

**First Lieutenant Johann Adam BAER (1761-1833)¹
of York County, Pennsylvania:**



**An American Patriot
(DAR Ancestor #A004499; SAR Ancestor #P-106514)²**

Prepared by Dr. John V. Richardson Jr, The Genealogical Informatician

There is adequate documentation related to the Revolutionary War service of Johann Adam Bär (aka Adam Barr or Baer)³ in Pennsylvania. His Associators' unit from York County, the Fourth Company of the Second Battalion was "present at the battles of Germantown [4 October 1777] and the minor engagements at White Marsh [5-8 December 1777] and Chestnut Hill [aka Edge Hill, 5-8 December 1777], in the militia brigades of Armstrong and Potter."⁴ Furthermore, we know that he served as a very

¹ See other variant spellings including BÄR-BAER-BAIR-BAIRR-BAYER-BEAR-BEER-BERRE.

² See SAR National Number 53316, State Number 2072 and Henderson et al., Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Ohio, 3 vol. (Columbus, OH: The F. J. Heer Printing Company, 1929-1959) vol. 1, p. 28 and vol. 2 383, and vol. 3, pp. 27 and 442 which states "1st Lt of 4th Company, 2nd Bn York Co Mil. Br 1761. D 1833. Bur Lutheran Cem, near Stovertown, Muskingum Co. Ref: Pa Archives 6 series, Vol 2, p. 462. Census 1790 Pa p 288. Under Col Wm Rankin, Capt Jacob Hiar Apr 5, 1778. For infor Muskingum Chap." Note that the information in vol. 3, p. 27 is compiled by Irma Gobel of Roseville, Ohio who is a descendant.

³ See Thomas L. Montgomery, "Muster Rolls Relating to the Associators and Militia of the County of York" in Pennsylvania Archives, 6th series--Revolutionary War to War of 1812 Military Lists (Harrisburg, PA: Harrisburg Publishing Company, 1906), vol. 2, part 3, pp. 460 and 462 and Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution: Associated Battalions and Militia, 1775-1783 (Harrisburg, PA: State Printer, 1890), vol. 2, p. 448, vol. 2, all of which have him listed as a First Lieutenant in the Second Battalion, Fourth Company.

⁴ "Barr, Adam. | First Lieutenant." See Revolutionary War Battalions & Militia Index Cards (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Historical Society of Pennsylvania), "Associators and Militia," vol. 2, p. 507. [Note that neither "The Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File" (series #13.50) nor the Militia Officers Index Cards, 1775-1800 (series #13.36) at www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us lists him]. Note, however, that these sources show that Jacob Hiar (aka Hyer or Hyar) was the Captain, the Second Lieutenant was Jacob Comfort and that a George Hiar also served as ensign. The rank and file of his company consisted of 66 men; today, 80-250 would be more common while a battalion would 300-800 soldiers.

young, seventeen year old⁵ First Lieutenant in this Fourth Company under Captain Jacob Hiar of the Second Battalion, led by Colonel William Rankin,⁶ on 5 April 1778.⁷

Von Steuben's knew well the role of a first lieutenant, for he had been one himself starting in 1759, so:

"At the start of the American Revolution, the Continental Army did not have a concrete understanding of soldiers' roles within a regiment and how to properly prepare for war. As a result, in 1779 Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, Inspector General of the Continental Army cohesively organized military strategies in his publication, '[*Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*](#),' [part 1; Philadelphia: Styner and Cist, 1779] now referred to as the 'Blue Book.' Von Steuben laid the foundation for how soldiers were to be trained, the roles and ranking within a company, and military strategies. As von Steuben explained, the role of the first lieutenant was crucial to the success of the regiment."

As a first lieutenant, Adam Barr's military post would have been on the right of his unit, the platoon,⁸ giving commands as necessary, especially during marches in file. Von Steuben went to some length (i.e., four paragraphs) to explain the importance on pages 73-74 of his Regulations:

⁵ "On July 18, 1774, the Congress requested all colonies form militia companies from 'all able bodied effective men, between **sixteen** and fifty years of age,' (emphasis added, although Roach says 18 in Pennsylvania)" according to Wikipedia.

⁶ "COLONEL WILLIAM RANKIN, of York County, of Quaker parentage, was a native of England, his parents coming to this country when he was very young. Prior to the Revolution he was a justice of the peace of the Province, and located near the Susquehanna, in Fishing Creek Valley, York County. Although a member of the Arrington Monthly Meeting, he became at the outset of the Revolution an ardent Whig, and was chosen colonel of one of the York County Battalions of Associators. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of 15th of July following. By the latter body he was continued a justice of the peace. The cause of Colonel Rankin's defection has never been divulged, but during the year 1780 he was detected in holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemy, and in March 1781, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He escaped, however, from the York jail, when President Reed issued a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension," according to William H. Egle's "The Constitutional Convention of 1776: Biographical Sketches of its Members" in [The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography](#) (no. 2, 1880): 228-229.

⁷ Montgomery, vol. 2, part 3, pp. 460 and 462. Part of the evidentiary issue of missing active duty rolls for York County seems to revolve around whether Colonel Rankin took them with him during his 1780/1781 defection to the British, according to Hannah B. Roach, "The Pennsylvania Militia in 1777," [The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine](#) 23 (no. 3, 1964), p. 211, note 109.

⁸ See Von Steuben, page 7.

“He should endeavour to gain the love of his men, by his attention to every thing which may contribute to their health and convenience. He should often visit them at different hours; inspect into their manner of living; see that their provisions are good and well cooked, and as far as possible oblige them to take their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complains, and when well founded, endeavor to get them redressed; but discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion.

He must not suffer the soldiers to be ill treated by the non-commissioned officers through malevolence, or from any pique or resentment; but must at the same time be careful that a proper degree of subordination is kept up between them.

Although no officer should be ignorant of the service of the guards, yet it particularly behoves (sic) the lieutenant to be perfectly acquainted with that duty; he being oftener than any other officer entrusted with the command of a guard--a trust of the highest importance, on the faithful execution of which the safety of an army depends; and in which the officer has frequent opportunities to distinguish himself by his judgment, vigilance and bravery."

"When the company parades, and while the captain and lieutenant are examining the arms and accouterments..."

We know that Lieutenant Barr was in service on 5 April 1778, for his requisite two months. If he volunteered for a bit long (say, into the summer of 1778), Lieutenant Barr and his men most likely saw duty on the frontier in Northumberland, Northampton, Bedford and Westmoreland Counties.

In any case, these were the responsibilities of First Lieutenant Adam Barr in 1778. By September 1811, Adam and his wife, Betsy, had moved to Newton Township in Muskingum County, Ohio;⁹ they appear in the 1820 and 1830 Federal Census; and they are both buried in Saint Johns Lutheran Church Cemetery in Stovertown.

APPENDICES

⁹ He purchased land in section 23.

While working on this line, I was asked to prepare additional documentation in order to prove descent. Here's some of the work:

Appendix 1:

**The Life of Eva Bar-Smith: Does She Live Long Enough
To be the Mother of Mary Smith born in 1826?**

We know that the following couple married: "Henry Smith to Eve Bair 28 May 1822 by Samuel Kammerer, E. L. M." (according to the Muskingum County, OH, Marriage Records 1818-1840, p. 60). In the 1830 Census of York Township in Morgan County, we can find on Line 11: Household of Henry Smith in York Township of Morgan County with eight individuals including two males under 5 (John and Henry); two males 5-10 (Jacob and ?); one male 30-40 (Henry) as well as two females under 5 (Mary and Eva); and one female 30-40 (**Eve**). And, again in the 1840 Census of York Township in Morgan County, Ohio: Household of Henry Smith with eleven individuals including one male under 5 (Solomon); 2 males 10-14 Henry and John); 1 male 15-19 (Jacob); and one male 40-49 (Henry, 46) as well as 2 females 5-9 (Sarah and Matilda); three females 10-14 (Christina, Eva, and Mary, 14); and 1 female 40-49 (**Eve, 44**). In the 1850 Census of York Township, Morgan County, Ohio, his wife, Eve, is missing from the household of Henry Smith (55), Eva (20)--daughter, Jacob (25), John (24), Henry (22), Christina (20), Matilda (18), Sarah (17), Solomon (15), and David (8, born in 1842).

In his 6 September 1867 will, Henry Smith does not mention any wife nor do his probate materials (see Morgan County, Ohio, Probate Court of E.M. Kennedy, Judge, General Files, Box No. 65, Document B, Page 442; Recorded Book G, page 62-63). On the second page, the payouts are to children only (i.e., Jacob Smith, John Smith, Mary Stoneburner, Henry Smith, Eva Stainbrook, Matilda Ann Smith, Sarah Wentz, Solomon Smith, and David Smith, each \$120.47). No wife is mentioned.

Finally, in the Jerusalem Lutheran Cemetery in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio at row G, stone 27, there is a partial tombstone next to Henry Smith's which reads "wife

of Henry Smith."¹⁰ Given the above evidence, it appears that Eva was alive in order to be recorded in the 1830 and 1840 Census, but not alive for the 1850 Census.

Hence, it seems reasonable to conclude that Henry Smith had only one wife, Eve, who would have been alive to give birth to their daughter, Mary in 1826.

Appendix 2:

Mary Smith Stoneburner (1826-1900)

Is She the Daughter of Henry and Eva Bar-Bair Smith?

Prepared by Dr. John V. Richardson Jr., the Genealogical Informatician

After a reasonably exhaustive search, there appears to be no direct evidence needed to establish the parents of Mary Smith who was born and died in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio on 10 November 1826 and 9 August 1900, respectively.¹¹ The Rev. Samuel Kemmerer's baptismal records at her parents' church, the Jerusalem Lutheran Church outside of Deavertown, do not exist.¹² On the other hand, we do know that William Longstreth, J.P performed the marriage of Mary Smith to John Peter Stoneburner on 15 May 1845 in Morgan County, Ohio.¹³ Peter and Mary Smith Stoneburner, both appear

¹⁰ Her tombstone is divided into thirds--Top third: looks like a weeping willow. Middle third: "Eve | wife of Henry | Smith, died" | [missing Month, Day, Year | Years Months Days] Bottom third: buried in soil, originally?

¹¹ Calculated from her death date of 9 August 1900 on her tombstone in the Jerusalem Lutheran Cemetery outside of Deavertown, York Township, Morgan County, Ohio, which says "aged 73 years, 8 months, and 29 days." Her birth month and year (November 1826) is confirmed by the 1900 Census for York Township, Morgan County, Ohio--Line 2, 170/172.

¹² On 10 August 2016, Jill Hetland, the archival assistant for the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America reported that they have no archival records for Jerusalem because "it is currently active, they are responsible for maintaining their own records." And, according to 83-year old Ronald E. Stoneburner on 1 August 2016, who is the long serving President of the Jerusalem Lutheran Church's Council and who has access to the church vault which contains only the cemetery plot maps, there is nothing else historically relevant; see also, <http://jvrichardsonjr.net/genealogy/JerusalemELC.htm> (accessed 10 August 2016). The papers of Rev. Samuel Kaemmerer (1794-1865), who trained under Pastor Paul Henkel in Somerset, Ohio before leading the Jerusalem Evangelical Church from 1820 to 1836 have not been located; rumors of a Stoneburner family Bible have yielded nothing either.

¹³ Morgan County Marriage Book, vol. B, p. 177.

in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Censuses of Enumeration for York Township in Morgan County, Ohio.¹⁴ As a widow, Mary Stoneburner appears in the 1880 and 1900 Censuses of Enumeration plus those two Agricultural Censuses.¹⁵ Neither her death certificate¹⁶ nor her obituary¹⁷ provides any useful information about her birth parents. Furthermore, there is neither a will nor any estate administration documents in Morgan County, Ohio for her.¹⁸

Census of Enumeration Record

Fortunately, though, there are several indirect, inferential forms of evidence for determining her parents. First, Mary Smith is of the right age to be the daughter of Henry and Eva Bar-Bair Smith. And, her birth date would fit into the Smith family's siblings (see relationship chart below). Thirdly and perhaps most importantly, in the 1830 Census for York Township, Morgan County, Ohio, there is only one Smith head of

¹⁴ 1850: Line 10, dwelling number 179 and 493rd visited; 1860: Line number 18, dwelling 1879 and visitation 1744; 1870: Line 23, 76/74.

¹⁵ 1880: Line 44, dwelling 171 and visitation 181 on page 17/20; 1900: Line 2, 170/172 as well as Agriculture: 1880—entry 7 and 1900 as farm schedule 161.

¹⁶ Morgan County, OH, Probate Court, Death Record, Vol. 2, p. 64-65, entry no. 171.

¹⁷ "Mrs. Stoneburner an aged lady who resided near Portersville died last Thursday (i.e., the 9th) and the remains were interred at the Lutheran cemetery Sat afternoon, services conducted by Rev L. Smith." See McConnelsville Herald, Volume 60, No. 67 (18 August 1900), p. 2, col. 4.

¹⁸ See Morgan County, OH, Probate Court, Administrative Docket E, which does not list her estate.

household reporting a girl in his family — that of Henry Smith;¹⁹ furthermore, there is no other Smith family²⁰ with girls in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio in 1830.

The screenshot displays the Ancestry.com interface for a family unit. At the top, it identifies the individuals as the 4th great-grandfather and 4th great-grandmother. The husband's profile, Henry SMITH, shows he was born on 28 Jun 1794 in Maryland and died on 9 Sep 1867 in Ohio, with burial records at Jerusalem Lutheran Cemetery in Deavertown, York Township. The wife's profile, Eva BAR-BAIR, shows she was born on 19 Jun 1796 in Arendtsville, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and died on 21 Mar 1842 in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio, also buried at Jerusalem Lutheran Cemetery. Their marriage record is dated 28 May 1822 in Muskingum County, Ohio. Below this, a list of 11 children is provided, including Unnamed SMITH (Abt 1823-), Jacob SMITH (1824-1907)+, John SMITH (1825-1891)+, Mary SMITH (1826-1900)+, Henry SMITH (1828-1897)+, Eva SMITH (1828-1892)+, Christina Clarissa SMITH (1830-1863)+, Sarah J. "Sally" SMITH (1833-1924)+, Matilda Ann SMITH (1833-1882)+, Solomon S. SMITH (Abt 1836-Bef 1880)+, and David SMITH (1842-Aft 1890)§.

Jerusalem Lutheran Cemetery Analysis

Secondly, an spatial analysis of burial plots at Jerusalem Lutheran cemetery outside of Deavertown in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio shows Mary Smith Stoneburner (in Plot: Row I, Stone 16) to be surrounded by her immediate family: her husband (John Peter Stoneburner at Plot: Row I, Stone 15), parents (father, Henry Smith, 1794-1867 at Row G, Stone 26 and mother, Eve Bar-Bear Smith, row G, stone 27) as well as her siblings (brothers: Jacob Smith, 1824-1907 at Row C, stone 34 and John Smith, 1825-1891 at Row K, stone 13 as well as sisters: Matilda Smith, 1833-1882 at Row G, stone 25 and Eva Smith Penn Stainbrook, 1828-1892 at Row E, stone 6), and three nieces: Emma Alice Smith Barringer (Plot: Row C, Stone 35), Mary Elizabeth Smith Barringer at

¹⁹ Line 11: Household of Henry Smith in York Township of Morgan County with 8 individuals including two males under 5 (John and Henry); two males 5-10 (Jacob and ?); one male 30-40 (Henry) as well as **two females under 5 (Mary and Eva)**; and one female 30-40 (Eve). Neighbors include Michael Stoneburner and George Trout (both members of Lutheran Church). Based on a complete and careful manual search of the entire sixteen images of the 1830 US Federal Census entitled "Schedule of the Whole Number of Persons within the Division Allotted by the Marshal" at http://interactive.ancestry.com/8058/4411363_00152?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fsearch%2fdb.aspx%3fdbid%3d8058%26path%3d&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnBrowsing (accessed 11 August 2016).

²⁰ As just noted, based on a complete and careful manual search of the York Township, there is a George Smith as well as a John Smith in York Township in 1830, but neither of them report having a female under five years of age.

Row E, stone 25 and Louisa A. Smith at Row A, stone 33 (daughters of Jacob Smith, Mary's brother).

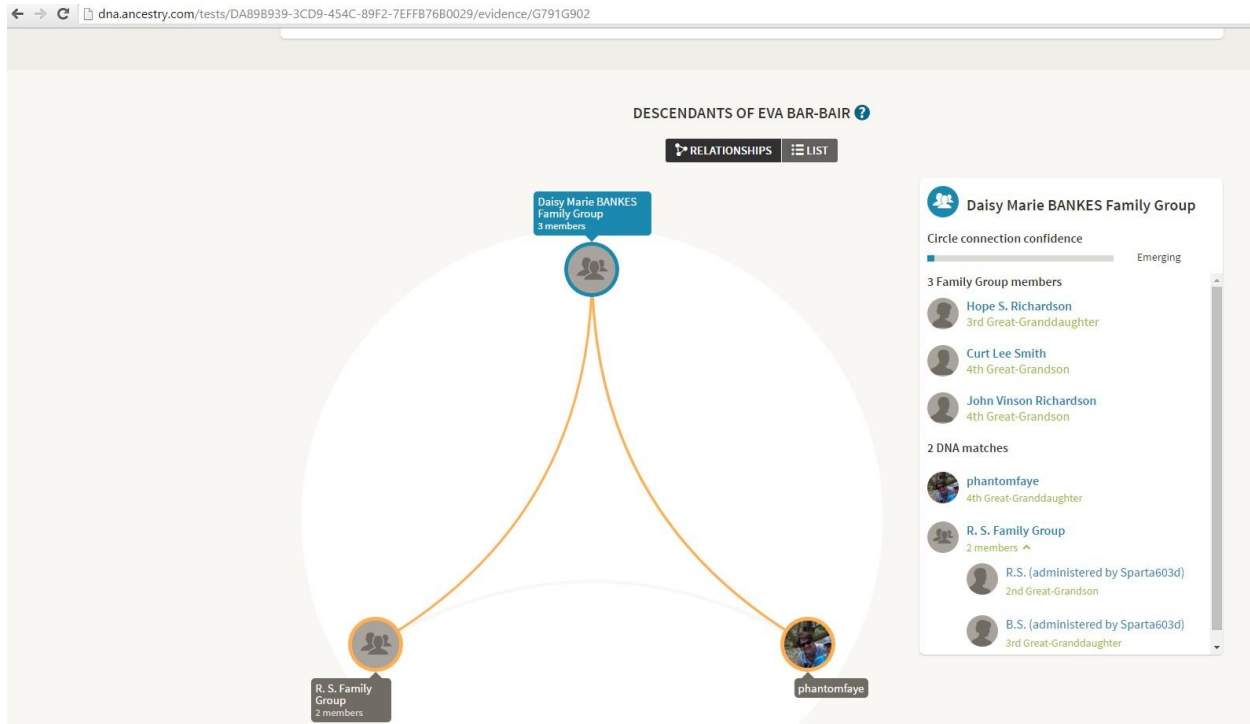
See the following burial analysis spreadsheet for a visual representation showing both parents, several siblings and nieces surrounding Mary Smith Stoneburner's grave in the Jerusalem Lutheran Church outside of Deavertown, Ohio:

BOTH PARENTS, TWO BROTHERS, THREE SISTERS, AND THREE NIECES OF MARY SMITH STONEBURNER, THE SUBJECT OF ANALYSIS BURIED IN JERUSALEM LUTHERAN CHURCH, DEAVERTOWN, YORK TOWNSHIP, MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO Prepared by Dr. John V. Richardson Jr., PhD, The Genealogical Informatician												
ROW./STONE:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	ROW./STONE:
37												
36												
35					Mary Elizabeth SMITH Barringer							35
34			Jacob SMITH		1874-1932							34
33	Louisa A. SMITH		1824-1907									33
32	1880-1903											32
31												31
30												30
29												29
28												28
27					Eve Bar-Bear SMITH, 1796-1842							27
26					Henry SMITH, 1794-1867							26
25					Matilda SMITH, 1833-1882							25
24												24
23												23
22												22
21												21
20												20
19												19
18												18
17												17
16										**Mary SMITH, 1826-1900**		16
15										John Peter STONEBURNER, 1821-1877		15
14												14
13										John Smith		13
12										1825-1891		12
11										with Mary Ann Bush		11
10										(1832-1889)		10
9												9
8												8
7												7
6					Eva SMITH Penn Stainbrook							6
5					1828-1892							5
4												4
3												3
2												2
1												1
ROW:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	

Note: Blue is Brothers (i.e., Jacob and John Smith)
 Pink is Sister (i.e., Eva Smith Penn Stainbrook)
 Black is for Mary's Parents (Henry and Eve Bair Smith)
 Green is for her Husband (John Peter Stoneburner)
 Red is for Mary's nieces (Emma Alice Smith Barringer, Mary Elizabeth Barringer, and Louisa A. Smith)
 And, finally, nota bene: her other siblings are buried in Wisconsin

Autosomal DNA IBD Connections

Finally, via Ancestry.com's autosomal DNA Identity-By-Descent demonstrates a compelling connection as well to Mary Smith Stoneburner, as a daughter of Eva Bar-Bair. Other family group members of Irene Hope Smith Richardson (including John V. Richardson, the only child of Irene Hope S. Richardson as well as Curtis Lee Smith, a nephew of Hope S. Richardson) show a match (see "Descendants of Eva Bar-Bair").



SOURCE: <http://dna.ancestry.com/tests/DA89B939-3CD9-454C-89F2-7EFFB76B0029/evidence/G791G902>

Furthermore, other Ancestry.com DNA testers (identified only as phantomfaye, R.S. and B.S. in the diagram below) match via DNA to Eva Barr, the presumed mother of Mary Smith (see the “Compare Relationship Paths” chart below, which is based on DNA and posted pedigree charts). Note that Mary Smith is the brother to John Smith and hence, they are both siblings (i.e., as brother and sister, they are children of Eva Bar-Baer-Bair).

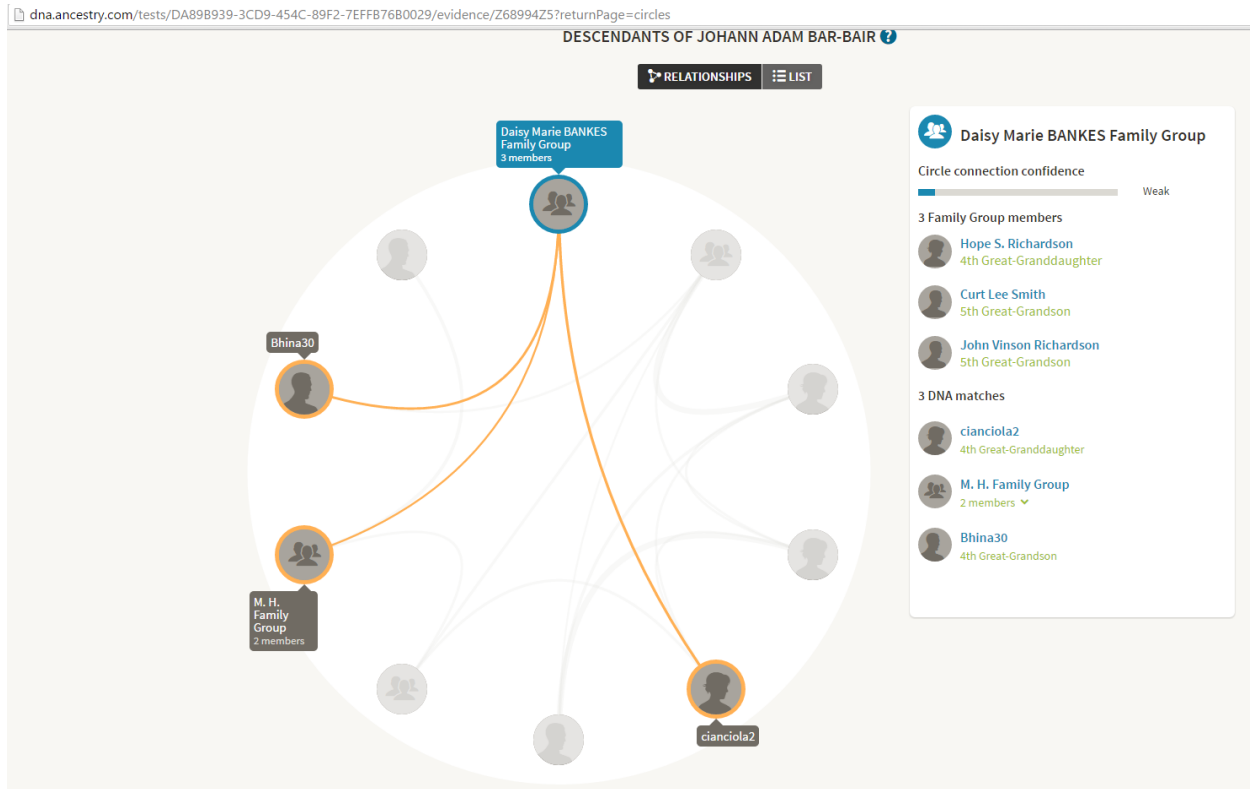
Compare relationship paths to Eva BAR-BAIR

John Vinson Richardson and R.S. both have a direct ancestral line relationship to Eva BAR-BAIR in their respective family trees.



SOURCE: <http://dna.ancestry.com/circles/DA89B939-3CD9-454C-89F2-7EFFB76B0029>

Lastly, there is the DNA Circle of “Descendants of Johann Adam Bar-Bair” (see chart below). There are further three DNA matches demonstrating a connection to the



SOURCE: <http://dna.ancestry.com/tests/DA89B939-3CD9-454C-89F2-7EFFB76B0029/evidence/Z68994Z5?returnPage=circles>

Conclusion: Mary is the daughter of Eva Bar and Henry Smith

In summary, there is sufficient indirect historical documentation as well as direct DNA evidence to support an inferential conclusion. Mary Smith Stoneburner lived her entire life in York Township, Morgan County, Ohio. Mary can't belong to any other Smith family in York Township. Mary is buried in the Jerusalem Lutheran Church along with her parents, Henry and Eve Bar Smith (who founded the church);²¹ John Peter Stoneburner, her husband; two brothers, Jacob and John Smith; two sisters, and three nieces, Emma Alice Smith Barringer, Mary Elizabeth Smith Barringer, and Louisa A. Smith (all daughters of Jacob Smith, Mary's brother). And, autosomal DNA Identity-By-Descent analysis from four individuals links Mary Smith to her mother: Eva Bar (1796-1842). Hence, it seems entirely reasonable to conclude that Mary Smith Stoneburner must be the daughter of Eva Bar and Henry Smith.

²¹ Charles Robertson, History of Morgan County, Ohio (Chicago: LH Watkins and Company, 1886), p. 526, col. 1.