in an attempt to claim part of his estate due to a previous relationship.

Also, John's daughter Euphronica seems to get shortchanged a bit. In fact, John puts his "Younger Daughter Eva" in charge of Euphronica's share. This implies that Eva is the youngest. And while it seems implicit that his younger daughter Eva was born by his third wife Anna Mary (Anna Margaretha), that's not necessarily the case. The mother of Euphronica is even less clear. The will does not specify who the mother is for either Eva or Euphronica, so that implies that their mother is John's third wife Anna Mary (Anna Margaretha). However, as the will doesn't treat Euphronica equally with Eva, and even seems to favor his step-son Valentine over Euphronica, it seems possible that Euphronica has a unique relationship. Possibly she was born to John by his 2nd wife Magdalen and is a step-daughter to his third wife Anna Mary (Anna Margaretha). Possibly she was born out-of-wedlock to John between his second wife Magdlen and his third wife Anna Mary (Anna Margaretha). It could also mean that Euphronica suffered from a disability and was incapable of taking care of herself.

More About John Newhouse:

Immigration: 1748, Johannes Neuhaus arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on board the ship "Two Brothers"

Child of John Newhouse and Agness is:

- 32 i. Anthony Newhouse, born Bet. 1700 - 1725; died Bef. Nov 1763 in Germantown, Pennsylvania; married Mary Abt. 1743.

100. Jacob Alexander, born Abt. 1710 in County Down, Ireland; died Bef. 14 Nov 1792 in prob. Great Cove, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Jacob Alexander:

According to William H. Hannum, the Record of Deeds in the courthouse at Bedford, Pennsylvania, Vol. E, pg. 146, shows a deed dated November 25, 1796 and this deed names Jacob Alexander as deceased and recites that

he did in his lifetime obtain from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania two warrants for land in the Ayr Township, the first bearing the date of July 5, 1752, and the second bearing the date of July 6, 1752. The record also states that Jacob Alexander held by claim other land adjoining these two properties for which he had also obtained the warrants.

The will of Jacob Alexander was signed July 19, 1778 and proven on November 14, 1792.

More About Jacob Alexander:

Probate: 14 Nov 1792

Will: 19 Jul 1778

Children of Jacob Alexander are:

- 50
- i. William Alexander, born Abt. 1734 in prob. County Down, Ireland; died Bet. Nov 1818 - 10 Feb 1819; married (1) first wife Abt. 1755; married (2) Isabel Alexander 11 Nov 1770; married (3) Susannah Abt. 1795.
 - ii. Martha Alexander, born Abt. 1737; married John Kendall; born Abt. 1720 in County Down, Ireland; died 1805 in Great Cove, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Martha Alexander:

Family tradition indicates that Martha Alexander was blind for 40 years. According to William Hamilton Hannum's work, Martha had bad eyes and went to Hagerstown, Maryland, for treatment of her eyes, but by mistake in using the wrong medicine, she lost her sight entirely.

More About John Kendall:

Burial: Big Spring, McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania

- iii. Polly Alexander, born Abt. 1740; died Aft. 1791.
- iv. Margaret Alexander, born Abt. 1742; died Aft. 1791.
- v. Hugh Alexander, born Abt. 1747; married (1) Margaret Elder Oct 1778 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; born Unknown; married (2) Mary Bell 17 Feb 1789 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; born Unknown.

Notes for Hugh Alexander:

Hugh Alexander participated in the Revolutionary War and in fights with Indians. William Hamilton Hannum found the following reported in several posts in the Pennsylvania Archives, 5th series:

IV 231; private in the Bedford County Militia.

IV 599; private, paid as of Bedford County.

V 96; private in 'Undersigned Militia' (probably 1782 for protection against Indians).

V 103; paid in Militia, £ 10. O. O, & £ 10. 17. 6.

V 114; enrolled in Captain Taggart's Company of Militia, 1st class.

Hannum noted the Record of Deeds, Bedford County, E 146, which shows a deed dated November 25, 1796 which names "William Alexander of Air Township...eldest son and heir of Jacob Alexander and Hugh Alexander of the aforesaid Township...the youngest son and heir of Jacob Alexander."

Hannum cites the Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series, XXV 450, which names Hugh Alexander warrantee of land in Bedford County, Feb 6, 1786, 200 acres; Jan 5, 1788, 50 acres; & XXV 453, August 4, 1795, 400 acres.

More About Hugh Alexander and Margaret Elder:

Marriage: Oct 1778, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania

- vi. Isabel Alexander, born Abt. 1750.
- vii. Susannah Alexander, born Abt. 1752; died 1804; married John Shannon 08 Jul 1772 in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania; born Unknown.

More About John Shannon and Susannah Alexander:
Marriage: 08 Jul 1772, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania

112. Johann Adam Dieffenbach, born 1711 in New York, probably in Schoharie Valley; died 1777 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **224. Johann Conrad Diefenbach** and **225. Maria Barbara Christler**. He married **113. Maria Sybilla Kobel** 13 Aug 1734 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania.

113. Maria Sybilla Kobel, born 1711 in East Camp, Livingston Manor, Albany County, New York; died 24 Feb 1807 in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **226. Jacob Kobel** and **227. Anna Maria**.

More About Johann Dieffenbach and Maria Kobel:
Marriage: 13 Aug 1734, Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania

Children of Johann Dieffenbach and Maria Kobel are:

- i. Johann Michael Dieffenbach, born 1735; died 07 Jun 1797 in Pennsylvania; married Maria Margaret Anspach; born Unknown.
- ii. Anna Catharine Dieffenbach, born 27 Dec 1739 in Tulpehocken, Berks County, Pennsylvania; died 17 Oct 1817 in Berks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Martin Schell; born Bef. 1720 in Germany; died 1774 in Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; married (2) Johannes (John) Parthemore 1774; born 1738; died 1812.

More About Martin Schell:
Ethnicity/Relig.: Reformed/Lutheran Religion
Occupation: Gunsmith

- 56 iii. Johann Georg Diffebach, born 1741 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died Dec 1788 in Paxtang, Pennsylvania; married Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp 1762.
- iv. Johann Jacob Dieffenbach, born 1744; died 1803; married Sabine Schmelzer; born Unknown.
- v. Magdalena Dieffenbach, born 1747.
- vi. Johann Peter Dieffenbach, born 15 Jul 1755 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died 23 Feb 1838; married Anna Catharine Lewegud; born Unknown; died Unknown.

114. John Andrew Kapp, born Unknown; died Unknown. He married **115. Regina S. Siegmund** Unknown.

115. Regina S. Siegmund, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About John Kapp and Regina Siegmund:
Marriage: Unknown

Child of John Kapp and Regina Siegmund is:

- 57 i. Eva Maria Magdalena Kapp, born 21 Dec 1745 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; died 21 Dec 1806 in Clear Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio; married Johann Georg Diffebach 1762.

118. Martin Neubecker, born Abt. 1728 in Holland; died 28 Jul 1803 in Upper Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He married **119. Margretha Spare** Unknown.

119. Margretha Spare, born Unknown; died Aft. 1803. She was the daughter of **238. Leonard Spar** and **239. Elizabeth**.

Notes for Martin Neubecker:

According to Isabel Defenbaugh <IsaDefenbaugh@hotmail.com>, the following information was found in the courthouse in Harrisburg, PA in Docket b, page 342, Orphans Court Records:

"Upon the petitioner of Peter Newbecker, a son of Martin Newbecker, late of what is now Halifax TWP in the county of Dauphin, yeomen deceased, setting forth that the petitioners father, Martin Newbecker, lately died intestate to within the year 1803, leaving a widow named Margaret and issue nine children, namely: Catherine, Phillip, Christiana, Peter, Margaret, Jacob, John, Mary and Sarah, and a grandchild named Elisabeth Who is inter-married with Geo. Defenbach and who is daughter of Elisabeth Newbecker who was a daughter of then intestate but died previous to the intestate's deceased after intermarriage with Joseph Keller."

More About Martin Neubecker:

Immigration: 1775, Moved from Worcester to Upper Paxtang

Residence: Worcester Twn., PA, then Upper Paxtang, PA

More About Martin Neubecker and Margretha Spare:

Marriage: Unknown

Children of Martin Neubecker and Margretha Spare are:

- 59 i. Elizabeth Neubecker, born 1754; died 1794 in Pennsylvania; married Joseph Keller.
- ii. Catherine Neubecker, born Unknown.
- iii. Johann Phillip Neubecker, born 04 Mar 1755 in Upper Providence Township, Montgomery Count, Pennsylvania; died 21 Jul 1826 in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Barnett; born Unknown in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; died in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

More About Johann Phillip Neubecker:

Baptism: 20 May 1755, Worcester Township, Pennsylvania

- iv. Christiana Neubecker, born Unknown.
- v. Peter Neubecker, born Unknown.
- vi. Margaret Neubecker, born Unknown.
- vii. Johann Jacob Neubecker, born 17 Apr 1770 in Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
- viii. John Neubecker, born Unknown.
- ix. Mary Neubecker, born Unknown.
- x. Sarah Neubecker, born Unknown.

120. Joseph Armstrong, born 1711 in County Fermanaugh, Ireland; died Bef. 20 Jan 1761 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **240. James Armstrong**. He married **121. Jennet Stewart** Unknown.

121. Jennet Stewart, born Unknown; died 1760.

Notes for Joseph Armstrong:

Owned 1000 acres near Chambersburg, and a large plantation in Orange County, North Carolina. Was a captain in the provincial forces in French & Indian Wars.

WILL OF JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, as transcribed from original (underlines represent unintelligible script):

In the name of God Amen upon the third day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty I Joseph Armstrong of Hamilton Township in Cumberland County now of sound mind and memory blessed be God for it and calling to my mind my mortality that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament and first above all I commit my immortal spirit to God who gave it and my body to to the earth to be buried in a Christian like manner at the discretion of my executors firmly believing the general resurrection the reunion of soul and body & life everlasting and as for what worldly good things of this life it hath pleased God to bless to bless me with that I will and bequeath in manner following to wit that first of all my just debts be paid out of my moveables and personal estate and that with the cash now in hand in store especially that all my lands or claims to land. located in the land office whether surveyed or not yet Surveyed be fully and completely paid for to the proprietor or to their Surveyor General and in his office and legal pattents taken out for them by my Exrs. and then and after all said lands _____ already pattended is so pattended First I will and bequeath to Jennet my dear and well beloved wife one equal third of all my moveables or personal estate with other dowries hereafter mentioned Secondly to my beloved and eldest son John Armstrong I will and bequeath my Plantation in Orange County in North Carolina with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or else that part of my Plantation in Cumberland County where on my Mansion House stands (the line whereof I intend the part next the mountain Should be divided from the part here bequeathed to said John I have already Shewn himself either of which he shall choose enjoying obliging him to find and furnish for my beloved wife his own Mother a good comfortable decent manner of living during her natural life either in the Same house with him where he Shall after her all suitable accommodations and attendance but if She chuses to live in a Seperate place that then he shall build an house for her on the

Plantation _____ wheresoever She Shall choose with good suitable conveniences for her ease and comfort always well stored with plenty of good provisions for meat drink and fire and lodging and furnish her with a good Horse well fed fit for use and read alwasys at demand also two Good milk cows well fed also one hand maid to serve and attend her at all times Thirdly to my beloved son Thomas Armstrong I will and bequeath that tract of land situate lying between Robert Elliotts and William Rankins in Hamilton Township Fourthly to my beloved son Joseph Armstrong I will and bequeath that part of my Plantation Where on I dwell which lies next to the mountain and near to the equal half in Quantity Fifthly I will and bequeath to my beloved son James Armstrong that part of land the claim where of I purchased from Chapman and is well known to my family as also an addition of fifty acres located and a legal warrant in the office obtained to be made thereunto Sixthly to my beloved son William Armstrong I will and bequeath that tract tract of land the claim whereof I purchased from James Bely and is afo known to my family A.B. if my son John does choose to have my Plantation in Carolina for his portion that then I do Revoke and change the bequest made to my son Joseph and I will and bequeath to him that part of Plantation before mentioned and given at choice to my son John and that part of my Plantation first mentioned & bequeathed to my son Joseph that I will and bequeath to my son James & William to be equally divided to and between them to the best advantage but if my son John does choose that part of my Plantation in Cumberland County first mentioned to him then I will and allow my son Joseph to inherret the other part as first willed and mentioned to him and that my Plantation in Carolina be sold by my executors the price where of I bequeath to my sons James and William and to be disposed of to the best advantage for their benefit especially that they be educated with part of it and which source of the bequests appear to my Son James and William it is to be over and above the aforesaid lands respectively willed to them Seventhly I will & bequeath to my beloved daughter Catharine Armstrong otherways Kathrine Courey the sum of twenty pounds over Above that she has already received and finally I do will & bequeath to my Beloved Daughter Margret if she Contract marriage with the consent and approbation of my Executors then the sum of fifty Pounds but if otherwise that she does contract matrimony Contrary to their will and inclination that then and in that case I will and bequeath to her five pounds only & no more and let it be observed that that part of my will respecting the purchasing and paying for said land is to be carefully performed immediately after my decease and I will nominate & appoint my beloved Sons John Thomas and Joseph to be the Exrs. of this my last will and testament & revoking and disallowing all former or other wills I do publish pronounce and declare this to be my last will and testament
Jos. Armstrong

in presence of Robert Elliott John Stewart & Nathn Wilson

Be it remembered that on the twentieth day of January 1761 Letter Testament in Common form to John Thomas and Joseph Armstrong in Said will named Inventory to be exhibited on or before the 20th day of Feb, next an acctg the _____ rendered when thereunto required. Given under my hand and seal of Office
_____ Alricks

More About Joseph Armstrong:

Ethnicity/Relig.: Of Scotch ancestry.

Immigration: 1731, Came to America from North Ireland

Occupation: Plantation owner.

Probate: Bet. Jan - Feb 1761, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

Residence: Near Edenville near Chambersburg, PA

Will: Sep 1760, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

More About Joseph Armstrong and Jennet Stewart:

Marriage: Unknown

Children of Joseph Armstrong and Jennet Stewart are:

- i. Mary Catherine Armstrong, born 1732 in Franklin County, Pennsylvania; died 1779 in Orange County, North Carolina; married James Courrey 31 May 1758; born 1727; died 1790 in Orange County, North Carolina.

More About James Courrey and Mary Armstrong:

Marriage: 31 May 1758

- ii. John Armstrong, born Bef. 1734; died 1806.

- 60 iii. Thomas Armstrong, born 1734; died 1776; married Mary Unknown.
iv. Joseph Armstrong, born 1739; died 1811.
v. William Armstrong, born 1744; died 1814; married Florinda Campbell Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About William Armstrong and Florinda Campbell:
Marriage: Unknown

- vi. James Armstrong, born Unknown; died Unknown.
vii. Margaret Armstrong, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Alexander Mebane Unknown; born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Alexander Mebane and Margaret Armstrong:
Marriage: Unknown

Generation No. 8

128. Anton Neuhaus, born 1660 in Germany, possibly the Kingdom of Prussia; died Bef. 24 Aug 1756 in Trappe, Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Anton Neuhaus:

Whereas this report recognizes the difficulty in obtaining complete genealogical accuracy, the data herein does represent the best information we currently have available. Much of the information, however, does come from secondary sources and needs to be verified. We do welcome and encourage updates and corrections. And, please keep in mind, all this information is subject to change, correction and embellishment. We will be updating this report as more information becomes available.

The first couple generations of this family tree are theoretical. Records show that the individuals listed actually existed, but the relationships between them are based on circumstantial evidence. While the relationships described herein are still ripe for discussion and are not absolutely proven, they appear to be reasonable and plausible based upon known evidence. And parts of this argument now have stronger substantiation in DNA testing done on modern day Newhouse cousins.

For starters, the first premise of this tree is that an Anthon Neuhaus (1660-1756) and John Newhouse (?-1756), who both lived around Trappe, Pennsylvania, in the early 1700s, were most likely father and son. It seems certain at least that they knew each other, and were likely relatives. Possibly father-son or uncle-nephew, possibly brothers, or maybe cousins. And since it's clear that records show both men died in August 1756 in the same locality, it reasons that they may even have been the same person who was identified differently by two culturally different sources.

A record of the Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church of Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which has been documented in the Pennsylvania German Church Records, Vol. 1, by Don Yoder, indicates a 96-year-old Anthon Neuhaus (1660-1756) was buried August 24, 1756 in Augustus ground.

The 1754 will of John Newhouse (?-1756) is the most significant clue as to John's family connections. It says he lived in Providence Township, which included the community known as Trappe, Pennsylvania, in what is now Montgomery County. This puts him in the same vicinity as Anthon Neuhaus at the same time. And Anthon's death date is certainly the same timeframe as the death date of John Newhouse, whose will was probated exactly a week after Anthon's burial on August 31, 1756.

John's will states that, as of 1754, he had already been married three times. The will indicates that the first three children born to him by his first two wives had already matured into adults and were no longer in his care. But yet his last two children born to him by his third wife were still at home and not yet on their own. One would logical think these circumstances would put John's age in 1754 at somewhere between 50 and 70 years old. Since it appears he still had dependent children in 1754, it's improbable that he was as old as Anthon, who was 94 at that time.

Consequently, this genealogy file is built on the speculation that this elderly Anthon Neuhaus (1660-1756) and

the John Newhouse (?-1756) of the will are most likely father and son. In his will, John Newhouse identified his eldest son as Anton. It's certainly common to name the first born after the grandfather of the baby. Their common death date and location suggests Anthon and John died together, or nearly so. At the time, Anthon was so old that he was probably infirm and living with family members in their care. In this case, presumably living with or near John. Their death dates suggest they may have died as the result of a common disease or accident. And in the 1700s, diseases often took multiple members of households in quick succession.

Yet one could still make an argument that they could have been the same person, who would most likely have been named Johann Anthon Neuhaus at birth. At that time in our history, German sons were commonly all given the first name of Johann, followed by a middle name they used in everyday business and relationships. Whole families of sons were given the first name of Johann, with the middle name used in everyday conversation to distinguish one from the other. Consequently, it appears possible that it was a Johann Anthon Neuhaus who died in Trappe in August 1756. It would follow that his local German church recorded the death by his common German name Anthon Neuhaus, but when drafting his will a few years earlier, the English recorder in the Philadelphia courthouse used his first name Johann instead and Anglicized the spelling of his name to say John Newhouse. And it could be that John's last wife was a great deal younger than he was, and was also his caretaker in his old age.

It must be emphasized that these associations may be nothing more than false speculation, as there is no conclusive evidence to make either of these associations. It could very well be that Anthon Neuhaus (1660-1756) and John Newhouse (?-1756) were brothers, cousins or uncle and nephew rather than the father-son or the same person. They may even have been unrelated individuals who happened to die during the same week in the same community. But, given the facts at hand, the father-son relationship is deemed most likely and is used here within this family genealogy file.

The second basic premise of this lineage suggests that the most prominent premise of John Richey Newhouse's Newhouse Family History of 1914 was incorrect. In his book, John Richey Newhouse stated that Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was the father of the Loudoun County, Virginia, Newhouse family of the 1770s and thus the forbearer of all Newhouse descendants documented in that book. Instead, the argument here is that the original Loudoun County ancestor of all the Newhouse descendants mentioned in the Newhouse Family History of 1914 was not Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) but actually a David Newhouse, who records show actually lived in Loudoun County at that time.

In John Newhouse's will, his oldest son, is named Antony. This makes John Newhouse most likely the father of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63), who lived as an adult in Germantown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Given all the information in the will, it appears that John's oldest son Antony was at least 30 years old or older in 1754, at the time the John Newhouse will was recorded. And probably at least 35 or 40 years old in 1754. This would put Antony's birth at 1724 or earlier. Anthony Newhouse of Germantown (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) started his own family in 1743. But the actual birth date of the Anthony Newhouse of Germantown is unknown.

According to John Richey Newhouse's 1914 history of "The Newhouse Family", a resident of Loudoun County, Virginia, named Anthony Newhouse was born about 1740. At first glance, it does not seem likely that an Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) of Loudoun County could be the same as John Newhouse's son Antony, but it's possible that they really were the same person, perhaps born somewhat earlier, like around 1730. However, other than John Richey Newhouse's genealogy, there is no direct evidence that anyone by the name of Anthony Newhouse lived in Loudoun County, Virginia, in the 1750-1780 timeframe. But there are records of a David Newhouse who paid taxes in Loudoun County, Virginia, during that time.

The evidence for a connection between the Loudoun County Newhouse, be it Anthony or David, and John Newhouse's son Antony, the Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown, lies first in the chance meeting of two Newhouse cousins in the 1820s in Indiana. One cousin is known to be a descendant of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown, and the other cousin is known to be a descendant of the Loudoun County Newhouse family. Additionally, in early 2006, direct descendants of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown and direct descendants of the Loudoun County Newhouse family completed DNA testing of their Y chromosome markings to trace their paternal lineage. The Newhouse descendants on both sides matched sufficiently to prove their recent common ancestry -- a 71% likelihood within the last 8

generations and a near certainty within the last 12 generations or so. Given the documented evidence, it appears most likely that common ancestor would be seven generations back in the person of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown.

The will of Mary Newhouse, the wife of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown, does not mention an Anthony as a son, but it does mention a son named David, as well as three other sons named Jacob, Isaac and Jonathan. It appears likely then that this David Newhouse moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, and begot the Loudoun County Newhouse family and its subsequent lineage. There are no records in Pennsylvania showing a David Newhouse as an adult during David's adult years, but a David Newhouse did live and pay taxes in Loudoun County, Virginia, during that timeframe. There is also absolute proof that two of his brothers Isaac and Jonathan both did move to neighboring areas in Virginia and raise their families there. There are only records of a Jacob Newhouse still living in and around Philadelphia during the adult years of the Newhouse sons named Jacob, David, Isaac and Jonathan. This appears to indicate that the eldest son Jacob remained in Pennsylvania, probably to care for his mother and inherit the remains of his father's property, while the other sons David, Isaac and Jonathan all struck out on their own and moved to Virginia. And, it is believed here that this Loudoun County David Newhouse was most likely the son David born around 1745 to Anthony Newhouse of Germantown and his wife Mary.

As a result, this genealogy file follows the idea that David Newhouse of Loudoun County was born in Philadelphia around 1745 to Anthony and Mary Newhouse of Germantown, and as an adult, moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he fathered the Loudoun County Newhouse family in the 1770s.

There's one potential hitch in this theory. Anthony Newhouse of Germantown had a half brother named John Newhouse. He's mentioned in the will of his father John Newhouse (?-1756), who was discussed above. There are some records of a John Newhouse in the 1750s in the Bedford County area of Pennsylvania that may point to this half brother John Newhouse. There's a record of a letter from the papers of Colonel Bouquet from General John Forbes' 1758 British expedition across Pennsylvania to take what became Fort Pitt from the French that mentions John Newhouse: it happened that a John Newhouse rejoined the Forbes expedition in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, after having deserted earlier. The letter appears to have been written from Fort Loudoun, Pennsylvania. A John Newhouse was also later reported as killed in action months later in October during the Forbes expedition.

Genetically, and in line with the DNA test results, it's just as likely that a John Newhouse such as this could be the father of David Newhouse of Loudoun County, Virginia, and thus the ancestor for the Loudoun County Newhouse family.

Or, possibly instead, this John Newhouse fathered a son named Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780), who moved to Loudoun County, had a family there from 1767-1777, and joined the Virginia State Navy during the Revolution and died in service just as stated in the John Richey Newhouse genealogy. There are no records of such, but after all, the Virginia Navy seaman Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) obviously had parents and hometown roots somewhere. Most likely in Virginia. Even though there's no documented evidence of such, those roots could have been Loudoun County, Virginia, as well as any other location in Virginia.

If either one of these cases is true, that would make the most recent common ancestor for the Newhouse cousins, who recently had their DNA tested, John Newhouse (?-1756). He's the father of the papermaker Anthony Newhouse and his half-brother John Newhouse of Germantown, and that would be John Newhouse (?-1756) who wrote the will in 1754.

The lack of documented evidence for either a John Newhouse or Anthony Newhouse in Loudoun County, Virginia, may actually enhance this notion. At that time, Loudoun County, Virginia, was very remote country and very much the frontier. Certainly many undocumented families lived in this area at that time and there are no surviving records to prove or disprove their existence. But given the documented evidence that does exist, the John Newhouse possibility appears to be slim at best, and the possible connection between David Newhouse in the Philadelphia will of Mary Newhouse and the David Newhouse in Loudoun County appears to fit too well for simple coincidence. So this lineage sticks with the idea that the David Newhouse recorded in Loudoun County at that time was in fact born in Philadelphia to Anthony and Mary Newhouse and moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, where he fathered the Loudoun County Newhouse family in the 1770s.

The cousins who John Richey Newhouse stated that met in 1825 in Flat Rock, Indiana were Anthony Newhouse of a later generation (1772-1851) and a James Newhouse, a Baptist minister. The Newhouse Family History of 1914 indicates this was a minister named John Newhouse rather than James Newhouse, but James was the Baptist minister in Flat Rock at the time and James did have a brother named John who may have been in Flat Rock at the same time. This suggests some minor confusion of details in the story passed down from Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) to John Richey Newhouse, the author of the Newhouse Family History of 1914. Upon meeting each other, Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) and James Newhouse determined that they were in fact actually "full cousins".

At this vantage point in time, it seems most likely that the phrase "full cousins" means first cousins. If so, that necessarily makes Anthony Newhouse of Germantown the common grandfather of these full cousins, and would rule out the possibility that the Loudoun County Newhouses were instead grandchildren of the half brother of Anthony Newhouse of Germantown, which would have been the John already discussed. If this John Newhouse was David's father, that would make the 1825 Flat Rock, Indiana, meeting a meeting of 2nd cousins.

Restated, this lineage focuses on Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown, Pennsylvania, but also suggests that John Newhouse (?-1756) and the elderly Anthon Neuhaus (1660-1756) were the father and grandfather of Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown. Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown had four sons, one being David Newhouse, who went to Loudoun County, Virginia, and another being Isaac Newhouse, who begot James Newhouse, the Baptist minister, who went to Flat Rock, Indiana. This lineage states that David Newhouse fathered the family of four sons and one daughter Eura Newhouse in Loudoun County, Virginia. The four sons included the Anthony Newhouse (1772-1851) who met James Newhouse, the Baptist minister in Indiana. So the David Newhouse of Loudoun County, Virginia, begot the Newhouse lineage described in the "Newhouse Family History" of 1914.

Consequently, this lineage requires that the most prominent premise of John Richey Newhouse's Newhouse Family History of 1914 was incorrect and that Anthony Newhouse (1740-1780) was not the forbearer of all Newhouse descendants in his book. Instead, the original Loudoun County ancestor of all the Newhouse descendants mentioned in the Newhouse Family History of 1914 was actually a David Newhouse of Loudoun County. And, the name of Anthony Newhouse, passed down to John Richey Newhouse as the forbearer of the Newhouses mentioned in John's "Newhouse Family History" of 1912, was really a reference to David's father, Anthony Newhouse (b. 1700/1725 & d. 1762/63) of Germantown. It is assumed that over time, John Richey Newhouse confused the name of his great grandfather David Newhouse with that of his grandfather Anthony and that of his great, great grandfather, also named Anthony.

Given the basic premise stated here, it also follows that the Revolutionary War records of a Virginia seaman named Anthony Newhouse, who died in service of the Virginia State Navy in 1780, refers to an Anthony Newhouse that has no known connection to this family. And while there are no known records to support it, it may be that David Newhouse of Loudoun County, Virginia, also served in the Revolution. This idea is based on the assumption of an oral family tradition of a Revolutionary role by his great grandfather that led to the John Richey Newhouse contention that his great grandfather served in the Revolution. John Richey Newhouse presumed that the seaman Anthony Newhouse was his great grandfather, but his book did not provide any proof connecting the seaman Anthony Newhouse to Loudoun County, Virginia, and to the Newhouse family that descended from there.

A currently living cousin, Verne Frederick Newhouse has shared a copy of a letter dated July 15, 1912 that was sent to John Richey Newhouse by Verne's grandfather, John Lafayette Newhouse, who was an attorney at the time John Richey Newhouse published his final Newhouse Family History two years later in July of 1914. In the letter, it's clear there was no existing evidence tying the Virginia State Navy seaman Anthony Newhouse to the Loudoun County Newhouse family. John Lafayette Newhouse tells John Richey Newhouse that he's willing to go to Virginia to find proof that the seaman Anthony Newhouse was their common ancestor if some of his basic expenses were shared. There's no indication that John Lafayette Newhouse ever made that trip nor any indication that such proof was ever found. Still, two years later, John Richey Newhouse published his family history and stated as fact the claimed connection to seaman Anthony Newhouse without providing any real substantiation in the published work. Unfortunately, the uncertainty expressed in this letter casts further doubt on the most basic premise in his book. However, that stated, the remainder of John Richey Newhouse's book

accurately documented later Newhouse generations and has proven to be a reliable and valuable resource for all affected Newhouse descendants.

Additional notes: That Anthon Neuhaus came from a German culture is self evident in the spelling of his name. "Neuhaus" is German or Deutsch for "Newhouse". Anthon Neuhaus was buried on the grounds of a Lutheran church. The Lutheran faith at that time derived solely from a German speaking culture.

A check of records in early Germany via the Mormon Church's online genealogy search engine shows the name Antony Neuhaus, and variations of the name such as Antonius and Anton, to be very common in German states from 1650-1750. Additionally, these Antony Neuhaus variations seem to come predominantly from the Kingdom of Prussia within German speaking areas of Europe. A similar search of records in early England did not show a single Anthony Newhouse, or anything resembling Anthony for all the Newhouse records searched. So, John Richey Newhouse's assertion that this Newhouse family's roots lay in England appears to be incorrect. Possibly, though, the English roots suggested come for the undocumented maternal side.

More About Anton Neuhaus:

Burial: 24 Aug 1756, Trappe, Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Cause of Death: Unknown

Child of Anton Neuhaus is:

- 64 i. John Newhouse, born Abt. 1685 in Germany; died Bef. 31 Aug 1756 in Providence Township, near Trappe, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Agness; married (2) Magdalen; married (3) Anna Margaretha.

224. Johann Conrad Diefenbach, born 1659 in Germany; died Oct 1738 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **448. Johann Conrad Diefenbach** and **449. Anna**. He married **225. Maria Barbara Christler** 25 Dec 1702 in Weisloch, Germany.

225. Maria Barbara Christler, born Unknown; died Unknown. She was the daughter of **450. Hans Jakob Christler** and **451. Mrs. Christler**.

More About Johann Diefenbach and Maria Christler:

Marriage: 25 Dec 1702, Weisloch, Germany

Children of Johann Diefenbach and Maria Christler are:

- i. John Ludwig Dieffenbach, born 10 Sep 1704.
- ii. Maria Elizabeth Dieffenbach, born 08 Jul 1705; married Man named Ernst; born Unknown.
- iii. Anna Elizabeth Dieffenbach, born 05 Aug 1708.
- 112 iv. Johann Adam Dieffenbach, born 1711 in New York, probably in Schoharie Valley; died 1777 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; married Maria Sybilla Kobel 13 Aug 1734 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania.
- v. Anna Dorothea Dieffenbach, born 27 Jul 1714; married John Haag; born Unknown.

226. Jacob Kobel, born 1682 in Hoffenheim, Germany; died Aug 1731 in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **452. Johann Georg Kobel** and **453. Frau Kobel**. He married **227. Anna Maria** 1710.

227. Anna Maria, born 1684 in Germany; died 1774 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

More About Jacob Kobel and Anna Maria:

Marriage: 1710

Children of Jacob Kobel and Anna Maria are:

- i. son Kobel, born 1709; died 1710 in enroute by ship to America.
- 113 ii. Maria Sybilla Kobel, born 1711 in East Camp, Livingston Manor, Albany County, New York; died 24 Feb 1807 in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania; married Johann Adam Dieffenbach 13 Aug 1734 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania.
- iii. Maria Barbara Kobel, born Aft. 1712.

- iv. Johann Heinrich Kobel, born 20 Jul 1712 in Hunterstown Camp, Livingston Manor, New York; died Aft. 15 Nov 1755 in Kobel massacre prob. in Bethel Township, PA; married possibly Maria Salome Hoffman Unknown; born Unknown; died 16 Nov 1755 in Kobel massacre at Bethel Township, PA.

More About Johann Kobel and possibly Hoffman:
Marriage: Unknown

- v. Johannes Kobel, born Aft. 1713.
- vi. Maria Engel Kobel, born Aft. 1714.
- vii. Anna Catharine Elizabeth Kobel, born Aft. 1716.
- viii. Maria Catharina Kobel, born Abt. 1719.
- ix. Frederick Gottfried Kobel, born Aft. 1720.
- x. Jacob Nicholas Kobel, born Abt. 1725.

238. Leonard Spar, born 16 May 1692 in Germany; died 18 Feb 1770 in near Norristown, Pennsylvania. He married **239. Elizabeth**.

239. Elizabeth, born 1694; died 05 Oct 1776 in near Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Leonard Spar:

The following text is taken from the book entitled "The SPARE Family: Leonard Spare and His Descendants" authored by The Spare Family Association and printed in 1931 by The Norristown Press.

"Among the pioneer settlers in the central part of what is now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, was Leonard Spare, who was the progenitor of the Spare family of southeastern Pennsylvania.

"Some forty years after the founding of Pennsylvania Leonard Spare made his home in what is now Worcester Township, though the township was not organized until 1734, ten or more years after Leonard Spare's arrival there. When he took up his abode there the locality usually was designated as part of the vaguely defined district called the Skippack region, but on some maps the present Worcester locality was called New Bristol. The region was twenty-five miles northwest of the city of Philadelphia of that time.

"No records have been found to show where Leonard Spare was born, nor precisely when he came to Pennsylvania. There is a family tradition that he was 30 years old when he came to America. The inscription on his tombstone shows he died February 18, 1770, aged 77 years, 9 months and 2 days. This indicates that he was born in 1692. According to the tradition, therefore, he immigrated into Pennsylvania about 1722.

"His signature as he wrote it in 1730 --- Länert Spär ---- suggests his Germanic origin in the use of the umlaut a, which in German is equivalent to ae. The name Spär in German is pronounced precisely like Spare in English.

"From the fact that he was early identified with the founding of a German Reformed congregation, it may be inferred that Leonard Spare came either from the Palatinate or from Switzerland. The great majority of the German immigrants in the second quarter of the eighteenth century were Palatinates, and among them, as well as the Swiss, a large proportion adhered to the Reformed faith.

"The Upper Palatinate comprised the present Bavarian districts of Upper Palatinate and Regensburg, and the Lower Palatinate was an irregular territory on both sides of the Rhine, including the cities of Mainz, Worms, Heilbronn, Landau, Zweibrücken, Heidelberg, Mannheim and Speyer.

"First the Thirty-year War and then the wars carried on by France had in the seventeenth century devastated the fruitful Palatine country along the upper Rhine, known to the Germans as the Pfaltz. Religious aggressions at home and the alluring prospect of prosperity in the land of Penn induced large numbers of Palatinates to make the journey down the Rhine to Holland, there to embark on sailing ships to cross the Atlantic. The voyage, which, under favorable conditions, might be completed in a month, and might extend over four months or a longer period, was fraught with many perils. On every ship dozens and sometimes scores died from lack of proper food or from epidemic diseases. But the survivors were buoyed up by the knowledge that ever since the first German immigrants under Francis Daniel Pastorius had founded Germantown, in 1683, a year after Penn had established his province, the Germans, by industry and thrift habitual with them, were able in Pennsylvania

to acquire fertile farmlands and to rear families amidst an environment which seemed immeasurably better than that of Europe.

"Already in 1717 Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, had uttered warnings regarding the large German immigration which he believed menacing; and ten years later the Provincial Council directed that upon the arrival of every ship at Philadelphia bearing German immigrants all males above the age of 16 must subscribe to a declaration of allegiance to the English crown.

"Thus it is that from 1727 onward records have been preserved of the names of those who complied with this requirement, and in some instances also the ship lists containing the names of women and children still exist. But no such information is extant about immigrants prior to 1727, when Leonard Spare came to America.

"The extent of the German immigration may be judged from the fact that in 1727 the number of arrivals at Philadelphia was about 1200. It varied greatly from year to year, however, for in 1728 there were but 390. while in 1732 then number was 2168.

"Oscar Kuhns, in his book, "The German and Swiss Settlements of Pennsylvania," has estimated that up to 1727 the number of German and Swiss immigrants who had come to Pennsylvania was between 15,000 and 20,000.

"The earliest documentary evidence now known to exist regarding Leonard Spare in Pennsylvania comes down from the year 1728, when he signed an important paper as an official of the Skippack Reformed congregation and also bought 140 acres of land in Worcester Township.

"The land of which he became the owner is situated a mile and a half southwest of Center Point. Part thereof remained in the Spare family ownership until 1873. The occupant in 1931 was Elmer K. Bean. The site is northwest of the road from Fairview Village to Center Point, being approached by a road intersecting the first named highway north of Worcester Evangelical Church, the house on the farm being the first house on the left of the road. None of the buildings on the farm (1931) were there at the time of the Spare ownership.

"Leonard Spare bought the land from Anthony Morris, Jr., and Israel Pemberton, executors of the estate of Anthony Morris, Sr.

"The elder Morris, a well-to-do brewer and Quaker minister of Philadelphia, had acquired 558 acres in this vicinity from William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, by patent dated 20th Fifth Month, 1718. Anthony Morris, who died in 1721, owned much real estate in Pennsylvania. He served as a member of the Supreme Court, the Provincial Council and the Assembly, and was also Mayor of Philadelphia.

"The son Anthony, who was executor of the father's estate with Israel Pemberton, was one of fifteen children, the father having married four times. The son continued the brewing business and also was interested in iron industries at Colebrookdale and Dale Forges, Berks County, Pa., and Durham, Bucks County, Pa., as well as in New Jersey. He, too, held numerous public offices, among them those of alderman and Mayor of Philadelphia and member of Assembly.

"Israel Pemberton, the other executor of the elder Morris' estate, was also a Quaker and a member of Assembly, and he gained wealth as a merchant in Philadelphia.

"That Leonard Spare was an elder of the pioneer German Reformed congregation at Skippack within a few years after its establishment, is suggestive of his high standing in the community.

"As an elder he was one of the supporters of the Rev. John Philip Boehm in his controversy with the Rev. George Michael Weiss, the most violent phases of this controversy centering about the Skippack congregation.

"John Philip Boehm, who had been a schoolmaster in Germany, came to Pennsylvania about 1720 and made his home in Whitpain Township, which borders Worcester on the southeast. At that time there was no authorized clergyman of the Reformed faith in Pennsylvania. Being accustomed to assist in church services, as was required of schoolmasters in Germany at that time, Boehm began holding services of worship among the

German Reformed settlers of southeastern Pennsylvania, reading a sermon from a printed volume. He served thus without compensation from 1720 until 1725.

"Having come to regard him as their minister, the people who attended Boehm's services urged him to assume all the functions of a pastor ---- to baptize their children, perform marriages, conduct funerals and administer the communion. He hesitated for a time, for among the Reformed and Lutheran denominations much stress was laid upon valid ordination for the ministry. As there seemed to be little likelihood that a properly ordained minister would come to Pennsylvania for a long time, Boehm finally consented to take up the duties of the ministry.

"His first step was to prepare a church constitution and organize three congregations ---- the first of the denomination in Pennsylvania ---- one at Whitemarsh, in the lower part of the present Montgomery County at the Philadelphia line; one in the Skippack region, in central Montgomery County, and the other at Falkner Swamp, in upper Montgomery County. The congregations elected him their pastor, and he ministered regularly over a wide and sparsely settled territory where travel over primitive roads involved much hardship. All told in the three congregations Boehm noted there were only fifty men.

"With the Skippack congregation Leonard Spare identified himself and was chosen to be an elder. Services were held in the homes of members, so that, no doubt, the Spare home was at times the scene of the ministrations of John Philip Boehm.

"Affairs in the three congregations went smoothly enough for two years. In September, 1727, a party of 400 Palatinates landed at Philadelphia. They were under the leadership of the Rev. George Michael Weiss, then 27 years old, who had received the ordination of the Reformed church shortly before leaving Germany. Weiss was imbued with the ecclesiastical conception of the high powers conferred upon him by ordination, and he could not readily make allowance for altered circumstances prevailing in a country far distant from synods and theological schools. Immediately he asserted his determination to assume the pastorate of all Reformed congregations in Pennsylvania, since he was the only ordained Reformed clergyman in the province. He warned the people against Boehm and declared Boehm's religious work illegal.

"On October 19 Weiss preached in Skippack and availed himself of the opportunity to condemn Boehm. He gained adherents from among the members of Boehm's flock and proceeded to organize a rival congregation.

"By this time Boehm's followers at Skippack had begun to build a church. A site was bought in the south-eastern part of Lower Salford Township, the title being vested in the name of Jacob Reiff.

"Boehm was holding services on Sunday, March 10, 1728, at Reiff's home, when Weiss and some of his followers from Philadelphia appeared and ejected Boehm from the house. Reiff allied himself with Weiss, and thus, as he held title to the church site, the Weiss congregation gained control of the new church, Weiss dedicating it on June 22, 1729.

"Boehm retained his Whitemarsh and Falkner Swamp congregations, but at Skippack his party was in the minority. However, Boehm continued to hold services in homes. Weiss summoned Boehm to appear before him in Philadelphia for examination, but Boehm ignored the summons.

"In May, 1728, Boehm, accompanied by William Dewees, an elder of the Whitemarsh congregation, went to New York to consult the Dutch Reformed ministers there as to the best course to pursue in the controversy. They advised that application be made to the Classis of Amsterdam for Boehm's ordination.

"Consequently a full statement of the different phases of the dispute was prepared, and, in July, 1728, it was forwarded to the Classis of Amsterdam.

"The document bore the signatures of Boehm and sixteen elders of his congregations. While there is no question that Boehm wrote the statement, the signatures are those of the elders themselves. One of the signatures is that of Leonhard Sperr, which makes it clear that in the Skippack controversy Leonard Spare stood on the side of John Philip Boehm.

"Besides Leonard Spare the Skippack elders who signed were: John Meyer, Gabriel Schuler, Laurens Bingeman, Ulrich Stephen and John Lefevre.

"The Whitemarsh signers were: William Dewees, Isaac Dilbeck, Ludwig Knaus and John Rebenstock.

"Falkner Swamp was represented by George Philip Dotterer, Frederick Antes, Jacob Meyer, John Berkenbeil, Sebastian Reifsnnyder and George Klauer.

"The statement opens thus:

" 'We, the undersigned, elders of the Christian Reformed congregations at Falkner's Swamp, Schip Bach and Wit Marche, situated in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, under the crown of Great Britain, find ourselves, in the name of our congregations, under absolute compulsion and obligation, to have recourse to your reverend body, to lay before you the need and perplexity of ourselves and our congregations, and to entreat you to honor us with your Christian help by means of an ecclesiastical resolution, which will tend to our rest and the upbuilding of Reformed worship in this far-off region of the world.'

"Boehm's work and his dispute with Weiss are then reviewed. Regarding religious conditions in Pennsylvania, the following description is given, which may be quoted here as presenting a picture of the times of Leonard Spare:

" 'Our three congregations, which are yet small and poor, namely at Falkner Swamp, Schip Bach and Wit Marche, the largest of which consists of only twenty-four men, the second of about twenty, and the smallest of not more than fourteen, are spread out more than sixty English miles from each other and are distant full 170 miles from New York.

" 'Inasmuch as the so-called Quakers constitute the largest number of the civil magistrates among us, your reverend body cannot form any other opinion of us than that we are living among all sorts of errorists, as Independents, Puritans, Anabaptists, Newborn, Saturdayfolk, yea even the most horrible heretics, Socinians, Pietists, etc., among whom dreadful errors prevail; in- deed heinous blasphemies against our great God and Savior and their own exaltation over His Majesty; for they claim that they have essential divinity in themselves; that they cannot sin; that what they condemn or approve is God's own condemnation or approval. They believe that there is no other heaven or hell than what is here on earth; they even deny Divine Providence, and assert that nothing needs God's blessing, but that all products of the ground and all offspring of animals and of the human race come simply from nature, without any care on the part of God, and that prayer also is useless. Indeed, we do not know of any blasphemous opinion which has not its defenders among one class or other of those among whom we are dispersed.

" 'Good as the land is in which we live, equally sad and unfortunate is our condition respecting spiritual things, as you can easily see. It is for this reason that the simple-minded people are exposed to the greatest danger of contamination, and this all the more because most of them are inexperienced and poor, living great distances from each other. Therefore we felt ourselves all the more under obligation without delay to set up a pure religious worship and to maintain it by every agency possible, in accordance with the Word of God; in order that neither we nor our children nor so many simple-minded souls in whom there is still a longing for the true doctrine of the Holy Gospel may be lost forever in this soul-destroying whirlpool of apostasy; but that they should work out each other's salvation.'

"Confession is then made that by urging Boehm to become their minister a 'great misstep' had been committed, but Classis was asked to overlook this and to effect an adjustment.

"Meanwhile the controversy continued at Skippack. The Boehm party challenged Weiss to give proof of his ordination. He exhibited a Latin certificate from the Palatinate Consistory. The Skippack Germans could not read Latin, and they declared the certificate meant nothing to them. Thereupon Weiss sent to Heidelberg for a German copy of the certificate, which he finally received in 1728.

"The petition of Boehm and his elders reached Holland in November, 1728. Proceeding with typical Dutch deliberation, the Classis of Amsterdam decided on June 20, 1729, that the informal call which the Pennsylvania

settlers had tendered Boehm possessed the inherent elements of a legal call, and therefore the ministerial acts of Boehm should be considered valid. The Classis further suggested that one of the New York ministers confer ordination upon Boehm. The constitution which his congregations had adopted was approved.

"This information was forwarded to the New York ministers, and they transmitted it to Boehm by a special messenger, he receiving it on November 4, 1729. Naturally it was the occasion of great joy among Boehm's adherents and no doubt the household of Leonard Spare shared in this joy.

"Accompanied by Gabriel Schuler, of the Skippack congregation; Frederick Antes, of Falkner Swamp, and William Dewees, of Whitemarsh, Boehm repaired to New York, where they appeared before the New York ministers on November 18, 1729. By direction of the ministers, Boehm was ordained Sunday afternoon, November 23, in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.

"Weiss was present at the ordination. The day following a reconciliation was effected between Boehm and Weiss, the latter agreeing to give up the congregations at Skippack, Falkner Swamp and Whitemarsh to Boehm and Boehm agreeing that Weiss should minister to the congregations in Philadelphia and Germantown.

"Boehm's elders at once ratified the agreement, and on January 29, 1730, a communication of grateful acknowledgment was sent to Classis bearing the signatures of Boehm and eleven elders and deacons of his congregations ---- Hans Meyer, Gabriel Schuler, Leonard Spare and Lorentz Bingeman, of Skippack; Frederick Antes, Bastian Reifsnnyder and Hans Wolfmiller, of Falkner Swamp, and William Dewees, John Rebenstock, Isaac Dilbeek and Ludwig Knaus, of Whitemarsh. The letter closes by citing the needs of Boehm's congregations in these words:

" 'Now we need most urgently for each congregation a house of God, or a fixed place of assembly, and also a dwelling for our minister. To wander here and there, from one house or barn to another, is too troublesome and also detrimental to the divine service, because of the ignorance of some persons in whose houses it is held, nor can one person be expected to allow the services to be held always in his house. Of ourselves we are unable to begin, much less to carry out, even the least, because almost all of us are newcomers in this poverty-stricken land and are burdened with our own debts. For even the small amount which each member subscribed and promised for the support of the minister cannot be collected, although in the congregation at Falkner Swamp it amounts to only 8 pounds, 17sh, at Shipbach 5 pounds, 5sh, and at Weitmarsche 4 pounds --- in all only 18 pounds, 2sh. But with many even this remains unpaid because of poverty, so that he (the minister), like all of us, must patiently support himself by the labor of his hands. With this paltry contribution he is not even able to hire a servant to do his work, that he might better attend to the duties of his office only.'

"The original of this letter, in German, is in the archives of the Classis of Amsterdam. Here Leonard Spare's name is written "Lanert Spar." (each a is unlauted) The original of the petition of 1728, of which Leonard Spare was one of the signers, has disappeared, but there is a Dutch translation of it in the records of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City. Both of these documents are given in full in the Rev. Dr. William J. Hinke's book, "Life and Letters of the Rev. John Philip Boehm."

"Notwithstanding the reconciliation, Weiss' followers refused to permit the announcement thereof to be read at the church services at Skippack, and they sent protests against Boehm's ordination to the Classes of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. However, the Classis of Amsterdam confirmed the ordination.

"Weiss apparently yielded to his Skippack friends. Shortly thereafter he withdrew from the scene of conflict, and, with Jacob Reiff, set out, in 1730, for Holland and Germany to collect money for the Pennsylvania congregations. The outcome of this collecting tour constitutes an unpleasant chapter in the early religious history of Pennsylvania.

"Weiss returned to America in 1731, and took a charge in Schoharie County, New York. In 1732 Reiff returned. But the Pennsylvania congregations failed to receive the proceeds of the collecting tour, though it was known some funds had been given. Reiff had had charge of the money and had invested it in merchandise, ostensibly to gain a profit through the shipment to America. Neither the profit nor the principal was in sight, however. Litigation followed in Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Reformed people were so dissatisfied with the Weiss management that they asked Weiss' old foe, John Philip Boehm, to become their pastor. He accepted the call.

"The Skippack congregation refused to have Boehm as pastor. He still had some adherents there. In 1735 Boehm and two of his elders, Gabriel Schuler and Ulrich Stephen, bought a tract of 150 acres in Lower Salford Township, several miles north of the first Skippack Church, in what is now Harleysville, with the intention of founding a church there. Services were held in a dwelling on this tract until December, 1745, but no church was built, and the congregation dwindled. After the transfer to this site Leonard Spare's name is no longer mentioned in connection with Boehm's congregation.

"Perhaps Leonard Spare realized the harm due to such religious controversies, and perhaps he now attended worship at the original Skippack Church, on the Reiff farm, though his name does not appear in the documents available regarding that congregation. His interest in this church is suggested by the fact that he was one of nine signers of a petition presented to court in Philadelphia on September 6, 1736, asking that a road be opened from Isaac Kline's tavern, where Harleysville now is, to Felix Guth's mill, in Skippack. This road was needed, the petitioners asserted, both to afford access to the mill and to accommodate people going to the Skippack Church. The signers, besides Leonard Spare, were Felix Guth, Heinrich Huber, James Been, Peter Peisen, George Merckli, Gabriel Schuler, Hans Wenner and Hans Reiff. The court rejected the petition on the ground that the proposed road would be at a distance of seventy-five perches from the church and the existing Morris road would suffice for the church people.

"Schuler and Stephen in 1742 sold their interest in the Lower Salford church site to Boehm, and three years later, when it was evident that the church could not be maintained, Boehm sold the property, though he held occasional services in the neighborhood until 1747.

"By this time the Old Goshenhoppen Reformed congregation had been established a few miles to the west, and with this congregation Gabriel Schuler identified himself. A pulpit which he made is still in possession of this congregation, though not used in the services. Gabriel Schuler, who was a prosperous innkeeper, lived, it is said, to the age of 109 years, and on his 100th birthday anniversary he demonstrated his vigor by cutting down a large tree.

"The original Skippack congregation did not outlive Boehm's congregation. After Weiss' departure John Peter Miller was pastor in Philadelphia, Germantown and Skippack for a year. Then he went to the New Goshenhoppen charge, and afterward to Tulpehocken, Pa. There he became a convert of the Seventh-Day Baptist Community at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa., and eventually was made superintendent of that remarkable community.

"The Rev. John Bartholomew Rieger, the Rev. John Henry Goetschy, and John William Straub, who was not ordained, ministered further to the Skippack congregation, Straub closing his services about 1741.

"The church building stood until 1760. Surrounding it was a burial ground, which successive owners of the land preserved until the middle of the nineteenth century, when a new owner removed the gravestones and added the burial ground to his farm.

"Perhaps the large incursion of Mennonites into the Skippack region had something to do with the decline of the Reformed church. Furthermore, the Old Goshenhoppen Church, to the west, and the Indian Creek Church, to the north, in Franconia Township, were at no great distance.

"The Rev. George Michael Weiss came back to Pennsylvania in 1746, and became pastor of the Old and New Goshenhoppen Churches, serving then until his death, in 1763.

"The Rev. John Philip Boehm founded a congregation at Blue Bell, near his home, in Whitpain Township, Montgomery County, Pa., and this church has since been known by the name of its founder. His busy labors among various congregations in southeastern Pennsylvania continued until his sudden death, in 1749.

"Leonard Spare outlived both these eminent pioneer pastors, and witnessed the founding of another Reformed congregation in the district where two predecessors had failed. This congregation was located in the township where Leonard Spare lived, and with it he and his family were identified, several generations being buried in its grounds. It is now known as Wentz's Church, and is situated on Skippack Pike, west of Center Point.

"The name of Wentz was given to the church because early members of that family who owned much land in Worcester Township had an important part in the inception of the congregation. Jacob Wentz and John Lefevre gave an acre each for a site for the "use of the high Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian congregation in the said Township of Worcester." Lefevre's wife is believed to have been of the Wentz family.

"One of the trustees taking title to the property, June 2, 1762, was Philip Spare, son of Leonard Spare. The other trustees were: Peter Wentz, Philip Wentz, Jacob Weber, Henry Conrad and Jacob Reiff.

"Work on the church was begun that year, and it was dedicated November 13, 1763. The building cost 250 pounds, or about \$678. Part of the funds needed to pay for the construction was raised by a lottery. The list of donations to the fund, which has been preserved, shows that Leonard Spare gave 5 pounds and his son Philip, 6 pounds.

'A school house was built adjoining the church in 1765, and a school was maintained by the congregation for many years.

"A description of the church in which Leonard Spare and his wife and scores of their descendants worshipped has been handed down. It was a stone structure, with a steep roof. Within were galleries and a high pulpit. The walls were ornamented with brilliant colors which those who attended services in the building always recalled in later years.

"A new church was built in 1851, and the present (1931) church in 1878.

"A report to Classis in 1765 shows that the Worcester congregation consisted then of twenty-seven families, while twelve children had been baptized that year, and thirty children attended the church school.

"Until 1772 the minister of the Germantown Reformed Church included the churches of Worcester and Whitpain in his charge. After being severed from Germantown, Worcester and Whitpain remained united until 1834, and at times Trappe and Hilltown also were in the charge. In the later years of the nineteenth century Keely's Church, Schwenksville, and the Towamencin Church formed a charge along with Wentz's.

"Leonard Spare helped to bring about the organization of Worcester Township, in 1734.

"On some maps prior to that date this territory was named New Bristol. There was a Bristol Township in Philadelphia County at that time, comprising the present Oak Lane region in the city of Philadelphia. In a petition dated 2d, First Month, 1733/4, presented to the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, the court was asked to erect a township comprising the 8000 acres "lying between the townships of North Wales [Gwynedd], Towamencin, Bebbler [Skipack], Providence, Norrington [Norriton] and Whitpain."

"The petition bore twenty-two signatures of residents of the district, including Leonard Spare and Stephanus Styer. The latter was the father of Jacob Styer, who married Christiana, daughter of Leonard Spare.

"Attached to the petition was a draft of the proposed township showing the tracts which the different residents owned. These documents are preserved in the City Hall, Philadelphia.

"It is interesting to note that, while Leonard Spare signed his name in German, as "Lanert Spar (with umlauts)", to the letter forwarded to Amsterdam in 1730, his signature to the township petition of 1734 is in well formed English script, being written "Leonard Sperr." The character of the handwriting suggests that the writer possessed rather more than the usual culture of that period.

"The court complied with the petition and constituted the township, giving it the name of Worcester.

"Another petition, still in existence and bearing the names of "Linart Spaar" and "Stephanus Steyer" was presented to court in 1734, in protest against the proposed opening of a road "that is likely to go through our township." The petitioners averred "we think it needless and very troublesome to our township," as the Morris

road was already in use and the proposed new road was only a mile and a quarter from "the Great road of Skipak," and followed the same course as that road.

"He left no will, and letters of administration were granted in Philadelphia February 24, 1770, to his son, Philip Spare, and his son-in-law, Jacob Styer."

More About Leonard Spar:

Naturalization: 11 Apr 1763, In accordance with the laws of the British Parliament and the Assembly of Pennsylvania, at a session of court held in Philadelphia, Chief Justice William Allen and Judge William Coleman being on the bench.

Residence: Worcester Township, Pennsylvania

Child of Leonard Spar and Elizabeth is:

- 119 i. Margretha Spare, born Unknown; died Aft. 1803; married Martin Neubecker Unknown.

240. James Armstrong, born 1695; died 1745.

Children of James Armstrong are:

- 120 i. Joseph Armstrong, born 1711 in County Fermanaugh, Ireland; died Bef. 20 Jan 1761 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; married Jennet Stewart Unknown.
ii. John Armstrong, born Abt. 1716 in Brookboro, County Fermanaugh, Ireland; died 09 Mar 1793 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; married Rebecca Lyon; born 02 May 1719 in Enniskillen, Ireland; died 16 Nov 1797 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Notes for John Armstrong:

General John Armstrong commanded the Kittaning expedition, Armstrong County, 1756, during the French & Indians War. He commanded the Pennsylvania troops at Fort du Quesne. He was a Brigadier General in the Continental Army during the Revolution on Feb. 29, 1776, and a Major General in the Pennsylvania Militia on June 5, 1777. He was also a member of the Continental Congress 1778-1780 and again in 1787-1788.

Generation No. 9

448. Johann Conrad Diefenbach, born Abt. 1634 in Germany; died Unknown in Germany. He was the son of **896. Martin Diefenbach** and **897. Maria Rubesamen**. He married **449. Anna** Unknown.

449. Anna, born Abt. 1630 in Germany; died Bet. 1713 - 1716 in Schoharie, New York.

More About Johann Diefenbach and Anna:

Marriage: Unknown

Child of Johann Diefenbach and Anna is:

- 224 i. Johann Conrad Diefenbach, born 1659 in Germany; died Oct 1738 in Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania; married (2) Maria Barbara Christler 25 Dec 1702 in Weisloch, Germany.

450. Hans Jakob Christler, born Unknown; died Unknown in Siebenthal, Canton Berne, Switzerland. He married **451. Mrs. Christler** Unknown.

451. Mrs. Christler, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Hans Jakob Christler:

Residence: Siebenthal, Canton Berne, Switzerland

More About Hans Christler and Mrs. Christler:

Marriage: Unknown

Child of Hans Christler and Mrs. Christler is:

- 225 i. Maria Barbara Christler, born Unknown; died Unknown; married Johann Conrad Diefenbach 25 Dec 1702 in Weisloch, Germany.

452. Johann Georg Kobel, born 1655 in Nordlingen, Germany; died May 1713 in Hoffenheim, Germany. He was the son of **904. Nicholas Kobel** and **905. Frau Kobel**. He married **453. Frau Kobel** 1672 in Hoffenheim, Germany.

453. Frau Kobel, born Unknown; died Abt. 1700 in Hoffenheim, Germany.

More About Johann Kobel and Frau Kobel:

Marriage: 1672, Hoffenheim, Germany

Children of Johann Kobel and Frau Kobel are:

- 226 i. Paul Kobel, born Abt. 1674.
ii. Jacob Kobel, born 1682 in Hoffenheim, Germany; died Aug 1731 in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania; married Anna Maria 1710.
iii. Johann Georg Kobel, born 1690.
iv. Johann Martin Kobel, born 1693.
v. Christoph Kobel, born 1697.
vi. Philip Kobel, born Unknown.
vii. Peter Kobel, born Unknown.
viii. Friedrich Kobel, born Unknown.

Generation No. 10

896. Martin Diefenbach, born Abt. 1605; died 1675. He was the son of **1792. Michael Diefenbach** and **1793. Eila**. He married **897. Maria Rubesamen** Abt. 1629.

897. Maria Rubesamen, born Unknown.

Notes for Martin Diefenbach:

Martin Diefenbach was Lutheran by faith. He was a forester at Marburg 1630-1637. From 1643 to 1645 he was Mayor of Nordeck. And he was Burger at Marburg after 1645.

More About Martin Diefenbach:

Comment 1: Forester at Marburg 1630-1637.

Comment 2: Mayor of Nordeck 1643-1645.

Comment 3: Burger at Marburg after 1645.

Ethnicity/Relig.: Lutheran

Occupation: Forester, Mayor & Burger

Residence: Marburg, Germany

More About Martin Diefenbach and Maria Rubesamen:

Marriage: Abt. 1629

Children of Martin Diefenbach and Maria Rubesamen are:

- 448 i. Wulf Heinrich Diefenbach, born 1630.
ii. Elizabeth Diefenbach, born 1631.
iii. Johann Conrad Diefenbach, born Abt. 1634 in Germany; died Unknown in Germany; married Anna Unknown.
iv. Johannes Diefenbach, born 1635.
v. Michael Diefenbach, born 1636.
vi. Johann Heinrich Diefenbach, born 1638.

904. Nicholas Kobel, born 28 Feb 1627/28 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1655 in probably Hoffenheim, Germany. He was the son of **1808. Johann Georg Kobel** and **1809. Sybilla Schweikner**. He married **905. Frau Kobel**.

905. Frau Kobel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

Child of Nicholas Kobel and Frau Kobel is:

- 452 i. Johann Georg Kobel, born 1655 in Nordlingen, Germany; died May 1713 in Hoffenheim, Germany; married Frau Kobel 1672 in Hoffenheim, Germany.

Generation No. 11

1792. Michael Diefenbach, born Abt. 1560; died Abt. 1613. He married **1793. Eila** Abt. 1590.

1793. Eila, born Unknown; died Bef. 1630.

Notes for Michael Diefenbach:

Michael Diefenbach was a court recorder from 1596-1610 in Schweinsberg. He was a resident of Elnhausen and Oberweimar, Germany.

More About Michael Diefenbach:

Occupation: Court recorder, 1596-1610, Schweinsberg

Residence: Elnhausen and Oberweimar, Germany

More About Michael Diefenbach and Eila:

Marriage: Abt. 1590

Children of Michael Diefenbach and Eila are:

- i. Wolfgang Diefenbach, born Abt. 1593; died Abt. 1647.
- ii. Nicholas Diefenbach, born Abt. 1598.

More About Nicholas Diefenbach:

Ethnicity/Relig.: Lutheran

Occupation: Lutheran minister

Residence: Darmstadt, Germany

- 896 iii. Martin Diefenbach, born Abt. 1605; died 1675; married (1) Maria Rubesamen Abt. 1629; married (2) Barbara Katherina Romershausen Dec 1638.
- iv. Wiegand Diefenbach, born Abt. 1606; died Abt. 1689.
 - v. Andreas Diefenbach, born Abt. 1608; died Abt. 1681.
 - vi. Johann Michael Diefenbach, born 1610.

1808. Johann Georg Kobel, born Abt. 1604 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1628 in Nordlingen, Germany. He was the son of **3616. Nickolas Kobel** and **3617. Brigette Braun**. He married **1809. Sybilla Schweikner** 11 Nov 1627 in Nordlingen, Germany.

1809. Sybilla Schweikner, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Johann Kobel and Sybilla Schweikner:

Marriage: 11 Nov 1627, Nordlingen, Germany

Child of Johann Kobel and Sybilla Schweikner is:

- 904 i. Nicholas Kobel, born 28 Feb 1627/28 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1655 in probably Hoffenheim, Germany; married Frau Kobel.

Generation No. 12

3616. Nickolas Kobel, born Abt. 1560 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1615. He was the son of **7232. Claus Kobel** and **7233. Magdalena**. He married **3617. Brigette Braun** Nov 1602 in Nordlingen, Germany.

3617. Brigette Braun, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1615.

More About Nickolas Kobel and Brigette Braun:

Marriage: Nov 1602, Nordlingen, Germany

Children of Nickolas Kobel and Brigette Braun are:

- i. Jorg Kobel, born Abt. 1603 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Unknown; married Margaretha; born Unknown; died Unknown.
- 1808 ii. Johann Georg Kobel, born Abt. 1604 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1628 in Nordlingen, Germany; married Sybilla Schweikner 11 Nov 1627 in Nordlingen, Germany.
- iii. Casper Kobel, born Abt. 1612 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Unknown; married Justina Mollen; born Unknown; died Unknown.
- iv. Kilian Kobel, born Abt. 1615 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Unknown; married Salome Jaller; born Unknown; died Unknown.

Generation No. 13

7232. Claus Kobel, born Abt. 1520 in Nordlingen, Germany; died 1564 in Nordlingen, Germany. He was the son of **14464. Leonard Kobel** and **14465. Anna Reyschlag**. He married **7233. Magdalena**.

7233. Magdalena, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany.

Children of Claus Kobel and Magdalena are:

- 3616 i. Nickolas Kobel, born Abt. 1560 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1615; married Brigette Braun Nov 1602 in Nordlingen, Germany.
- ii. Ludwig Kobel, born Abt. 1565 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; married Margaretha Kalchschmidt; born Unknown; died Unknown.
- iii. Anna Maria Kobel, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; died 1612 in Nordlingen, Germany.
- iv. Eronimus Kobel, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1585 in Nordlingen, Germany; married Catharina; born Unknown; died Unknown.

Generation No. 14

14464. Leonard Kobel, born Abt. 1490 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1522. He was the son of **28928. Michael Kobel** and **28929. Mrs. Kobel**. He married **14465. Anna Reyschlag** Unknown.

14465. Anna Reyschlag, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; died Unknown.

More About Leonard Kobel and Anna Reyschlag:

Marriage: Unknown

Child of Leonard Kobel and Anna Reyschlag is:

- 7232 i. Claus Kobel, born Abt. 1520 in Nordlingen, Germany; died 1564 in Nordlingen, Germany; married Magdalena.

Generation No. 15

28928. Michael Kobel, born Abt. 1460 in Bopfinger, Germany; died Abt. 1517 in Nordlingen, Germany. He was the son of **57856. Hans Kobel** and **57857. Margaretha**. He married **28929. Mrs. Kobel**.

28929. Mrs. Kobel, born Unknown; died 1515 in Nordlingen, Germany.

Children of Michael Kobel and Mrs. Kobel are:

- 14464 i. Leonard Kobel, born Abt. 1490 in Nordlingen, Germany; died Aft. 1522; married Anna Reyschlag Unknown.
- ii. Michael Kobel, born Abt. 1515; died Unknown.
- iii. Bartholomaus Kobel, born Unknown; died Aft. 1528 in probably Nordlingen, Germany.

Generation No. 16

57856. Hans Kobel, born Abt. 1438 in Ulm, Germany; died Aft. 1478 in probably Oberdorf, Germany. He was the son of **115712. Bartholomaus Kobel** and **115713. Frau Kobel**. He married **57857. Margaretha**.

57857. Margaretha, born Unknown in Nordlingen, Germany; died 1512 in Oberdorf, Germany.

More About Hans Kobel:
Residence: Bopfinger, Germany

Children of Hans Kobel and Margaretha are:

- 28928 i. Michael Kobel, born Abt. 1460 in Bopfinger, Germany; died Abt. 1517 in Nordlingen, Germany; married Mrs. Kobel.
- ii. Johannes Kobel, born Unknown; died Abt. 1545 in probably Nordlingen, Germany.

Generation No. 17

115712. Bartholomaus Kobel, born Abt. 1415 in Ulm, Germany; died Aft. 1484. He was the son of **231424. Albrecht Kobel** and **231425. Frau Kobel**. He married **115713. Frau Kobel** Unknown.

115713. Frau Kobel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Bartholomaus Kobel and Frau Kobel:
Marriage: Unknown

Children of Bartholomaus Kobel and Frau Kobel are:

- 57856 i. Hans Kobel, born Abt. 1438 in Ulm, Germany; died Aft. 1478 in probably Oberdurf, Germany; married Margaretha.
- ii. Erhard Kobel, born Abt. 1445; died Aft. 1493 in probably Donauworth, Germany.
- iii. Elisabeth Kobel, born Unknown; died Aft. 1521; married Mr. Herse; born Unknown; died Unknown.

Generation No. 18

231424. Albrecht Kobel, born Abt. 1385 in Wenger near Jungfrau Mt., Switzerland; died 1440 in Ulm, Germany. He married **231425. Frau Kobel** Unknown.

231425. Frau Kobel, born Unknown; died Unknown.

More About Albrecht Kobel and Frau Kobel:
Marriage: Unknown

Children of Albrecht Kobel and Frau Kobel are:

- 115712 i. Bartholomaus Kobel, born Abt. 1415 in Ulm, Germany; died Aft. 1484; married Frau Kobel Unknown.
- ii. Johannes Kobel, born Abt. 1425.