

THE ANCESTRY OF
JOHN HARMON STULTZ

1779 – 1865

In his "Dictionary of German Names" author Hans Bahlow gives the name "Stoltz" the meaning of proud. A secondary version, "Stiltse" is said to mean pegleg or wooden leg. In 18th century American orthography there were many variant spellings; Stits, Stut, Stutts, Stuter, Slutz, Stolz, Stoltz (perhaps the original form, with an umlaut), Stoltze, Stotes, Stultz, to name a few. Sometimes it was confused with Schultz. Eventually the sons of John Harmon Stultz, 1779-1865, settled on Stults as the preferred spelling.

Sources are either stated in the text or cited in a parenthetical note beside the particular fact mentioned. As much as possible, evidence is stated which documents the facts claimed so that any future researcher can find the same evidence.

"The Memorial Record of Northwestern Indiana", Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago, 1896 or 1897 and the "History of Huntington County", Brant & Fuller, Chicago, 1887 profile the family of John Harmon and Catherine Ann Smith Stultz. He was born in North Carolina about 10 June 1779, the family legend states, and died in Clear Creek Township, Huntington County, Indiana in April, 1865. Catherine probably was born in Bedford County, Pa. about 1783 as a daughter of John and Mary Smith and listed as such in several Bedford Co. documents. They were married 3 June 1806 in Bedford by the visiting Rev. John King of the Upper West Conococheague Church in Mercersburg, Pa. They lived in Air, and Belfast Twps. in Bedford County; moved to Pike Twp., Stark Co. ca 1816; to Whitley Co. ca 1848, and to Huntington Co. in ca 1855, where she died in 1862 and he in 1865. Documents about his estate have not been researched.

They had eight sons and two daughters: John, born 1807; Samuel, born 1808 and died in Ohio in 1846; Polly (Mrs. Michael Holm), 1810-1891; Harmon, 1812-1888; George, 1815; David, 1817; Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Stahl), 1819-1888; Joseph, 1821; Jacob, 1824; and William, ca 1825-29. Those whose year of death is not shown died in the early 20th century. Joseph, Jacob and son Marion, Harmon, David, and William appear to have supplied accounts for the local histories of their parents and of Stultz origins.

Put together the oral traditions which became the family legend can be summarized as follows. A German landholder named George Harmon Stultz and wife Catherine had a son, George Harmon Stultz ca. 1727. She died and the father remarried. The son emigrated to colonial North Carolina as a minor between 1740 and 1745. He had two sons, George in 1777 and John Harmon in 1779, and died sometime after 1779, but served as a Revolutionary War soldier between 1779 and 1783, and then died or moved to Bedford County, Pa. where John Harmon, 1779-1865, married Catherine Ann Smith

in 1806 and later they moved to Ohio and Indiana. In the late 1900's, when a new Huntingdon County history including contributions from later generations of descendants was published, George Harmon's wife – still unnamed - was credited with repelling an Indian attack while overwintering in Virginia enroute from North Carolina to Pennsylvania by pouring hot oil, used for deep-frying doughnuts, on the attackers!

In his genealogy of George and Margaret Doleman Steele published in 1909 William H. Welfley cites William Stults as the source for the statement his grandparents were William Stultz, born ca 1752 and Elizabeth Steele, born ca 1761, daughter of George and Margaret Steele. William Stults provides no source for this claim. He did not know his grandparents and offered the information when he was about 75 years old or older. While we know from George Steele's will Elizabeth Steele was his daughter and not named in the will as then (ca1801) as having a husband, nor has a record of any appropriate William Stultz has been found.

In 1966 a greatgranddaughter of John Harmon's son Samuel, Mrs. Erma Cable Pearson, 1899-1985, aunt of the compiler's wife, prepared a pedigree chart in which she noted George Harmon as being from Lancaster County, Pa. before going to North Carolina. From other notes it was clear she was fuzzy about county boundaries so the chart was taken to mean a Pennsylvania origin.

With different descendants of John Harmon having different versions of the family tale, digging out what appears to be the underlying truth proved to be a long and complicated investigation. Each version was considered equally valid and for each, contemporary evidence was sought. After first getting genealogical evidence about John Harmon and his family from Pa., Ohio, and Indiana, the North Carolina ancestry was sought.

If no evidence to support one version was found, the next version was checked. No link to the Steele family has been found, except that Catherine Smith was married to John Harmon Stultz, 1779-1865, and her sister was married to George Steele's son Jacob.

The path of settlement was traced. Too often, leads put ancestors in Pennsylvania counties before the counties were settled or the areas even open to white settlement. In North Carolina some leads claimed settlement or birth in western areas long before anywhere west of the eastern coastal region was developed. And of course the quantity and quality of old records which could be consulted in the 21st century far exceeded that available to earlier, pre-internet generations of Stultz family genealogists who had made faulty assumptions. A few Internet individual entries may be accurate but perhaps most are not; virtually all are unsourced. Transcriptions of various records generally are accurate, although a Greene County, Pa. online 1800 census reference to a John Stults is a transcription error for a man whose different surname is correctly spelled on the handwritten version.

Like so many family stories recounted in 19th century genealogies, the Stultz family traditions turned out to be mostly untrue but with a germ of accuracy. It seems

there never was a George Harmon Stultz in colonial America. Rather the old practices in naming customs followed by ethnic German families were forgotten, and descendants forgot there were two Harmons, Senior and Junior, father and son, and instead confused the generations. As the citations below show, George (or Jurg) ca 1705 – 1766 was in 1744 the father of Herman/ Harmon (both names appear in George Stoltz's 1766 will and estate file); Harmon born in 1744 was the father of John Harmon, Jr. in 1779/80.

The George who died in 1766 undoubtedly had a “spiritual” first name, perhaps Johan. What we would think of as a middle name, George, was the “call” name by which he was known. At the time almost all Germans had a spiritual and a call name; children's names followed a pattern based upon their ancestry and birth order but the system was not understood by English origin settlers ever nor used by ethnic Germans much after 1825.

George migrated as an adult in 1738, probably with wife and two infants, but the Captains of the Palatine immigrant ships were required to only list male passengers over the age of 16. Both George and first wife Anna Maria and sons Heinrich and Philip would appear to have been born in some German state in Europe, but we do not know where. George's birth date has been calculated as about 1705 to 1710; Maria's as about 1710 to 1715. They were married sometime between 1725 and 1733. And George came to Philadelphia and lived out his life on the nearby frontier, ending up in the Blue Mountain area (near the Delaware Wind Gap)of Plainfield Township,(established in 1762) Northampton County, (separated from Bucks County in 1752) Pa.

He had a second wife, Elizabeth, but she was the widow Roth whom he married in 1758, her first husband having been killed by Indians north of the Blue Mountain. The mother of George's first five children named in his will, including Herman, was Europe-born Anna Maria who died before 1757, perhaps as early as 1748 following the birth of son Joh. George Steltz, born to George and Anna Maria on 23 April 1748 and baptized 21 July 1748 in the New Hanover Lutheran Church (German Church Records, 1729-1870, Family Tree Maker CD – 130), perhaps as late as 1757. Joh. George born in 1748 was not named in George's, ca 1705 – 1766, will so it is assumed the child died young.

After George's 1766 estate was settled and accounted for in 1769 his oldest son Heinrich certainly moved by the early 1770's to North Carolina from Pa. (with family appearing in records in both states) and his son, Philip, may have, There was a major wagon road linking north and south; the several families from Northampton County fleeing Indian troubles used that or went by ship.

Son Harmon, 1744-1816, in ca. 1774 married Maria Magdalena Unknown, ca 1748 to 1762 – 1823, perhaps in Northampton County. According to the published Pennsylvania State Archives, 3rd Series, Vol. XXVI, page 170 Harmon obtained a warrant for 70 acres in Northampton County on 3 May, 1774. They had Elizabeth in 1775 and George there in 1777. Maria had to be at least thirteen in 1775. She was still having children in the 1790's so let us say she would have been 45 by 1795, or born

about 1750. The 1800 census (NARA Microfilm Roll M32_36, page 867, Peters Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. in Herman Stultz household) shows her as over 45, or born ca 1755 at the latest.

From Northampton, Harmon and Maria followed his older brothers to Surry County, N.C. by wagon in June, 1778 where Harmon Junior was born in 1779. By 1781, however, Herman/ Harmon (both names shown in George`s estate file) appears in Cumberland Co., Pa where he is registered in the inactive militia. A Herman Stultz is included in a 1786 tax list for Washington Twp., where Waynesboro is located, Franklin County. With 3 males and 7 females Herman appears in the Franklin Co. censuses for 1790 and 1800, and with a smaller family in the 1810 Bedford County census. Widow Mary dies at a daughter`s house in 1823. But Harmon Junior and family had moved from Bedford County to Ohio, perhaps as early as ca. 1816 and on to Indiana around 1848.

Only two of Harmon Senior`s daughters are recorded with given names: Elizabeth and Sarah. Nothing further is known of Elizabeth. Sarah, who died in Whip`s Cove, Brush Creek Twp., Fulton Co., Pa.(formerly known as Bethel Twp. in Bedford, and Bethel Twp. in Fulton) in 1861, is known to have married John Winters, 1791-1872, probably ca. 1817. This leaves several females unaccounted for in the 1790 and 1800 Franklin Co., Pa. censuses; presumably daughters. Some of those numbered, however, may have died; been servants or bound children (county authorities sometimes auctioned off the care of orphans to the lowest bidder); or daughters forgotten by family tradition; or perhaps wife and daughter, if any, of a hired man. But we assume the two younger males numbered are the two sons of Harmon and Maria, George and John Harmon. And the females are Maria and daughters.

As the only George Stoltz listed among the Palatine immigrants arrived as an adult in 1738 it is unlikely that the family tale of birth ca 1727 in what became Germany and the story of a 1740-45 migration is correct. His German antecedents, however, have not been researched. A quick check of the online German telephone directory showed in 2004 just over 300 people named Stoltz scattered throughout Germany, with no particular concentration in any one area. And Pennsylvania colonial authorities tended to call any ethnic German a Palatine no matter which jurisdiction he was from.

What we do know is that the monumental 1934 work on " Pennsylvania German Pioneers" by Drs. R. B. Strassberger and W. J. Hinke listing Palatine immigrants to Colonial Philadelphia (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md reprint, 1975), Volume I, pages 238 & 242 George Stoltz is shown as arriving 25 October 1738 on the Ship Davy from Amsterdam but last from Cowes in England. He signed, in German script, the required oath to the government. A Simon Stoltz who also is listed as a Davy passenger did not sign. It is not known if he was related to George nor what became of Simon. Only a few of the 47 women aboard have been named; Anna Maria was not.

Known as the "Year of the Destroying Angel", 1738 saw relatively few passengers arrive. An article, "The Immigrants of 1738...." By Klaus Wust in Vol 40 of " The Report: The Journal of German History" is said the describe the ordeals faced by

immigrants in that year. In any year passengers, many of them refugees from wars or religious persecution in Europe, who could not afford their passage were sold by the vessel's captain into a period of indentured servitude. We do not know if George and/or Anna Maria were indentured for a period or not.

At any rate, the next record found is in "Pennsylvania German Church Records, Volume II", (Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1983). The baptismal registry of the New Hanover Lutheran Church in the Falkner Swamp area of then Philadelphia County (now in New Hanover Twp., Montgomery County, Pa.) for 8 July 1744 lists a Joh,(Johan) Herman Stolz, two months old son of George and unnamed wife; sponsors being Joh. Hermann Fischer and Margaretha. Then for 30 May 1746 it shows Anna Catharina Stoltz, born 24 March 1746 as the daughter of Jurg and Anna Maria Stoltz; sponsors being Jurg Zimmerman and wife Anna Catharina. No family relationship between any of the sponsors and George and Maria was found; probably they were friends from the same congregation. A son born to George and Maria in 1748 probably died.

William Penn and his sons refused to open any part of the colony granted to them until they had made a deal with the Indians allowing settlement. Of course, due to a cultural misunderstanding the Indians thought they were granting hunting rights to land, a free good, and the Penns thought they were buying title to land in fee simple. Thus the Indians resisted what they saw as encroachment and habitat depletion; some settlers fought to take and keep what they saw as rightful possession, but that is another story. Many of the peaceful Moravian and Lutheran settlers fled Northampton County for an unsettled part of North Carolina (the Moravian Tract surrounding now Winston-Salem) between the French and Indian War and the Revolution in what was called the "Carolina Fever".

But in 1738 what we in 2004 think of as Pennsylvania consisted of only a small settled area surrounding Philadelphia. There was Chester County in the extreme southeast. Philadelphia County was a narrow neighboring swath leading to the northwest, unsettled interior. Bucks County took in the whole northeast beginning just north of Philadelphia County, and Lancaster County to the west and southwest took in the rest of Pennsylvania. By 1752 Northampton County, with county seat at Easton, had been carved out of most of Bucks; Berks County took parts of what had theoretically belonged to Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster (much of this area would not be settled for another half-century). In addition, the originally very large Lancaster County had been carved into York and Cumberland Counties also, with much of the latter lying west and northwest of the area legally open to settlement. By 1776 many more counties had been established; Virginia still claimed portions of the southwest and the Connecticut Susquehannah Company claimed a swath across the north granted both to the Penns and Connecticut by the geographically unknowledgeable English king. Cumberland County now had Bedford County on its west. By 1784 Franklin County had been formed out of eastern Cumberland.

In 1738 George, Maria, and children may have stayed in Philadelphia City but we do not know. By mid-1774 they were in Hanover (now New Hanover) Township in the north of Philadelphia County (Montgomery County since 1784). To the north and east is Saucon Township in what was Bucks, then Northampton, and since 1812, Lehigh County. George Stoltz is next found in the records of St. Paul's Luthertan and Reformed Church (also called St. Paul's Blue Church) in Upper Saucon Township (in then Northampton, now Lehigh County) around 1758. On 8 September 1758 he was married to Anna Elizabeth Roth, widow of Jacob Roth, killed by Indians north of the Blue Mountains. Also listed is the birth of grandchildren: Anna Catherina ca 1758; Johann Jacob on 12 April 1760; and son George Jacob on 31 December 1760.

Transcripts of the Blue Church records, 1740-1892, are maintained at the Easton (Pa.) Area Public Library in a copy of a 1939 typescript, edited by C. E. Beckel, from the Bethlehem, Pa. Public Library. The registrations may indicate that the Stoltzes lived in or near to Upper Saucon before moving north to Plainfield Twp., newly formed in 1762. Later registrations are found at the Easton Area Public Library in a copy of a 1934 typescript by William Hinke of the Church Record of the Plainfield Reformed Church, Plainfield Twp., Northampton County after 1763. A series of Pennsylvania Church records,(births) probably taken from published 19th century Pennsylvania State Archives, was published by John T. Humphrey, Washington, D.C., in the 1990's, by county. Eyerman's Genealogy Index and Plainfield Wills Transcripts were also consulted.

George Stoltz died in Plainfield Twp. in August, 1766. In his 1764 will(Northampton # 414) probated on 8/19/1766 he bequeathed to:

wife Elizabeth, 30 pounds, all household goods and effects, a cow, a sheep, a hog, and bed and bedding;

son-in- law Philip Shuck, (husband of daughter Elizabeth) George's land (which he had sold to Philip on 1 April 1764) and a deed [apparently never registered] for the same from his estate;

and the remainder of his estate to be equally divided among his seven named children: Henry(Henery) Stoltz, Philip Stoltz, Elisabeth Shuck, Margarit Doll, Harmon Stoltz, Catharina Stoltz, and Geo. Jacob Stoltz, after Jacob (still only a child) received a bequest of 4 pounds. William Stultz, said born ca 1752 was not named, so if he existed, it is not likely he belonged to this family.

Executors of the will were Philip Shuck and Philip Stoltz who provided a meticulous accounting of the estate with a total value of 215 pounds. Although George had specified a complicated distribution schedule in his will the final settlement was reported 7 August 1769, with each heir receiving 10 pounds, 1 shilling, and 2 ¾ pence. Amounts Margaret and Harmon had received earlier were deducted from their share and George Jacob received his 4 pounds in addition. The relationship, if any, between George's family and other southeastern Pennsylvania Stoltz/Stolse/ Stolz/Stultzes named in the various transcripts such as Michael, Adam, and Conrad, etc. is not known.

A brief biography of what is known of each heir follows except for Herman/Harmon who will be covered separately:

- 1) Heinrich (Henry, Henery) probably was born circa 1730 to 1735 in a part of Europe which has become Germany. In Northampton ca 1752-1753 he married Anna Barbara Dietz, born 30 May 1738 in Eschweiler, Zweibrucken,, Pfalz (later in Germany), daughter of Johann Adam and Anna Catherine Abel Dietz. (See WorldConnect.com entry re her by Michael K. Miller, 2 Dec 2003). In Plainfield Twp. he is shown only on the 1761 tax list (Northampton County Historical Society) and also appears in East Side land applications ES-1366, 3-22-1766 as adjoining Henry Young, and on his own in ES-1553 of 5-27-1766 for 50 acres. The known living children of Heinrich and Barbara were:

Johann Casper Stoltz, was born 11 December 1753 in Northampton Co., Pa. "according to family Bible in possession of brother-in-law Samuel Strupe" and brought to N.C. as a boy by parents according to Casper's statement on 1 September 1832 for his Revolutionary War pension. W 4819 details his service, marriage to Anna Margaret Hauser, and children. Old and blind, Casper died 5 February 1834 in Bethania, Stokes Co., N.C (North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal Volume III, page 40, "Stokes Co. Revolutionary Pensioner's Deaths").

Johan Jacob Stoltz was born in Upper Saucon Twp., Northampton Co. on 12 April 1760 to Hinrich and Anna Barbara and baptized 15 May 1760 according to Blue Church records; Philip Schuk and Margarethe Stolz were godparents. He was married to Eva Schultz on her parents' farm near Bethania or Bethabara, N.C. on 25 July 1786 according to an entry in the Moravian Records (Fries, 1911) Volume V, Page 2152. He died in 1798. His four children between 1787 and 1795 are named in the Stoltz family portion of the Jarvis Family website. Eva remarried Abraham Transou. Jacob and his parents are named both in Pa. and N.C. records, proving the family link between the two places.

Susannah Elizabeth Stultz; was born in Plainfield Twp., on 1 July, 1762 according to a Rootsweb worldconnect entry of 1-9-04 by Susan Watts. No church record of birth or baptism has been found, but her existence is confirmed in Revolutionary War pension applications. Her statement of 6-27-1838 is in W10118 for George Hauser and Caspar Stultz's 1832 statement is in W4819 acknowledging her as his sister. She was married 16 March 1780 in Surry Co., N.C. to Johann Samuel Strub. Their 10 children are named in Rootsweb.com entry of 4-27-03 by Eva Haven. Samuel Strupe is not listed as having applied for a pension for himself in the Stokes County list.

The Jarvis Family website claims that Heinrich and Barbara had a son, Johan Heinrich Stultz, born ca 1758, who may have died young. However, a typescript of Blue Church records, page 18, on file at the Easton, Pa. Library states that a Johann Jacob was born to Heinrich and Barbara on 12 April 1758 and baptized 15 May 1758. Obviously he died young as they had another son of the same name in 1760. Johan Heinrich may have been born between 1753 and 1758 and been one of the Henrys in North Carolina records, or the Jarvis Family website got the name wrong for the baby born in 1758.

Few tax lists for 18th century Plainfield Twp. have survived. Heinrich is not listed for 1772 or 1780, nor for any of the townships in 1761 which later became part of Lehigh County. He is shown in a 1761 tax list for what became Plainfield Twp. He received his inheritance in August, 1769 and sometime after that moved to North Carolina to what became Surry County in 1771. There is a mention of a Henry Stot in the Rowan County Court minutes of September 1770 but we do not know if this was Heinrich, or someone with a similar name. Heinrich probably died in Surry County in early 1774 as there is a 1774 estate file for him. He died intestate so only an inventory and sales report have been found. This was recorded 14 July 1774 and widow Barbara Stultz was the Administratrix. Surry Co. Will Abstracts, 1771-1827 lists the inventory as I:31 with a value of 85 pounds, 23 shillings, 3 pence and the sales record I:34 of 24 January 1775 for a total of 56 pounds, 19 shillings, 1 penny. The sales record was recorded in the February Court Term of 1775. Any heirs other than Barbara are not named.

She married George Hauser in Bethania on 11 January 1776 and died 11 September 1815 in Bethania. (Michael Miller Rootsweb entry, 12-2-03). The Moravian Records, volume II, pages 1045 and 1103, detail the marriage by Justice Bonn and mention that her maiden name was Dietz.

2) Philip Stoltz also probably was born in Europe between 1735 and 1737 and accompanied his parents on the ship Davy. Around 1757 or early 1758 he married, perhaps in Northampton County, a Catherine Unknown, but no record has been found. Her date of birth is guessed to be between 1739 and 1744. The Blue Church records show that Anna Catherina Stolze was baptized 24 September 1758 to parents from the Drylands Church, Hecktown, Lower Nazareth Twp., Philip and Catharina Stolze. Godparents/sponsors were Caspar Rumstech, Catharina Pap, Lenhart Toll, and Margaretha Mumbauer. The Moravian Records (III, 1102) note that banns were published on 20 December 1776 for Catherine Stotz and Gottfried Fiedler in Salem, N.C. Could this have been Anna Catharina? The dates fit.

There are baptismal records for three more children of Philip and Catherine in Pennsylvania. The records of St. Peter's Union and Lutheran Church in Plainfield Twp show the baptism of Sarah Stoltz on 1 April 1764 with Jacob

Membauer(Mumbauer?) and Sarah Sorwer (Sorber ?) as godparents. The Easton Library's "Records of Dryland Union Church, Lower Nazareth Twp., Northampton Co., Pa." show George Jacob Stoltz, son of Philip and Catherine, was baptized 26 October 1766, sponsors being George Doll, Margaret Mumbauer, Jacob Sorber and Mary Catherine Dietz. And Adam Stoltz is listed in Plainfield as born to Philippus and Catherine Stoltz on 8 February 1770 and baptized 18 March 1770 with Adam Sorber and Susanna Hauser as godparents.

Having received their shares from George's estate on 7 August 1769 Heinrich and Philip disappear from Northampton County records. Earlier, Henry is on a 1761 tax list indicating a Plainfield residence; Philip is listed that year for Lehigh Twp., Northampton County. (Northampton Co. Historical Society E-mail statement of 6/24/04) But Philip must have been in Plainfield Twp. before 1767 as on 22 December of that year Philip Stolz (Filib Soltz) served as a juror in the sheriff's inquest in the estate of Nicholas Heil ("Genealogical Abstracts of Orphan's Court Records, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Volumes A – E, '752 – 1795", by C.E. Anderson, Closson Press, Apollo, Pa., 1998, page 52) Like Heinrich, Philip is not found on the 1772 tax list for Northampton but Harmon Stoltz is shown as a single freeman in Plainfield Twp. None of them is shown for 1780.

Where did Philip go? There are no documents like those relative to Heinrich tying him both to Pennsylvania and North Carolina, but then there are no further mentions of Philip in Pennsylvania records. (Two men with a similar name in the 1790 Pa. census appear to be different individuals.) Exactly when Heinrich and Philip moved is not clear. Given the time lag between the time a settler appeared and when he is first shown in tax lists at least a year prior to first taxation must be assumed, and it could take longer. As noted above Heinrich's estate inventory is dated 14 July 1774; he probably died earlier in 1774 so he must have been in Surry County by then or earlier.

A Philip Stolz is listed in Dr. Bonn's 1774 Surry County, N.C. tax list; a Caspar, Sael, and John are also listed. Thus, we can figure Philip was there by 1773 and perhaps earlier. While Caspar is perhaps Philip's nephew born in 1753, Philip's relationship, if any, to the others is not known. Each man has only one white poll or himself. Philip continues to be listed in Surry Co. tax lists throughout most of the century. The first Surry County tax list naming Philip is that for 1774.(Surry Co. Genealogical Association letter). Thereafter he appears in 1777 in Captain Smith's district; amongst men "scattered on farms" in 1780, (Moravian Records, Volume IV, page 1925); ["Records of the Moravians in North Carolina". Editor, A. L. Fries, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N.C. 1926]

The tax list in 1782 which states he has 840 acres, is not a Moravian (exempt from bearing arms) and under 50 years old ("1782 Tax List of Surry County North Carolina" by Mrs R. J. Taylor, 1974); in Captain Krause's district for 1786; in Captain Shouse's district for 1790; in Captain Glenn's district for 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and in Captain Shouse's district for 1796 and 1797, down to 100 acres. He is shown in Captain Bennet's district in 1799 and 1800 but not listed in any tax list afterwards. (Various tax

list microfilms or separate books/booklets by Iris Mosely Harvey, Clarence E. Ratcliff, and Jo Linn White, were consulted, and also "Surry and Wilkes Cos., N.C., 1771 -1800" by William Perry Johnson, 1974)

It is likely that with many settlers fleeing Northampton Co. for North Carolina at that time, and with a brother and perhaps cousins living there, the Pennsylvania Philip's destination was Surry Co., N.C. The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road offered access and there was easily acquired land in or near the Moravian Tract. Heinrich and Philip may have even traveled together. There is no evidence to say either was in Surry County before 1773.

There are several Internet entries claiming the N.C. Philip originated with a Lancaster Co., Pa. family but these are unsourced, unverifiable as submitters do not answer inquiries, and full of inaccuracies in that dates of birth are claimed in areas which at that time were not even open to white settlement, or established. The Internet entries state this Philip, born in Lancaster Co. in 1718 and moved to N.C. Stokes County ca 1743, died in 1799 and had a son Philip born in Stokes in 1743. Stokes Co. was not established until 1789. Prior to that the area was Surry Co., formed in 1771. Before then jurisdiction over the area was held by Rowan Co., itself set up in 1753. There are no tax or other Rowan Co. records for any Philip Stults. (or any logical variant spelling) A check in Lancaster County failed to find any will for the elder Philip's reputed father, Henry, although someone of that name was taxed in 1751. The only Philip found was J.P. Stolse, born 11/25/ 1753, baptized 12/1/1753, son of Adam Stolse according to Trinity Lutheran Church (Lancaster Pa.) Records, Smith and Weiser, Volume 1, 1730-1777. No death record in 1799 or further record has been found. It seems the Internet claims are not verified.

Only one Philip Stolz appears in Surry/Stokes records from 1774 to 1800 and no Stoltz/Stultz, etc.. in Rowan County records, 1753-1771. What strikes me as a convincing argument that the Northampton Co. Philip later being the Philip Stolz in Surry Co., N.C. is correct is the following:

Several families left Northampton County in the 1750-1780 period with "Carolina Fever" and to escape Indian deprivations on the then frontier;

Records from both areas establish that Philip's older brother, Heinrich, wife Barbara, and son Jacob definitely migrated;

There was considerable two-way travel between Moravian communities in southeast Pa. and in the N.C. Moravian Tract along the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road; Lutheran and Moravian sects were close spiritually to each other;

The Moravian Records (Salem Diary) for February 23, 1778 (Volume III, page 1222) notes "surveyed land for Philip Stolz beyond the Dorothea"[now Muddy Creek]. {This would appear to be the 640 acres just to the southwest of the Moravian Tract and also adjoining Null, Hauser, and Fiscus entered by Philip as Surry Co. land entry # 261, 11 July 1778 (Surry Co., N.C. Land

Entries, 1778-1781, page 24, typescript at Surry Co Genealogical Association, possibly taken from "Joseph Winston, His Entry Book, Surry Co. Land Entries, 1771-1781" by A. M. Wells et al). This was granted to him by N.C. on 13 October 1783 and listed in "Surry Co. N.C. Abstracts, Deed Books A,B, and C,"1770-1788" by Mrs. W. O. Absher, page 54, as being in Deed Book B, Page 316, 317. A land entry in 1779 does not seem to have resulted in a grant. Later data would place him in Bethania, a few miles north of the Muddy Creek German Settlement.

In a significant entry the Salem Diary (MR III/1236) for 18 June 1778 states, " This morning Philip Stolz`s brother passed with his wagon; he said he passed through Bethlehem four weeks ago, but the Brothers` House was so full of soldiers, Regulars and Militia, that tavern-keeper Jost had advised him not to stop overnight, so he brought no letters."

Though the name is not stated the above quote requires that the Philip Stolz mentioned in the Diaries have a brother who would pass through Bethlehem, or from the north or east. Someone coming from Lancaster County would have come from the west and backtracking to Bethlehem would have added two to five days to the trip. Only George Stoltz`s sons Philip and Harmon have been found so far to meet this qualification.

Four weeks taken literally is 28 days. Bethlehem, Pa. is 510 miles from Bethania, N.C. $510 \div 28 = 18.2$ miles per day. Say the trip took a little over four weeks; let us say 32 days. $510 \div 32 = 15.9$ miles per day. From the Delaware Wind Gap it is 18 miles to Bethlehem. The speed of travel by wagon depended upon the roads, weather, terrain, load, number of horses, and whether everyone rode or some family members walked. Generally a loaded wagon could travel 15 – 20 miles per day. So it could well be we are looking for a brother from Plainfield Twp. and the Salem Diary`s report of the trip is borne out by the travel arithmetic.

What is perhaps this Philip is cited in "The Record Book of Shiloh Lutheran Church – Lewisville, NC 1777-1893" in the Forsyth County Genealogical Society Journal, Volume 12, Issue 3, March 1994. Philip and Catherine Stoltz are shown in an entry dated 27 October 1783 as the parents of Elizabeth Stoltz baptized then and born 11 June 1783, sponsors being Adam Herring and Cathar. Black. By then Catherine probably was in her early 40`s and still able to bear children. A different Philip and a Catherine shown as the parents of several children in the early 1800`s are perhaps Philip, 1779-1841,(Philip Jr. ?) and Catherine Ketner Stultz ca 1777-1866.

In addition to his land entries # 261 and # 1629 Philip Stultz is shown as an owner of adjoining lands in entries # 266, (Michael Null); 270, (William Null);and 688., (Michael Null). He is enumerated in the 1790 federal census for Stokes County, N.C. (NARA Microfilm Roll M637_7, page 182, overwritten 556) with 2 white males over 16, 3 white males under 16, and 2 females (perhaps Philip Sr, Caspar Jr., Henry Jr.,

Philip Jr., Unknown, and 2 Catherines, to guess at his family), and no slaves. A check of all entries in the AIS Index for 1790 for all men named "Phi" whose surname began with "S" showed that out of over 600 persons he was the only Philip Stultz (or similar sounding name) in all states listed. He is not shown in the online Stokes 1800 census, which perhaps means that he died between the time he was listed for taxation and the date the census was taken.

A Philip shown in the 1800 online Stokes census as head of a household with two males over 16 and one female over 45 may be the Philip Junior mentioned in Deed Book 3/268. If so, the female may be Catherine still living in 1800 but no female over 45 is in the online 1810 census for the by-now married Philip, formerly Junior. On the other hand she is not shown in Philip Senior's 1793 and 1797 deeds of sale to Henry Holder and Zephariah Harper (Stokes Grantor Index, DB 2, Page 75 and Deed Book 2, Page 402) as assenting to the loss of her dower rights so she may have died earlier. Stokes Deed Book 3, page 268 shows that on 10 November 1796 Philip Senior bought 100 acres, adjoining Caspar Stoltz in part, from Jacob Kapp. The indenture was witnessed by Philip Stutts, Junior.

An estate sale of Philip Senior's effects was held 12 December 1800 by Caspar Stolz, so it appears Philip died early in 1800 or perhaps very late in 1799. The court had appointed Caspar Stultz and Henry Stultz as co-administrators of Philip Senior's intestate estate "according to law". (Microfilm, Stokes Co. Court of Pleas Minutes, 1790 – 1803, page 164, 1 December 1800 and the surviving letters of administration dated 12-1-1800) Letters of Administration were generally issued to the widow (who often declined) or eldest son, and perhaps the largest creditor. There is no statement that Catherine declined. Gaspar and Henry were perhaps the eldest sons born in North Carolina. Philip Junior was younger, born 1779, and thus not chosen. Adam was not chosen which might but does not necessarily indicate the Surry/Stokes Adam was not Philip's son. Of course, the Pennsylvania-born sons may have died in an era of high infant mortality. A detailed investigation has not been done. The inventory does not show who purchased which items.

3) Elizabeth(Stoltz) Schuck was born 25 August 1739 and died 11 November 1810 according to the information in the " Burial Record of the Old Cemetery of St. Peter's Church of Plainfield Township Northampton County * Pa." a typescript in the Easton, Pa. Library compiled in 1945 by the Rev. A.S. Leiby. The same record states she was married 53 years; had 6 sons and 4 daughters; and was 80 years, 2 months and 17 days old when she died. This calculates to a 1730 birth year (in Europe). If 1739 is correct she was born probably in Philadelphia County. The latter year would better accord with a 1757 marriage and position in the list of heirs in George Stoltz's 1766 will. Also, the 1739 date would accord with the tombstone statement of age; the conclusion is that the tombstone was misread as 1810 instead of 1819.

On 1 July 2004, Schuck descendant Dale Berger writes "Elizabeth's dates of birth and death appear...in at least three separate listings of tombstone inscriptions...Elizabeth's tombstone... is almost un-readable due to age. My personal

reading of her tombstone is a birthdate of 25 August 1739 and a deathdate of 11 November 1719, which works out to an age of 80 years 2 months and 17 days.”

Elizabeth and husband Johann Philip Schuck (Shook and variant spellings) lived and died in Plainfield Twp. He died 23 January 1811 at 77 years and 17 days old. His will is on file at the Northampton County Courthouse. Their children are listed in Rootsweb.com entry for Elizabeth Stoltz of 11 April 2004, and an additional genealogy can be found on the Shuck Family Lines website link for Philip Schuck. This, by the way, states her year of death as 1819.

4) Margerit Stoltz was born about 1741. She is mentioned in records only as a sponsor of a niece or nephew. And for her 15 October 1760 marriage to Lenhard Doll (Toll) in the Tohickon Reformed Church, Bedminister Twp., Bucks County, Pa. cited in “Pennsylvania German Marriages” by D. R. Irish, Clearfield, (Pa.), no date, page 411. She is shown in George’s estate file as receiving her bequest in the 7 August 1769 final settlement account as Marg’t Doll but thereafter neither she nor her husband have been found in any records.

5) Joh. Herman Stoltz, 1744-1816. See below.

6) Anna Catherina Stoltz was born 24 March 1746 and baptized on 30 May, 1746 to Jurg and Anna Maria Stoltz according to the records of the New Hanover Lutheran Church (then Philadelphia, now Montgomery Co., Pa.) published in “ Pennsylvania German Church Records” Volume II, page 272, reprint by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1983. Sponsors were Jurg and Anna Catherina Zimmermann. She never married but at some time moved to Forks Twp., Northampton Co. where she died 26 October 1834, according to her tombstone. Her estate file, # 4427, containing her 1 May 1821 will, inventory, and final settlement of 18 July 1835 is on file at the Northampton Courthouse. She left her entire estate to the family of George Stecher, son of a deceased friend. In what may be an indication of sisterly squabbles she notes “ I never have received, nor expect to receive any Benefits from my own kindred and relatives”.

7) George Jacob Stoltz, by George Stoltz and second wife Elizabeth, was born 31 December 1760 in Upper Saucon Twp. He appears to have remained in the area the rest of his life, probably ending up in Moore Twp. No genealogical research on him or his mother (she disappears from records after her husband’s death) for this paper has been done.

Joh. Herman Stolz , according to the New Hanover Lutheran Church (then Philadelphia, now Montgomery Co., Pa.) baptismal record(“Montgomery Births, etc”,Humphreys, Washington, D. C., 199) was two months old when he was baptized 8 July 1744 as the son of George and (name of mother omitted). Presumably the mother was Anna Maria, shown as George’s wife two years later as a parent of Herman’s baby sister. Anna Maria would have had four older children at home when Harmon was baptized, Sponsors were Joh. Hermann and Margaretha Fischer, no known relation. In

July , 1763 a nineteen old Herman appears to have enlisted in Capt. Jacob Wetterholt company at Fort Smitfill. C. E. Anderson's " Abstracts of Public Records, Northampton Co., Pa.", Oct., 2001, Closson Press, Apollo, Pa., page 142, states " # 31. Herman Stoltz July 31, 3 months, Pa, 20, 5' 7" long face, gray eyes, gelan hair, no trade, 4 Aug 1763"

The next mention of Harmon is found in George Stolz's will dated 4 August 1764 (probated 19 August 1766 as Northampton Co. # 414, estate case of George Stoltz). The detailed list of assets included a three pound debt owed by Herman Stoltz but does not legibly show any brass rule, allegedly by the family legend brought from Germany by George. The final accounting was exhibited on 7 August 1769. By then Harmon Stoltz and the other heirs had received their inheritance.

Herman Stoltz then is listed as a s.f (single freeman) in Plainfield Twp. in the 1772 Northampton Co. Proprietary Tax List as adapted from the published Pennsylvania Archives, Series 3, Volume 19 by R.T. and M.C. Williams in 1973, page 54. Then the published Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume XXVI, page 170 lists Herman Stoltz as obtaining a land warrant in Northampton County for 70 acres on 3 May 1774. Presumably he married Maria Magdalena Unknown between 1772 and early 1775 but no record of the marriage has been found. The "Church Record of the Plainfield Reformed Church Plainfield Township Northampton County Pennsylvania" a 1934 typescript by Wm. J. Hinke in the Marx Historical Room, Easton, Pa. Public Library notes that Herman Stoltz and Maria Magdalena were the parents of Elizabeth, born 18 September 1775 and baptized 22 October 1775. Philip and Elizabeth Schug were the sponsors.

Then Herman Stoltz and Maria Magalene were shown in the same church record as the parents of John George on 18 May 1777. He was baptized on 22 June 1777, the sponsors being George and Maria Mombauer. No further record of either Elizabeth or George (identifiable as this George, that is) has been found although they may be enumerated in the 1790 and 1800 Franklin County censuses and George is a single freeman in the 1801 Peters Twp. tax list and may be in the Butler Co. Ohio census in 1820. In about 1895 or 1896 Joseph Stults, a son of John Harmon, Junior, prepared a family history sketch for the "Memorial Record of Northwestern Indiana" (page 741) in which he stated George had a son, Harmon, living then in Nebraska who had reared a large family, and a daughter, Mary, (Mrs. William Conn) living in Oregon. No such Harmon Stults of an appropriate age could be found anywhere in the 1880 U. S. census. Willam Conn is widowed in the 1880 census. Mary is listed as the wife of Henry Conn and her parents are said to have been George Stultz and Elizabeth Wallace, married in Butler Co., Ohio in 1819. There is no firm evidence that this was or was not the George born in 1777., but the age and family fit and it probably was him. After June 1777 Harmon and Maria do not appear in Northampton County records, and there is no record in Pennsylvania anyplace for him until July, 1781.

So where did he go during this four year gap? Family tradition and John Harmon Stultz's, 1779-1865, entry for the 1850 Whitley County, Indiana (Whitley Co. census 598/616, page 494, 26 September 1850, has Harmon, 70; Catherine, 66; Jacob, 26; and William, 24) states he was born in North Carolina. Therefore at least his mother had to be

there, and probably both parents, when he was born (family legend says 10 June 1779 but census arithmetic says sometime in the year prior to 9-26-1780). We know that many families fled from frontier Northampton County to North Carolina. Heinrich (already deceased)and Barbara had gone there, and in all likelihood Philip and Catherine had also. On 18 June 1778 the Moravian Records(Salem Diary, Volume III, page 1236) notes that Philip Stolz's unnamed brother arrived after a four week wagon trip from Bethlehem, Pa. For the next week Diary entries noted that the weather was oppressively hot, with storm clouds or rain each afternoon. The only Philip Stolz found who had a brother in Pennsylvania in 1778 was George Stoltz's son so we can be fairly certain the unnamed brother was Harmon. Pages 1314 and 1317 in the Salem Diary mention a wagon trip by "young Stolz" in September and October 1779 but it is not clear to whom these entries refer.

There are four occasions in which Harmon is named in a North Carolina record but he is not named in any tax list, indicating a relatively short stay. "Joseph Winston – His Entry Book - Surry County, NC – Land Entries, 1778 – 1781" transcribed by A.M. Wells, V.G. Phillips, and C.J. Leonard, 1987, no place of publication stated, on page 70, states" # 788, HARMON STULTZ enters 350 acres of land in Surry Co. on a small branch of the YADKIN RIVER adjoining JACOB MILLER'S deeded land including my improvement for complement, 1 October 1778." A parenthetical note states the warrant was granted. No survey or grant appears to have been recorded., which indicates Harmon Stultz did not follow through on the complete process to obtain a state grant and thus title to the land. The exact locale is unknown but Jacob Miller is shown as the owner of lot # 59 to the west of Salem in a contemporary map of Wachovia Tract owners.

Then page 121, entry # "1385, HARMON STULTZ enters 50 acres of land in Surry Co. on a branch of STUARTS MILL CREEK adjoining MATTHEW BROOKS' land and his former entry including the same" This is undated but from its place in the book probably was in 1779. The locale was perhaps to the northwest of Salem, in Bethania or near the intersection of the Shallowford Road, on the site of the Great Wagon Road, and a branch of Muddy Creek in Lewisville or nearby Pfafftown. The parenthetical note states a warrant for entry # 1385 was granted to R. L. Entry 1603 by Robert Lanier notes it adjoins Harmon Stultz, Joseph Miller, and Joseph Bolijack. The last mention is an after- the-fact Hillsborough Treasury Office account in September, 1785 (or 1788) of payments by Joseph Winston, Surry Co. Entry Taker, to a list of men for unspecified provisions or services furnished the Rebel cause. Harmon Stultz was paid 18 shillings, 6 pence. See North Carolina State Archives microfilms S 115.45 and 115.60: "Treasurers and Comptrollers Papers, Rev. War Army Accounts, Vol. IX, page 102, folio 2" and "Vol. C, page 252" and "Vol. A, page 253" for details. There is no further record in North Carolina.

The family legend as expressed in the "Memorial Record of Northwestern Indiana" biography of Joseph Stults on page 744 states " his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War" having " served to the close of the war in 1783, about four years". No such record of active service in the Continental Line or in North Carolina or Pennsylvania militias has been found in the National Archives or in the North Carolina State Archives. The published Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Volume VI, Page

117, however, states Herman Stult was a private in 1781 under Captain Daniel Clapsaddle according to V. S. Fendrick's "American Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County Pennsylvania" Chambersburg, Pa., D.A.R., 1969, page 258. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC)'s website Pennsylvania State Archives ARIAS (digital archives) online index cards of Revolutionary War soldiers has one showing Herman Stults as listed on a Cumberland County Inactive Militia Class Roll on 28 July 1781 in the 1st Battalion, 1st Company, 5th Class. The card states that the record does not prove active duty, and no surviving record documenting active duty has been found. The published Pennsylvania State Archives reference gives the captain's name as Clapsadler.

This is not to be taken as proof Harmon did not serve actively in the Revolution. Many records have not survived and none proving he had any active service has been found. The absence of proof, therefore, does not refute the claim. The size of his estate (over \$ 1100 in 1816) indicates that he may not have qualified for one of the early pensions for impoverished or disabled veterans, and so did not apply. He died before the large wave of pensions in 1832., so the absence of a pension application does not negate the family story. Harmon was never listed as a Cumberland County taxable, and he is not shown in deeds there. According to Jonathan Stayer, a senior archivist at the PHMC, a man on a class roll almost certainly resided in the county shown, but might not appear on surviving tax rolls there.

In 1786 Herman was a Washington Twp., Franklin County, Pa. taxable in the extreme southeast of the county ("History of Franklin County" Warner Beers and Co., 1887, page 590). He was not listed in any prior tax list in Cumberland or Franklin tax list. In 1789-90 Herman Stult was a member of Captain Thomas Wallace's Waynesboro militia company (From B. M. Nead's "Waynesboro". Harrisburg Publishing Co., 1911, quoted in the online Franklin County Archives/ Military Records.) And the 1790 U. S. federal census for Franklin County (NARA Microfilm Roll 637_9, page 118 or 273, or see page 118 of the Pennsylvania volume of the published "First Census of the United States", Washington, D.C., GPO, 1907), places him, as Harmon Stult or Stute, with 1 male over 16, 2 males under 16, and 7 females in the household, in a rest of the county grouping. The federal direct tax of 1798, or glass tax, for Peters Twp. shows Hermon Stultz occupying a 22' x 18' log structure owned by George Illegible valued at \$ 220 and one 28' x 28' log structure owned by Robert Montgomery valued at \$ 350 on 1 October 1798. (Kittochtinny Historical Society Microfilm)

Peters Twp. tax lists from 1778 through 1803 were checked. Herman Stults was shown in 1797, 1798, and 1799. Jumping to 1801 Herman Stults is listed with six horses valued at \$ 156, and six cows valued at \$ 42, or slightly more livestock than others listed on the same page. Was he a teamster? Also in 1801 Peters, George Slutts is shown on a list of freemen. And in Peters Twp. tax list for 1801, part 2, both Herman Stults and a (no first name given) Stults are shown as freemen. Peters Twp. rolls in 1802 and 1803 have no listings for any Stults or similar name.

In 1800 the federal census places (NARA Microfilm Roll M32_38, page 867, Ancestry.com reference or page 18, Peters Twp by Kittochtinny Historical Society

Microfilm) a Herman Stutz in Peters Twp. with one male over 45, two males aged between 16 and 25, and a total of seven females., one over 45, one under 10, three 10 – 15, and two 16-25. We can be somewhat sure the males were Harmon Senior, George, and Harmon Junior. Of the females Maria, over 45 and Sarah, under 10, are likely and the others unknown. There are no Franklin Co. deed or marriage records to hint at the names.

In view of the variant spellings of the surname Harmon was found only by checking the list of all herman/harmons whose surname began with an “s”. He was the only one found with a surname anything like Stultz. Of course it is possible, though not likely, the person listed was not George Stoltz’s son Herman back in Pa. from N. C. He is not found in Franklin County records after 1801. The 1850 and 1860 Fulton Co., Pa. census entries for Mrs. John Winters (born Sarah Stultz) of Bethel and Brush Creek Twps. show she was born in Pennsylvania ca 1792 or 1793, so at least one daughter was born in Franklin County (although one of her sons, William Winters, stated in the 1880 census his mother was born in North Carolina).

In 1804, however, Herman Stults is found as a taxable in Air Twp., Bedford County, Pa. Herman Stults bought property in 1804 from Hugh Alexander in Air Twp., as shown by deed in Deed Book F, page 447 dated 6-20-1804, and again, as Harmon Stultz, on 12-21-1805 as shown in Deed Book G, page 205. Part of these two properties may have been in Belfast Twp. The tracts were called “Bentford” and “Alexandria”.

In 1805, son Harmon Junior is listed as a single freeman in the Air tax list. The following 3 June 1806 circuit minister Dr. King of the West Conococheague Presbyterian Church in Mercersburg married Harman Staltz and Catherine Ann Smith in Bedford County. (List of marriages appearing in Franklin County Archives online and printed in the published Bedford Archives) She was the daughter of John and Mary Smith as shown in a number of Bedford documents dealing with the distribution of John Smith’s 1807 estate (See Deed Book K, Pages 393-398). Harmon Junior and Catherine’s first child was John, born in 1807. Samuel followed in 1808. (He was to die in Ohio in 1846, leaving a daughter, Harriet., ca 1838- 1917, who was to become Mrs. W. S. Cable and great grandmother of Mary Cable Benson.)

Shadowy, unconfirmed, unverifiable Internet reports by Burton Genes and Laurie Stacey state one of daughters became Mrs John Alexander, but there is no documentation for this claim. Other daughters were said married to John Morgan, an unnamed Smith or two, a Frisbie, and a Lanehart Winters. Nothing has been found to substantiate this claim, and we know that Sarah Stultz married John Winters. No trace of a Lanehart Winters has been found. Thus, the statement re Harmon Senior’s daughters may or may not be valid. It may have originated with the family legend but the origin is not clear. Some of the information in these reports came from the “Memorial Record of Northwestern Indiana” It is clear from census information there were several females in his household.

Then on 25 August 1809 Harmon (Senior ?) sold part of his land to William Alexander, Deed Book H, page 213. Harmon Junior appears to have signed this deed as a witness, but Mary is not shown consenting to the loss of dower rights, perhaps because

they still owned some property. On 11 December 1811 Harmon (Senior) and Mary sold their land in Belfast Twp. to William Alexander. (Deed Book H, page 496). Still in Air Twp., Bedford County in 1810 Harmon Senior is shown in the census (NARA Microfilm Roll M 252_46, page 552) for there with one male over 45, one male 10-16, and two females 16-26, and one female over 45. We do not know who the boy was, or whether Maria was still of childbearing age from 1794 to 1800. If a son, he is not mentioned in the 1800 census which would make him born after 1800 when it would appear Maria was too old to have children. The conclusion is the boy was not a son; perhaps a grandson (from a married daughter ?) or neighbor boy helping on the farm. Harmon Junior appears in the same census with one male 26 -45,(Harmon Jr) two males under 10, (John and Samuel) and one female under 10, and one female 26 – 45, a number which includes infant daughter Polly (also known as Mary) and wife Catherine.

From 1805 through 1811 both Harmons are shown in Air Twp. tax lists. Harmon Senior and Junior are on the list of taxables in Belfast Twp. from 1813 through 1816. More grandchildren of Harmon Senior and Maria are born – Harmon in 1812 and George in 1815. As noted above, Harmon Senior and Mary sold their property to William Alexander in 1811.(Deed Book H, page 496.) Harmon Junior and Catherine sold their land, from her inheritance, on 15 April 1816 to James McClellan (Deed Book K, page 396). Harmon Junior already had contracted to buy land in Pike Twp., Stark County, Ohio, (Stark Deed Book D, page 491, 8 June 1815 for S.E.1/4, Section 3, Twp 9, Range 8.) Harmon and Catherine moved to Ohio with their children. Ms. Margaret Kwadrat of Reston, Va. performed the detailed research which showed the move included several members of Catherine`s extended family - her mother Mary, sisters, in-laws and some brothers. Widow Mary Smith died in 1832 in Stark County. See her estate file.

Harmon Senior died intestate in 1816 (Bedford Estate File 1816- 0021). The 8 July 1816 file states he was non-resident, but the 1817 final accounting clearly states he was of Belfast Twp. Bedford Orphans Court Docket 3, page 179 for 7 August 1817 refers to “ Herman Stultz, late of Belfast Twp, deceased”, and approves the distribution of \$ 1196.94, “according to law”. Widow Maria had declined Administration on 8 July 1816 and the court appointed George Morgret, Peter Morgret, and Harman Stultz (signed by each of them) to administer the estate. Harmon`s purchase of land in Ohio was delayed due to the death of the seller but sometime between 1816 (according to family legend) and 1817-1818 Harmon, Catherine, and their children moved to Ohio, and the land purchase finalized by 1820, See Stark County, Ohio Deeds D/491, F/355, 38/252-3, and 38/253.

The whereabouts of the widow Maria Magdalena are not known with any precision. A “Widow Schulz” was taxed in Belfast Twp. in 1817 and 1819, but it is not clear this refers to Maria.(The name “Stultz” was sometimes spelled “Shultz”) She is not separately named in the 1820 Census so was part of someone`s household. In Air Township in 1820 a John Alexander, 26-45, has a female 26 -45, (John`s wife formerly Sarah Stults), and one female over 45 who may or may not have been Maria. But the 1820 Stark Co., Ohio census for Harmon may include (text is not clear) a female over 45 who may or may not be Maria. There is no entry in the Bedford census for a John Morgan or anyone else who is said to have married one of Maria`s daughters, except

possibly Jacob Smith, and it is not clear whether he was a relative or a neighbor. At the time of death probably in early January, 1823 Maria was living in the Bethel Twp. household of son-in-law John Winters, which in the 1820 census did not number any aged female. She died intestate. Her estate file, (Bedford estate case # 823-3, 21 January 1823) was administered by John Winters, Jacob Smith, and Joseph S. Morrison (perhaps a lawyer in Bedford Boro) but does not name heirs. The sales report totaled \$ 829.00 and the accounting was filed 1 March 1823.

Harmon, 1779 – 1865, and Catherine, ca 1783 – 1862, moved with most of their living children from Ohio to Whitley County, Indiana ca. 1848 and on to Clear Creek Twp., Huntington County, Indiana in ca 1855. There will be a separate write-up on Harriet Stults (Mrs. W. S. Cable), ca 1838-1917, their granddaughter, and great grandmother of Mary Harriet Cable (Mrs. Roger N. Benson), subject of these genealogical papers. And that will include information on Harriet Stults Cable's father, Samuel, 1808–1846, and grandfather, John Harmon Stults, 1779/80 – 1865. But the above history of the ancestry of John Harmon Stultz, 1779/80 – 1865, may be of interest to his many descendants and a documented clarification of old and confused family tales.

One of the old and confused legends concerns Harmon Senior's son George, born in Plainfield Twp., Northampton Co., Pa, on 15 May 1777. The "Memorial Record of Northwestern Indiana", page 741 states, "The eldest, named George, was born in North Carolina in 1777, and reared two children, the oldest being Harman, who is now living in Nebraska and has reared a large family; the other is a daughter named Mary Ann, who is the wife of William Conn, of Oregon." After the research into John Harmon Junior's ancestry was finished I decided to see if any additional record about George could be found. He would have been 13 in 1790, 23 in 1800, 33 in 1810, 43 in 1820, and so on. He was numbered in Harmon Senior's household through 1800, and named in Peters Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. tax roll in 1801. He is not named in the 1810 census nor in Bedford County tax rolls. We assume he was still a single, propertyless laborer numbered but not named in an employer's household. In Butler County, Ohio, however, marriage records show that on 2 February 1819 George Stultz married Elizabeth Wallace. In the 1820 census they are shown in Reily Twp., Butler Co., Ohio with 1 male under 10, 1 male 26-45, and one female 16-26; 1 person of which was engaged in manufacturing. He has not been found in any further records. Harmon, however, is in the 1850 census for Union Twp., Montgomery Co., Ohio (near Butler Co.), page 427 and married to Hannah; in Huntington Co., Ind. page 187 in 1860 as Haimon Shiltz (or Slutz); and in Coal Valley, Rock Island Co., Illinois in 1870, page 101, with 5 sons. There is no indication he lived in Nebraska, but a son, George Wilson Stults, with several children, lived in Geneva, Fillmore Co., Nebraska in 1880 and 1890 and probably in the 1870's. A Mary Jane Stults who married Henry Conn in Butler County in 1838 is listed in the census for Cass County, Indiana in 1850 and then in Oregon where she died in 1898. A son of hers, Virgil Conn, wrote in "The Centennial History of Oregon" that Mary Jane Stultz was his mother and her mother was a Wallace and member of a prominent family in Hamilton Co., Ohio. (There is said to be a Hamilton Twp. in neighboring Butler County; any Elizabeth Wallace researcher should check both.)

While the compiler is responsible for any errors in the above text, many people helped put together the information which made this account possible. They include Stark County District Library, Huntington County Public Library, the Palatines-to-America organization, the Putnam County Public Library, genealogists Gillian Leach for Bedford Co., William Turner for Fulton Co., Carolyn Shearer for Franklin Co., Peggy Manning for Lancaster Co., very important contributions by Charles Kerchner for Northampton Co., and exhaustive research in North Carolina by Nancy Carter Moore in Raleigh, and Betsy Hendrix in Winston-Salem. Helpful assistance was provided by Diane Stults, Marion Stults, Karen Brown, Kim Shutway, Ken Pearson, Jeffrey Stults, Sue Cohen, Carolyn O'Brien, persons named in the above text, and Internet contributors Gladys Joost, Lynn Sewell, Michelle Bryant, Elizabeth Harris, and Jim Bitterling. And the help from anyone I have forgotten to name is appreciated.

Erroneous entries, especially those re William Stultz and Elizabeth Steele, continue to be posted on the Internet and future researchers are urged to treat these with caution as they are not backed by any evidence.

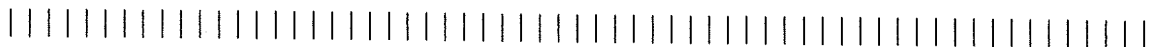
Prepared

27 July, 2004

Roger N. Benson, 707 North Fillmore Street, Arlington, Va. 22201-2028

rnbenson@msn.com

(703) 522-4636



Old Surry Landmark Destroyed By Fire

Fire last Sunday afternoon destroyed one of the old landmarks of Surry County—the Jonathan Roberts home place on Stewarts Creek, three miles west of this city. For several years the property has been owned by H. Schafer and at the time of the fire the house was occupied by a tenant.

Old residents of the city say the house was fully 150 years old and about it was woven many interesting events of the early history of the people of this section. For more than a generation it was the home of the late Billie Haymore. The building was of log constructure the cracks filled with a mixture of mud and straw, then boarded and ceiled. On the inside one marveled at the width of the ceiling, some of it being 24 inches wide and none of the lumber measuring less than 18 inches in width.

Lining the walk leading to the front porch were rows of English box bushes planted there by one of the early owners. These were partly destroyed by fire and would have sold for more than \$200 at the present market price. [Mount Airy, NC News - January 17, 1928]

(Submitted by John Edwards)

SURRY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 997

DOBSON, NC 27017

<http://juliemorrison.com/surry/>

November 5, 2004

**Roger Benson
707 N. Fillmore Street
Arlington, VA 22201**

Roger,

I finally heard from the NC Archives and didn't have any luck at all. Perhaps I sent them too many requests at one time. They did however send back info on Robert Lanier and Harmon Stultz which I have enclosed. They were unsuccessful in finding information.

I feel I need to help you more on this research. If you will send me other information you want me to check I'll be happy to do so. It is much cheaper for me to request info from the archives than someone out of state.

I'm sorry that I haven't been able to help you more with this. Due to the health of a sister and her recent death I've been delinquent in answering mail and trying to do research.

I'll be glad to help you more if you will give me some specific requests.

Sincerely,

WH

**Wilma Hiatt
Research Committee**

Enclosure

Stultz

Mr. & Mrs. Roger N. Benson
707 N. Pittmore St.
Arlington, VA 22201

Dear Ms Hiatt

1 Dec 2003

Thank you for your letter of 11/24 re Harmon
and other Stultz family members

As John Harmon Stultz was born in N.C. in
1779, and ~~was~~ was also called Harmon, Jr the
Harmon you found in 1778/9 may well
have been the Harmon Senior of Bedford
Co who died in 1816, but for which any record
has not been found prior to 1804. At least
this is a starting place, perhaps complicated
by his also bearing the name George Harmon Stultz

Do you have a specific reference —
claim number, book/page, etc — for the Land
Entry record? Did a deed or patent follow?

Do you have specific references for
Philip Stultz's land entries, or Henry
Stultz's 1774 estate? Or is I:31 the reference?

In the 1777 Capt Smith District tax

SURRY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 997

DOBSON, NC 27017

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February 11, 2004

**Roger N. Benson
707 N. Fillmore St.
Arlington, VA 22201**

Sorry it has taken so long in answering your letter of December 1, 2003 regarding the Stultz family. And thank you so much for the \$15 donation for the research.

I have enclosed copies of pages out of the Joseph Winston Land Entry book in the research room stating the land entries previously sent you.

Here is some info on the taxing of males during the 1700s. I hope this will be of some help:

**1715-1749 - age 16 for males not slaves - slaves age 12
1749-1777 - age 16 & upwards for all white persons, male
age 12 & upwards, all others
1777-1784 - age 21 & upwards - freemen, exempting soldiers
1784-1801 - 21 & upwards - freemen & male servants
12-50 years - slaves, male & female**

The land entry book does not state how old men have to be to enter land. My understanding is that as long as a male has money he can enter land at any age. It was normally 16-21. A man had to be 16 to be a chain carrier and had to be age 21 to sell land.

The Adam Swartz could very well be the same as Adam Stultz. There are so many different spellings of names in the old records.

I'm afraid I'm not much of a map person to mark your map you sent. I'm sending you a few copies of maps showing the Muddy Creek. Maybe you can tell more than I can.

Stewarts Creek rises in west Forsyth Co. and flows southeast into Muddy Creek. Until some time prior to 1762 it was known as Tomahawk Branch. In that year Joseph Stewart settled near its banks and it took his name. It appears as Stewarts Creek on the 1770 Collet Map but small streams flowing into it are still known as Tomahawk Creek and Little Tomahawk Creek. (information from The NC Gazetteer)

SURRY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 997

DOBSON, NC 27017

<http://juliemorrison.com/surry/>

November 24, 2003

**Roger Benson
707 N. Fillmore Street
Arlington, VA 22201**

Thank you for your letter dated October 6, 2003 regarding the Stultz family. We are sorry it has taken us so long in answering your letter. It took some time trying to find the Stultz family and found many different spellings that we think may be this same family.

We did not find a John Harmon Stultz that was your ancestor or know who his parents are. Apparently the early Stultz families were Moravians as they were found in the Wachovia Tract of then Surry Co. (now Forsyth Co.). A Harmon Stultz entered land in the Land Entry Book in Surry as early as 1778. It appears he and Philip Stultz were both in Surry Co. in 1778. Perhaps your John Harmon Stultz was a descendant of this Harmon Stultz. You stated John Harmon Stultz was born in 1779 and moved to Bedford Co., PA as a youth.

We did not have a family file on this family but we have enclosed some copies of tax records and other information found.

We recommend you write the Moravian Church Archives at 457 S. Church Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101. Their telephone number is 336-722-1742. They kept very good records and they might be able to tell you more on the Stultz family. You will need to check with them on their charge per hour. Sometime ago it was \$15 per hour and it may have gone up as they have moved into a new and larger facility.

We do not do in-depth research but happy to look up records in our files and books for you. Thank you for the \$10 donation to our association. If we can help you further or you have questions as to the information we sent, please write us again.

WH

**Wilma Hiatt
Research Committee**

Enclosures

Mr Roger N Benson
265 P. Pittmore St.
Arlington, VA 22201

6 Oct 2003

Dear Sus

The Danbury Library suggested I write you.

A John Harmon STULTZ was born in N.C (perhaps Salisbury District of Stokes or Surry Co, NC) in 1779 and moved to Bedford Co Pa as a youth.

His mother was Elizabeth Steele Stultz 1761-?? and his father is said to be a George Harmon Stultz by some and a William Stultz by others. I am seeking some official record to clarify this; I can't find any online.

I am aware there were several Stultz families in the area but the given names are different. Do you have any family files, or tax lists 1776-1800, census lists, deeds/estate files, or cemetery lists?

A small donation is enclosed. If you find anything and need more, let me know.

Sincerely
Roger Benson