

A House Divided

The Rein Family

of Earl Township

by A. Hunter Rineer

As Michael Rein carefully assembled 400 acres of prime land in Earl Township from 1743 to 1763 little did he know that two-thirds of those acres would eventually be confiscated by the state, and that none of this holding would remain with his family a hundred years after his arrival on this continent. The fickleness of political alliances and family feuding would sweep it all away.

Michael Rein arrived in Philadelphia on September 11, 1732 with his wife, Mary, on the ship, *Pennsylvania Merchant*, out of Rotterdam.¹ Within a year after their arrival Michael and Mary gave birth to their first son, George. The frontier couple had four more children: Anna Margaret, Mary Margaret, Anna Catharine, and Michael, Jr. Mary, the mother, died after the birth of her son, Michael. In February 1749 Michael, Sr. took a new wife, Anna Catharine Majer Müller, the recent widow of Hans Adam Müller. Michael and his second wife then had in turn at least three children: John, Daniel (who died in infancy), and Philippina.²

The Rein children grew to adulthood and married. The eldest son, George, had at least nine children and became an active community leader. Daughter Anna Margaret married a Lancaster Boro saddler, Philip Sing.³ Sing was a widower of about thirty-six years of age with a very young son, Charles, when he married nineteen year-old Margaret Rein. Philip and

Margaret Sing had five children, only one of whom survived childhood. Their only surviving daughter, Catharine, married Henry Stuber, one of Lancaster Boro's earliest pharmacists.

Michael Rein, Sr.'s daughter, Mary, married John Brubaker, an Earl Township wheelright and farmer; they had at least nine children. Daughter Catharine Rein married John Brua, a Strasburg blacksmith. They are known to have had one daughter. Son Michael Rein, Jr. and his wife, Margaret, had at least six children, but it is uncertain how many of them reached adulthood.

John Rein, the oldest surviving son of Michael's second marriage, married Catharine Oberley, daughter of Michael Oberley, a prominent Earl Township farmer. They had no children. Michael Rein, Sr.'s youngest daughter, Philippina, was born in 1762 and eventually married William Grove. But she was only a teenager during the storm of events which overwhelmed her family in the coming years. I introduce all of these children and in-laws early in our story because they all play major roles in our continuing saga.

Michael Rein, Sr.'s skills as a blacksmith were obviously in good demand in the back country around Earltown (now New Holland) and within eleven years after his arrival in the area he had acquired his first land holding. In 1743 he purchased twenty-five acres of land from Christian Long.⁴ The following year he purchased another twenty-five acres from Michael Grebill.⁵ In 1750 he had warrented to him by the Penn land agents two tracts of 71 acres and 38½ acres. In 1753 he had these two tracts, as well as a third tract of 92 acres, surveyed. In 1755 he acquired from the executors of Peter Eaby's estate 150 acres and a log grist mill.⁶ Finally in 1763 he had patented to him by the proprietary land agents the 201 acres he had already had surveyed. To a newly arrived German blacksmith from a world barely emerging from feudalism, 400 acres of prime farm land must have looked baronial in scale.

Michael Sr. followed a pattern similar to that of his Mennonite neighbors and he began to divide his land holdings among his sons. To his eldest son, George, in 1760 he deeded⁷ the 150 acre Eaby tract with its merchant grist mill on the Mill Creek. This property straddled old Peter's Road, near the Seltenreich German Reformed Church.⁸

In 1773 Michael, Sr. deeded⁹ to his son, Michael, Jr. 176 acres or about half of the greater of the two tracts the father had acquired since his arrival from Germany. Son Michael had probably taken over this land prior to the formal deed, as he is listed by the tax assessor in 1769 at the age

of twenty-four as holding 160 acres. The deed for this conveyance was not, however, recorded at that time in the office of the recorder of deeds in the court house in Lancaster Boro; in fact this deed was not formally recorded until May 1782 at a time Michael was desperately trying to sell the property. Keep this fact in mind as we proceed with the family's tale.

There is no recorded deed conveying the home farm, where Michael, Sr. and Catharine lived, to their youngest living son, John. However, in 1771 when John was 21 years old he began to be listed by the tax assessor as the owner of 100 acres. As of that year Michael, Sr. was no longer listed as a landowner. With the tax assessment lists as a basis there can be little question that Michael, Sr. had divided all of his land among his three living sons by 1771, but the deeds for the last two transfers were, for some unknown reason, not recorded at that time. On this legal issue would revolve the major law suits involving the Rein family and the State of Pennsylvania twenty years later.

During the summer of 1774 members of the family became active in the tense political situation that developed with the British closing the port of Boston. Brother-in-law Philip Sing and his son-in-law, Henry Stuber, both residents of Lancaster Boro, contributed to the Boston relief fund. On December 15, 1774 George Rein, 41 years old, and his brother-in-law, John Brubaker, were elected at a meeting held at the court house in Lancaster to represent Earl Township on the newly formed Committee of Observation and Inspection. This committee's principal mission was to police the prohibitions against the sale or purchase of British goods, including tea. When the committee was reorganized the following year (1775) with a reduction in the number of members, George Rein won reelection to the new committee; John Brubaker did not.

When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia in July 1776 no one could claim a wide consensus of support for that action. In fact a sizeable political party opposed independence even after it was proclaimed, opposed the terrorist tactics of the Whigs, and generally approached the political activities of the times with a decidedly more conservative attitude than the political majority. Anyone who was not a supporter of the independence movement, or an "Associator," became automatically a "Non-associator." In the late summer of 1776 the Associators ordered the confiscation of all weapons belonging to Non-associators. In addition, since so many of the Non-associators were the more prosperous members of the community, they were required to pay a special assessment "for the relief and support of the families of poor associators." In June 1777 an oath of allegiance to the new government of Pennsylvania was required of all persons. No person could travel anywhere without a pass and no one who hadn't subscribed to the oath could

get a pass. No oath; no travel! For a merchant or any man of business that was an insupportable blow. Especially if one's business had previously been in the direction of Lancaster, Philadelphia, Chester, or Newport.

During the summer of 1777 Lancaster County was in a panic of anxiety. British armed forces were expected to arrive at any time. To oppose this invasion there was a general enrollment of all male residents between the ages of 18 and 53 into the militia. All of the eligible Reinsons, grandsons, and sons-in-law were listed in either Capt. George Reese's or Capt. William Crawford's Companies of the 10th Battalion of the Lancaster County Militia. Lancaster provided Washington's army and the defense of Philadelphia with a great number of militia companies who marched off during the summer "to the camp's in the Jersey's." In the fall of 1777 the British landed at the head of Elk River off the Cheseapeake Bay and proceeded to march overland toward Philadelphia. Washington's ragtag army was routed at the Brandywine and retreated toward the north-east. The British marched directly on Philadelphia which fell to them in September 1777. The revolutionary government and the Continental Congress retreated in great haste to Lancaster and later to York. After a number of feints and attempts to draw the British army out of the city for a battle, Washington settled into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

Thus the stage was set for the "Rein Affair" which local historians have referred to in a number of articles.¹⁰ Briefly the conspiracy involved the purchasing and/or stealing horses from Lancaster Co. farms for the use of the British army quartered in Philadelphia. Lieutenant Henry Mansin, a German-speaking officer in the Queen's Rangers, a Loyalist/British military unit and part of Howe's army occupying Philadelphia, was sent out to Lancaster County with a local German-speaking spy named Englehart Holtsinger, to buy horses. On his second buying trip Mansin and a number of local supporters, who had been stealing horses, were caught by some of the aggrieved horse owners and brought to trial in Lancaster.

Mansin tells the story in his deposition taken by William Henry of Lancaster prior to Mansin's trial in February 1778:

(Mansin) . . . came with General Howe to the head of Cheseapeake & marched with him to Philadelphia . . . He is still a lieutenant in (the Queen's Rangers) and hath left his commission in Philadelphia . . . About six weeks ago (mid-December) he got acquainted . . . with one Englehart Holtsinger¹¹ . . . at Gen'l Howe's headquarters. Holtsinger . . . in the course of conversation mentioned that he lived in Lancaster County, a few miles from Lancaster. (He was) asked if he could not get some good sprightly horses in that part of the country . . . Holtsinger told him he could and it was then proposed . . . that

(Mansin) and Holtsinger should set off on that business. Two days after that they set off having received the instructions . . . to purchase horses . . . but not to go higher than sixteen guineas for fine spirited horses. Those which they got from the Friends of Government they were to pay for, but if they found any that would suit among the Rebels they were to take them at any rate (and) they should be paid for them. (Mansin & Holtsinger went to Lancaster) by Chester & Darby . . . stopt at John Rine's (for) an hour or two and then went to George Rine's. From whence Holtsinger went home. The next day he went to Holtsinger's in company with Michael Rine, a son of George Rine. Holtsinger returned with him to John Rine's and Rine went with them to buy a horse from Oberley, a brother-in-law of Rine.¹² (Mansin states) that John Rine knew . . . that the horse was to be purchased for Gen'l Howe's use. John Rine (had) sold the (horse) to Oberley (and the latter) sold . . . the horse (to Mansin) for £100 Congress money. John Rine then engaged to pay him in eight day's time. (Mansin) took the horse and put him in John Rine's stable. The next day (Mansin), Holtsinger, and Wendle Meyer went together to George Bare's about two miles from Rine's mill to buy a horse of him. He bought the horse of Bare for £25 hard money (and) paid him £7.50 in silver and gold. Next day he sent (Bare) by John Meyer, Wendle's brother, (enough) hard money to make up £16.5.0. The rest he was to send by Holtsinger. (Mansin states) John Meyer brought him the horse and knew the horse was for (British) use.

The day following in the afternoon, (Mansin) with Englehart Holtsinger, Wendle Meyer and Joseph Bower,¹³ set off from John Rine's for Philadelphia by way of Gap and Darby. (They) called at Welsh's tavern, who knew they were going to Philadelphia, and got to Philadelphia the day after . . .

About eight days after (mid-January) (Mansin) and Holtsinger set off again to purchase . . . horses . . . (Abraham) Bare came with them. They all came together to George Rine's from whence Bare went home, which he said was about eleven miles from Rine's. (Also) Holtsinger went home. (Mansin) staid at Rine's all night (and) told Rine he was come up again to buy horses for Gen'l Howe. Rine offered to sell him some and went with him to the stables, but had none that suited. The next morning (Mansin) went to Holtsinger's who went with him to Vincent Meyer's & bought a horse from Meyer's son for £12 hard money . . . (they) went . . . to Conrad Holtsinger's where Englehardt lived, and put the horse in his stable. (Mansin stated) that Conrad Holtsinger knew that (this horse had been) bought for the enemy . . . The day following Englehart Holtsinger & (Mansin) went to Widow Yunty's¹⁴ & bought a horse from her for £20 hard money which . . . Holtsinger engaged to pay her in a fortnight. (Mansin) took this horse to Conrad Holtsinger's & put him in his stables with the other. That same evening . . . Holtsinger and he went together with the horses to John Rine's & put them in his stables. Joseph Rode and Adam Rode¹⁵ were there and knew the business that (Mansin) was upon. Adam Rode was to have gone with him to Philadelphia. Mansin and Holtsinger supped at John Rine's. After supper Holtsinger went off, telling (Mansin) to go on his journey, wait for him about a mile off, and he would (catch up with) him. Mansin, Adam Rode, and Joseph Rode accordingly set off, taking the horses which he had purchased with him and waited at the appointed place. About a quarter of an hour after they got to the place, Englehart Holtsinger came to them, bringing with him a bay mare, which he said he got in New Holland from Valentine Kinzer,¹⁶ (where) he had broken open the stable door and took her out. Holtsinger had before prepared an instrument to break open

the stable door and when he went from Rine's told Mansin, 'he was going to get that mare, for that Kinzer was a Whig, and he would take her . . .' The same night . . . Holtsinger and Joseph Rode left Mansin waiting in the same place and went away for more horses. (They) returned again in about half an hour and brought with them two horses which they said they had taken out of the stable of one Martin¹⁷ who they said was a Whig, a Captain in the militia. After that Adam Rode went home and (Mansin), Holtsinger, and Joseph Rode proceeded on with the four horses and the mare for Philadelphia. That night they reached Hershberger's in Chester County, where they staid all night and put up their horses. Holtsinger and Hershberger had a good deal of private conversation, but he (Mansin) don't know that Hershberger knew their business. The next day they went to Welch's Tavern, arrived there about twelve o'clock . . . and about one o'clock were apprehended by Valentine Kinzer and his brother.¹⁸

Joseph Road, Jr. told his version of the story in his deposition on February 2, 1778 as follows:

Joseph Rode and his brother, Hans Adam Rode, were at work at John Rine's (in) Earl Twp. A certain Henry Mansin was there . . . (and said) he came out of Philadelphia. Mansin and John Rine used much persuasion with the (Rode brothers) to induce them to go to General Howe, in Philadelphia, telling them they should each have fifty acres of land if they did. They consented at length to go, and being the next evening at John Rine's, Henry Mansin and Englehart Holtsinger went from John Rine's with an intention, as they said to take Valentine Kinzer's mare. Joseph Rode and his brother then went home to get necessaries for their journey. (They) returned to Rine's again in about an hour, and when they returned they saw Kinzer's mare tied to the fence at Rine's door and Mansin and Holtsinger were in the house. The same night, Joseph Rode and Henry Mansin went from John Rine's to Alexander Martin's with intent to take some of his horses, particularly two of them, a sorrel and a chestnut, which Rine described to them. Rine told them in what part of the stable they stood. When they came to Alex Martin's stables they were shut, but not locked. Mansin opened the door of the stable and . . . brought out the . . . two horses. (Joseph Rode) mounting one of them and Mansin the other, they rode away to John Rine's. About twelve o'clock that night Joseph Rode, Henry Mansin, and Englehart Holtsinger went off together on their journey towards Philadelphia. His brother, Hans Adam, went with them about a mile and then left them and went home . . . (They) stopt first at . . . Hershberger's in Chester County, where they breakfasted the next morning. Hershberger asked which way they were going and Mansin told him they were going to Newport. They then proceeded on to . . . Welch's Tavern, where they put up their horses . . . (There they) were apprehended by Valentine Kinzer and his brother, who had pursued them.¹⁹

Another man who had a part in the conspiracy was Wendle Meyer. His deposition on February 3, 1778 went as follows:

"A few days before (Meyer) went off for Philadelphia, he got acquainted with Henry Mansin, who he next met at John Rine's. Mansin asked him to go to Philadelphia with him and after some conversation he consented. They then agreed to meet on a certain day at Abraham Longenecker's, near Bethel

House.²⁰ He went there according to appointment, found Mansin there, and two others, whose names he don't remember. (He) was told they came from near Swatara. Meyer, Mansin, Joseph Longenecker, son of Abraham Longenecker, and those other two men set off . . . about seven o'clock in the morning. (They) went by the Gap, Chester, Darby, and reached Philadelphia the next morning about 6 o'clock. (Meyer states) Abraham Longenecker knew they were going to Philadelphia . . .

They stoped in Market Street, at the sign of the King of Prussia (at Gilman's). A barber being there, some of them were shaved and . . . Mansin had his hair cut. (Meyer) lodged at Gillman's and, after staying three days in Philadelphia, set off for home again in company with Henry Mansin and Abraham Bare, son of John Bare, preacher near Dunkertown.²¹ Longenecker . . . and the other two men, whose names he forgets, staid in Philadelphia. He kept company with Mansin and Bare as far as the Gap and left them . . . and went home . . . He did not afterwards see Mansin till Saturday morning last as he (Meyer) and John Rine were on their way together to Philadelphia. He met with (Mansin) at Doe Run,²² (who) with some others (were) in custody of Valentine Kinzer and his brother. (Kinzer) understanding that Meyer and John Rine were on their way to Philadelphia made prisoners of them likewise and brought them up to Lancaster. It was some time last week that John Rine and he agreed to go off to Philadelphia. They set off on Friday night last and had no particular business (in Philadelphia). He heard some talk in Philadelphia, among the company he went with, about Jacob Barge and Charles Syng and understood that it was owing to some representations of Mansin that Jacob Barge was confined there . . . Insists that he was, but once in Philadelphia, but being confronted with John Gottlieb Metzgar, late barkeeper (at) Adolph Gillman's (inn in Philadelphia) who saw him twice there, he acknowledges that he has twice been in Philadelphia, and was now going down the third time . . . John Rine told him that Mansin was buying horses . . . for the use of Gen'l Howe's army. (Mayer also) acknowledged that while in Philadelphia he and his companions freely spoke of the Americans as rebels, etc.²³

Note the subtle differences in the testimony. Mansin admits to buying horses, but claims others stole them, not him. Road claims Mansin and he stole horses and that John Rein incited him to enlist in the British army. Meyer admits only to going illegally to Philadelphia "on no particular business." Valentine Kinzer and his brother brought this particular bit of horse-trading with the enemy to an abrupt halt when they arrested Henry Masin, Joseph Road, Jr., Englehart Holtsinger, Wendel Meyer, and John Rein. What happened next is difficult to determine since apparently no records remain of the ensuing court martial, other than the three depositions given above. Remember, all of the above mentioned men were legally subject to military law and court martial by being enrolled members of the militia. Mansin was an admitted enemy officer behind the lines in civilian dress and, therefore, automatically guilty of being a spy, not withstanding the horse stealing charges.

Christopher Marshall, Philadelphia pharmacist in temporary Lancaster

residence while the British occupied his home city, tells us what happened in his famous diary:

Mar 13, 1778 Yesterday a court martial was held here, when four persons for being concerned in purchasing and stealing horses for the enemy were tried; one of them acquitted, one to be imprisoned during the war, two to be hanged on the sixteenth . . .

Mar 16, 1778 This day about one, two persons condemned at court martial last week were executed . . .

Mar 18, 1778 It's said that Henry Marson (sic) and Wendel Myer, the two men executed here this week, confessed at the gallows that they were guilty of stealing and procuring horses for Howe's army.²⁴

Who was acquitted? Who was sentenced to imprisonment? My guess is that it was the two Road brothers who were imprisoned and acquitted. Documentary evidence clearly points to John Rein's, John Meyer's and Englehart Holtsinger's escape to asylum among the British in Philadelphia. The three probably would have been hanged considering the extent of their involvement in the affair and the public mood of that winter. The two Rein brothers and Holtsinger were "attainted of treason" and their property became subject to seizure. Legal authority for this seizure was an ordinance adopted by the Council of Safety on Tuesday, October 21, 1777 which "provided for seizing the personal estates of enemies of the state" and provided for the appointment of commissioners of forfeited estates. This ordinance was a war emergency measure adopted by the council under the broad emergency powers granted it by the General Assembly earlier that year as the British closed in on Philadelphia. The legislature when it finally was able to assemble a quorum in York passed legislation much narrower in scope but endorsing in general the ordinance adopted by the Council of Safety. *An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they do not render themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in the Commonwealth* was passed on Friday, March 6, 1778, but limited its provisions to thirteen men whose names were listed in the actual law. The Reins were not listed. However, there was a provision in the law that permitted the Supreme Executive Council (which replaced the Council of Safety) to add names to the list by simply referring the names of the persons proposed to be proscribed to the General Assembly. The Reins and Holtsinger were finally added to the proscribed list in this manner. The names of "George Reine, Earl Twp., miller; John Reine, Lancaster Co. husbandman, and Englehart Holtzinger" were added to the proscribed list on May 8, 1778 according to the minutes of the General Assembly. They were given until June 25th to turn themselves in.

George Rein's personal property and his livestock were seized on

February 17, 1778 as he "fled from his country and took refuge among the British troops." John's personal property and livestock were also seized. Both brother's property was auctioned on March 3, 1778 and brought the government £683.13.4. Their father, (or George's son, Michael) and George's wife, Mary, attended the sale and bought back some basic household items, like a churn, pails, two chairs, a table, chaff beds and bedsteads, spinning wheel and reel, etc.²⁵

In April 1779 Mary Rein, her eldest son, Michael, aged 22, and her brother-in-law, John Brua petitioned the provincial supreme court for some relief, "by reason of the said George Rhine having withdrawn himself from this state, the family of the said George are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress, the tender years of the younger children heightening their misfortunes . . . your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honours to order and appropriate such part of the estate . . . for the support of the wife and children of the said George . . ." "At a court of claims held in Lancaster on May 8, 1779 . . . allowed the 'the widow' 30 acres of spring grain & 20 acres of fall grain . . . to carry it away for her support and of her five youngest children." Apparently this prerogative was continued annually because it was renewed by the court on May 11, 1786 "on motion of Mr. Yeates."²⁶

George's one hundred and fifty acres and his grist mill had been seized and they were sold to James Crawford in June 1779 for £30,000 in very much inflated currency.²⁷ Crawford was a son of David Crawford, an early settler in Leacock Twp. Son James had served in the French and Indian Wars and became a colonel in the Lancaster Militia which joined Washington's army. He apparently left the army after the campaigns of 1776 and moved to Philadelphia. He later returned to Lancaster County where he died.²⁸

John's one hundred and sixty-seven acres were more difficult for the agent for forfeited estates to sell. It was made especially difficult by the sudden death of the father, Michael Rein, Sr. In his will written in August 1773 he had provided that his wife, Catharine, should be provided living quarters and a living from the estates he had provided his sons, John and Michael, Jr. His will reads in part:

I do hereby further order and direct that my said wife shall have the full and free use and benefit of the back apartment of my dwelling house where in I now live, with the small celler, a competent part of the garden, and orchard fruit for her use, sufficient fire wood, cutt and split and brought to her door, a cow well housed and kept in fodder and pasture . . . ten bushels of good wheat yearly and £4 in lawful money to be paid and delivered to her by my son, John, yearly, and every year, during her natural life . . . I also order and direct that my son, Michael, deliver and pay to my said wife yearly and every year during her natural life ten bushels of good wheat and £4 lawful money according to a certain

contract subsisting (sic) between me and my said sons, John and Michael, bearing date on the eleventh day of March last past (1775) all which said legacies and yearly payments and privileges hereby given to my said wife is to be in full of my said wife's dower or third.²⁹

This will of Michael, Sr. established two "sacred" legal claims on his estate: contract and dower rights. Both would have major roles in the later lawsuits that would swirl around this family.

The state's agent for forfeited estates had in the meantime leased John Rein's property, first to Michael Rein, Sr. and, after the father's death, to Catharine Rein, his wife.³⁰ On August 25, 1779 John's 167 acres were sold to Charles Syng, Philadelphia merchant, for £22,200, again in much inflated currency.³¹ This sale was subject to the claims of the Widow Rein, outlined above in the will. Charles Syng was none other than the son of Philip Sing, and stepson of the former Margaret Rein, his wife. Charles Syng, born in 1749 in Lancaster as Carl Sing, had moved to Philadelphia, anglicized his name to Syng, and became a successful merchant. On June 25, 1777 he was commissioned a captain and given command of the First Company of the Philadelphia Second Regiment of Foot and obviously served in the military operations around Philadelphia during the fall and winter of 1777/78.³² Whether the sale to Syng was an internal family effort to save the family home from being sold to strangers and away from family members, or was a counter effort of the two brothers-in-law, Philip Sing and John Brubaker, to enhance their own fortunes to the detriment of the rest of the family is at this point hard to determine. Syng immediately divided the 167 acres³³ with Jacob Barge, Philadelphia gentleman, even before he had acquired full title to the property from the Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council on December 24, 1781. Since the partition of the property by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County mentions no money, Barge and Syng presumably put up equal shares of the original purchase price. This to some extent would support the belief that the purchase by Syng was not a "put-up-job" between the family and the agent for forfeited estates.

There was, however, a strong suspicion among the neighbors that some kind of conspiracy was afoot to circumvent the seizure of the "attainted traitors' " property. A letter to Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council in Philadelphia dated 24 June 1779 reads as follows:

Sir:

We . . . take this opportunity to inform you of the proceedings . . . in regard of confiscated estates of George Rine . . . and John Rine. (The agent) hath put up advertisements . . . and in a few days after he sent the inclosed order to have the advertisements taken down again, and the . . . other to be put up in

place of it now. We leave this matter to your honour and council to judge whether you think the publick hath been used well or not, or whether he intends to make a private sale of those estates, and injure the publick by selling them under value.

s/Martin Holman
s/Valentine Kinser³⁴
s/John Kinser

N.B. The said John Brubaker thats mentioned in the inclosed order is a brother-in-law of the said George and John Rines.³⁵

John Rein was somewhere in hiding in Lancaster County. A petition from Rein to the Supreme Executive Council dated 20 August 1779, while they were still meeting in Lancaster, reads in part:

The petitioner was misled by others to desert the just cause of the suppressed states of North America and to join with the enemy . . . in Philadelphia . . . That during the time he staid in Philadelphia he had no hand in any mischief . . . That his name to his knowledge was never published in the proclamation among the proscribed, That, however, he voluntarily deserted from the enemy and returned to the due allegiance of govt. even before the day of return for the proscribed . . . That coming home sickly and in a deplorable condition, and not able to present himself at Lancaster, he made known his submission to sundry magistrates of said county with an intention to present himself for a trial at any time when called for, That after this, took the oath of allegiance to the present government, paid taxes, substitute money, and other things,³⁶ which legally could be demanded of him . . . He with great grief and astonishment must see . . . that his father's whole real estate, not yet settled among his heirs which are five; one son, four daus. is now publickly advertised to be sold . . . among the forfeited estates.³⁷

On August 21, 1779 the following appeared in the minutes of the Pa. Supreme Executive Council:

The petition of John Rein, attainted of high treason, praying some indulgence with respect to the estate.

Resolved, that the conduct and circumstances of the petitioner do not entitle him to any indulgences from this board; therefore, the petition is rejected.³⁸

On March 8th 1780 William Atlee of Lancaster replied to a request of the Supreme Executive Council as follows:

(I shall) . . . endeavour to have John Rein and John Myer's immediately apprehended. As to Rein there have been several unsuccessful attempts to take him & I must prevail on the Sheriff to send some Person to execute the warrants (against both of them) who is unknown to the inhabitants of the part of the Country where they lurk . . . As to the Traffick carried on from Rein's Mill, I had hints some time since, that a quantity of Flour had been taken from thence to Newport, and mentioned it in a Letter to the Chief Justice, with the suspicions of the informers that it was intended for the Enemy and as he was in my opinion well acquainted with the People of that part of the Country, proposed to him to get some trusty person there to have an Eye upon the Flour . . . The Mill is a considerable distance from Lancaster, and one of the Persons you suppose to be concerned, to wit, Mr. Crawford, is the Person whom I shou'd least have

suspected & shou'd have requested to attend to what was doing there, as he has been a Colonel of our Militia & I thought a steady *Honest Whig*, but shall now say nothing of the matter to him & shall give every attention . . . to what is going forward there.

If your Secretary cou'd furnish me with a List of the proscribed Persons, if wou'd much oblige me, mine has been handed about at the Courts till lost to me.³⁹

It would be very interesting to see the letter to Atlee that caused the above response. It apparently has been lost.

On November 15, 1780 Peter Miller, prior of the Ephrata community, addressed a letter to Joseph Read, President of the Pa. Supreme Executive Council, on behalf of John Rein, saying, "the Proceedings of government have convinced me that the intention is to make every individual happy; moved by this I recommend him (Rein) with all due submission for mercy, as having already paid dear enough for his folly."⁴⁰ Read replied to Miller on March 26, 1781, almost four and a half months later:

I received your favour . . . respecting John Rein who will probably be treated with suitable tenderness if he entitles himself to it by suitable conduct. But he must not treat Authority at Arms length. If he is well advised he will surrender himself . . .⁴¹

Miller continued his efforts on Rein's behalf by writing on July 27 1781 to Timothy Matlack, Secretary to the Supreme Executive Council, now back in Philadelphia. His letter to the irascible Matlack gives good insight into Rein's state of mind.

After having received (Read's letter, above) . . . I communicated the same to . . . Rein, (who) being advised by his English Friends, that delivering himself up might endanger his life, was scrupulous what step to take . . . if he must stand Trial, before he recives Pardon, and has as supposed, secret Enemies, his situation will be critical in a time, where Party Zeal is come to the highest pitch, and perjury accounted a trivial thing. One of our Brethren lately by a guard was brought before the Colonell at York-town; when instantly appeared a soldier offering to swear, that the Brother hath cursed the Congress . . . might not the same happen with him, should he stand trial . . . If there is any probability, sir, that he should participate (in) clemency, he will without Hesitation surrender himself, and I doubt not, but a great many respectable freeholders of our county will instantly petition for his pardon . . .⁴²

Matlack replied a few days later:

Your letter . . . has laid me under some difficulty to determine what to do in the case, as it is certainly highly improper for you or any other citizen to hold any kind of conference or correspondence with an attainted Traitor; which by your letter . . . strongly implied that you have done. My knowledge of your character and conduct leaves me no doubt of the uprightness of your intention in this business; but had it been otherwise, very strong suspicions to your disadvantage would certainly have arisen from your letter. If Rein is in your county it is the duty of those who know where he is to give notice thereof to the Sheriff and the unquestionable duty of the Sheriff immediately to arrest and

confine him⁴³

George Rein on the other hand appears to have treated his attainder with considerably more dignity or “sang-froid.” Other than the petition of his wife for support of his children, I have uncovered no documented attempt on his part for exoneration or reprieve from his attainder of treason. In February 1782 after British control in the thirteen rebelling colonies had been reduced to New York and its environs, and the general outlook for British success in putting down the colonial revolt had become very bleak, George’s wife, Mary, and his son Michael, submitted a petition to the Supreme Executive Council as follows:

George Rhine went to the British in Philadelphia Attainted by proclamation . . . petitioners have received information that the said George Rhine shortly intends to sail for Europe, in the powerful feelings of nature strongly prompt them to bid him a last adieu . . . please to grant them license & permission to repair to Elizabethtown, in New Jersey to see and converse with the said George Rhine (if he can obtain leave of the enemy to come out with a flag)⁴⁴

The Revolutionary War ended a year later in April 1783 when the Congress ratified the treaty of peace signed in Paris. In November of that same year an “Alphabetical List of All the Persons (in Pennsylvania) Attainted of High Treason, with a state of such as have been acquitted by the Supreme Court”⁴⁵ was prepared by John Morris, Master of the Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania. John and George Rein were both still listed with no surrender, discharge, or pardon indicated. Exactly when the Rein brothers came back into the community and out of hiding is impossible to say. George Rein, Sr. appears for the first time on the 1788 Strasburg Township tax assessors roll listed as a miller. George’s family certainly had the strong moral support of the community in its efforts to recoup its place in the community. On April 22, 1789 George’s son, Michael, petitioned the Supreme Executive Council for an appointment as inspector of flour. The petition was signed by most of the big names in Lancaster’s revolutionary establishment. He didn’t get the job, however.⁴⁶

John Rein first appears again in the public record in the August 1786 term of the Lancaster Co. Court of Common Pleas when he brought a suit against the executors of his father’s estate. That action on John’s part began a lengthy series of suits and counter suits involving Rein’s confiscated acres.

The exact date of Michael Rein, Sr.’s death is not certain, but it was probably in December 1778 or January 1779. On March 5th, 1779 the register of wills, John Hubley issued a caveat “To Catharine Rine, widow . . . and John Rine, one of the sons of said Michael Rine, decd. A caveat against the proving of a writing said to be the last will . . . of said

Michael Rein, decd. by Hans Brubaker and Philip Sing who are intermarried with two of the daughters of the deceased and it is said that you or one of you have in possession the said writing, you are, therefore, cited to produce the same at my office in Lancaster and show cause why letters of administration on the estate ought not to be granted to the said Hans Brubaker and Philip Sing.’’⁴⁷

On April 2nd, 1779 the will was produced for probate and the two witnesses attested to the authenticity of the document and signature. One of the listed executors, Adam Diller, had died in 1777, before Rein, Sr. The other executor, Peter Baker, renounced his duties on April 2nd 1779. What a wise man was Peter Baker! Either he had prescience of the years of litigation yet to come over this estate and wanted no part of it. Or he felt that his association as partner with James Crawford, the man who had purchased George Rein's seized estate, would compromise his position as executor. In either case he was right. An inventory of the goods and personal property of Michael Rein was prepared and appraised on April 16, 1779, but it was not recorded as part of the estate settlement until August 1782.

The caveat action by Hubley in 1779 certainly further delayed the settlement of Rein, Sr.'s estate, because letters of administration were not granted to new administrators, in lieu of the named executors, for another two years. Finally on the 5th of August, 1782 Catharine, Michael, Sr.'s widow, and John Brua, another son-in-law, were appointed administrators.

Keep in mind that Catharine, Michael's second wife, was John Rein's mother and could be expected to ferociously defend her only living son's rights to his father's estate, even though in other people's opinion he was an "attainted traitor." It should also be noted that John Rein was mentioned in Hubley's caveat of March 1779. Obviously the family was fully aware of Rein's whereabouts, although he was officially in hiding. In 1782 Hubley refused to name John an administrator of his father's estate and named John Brua instead.

*T*o further complicate matters, about this time Widow Catharine remarried. Her third husband was a neighbor, Martin Shaeffer, a recent widower, with eight adult children. And thus entered another family into the developing family fracas.

Son-in-law John Brua, a Strasburg blacksmith, was in continual financial difficulties. He was in and out of Common Pleas Court on a revolving-door basis, with one law suit following another as people tried to collect bad debts. He eventually spent some time in Lancaster's debtor's

prison. In March 1779 in the midst of his brother-in-law's troubles with the authorities, Brua had been named guardian over the affairs of the eight minor children of George Rein. This action of the Orphans Court in Lancaster underscores the probability that George's family had floated the cover story that he was dead, certainly for official consumption at any rate. The Orphans Court certainly bought the story and named a guardian for the "late" George Rein's children. The militia list for the year 1779 has "dead" written next to George's name. In these activities and all further legal actions the legally bankrupt John Brua must be considered as a "cat's paw" or front man for both George and John Rein.

In the August 1786 term of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas John Rein brought suit against his mother and brother-in-law, administrators of his father's estate, claiming that "they unjustly detain (£2000) . . . that . . . the said Michael (the father) on the first of December 1776 . . . by his certain writing obligatory did grant himself to be held firmly bound unto the said John Rhine."⁴⁸ In other words the estate of Michael Rein, Sr. owed John £2000 because of two obligatory notes given John by his father in December 1776 before all the son's troubles began. The court obviously held the notes to be valid and this debt required the sale of the Rein home property (John's estate) on which Catharine had a partial life tenancy. In February 1787 the Lancaster County sheriff under court order seized the property and advertised it for sale.

The Sheriff was about to sell the same land that the agent for forfeited estates had in 1779 sold and deeded to Charles Syng and which Syng had divided with John Barge. Both Barge and Syng had in October 1785 sold⁴⁹ both parts of this disputed tract of land to Syng's step-uncle, John or Hans Brubaker. In order to protect his sale to Brubaker, Syng petitioned the Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council on April 1787 with the following grievance:

Your petitioner having purchased a tract of confiscated land . . . late the property of John Rein . . . which land are now advertized for sale by the sheriff . . . at the suit of said John Rein for bonds he holds or received from his father, Michael Rein . . . the said bonds being put in suit against the executors of his father, *who not defending the suit*, obtained judgement . . . for the sale of said lands.⁵⁰

The Supreme Executive Council ordered the Comptroller-General to give public notice . . . "of the interest of the Commonwealth in . . . said tract of land . . . Charles Syng will be supported by Government against . . . sale proposed . . . by the sheriff of said county."⁵⁰ With this the Rein case was escalated into a constitutional dispute over judicial jurisdiction and the perogatives of the executive power of the state.

John Brua obviously took possession of the Rein place. But his occupation was not peaceful, as John Brubaker and his son, Michael, on May 5th, 1792 drove Brua off the land "with force and arms." Brua took his complaint to Everhard Gruber and Samuel Hains, justices of the peace in Strasburg Township. One June 23rd they ordered the sheriff, "on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we charge and command you, that taking with you the power of the county (if it be needful), you go to the said . . . premises and resessed (sic), you cause . . . John Brua to be restored and put into full possession . . ."⁵¹ This judicial proceeding was held where? At the house of George Rein in the village of Strasburg. George Rein, Sr.'s son, George Jr. had become an innkeeper in Strasburg and I presume the proceedings took place in his inn, probably under the watchful eyes of the brothers, John and George Rein.

The sheriff "by coup de main played by two of our justices and persons who set up a claim to the estate . . . of Michael Rine, the father of John, to whom they alledge no conveyance was made by the father (Remember, no deed was ever recorded by Michael Sr. for John's tract of land) . . . he has (John Brubaker, that is) been turned out of possession and been obliged to institute an ejectionment which is pending for trial."⁵² In other words, Brua, the justices of peace, and the sheriff drove the Brubakers off the land sometime during the summer of 1792.

*I*n the August 1792 term of the Lancaster Court of Common Pleas the case of Commonwealth v John and Michael Brubaker was moved to the State Supreme Court for decision. Chief Justice Thomas McKean and Justice Jasper Yeates heard the case. Counsel for the plaintiff (Brubaker) included Jared Ingersoll of Philadelphia, James Hopkins and Charles Smith of Lancaster. On May 17th, 1794 a twelve-man jury found in favor of Brubaker and levied six pence damages and six pence costs. The niceties of judicial conduct was obviously not as strict as they are now. Justice Yeates heard and rendered a decision in this case in which he had been the attorney of record for one of the interested parties. The court, by finding in favor of the Brubakers' (and Syng's) claim to the land, upheld the supremacy of the actions of the Supreme Executive Council in seizing and selling the forfeited estates. The dower rights of Widow Catharine were preserved throughout all the proceedings by a clause in each deed conveying the property from the Commonwealth to Syng, and Syng to Brubaker. The dower rights were continued even when John Brubaker quickly sold⁵³ this unlucky property in 1794 to John Graybill. Whether Widow Catharine continued to live here after her son, John Rein, through John Brua, was finally denied the former Rein farm, is not known. Her third husband, Martin Sheaffer, had died in 1790 and his estate took ample

care of any further needs she might have had beyond what Michael Rein had provided for her.

Of the brothers-in-law John Brua disappeared from the Strasburg tax assessor's list abruptly in 1790/91. One must be curious as to what became of him and his family after losing the Rein place to the Brubakers and at the same time being so deeply in debt. John Brubaker was also in financial difficulties and faced many creditors' suits after winning the Rein land case. He died in 1803 and his nine children shared what remained of his estate. After the death of his second wife, Philip Syng moved to Philadelphia about 1780 and died there in 1791. His son, Charles Syng, and his wife died in the yellow fever epidemic that devastated Philadelphia in the summer and fall of 1793.

Of Michael Rein Sr.'s sons, Michael Rein, Jr. in May 1782 finally got around to recording at the court house in Lancaster the deed⁵⁴ for the 176 acres given him by his father in 1773. As soon as that was done he sold 75 acres of it for £500 to Charles Syng.⁵⁵ Michael, Jr. probably sold it because he needed quick money, and his step-nephew, Charles Syng, always seemed to have ready access to cash. Syng deeded these same 75 acres back to his step-uncle four years later in 1786. But Uncle Michael was slow to pay what was owing and nephew Syng eventually had to take his uncle to court to force payment.

Michael Rein, Jr. I suspect moved west after the family's revolutionary unpleasantness. After trying to sell part of his land to his step-nephew and ending up in a long legal row with him, Michael, Jr. finally sold⁵⁶ his 178 acres in two parts in 1787 and 1788. Both sales were to two of his Brubaker nephews, sons of John Brubaker. For a short time the Brubakers owned the whole Rein home property. In the federal census of 1790 a Micael Rein appears in Bedford Co. and in the census for 1800 two Michael Reins appear, one in Bedford Co. and one in Franklin Co. I believe this to be Michael Rein, Jr. and his son, Michael, and should not be confused with Michael Rein, George's son, who remained in Lancaster County.

George Rein didn't go into European exile after all and eventually regained possession of his former land and grist mill. You will remember this property was sold to James Crawford in 1779 after it had been seized by the state. Crawford in turn sold⁵⁷ the property to Michael Laudermilk in 1784 under a mortgage to Crawford and his partner, Peter Baker. Laudermilk lost the property in 1787 and it was sold at a sheriff's sale to Josiah Hewes and Joseph Anthony, merchants from Philadelphia. In 1791 George Rein, miller, appears on the tax assessor's list in Earl Township, and in the following year he is again listed as owning 150 acres. He remained the taxed owner of this acreage to his death in 1817, adding a sawmill and a plaster mill to the existing grist mill. His will⁵⁸ called for

transferring the "whole plantation in Earl Township with all the mills" to his youngest daughter's husband, Henry Crise. Unfortunately in order for Henry Crise to take care of all the other bequests made by his father-in-law to his children and grandchildren, the mill property had to be sold. It was sold to Henry Roland (Rowland)⁵⁹ and the mill took that family's name through the rest of its long history.

Interestingly George Rein never recorded a deed for his second ownership of the mill property. When the mill and 150 acres returned to his ownership and when it passed to Henry Crise, the transactions were never recorded. Rein and his son, Michael, were in court in almost every session of the Court of Common Pleas from 1783 to 1800 trying to collect old debts from recalcitrant debtors. George got his quiet revenge, however; in 1796 his son, Michael, was named a deputy sheriff in Lancaster County and in 1800 he became High Sheriff for three years. Not surprisingly all the Rein suits for bad debts in the courts ceased. They obviously now had a better way of going after bad debts.

*J*ohn's life after he came out of hiding was an enigma until recently. He certainly was not hanged in 1778 as John W.W. Loose and Rollin C. Steinmetz have stated in recent writings. He brought suit against his father's executors in 1786 and again in 1787. In 1789 he sued his deceased wife's family, the Oberley's and they in turn sued him. These legal battles went on until at least 1793 with John loosing all rights to his father's estate or any claim to the estate of his father-in-law. But in 1793 a John Rine appears on the Carlisle tax rolls as a tenant of a Mr. Van Lear. In 1795 a John Rine is listed as a potter in Carlisle. After 1800 this same Rine began to acquire town lots in Carlisle and in 1804 in a property transaction he is listed as an innkeeper. One must keep in mind that Carlisle at this time was a booming frontier town and serving as the jumping off place for what was becoming a flood of people moving west into the newly opened land in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1807 he acquired at a sheriff's sale the major inn in Carlisle on the public square across from the court house. He died on July 19, 1810 and was buried in the old Lutheran Cemetery in Carlisle. His estate, as well as that of his second wife, who died in 1825, was bequeathed, since he had no children of his own, to the grandchildren of his brother, George. The surprise revealed by both his will⁶⁰ and that of his second wife,⁶¹ was that his second wife was none other than his niece, Margaret, the eldest daughter of his brother, George. To his dying day, John was in rebellion and defiance of the society in which he lived.

Notes

1. Strassburger and Hinke's *Pa. German Pioneers*. v1 p66-71.
2. Records of the Trinity Lutheran Church, New Holland.
3. Also spelled Seng.
4. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) deed M-16 (1743)
5. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) deed K-147 (1744)
6. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) deed D-406 (1755)
7. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) deed H-249 (1760)
8. This congregation, organized ca 1725, moved into the village of New Holland in 1799 and eventually became known as St. Stephen's United Church of Christ. In 1839 a splinter group reestablished a church near the old location on Peter's Road and it became known as Zeltenreich, Roland's or Rowland's German Reformed Church. The Reins, however, were Lutherans and were members of that church in New Holland.
9. Lancaster Co. (Pa.) deed U-129 (1773)
10. Diffenderfer, F.R. Lancaster County Loyalists in the Revolution. in Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc. Papers, v12, p243 (1908).
Sprout, Oliver S. Tories at the "Dutch Mill," in Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc. Papers v57 p36-44 (1952).
11. Englehart Holsinger, a blacksmith, was the youngest son of Jacob Holsinger. The father died in 1760 and the son was living with his brother, Conrad, in Earl Twp. Holsinger Family by Paul G. Holsinger, 1959.
12. Probably Adam Oberley, eldest son of Michael Oberley and brother-in-law of John Rein.
13. Wendle Meyer lists this conspirator as Joseph Longenecker, son of Abraham Longenecker, in his deposition.
14. Widow of George Yount, of Earl Twp.
15. Joseph and Adam Rode (Road) were the elder sons of Joseph Road, Sr., farmer, of Earl Twp. Adam was about 22 years old at this time.
16. Valentine Kinzer, New Holland, constable, officer of the militia, and tax collector. His brother's name was probably John.
17. Alexander Martin, Earl Twp. farmer, member of the Committee of Observation for Earl Twp in 1775. County Commissioner, 1773-1777 and capt. in the militia in 1776.
18. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v7 p221-224.
19. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v.7 p224-225.
20. Probably Betelhaus, an early popular name for Strasburg.
21. Abraham Bare, 1747-1817, son of John Bare, Mennonite preacher in Cocalico Twp. Dunkertown is Ephrata.
22. In Chester County.
23. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v7 p225-226.
24. Christopher Marshall's Diary, ed. by William Duane, Albany, 1877.
25. Pa. Archives, 6th series, v. 12 p266-270.
26. Pa. State Archives, Harrisburg, Pa. RG-33 Supreme Ct., Eastern District. Claims against forfeited estates, 1779.
27. Colonial Records, v.15 p552, and Lanc. Co. deed Q-1-518 (1779).
28. Leacock United Presbyterian Church, a history, 1740-1976. Originally published in 1940.
29. Michael Rein's will, Lancaster Co. Archives, Court House.
30. Pa. Archives, 6th series, v12, p301-302.
31. Colonial Records, v16 p138.
32. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v13 p630.
33. Mss. court document, Lancaster Co. Hist. Society.
34. The same who had his horses stolen, and his brother.
35. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v.3, p630.
36. He must have done these things in great secrecy as this researcher has not been able to find any trace of his having done so.
37. Pa. State Archives, Microfilm edition of documents of the Revolutionary

Governments Reel 43, frame 252.

38. Colonial Records, v12, p80.

39. Pa Archives, 1st Series, v.8, p124-125. William Augustus Atlee, 1735-1793, Lancaster lawyer; Chmn., Lanc. Co. Committee of Safety & the State Commissary of Prisons in Lancaster during the Revolution. Served on the Pa. Supreme Court, 1777-1793.

40. Pa. Archives, 1st Series, v.8, p606.

41. Pa. Archives, 1st Series, v.9, p27.

42. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v9 p313.

43. Pa. Archives, 2nd series, v9 p314.

44. Pa. State Archives, Harrisburg, Pa. Microfilm publication of the documents of the Revolutionary Governments Reel 30, Frame 1192.

45. Pa. Archives 1st series, v10 p250-260.

46. Pa. State Archives, Harrisburg, Pa. Microfilm edition of documents of the Revolutionary Governments Reel 33, Frame 2083.

47. MSS documents attached to Michael Rein's will, Lancaster County Archives.

48. Mss. Narrs. Court Records, Lancaster Co. Hist. Society.

49. Lancaster Co. Archives. Deeds DD-456, W-367.

50. Pa. Archives, 6th series, v12 p273.

51. Pa. Archives, 6th series v12 p274.

52. Letter of James Hopkins, Brubaker's attorney, in Pa. Archives, 6th series, v12 p270-272.

53. Lancaster Co. Archives, Deed B-3-314.

54. Lancaster Co. Archives, Deed U-129.

55. Lancaster Co. Archives, Deeds KK-170, KK-173.

56. Lancaster Co. Archives. Deeds KK-176, MM-198.

57. Lancaster Co. Archives. Deeds Z-388, W-531, GG-222.

58. Lancaster Co. Archives. Will M-1-76.

59. Lancaster Co. Archives. Deed E-5-325.

60. Cumberland Co. Wills H-48.

61. Cumberland Co. Wills I-414.

Other Readings

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Ousterhout, Anne M. Pennsylvania confiscations during the Revolution. 102 Pa. Magazine of History and Biography 328 (July 1978).

Meehan, Thomas R. Courts, cases and counselors in revolutionary Pennsylvania. 9 Pa. Magazine of History and Biography 3 (January 1967).

Rein/Rine Family

John Michael Rein

married 1st)

Anna Maria

2nd)

Anna Catharine Majer Müller

married 1st)

John Adam Müller

2nd)

John Michael Rein

3rd)

Martin Sheaffer

A. Children of first wife:

- I. John George Rein (Rine), 1733-1817
married Anna Maria (Mary) ?
children:

Michael Rine, 1756-

m Catharine Ferree

Margaret Rine, 1761-1825

m to her uncle, John Rine
died in Carlisle

George Rine, 1763-1799

m Mary Ferree?

Strasburg innkeeper

John Rine, 1765-

m Magdalene ?

Daniel Rine, 1768-

m Sarah ?

Leonard Rine, 1770-

m Catharine Beck

Catharine Rine, 1771-

m John Plitt, Lutheran pastor

Elizabeth Rine, 1774-

unmarried

Mary (Anna Marie) Rine, 1776-1851.

m Henry Crise

- II. Anna *Margaret* Rein, 1735-c1779/80
married Philip Sing (Seng)
children:

Charles Sing (Syng), step-son, 1749-1793

Catharine Sing (Syng), 1755-1788

married Henry Stuber

- III. *Mary* Margaret Rein, 1738-
married John (Hans) Brubaker
Nine children, including:
Michael Brubaker
Philip Brubaker

- IV. Anna *Catharine* Rein, 1742-
married John Brua
At least one child.

- V. Michael Rein, Jr., 1745-
married Margaret ?
children:

Margaret Rein

Anna Maria Rein
George Rein
Michael Rein
Elizabeth Rein
Salome Rein

B. Children of second wife:

- VI. John Rein (Rine), 1750-1810**
 married 1st) Catharine Oberley
 2nd) his niece, Margaret Rein
 No children
- VII. Daniel Rein**
 Died in infancy
- VIII. Philippina Rein, 1762-**
 married 1st) William Grove
 2nd) Tobias Smith
 Children unknown