

LANCASTERCOUNTYLOYALISTS

The idea of preparing an article for our society on the Loyalists of Lancaster county during the Revolutionary struggle occurred to me several years ago, and I at once began to gather such material towards that purpose as I could find. As the number of these Loyalists or Tories, as they are generally called now, was quite small, I soon found that the proposed article would necessarily be a very brief one, owing to the scanty records that were accessible to me at that time, and I partially gave up the project and laid aside what I had prepared, uncertain whether I should ever resume the plan or not.

But, while I did not succeed in procuring all the information I had hoped for, I quickly found out that there was a far broader and equally interesting field at hand by taking up the case of the Loyalists everywhere throughout the country during the contest with the mother country for independence. In fact, the story of the Loyalists at the beginning of that struggle, during its continuance and after its close marks one of the most painful, pathetic and pitiable episodes in our history, one that should be better known than it is by most persons.

Not long ago the library of an eminent Canadian who held high office in that country was sold in New York City, and among other valuable literary treasures were, I think, fully one hundred volumes dealing with this question. That single fact will serve to show you how deeply the Loyalist

question affected Great Britain as well as our own country. I, therefore, decided that a general article covering the whole Loyalist question should precede the more local one. But a little later, while rummaging among the unpublished archives at Harrisburg, I happened upon a number of original documents bearing upon our Tories, and these have enabled me to give a greater degree of fulness to the earlier sketch I had designed. I had copies of those papers made, and will incorporate them in the sketch that will now be presented to the Society. The other part of the subject may be resumed later, as a large amount of data has been accumulated.

I will only say, in addition to this brief introduction, that I have used the terms "Loyalists" and "Tories" as representing one and the same class of persons—people who, when the struggle with the mother country came along, took sides with that country. The patriots called them "Tories," but they termed themselves "Loyalists," as did Great Britain, and as historians have generally done since then.

Sincerity of the Loyalists.

At this distant day it will no longer be accounted as treason to the patriot cause to say that the men, who in the dark hours of the Revolution adhered to the cause of the King and the crown were as honest and sincere as those who took part with the Colonial cause. They had sworn loyalty to Great Britain. They did not, even in a majority of cases, approve of the actions of the British Government toward the Colonies, but they regarded rebellion and disloyalty as a crime, and, as they had been peaceful and

prosperous under their long-time rulers, they rejected the cause of independence, just as did many thousand others who later changed sides and assumed the role of patriots. It is well, therefore, that we disabuse our minds at the outset of the idea that these Loyalists were foes of their country and bad men generally. It must be remembered, also, that many held offices under the crown, to which they had sworn fealty, and such were doubly inclined to side with the Government to which they owed their all. Then, too, on the one side was arrayed the most powerful nation in the world, while on the other were a people few in number, with comparatively little wealth, and which, to most, seemed incapable of waging successful war against a nation like Great Britain. They realized what fate awaited the men who took up arms against their own Government. If it did not mean the block or the scaffold, it assuredly meant the confiscation of their estates, and, as many of them were persons of great wealth, that swayed them in the course they took. We can, therefore, at this distant day, look upon their final action with leniency, because it is just what men would do under like circumstances at the present hour. We must never lose sight of the fact that whether the Loyalists were justified or not in the attitude they assumed toward the rebellion of the colonies, they were as sincere and firm in their convictions, and quite as ready to undergo all the consequences resulting from those convictions, as the men who cast their fortunes with the cause of the colonies. Naturally, they were anxious to save their property as well as their lives, but in the

hour of trial many suffered martyrdom for the cause they had espoused with the same heroism that men have shown in any age for family, country, or religion. Let me give an example, which, while drawn from humble life, and has a somewhat comical aspect, nevertheless proves that even the humblest adherent to the royal cause was capable of making sacrifice required of him in the supreme hour of trial.

An Humble Example.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, while small companies of patriots were hurrying from every quarter of the country to join the patriot army that was forming to meet the foe, a regiment of Southern militia was hurrying North to join the patriot forces. It crossed the James river at the then comparatively insignificant town of Richmond, in Virginia. In marching through the place they passed by the house of a shoemaker, who was standing in his doorway. As the soldiers swept by he cried, "Hurrah for King George." No notice was taken of the noisy royalist and the soldiers went into camp in a woods a short distance beyond the place. While cooking and eating their dinner the outspoken shoemaker came into their camp and again began to hurrah for the King. At the conclusion of the frugal meal the soldiers started on their way. The shoemaker followed them and kept hurrahing for King George. That was more than the commanding officer could stand and ordered the loud-mouthed tory to be taken back and ducked in the river. A long rope was speedily tied around the waist of the pertinacious cobbler, and he was thrown into the river and see-sawed backward and forward until he was nearly drowned.

But every time he got his head out of the water his old hurrahs for the King were heard. The commander's patience was at length exhausted by the poor man's persistency and he ordered him to be tarred and feathered. A feather bed from the shoemaker's own house was brought. His wife and daughter came along, and amid their crying besought the husband and father to hold his tongue, but all to no purpose, and he continued his disloyal cries as before. The King-worshipper was stripped, plunged into a convenient tar-barrel and then plunged headforemost into the feather bed which had been ripped open to receive him. He was a singularly unhandsome creature, and it would have been difficult to tell to what part of the animal kingdom he belonged had he not kept on hurrahing for King George as loudly as the circumstances would allow. He was then drummed out of the town with the warning that if any further annoyance was experienced from him he would be shot.¹

It will be conceded that this poor shoemaker was a good deal of a fool along with his loyalty, but, nevertheless, he was but one of many thousands who were as firm in their loyalty, and who were equally ready to make whatever sacrifice of property or person the dominant party might see fit to exact. In fact, during the long and dreadful fratricidal war that followed, one hundred thousand of the most intelligent men in the country either lost their lives or went into exile for the principles so vociferously proclaimed by our honest, but deluded, Virginia shoemaker.

¹Quoted by Van Tyne from State Records of North Carolina; vol. xl, p. 835.

First Action Taken.

The first general move on the part of the Council of Safety of this State looking to the arrest and imprisonment of suspected Loyalists was an Act passed on June 13, 1777, in which it was declared that "there is danger of having the seeds of discord & disaffection greatly spread by persons whose political principles are not known, removing from one State to another; and it is well-known that this state is already become and likely to be more so, an Asylum for refugees flying from the just resentment of their Fellow-Citizens in other States."

As a result, an order was issued that every person above the age of 18 years traveling out of the country where he usually resided without a certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance, might be suspected of being a spy and to hold principles inimical to the United States, should be taken before the nearest Justice of the Peace to take the oath of allegiance, and upon his refusal to do so be jailed and remain so without bail until he does take it.

The following is the oath: "I — do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors: and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of said State of all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall

know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America. Persons refusing or neglecting to take this oath or affirmation shall, during the time of such neglect or refusal, be incapable of holding any office or place of trust in the State, serving on juries, suing for any debts, electing or being elected, buying or selling or transferring any lands, tenements or hereditaments and shall be disarmed."

Under the act of October 2, 1777, the following warrant was issued to Owen Biddle, Joseph Dean, Richard Bache and John Shee, Esquires, members of the Board of War:

"Whereas, great inconvenience and mischief may happen by the going at large of divers persons who were officers of the King of Great Britain and of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and it is highly expedient in the present situation of affairs, when the Enemy threaten an invasion of this State with a powerful army and fleet, that such persons be secured. These are therefore, in consequence of a resolve of Congress, dated yesterday, to authorize and require you to imprison and remove to such places as you shall see fit, the persons whose names are mentioned and contained in the list hereunto subjoined, and to confine or enlarge upon parole such of them as you may, from their Character & Behavior, see proper to detain or dismiss. And the names of said persons are as followeth, that is to say:

"Hon. John Penn, late Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania; James Hamilton, Benjamin Chew, John Lawrence, James Tilghman, Jared Ingersoll, Edward Shippen, jun'r, Joseph Shippen, jun'r & James Allen, Esquire, William Hamilton, James Humphries, William Emly, Phineas Bond, Joseph

Stanbury, Stephen Savel, William Smith, Charles Eddy, Charles Jarvis, William D. Smith, Alexander Stidman, Elija Brown, James Humphries, jun'r, Richard Vaux, Caleb Emlen, Richard Footman, Richard Wistar, John Drinker, Henry Drinker, Richard Wells, Thomas Coomb, Thomas Ashbeton, —Gurney, son-in-law of J. Ross, Esq. — Lenox, John Sullivan, Papley.

“And you are hereby further empowered to imprison, remove, confine and enlarge on their parole as you see fit all persons whatsoever whom you may know or suspect to be disaffected to, & inimically disposed against the United free States of North America, or against this Commonwealth. And for so doing this shall be to you, or any two of you, sufficient warrant and authority. Given under my hand seal, this first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

“Indorsed—

“Warrant to the Gentr of the Board of War for arresting officers under the late Government. (That is, the Proprietary Government.)”

On August 4, 1777, another warrant was issued for the arrest of Jared Ingersoll, Judge of the Admiralty Court, and sending him under parole to Virginia, as well as several other prominent, suspected persons.

Action Against Governor Penn.

On the same day the Council issued the following order: “Inconformity to a resolve of Congress, & for the public safety, we hereby authorize you or any of you, with necessary assistants, to imprison John Penn, Esquire, late Governor, &c, & to remove him to such place as you shall see fit; and to confine & enlarge him upon parole or otherwise, as we may further order. At present we instruct

you to allow Mr. Penn to remain on his parole at house in — confining himself to the distance of six miles from thence, on the western side of Schuylkill." This was rather rough on the man who had been Governor of the province for the past three years and one of its actual proprietors.

Under the same act an order was passed by the Supreme Executive Council on May 6, 1778, appointing commissions to look after the estates of persons who should be attainted of treason. Everhart Michael, Philip Greenwalt, George Stewart and Francis Armstrong were the agents for Lancaster county. They were given lengthy instructions how to proceed. The kind of estates, where located and other particulars were to be advertised. One-fourth of the purchase money was to be paid in ten days after the sale and the remainder in one month.

On May 8, 1778, the Council, for the first time, issued a proclamation under the seal of the State, naming a large number of persons in the different counties "to render themselves respectively to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace within the State, on or before the 25th of June next, and abide their legal trial for having severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided & assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America," etc.

On the 15th of June, 1778, another proclamation was issued to the same effect, but including many more names than the previous one, about two hundred in all. Still another one of the same tenor was issued later.

List of Persons Proclaimed Traitors in the State of Pennsylvania.

Although the foregoing referred to lists of persons cited to appear before the proper officials to render an account of themselves and abide trial before the official tribunals, and is published in the Colonial Records, I have thought it might be of general interest to append an official alphabetical list of all the persons attainted of High Treason in pursuance of the Treason Laws of this Commonwealth, as recently made and published in Volume III., of the Fourth Series of the Penna. Archives. In all 487 persons were attainted in this State. The list also shows what disposition was made of their several cases, whether they gave themselves up, were discharged or whether their estates were confiscated and sold:

A.

ALLEN, JOHN; died before the day limited for surrender.
ALLEN, ANDREW.
ALLEN, WILLIAM, JR.
AUSTIN, WILLIAM.
ARMSTRONG, FRANCIS.
ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM.
AIREY, JOHN.
ASHBRIDGE, AARON, discharged by Sup. Court.
ANDREWS, WILLIAM.
ANDERSON, WILLIAM.
ALLEN, JAMES; surrendered and died.
ALLEN, ISAAC.
ADAMS, JOHN E.
ARTHUR, PETER E.
ASPDEN, MATTHIAS.
ARNOLD, BENEDICT.
ANDERSON, STEPHEN.
ADAMS, JONATHAN.
ADAMS, SUSANNAH.

B.

BIDDLE, JOHN.
BARTRAM, ALEXANDER.
BILES, SAMUEL.
BULLA, THOMAS.
BRAKEN, JAMES.
BROOKES, BOWYER; surrendered and discharged.
BADGE, THOMAS.
BULLA, JOHN.
BRAY, JOHN.
BRAMHALL, THOMAS.

BROWN, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
BUCKINGHAM, JOHN.
BOLTON, JOSEPH; tried and acquitted.
BUTCHER, JOHN.
BRYAN, JOEL; surrendered.
BURNS, GEORGE.
BALDERSTONE, MORDECAI.
BROWN, WILLIAM.
BURROWS, SAMUEL.
BOATMAN, GEORGE.
BROWN, BENJAMIN.
BROWN, BENJAMIN (carpenter); surrendered and discharged.
BRIGGS, GEORGE; surrendered and discharged.
BARTO, Thomas; surrendered and discharged.
BEAN, JESSE; surrendered and discharged.
BUFFINGTON, JACOB.
BULLOCK, ISAAC.
BURNETT, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
BELL, SAMUEL; surrendered and discharged.
BURK, ISAAC.
BURNS, THOMAS.
BELL, WILLIAM.
BROWN, JAMES. *Joseph*
BURD, JOHN.
BURR, HUDSON.
BURKETT, JOHN.
BURK, JOHN.
BURGE, DAVID.
BARROW, SAMUEL.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BOOTH, BENJAMIN.
BOND, PHINEAS.
BROWN, GEORGE.
BOYER, JACOB.
BARE, ABRAHAM.
BUFFINGTON, JOSHUA; tried and acquitted.
BUFFINGTON, RICHARD.
BLACKFORD, MARTIN.

C.

CARLISLE, ABRAHAM.
CLIFTON, ALFRED.
COXE, TENCH; surrendered and discharged.
CLIFTON, WILLIAM; surrendered and discharged.
COMPTON, WILLIAM; surrendered and discharged.
COYLE, ROBERT; surrendered and discharged.
CHRISTY, WILLIAM.
CARVER, NATHAN.
CUNRAD, ROBERT.
COXE, DANIEL.
CHALMERS, JAMES.
COUPAR, ROBERT.
CHEVALIER, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
CLUB, JAMES.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
CURRY, ROSS.
CRAIG, JAMES; surrendered and discharged.

CONNER, MICHAEL.
CANBY, JOSEPH.
CANBY, THOMAS.
CAMPBELL, ARTHUR.
CHAPMAN, SAMUEL; tried and acquitted.
CHAPMAN, AMOS.
CHAPMAN, ABRAHAM.
CHAPMAN, DAVID.
CLARK, ABRAHAM; surrendered and discharged.
CYPHER, JACOB.
CALDWELL, WILLIAM.
- CLARK, WILLIAM.
CRICKLEY, MICHAEL.
CURLAN, WILLIAM.
CROGHAN, GEORGE; surrendered and discharged.
COLSTON, JOHN.
COMELY, JOSEPH.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.
CAMPBELL, JOHN.
CAMPBELL, PETER.
- CLARK, JOHN.
CROCKSON, DENNIS.
CORKER, WILLIAM.
CORBET, ALEXANDER.

D.

DUCHE, JACOB, JR.
DESHONG, PETER; tried and acquitted.
DAWSON, DAVID.
DELAPLAIN, JAMES; surrendered and discharged.
DAVIS, JAMES; surrendered and discharged.
DAVIS, BENJAMIN.
DOVER, ROBERT; surrendered and discharged.
DOAN, JOSEPH.
DENNIS, HENRY.
DENNIS, JOHN.
DOBLE, JOSEPH.
DE NORMANDIE, ANDREW.
DE NORMANDIE, WILLIAM.
DAVIS, WILLIAM; tried and acquitted.
DAVIS, GEORGE.
DUNN, WILLIAM.
DUNN, GEORGE; surrendered and discharged.
DUNN, MALIN.
DUNN, GEORGE.
DENNIS, JOHN.
DELONG, JAMES.
DOLSTON, ISAAC.
DOLSTON, MATTHEW.
DOLSTON, ISAAC, JR.

E.

EVANS, ABEL.
EVE, OSWALD.
EVANS, ISRAEL.
EVANS, WILLIAM.
EVANS, JOEL.
EASTON, DENNIS.
ELLWOOD, JOHN; tried, convicted and pardoned.
EDWARDS, JOSEPH; surrendered and discharged.

EFFINGER, HENRY, JR.
ELLIOTT, MATTHEW.
EVANS, WILLIAM.
EVANS, JOHN.
ELLIOTT, ANDREW.
ENSOR, GEORGE.
EDDY, CHARLES.
EDDY, THOMAS.
ERWIN, EDWARD.

F.

FOUTS, CHRISTIAN.
FERGUSON, HUGH HENRY.
FISHER, COLEMAN.
FISHER, JAMES; surrendered and
discharged.
FEGAN, LAWRENCE.
FELL, WILLIAM.
FEATHERBY, THOMAS.
FALKENSTON, ABRAHAM.
FURSUER, ANDREW.
FIELDS, GEORGE.
FIELDS, DANIEL.
FIELDS, GILBERT.
FURNER, MORRIS.
FURNER, EDWARD.
FALKENSTINE, JACOB.
FLEMING, LOW.
FOX, JOHN.
FOX, JOSEPH.
FAIRLAMB, SAMUEL.
FINCKER, BENJAMIN.

G.

GALLOWAY, JOSEPH.
GARRIGUES, SAMUEL; the elder;
tried and convicted.
GRIFFITH, EVAN.
GREEN, ISAAC, JR.
GARRIGUES, SAMUEL, JR.; surren-
dered and discharged.
GIBBS, BENJAMIN; surrendered and
discharged.
GREGSON, JAMES; surrendered and
discharged.
GREGORY, DAVID.
GILMORE, JAMES.
GOSLING, JOHN; surrendered and dis-
charged.
GOOD, GEORGE.
GRISSEL, EDWARD; surrendered and
discharged.
GILL, JOSEPH.
GORMAN, JAMES; surrendered and
discharged.
GORMAN, ENOCH; surrendered and
discharged.
GERTY, SIMON.
GREEN, THOMAS.
GIBBONS, EDWARD.
GRESWOLD, JOSEPH.
GORDON, THOMAS.
GIVIN, HUGH.
GORDON, HENRY.

H.

HICKS, GILBERT.
HOOK, CHRISTIAN.
HANLON, EDWARD.
HOVENDON, RICHARD.

HOLDER, JOHN; tried and acquitted
HOLDER, JACOB.
HOLDER, GEORGE.
HOLZINGER, INGELHOLT.
HUMPHREYS, JAMES, SR.; surren-
dered and discharged.
HUMPHREYS, JAMES, JR.
HART, JOHN; surrendered and dis-
charged.
HART, CHAMLESS, surrendered and
discharged.
HOWARD, PETER; surrendered and
discharged.
HATHE, ANDREW; tried and ac-
quitted.
HUNTSMAN, JOHN.
HURST, TIMOTHY.
HALES, JOHN.
HENDERSON, JOHN.
HENRY, HUGH; Ing's Bill and dis-
charged.
HILL, JOHN; surrendered and dis-
charged.
HOWELL, JOHN.
HENDRICKSON, JEREMIAH.
HARVEY, JOHN.
HILL, HENRY.
HAINS, CALEB.
HART, SAMUEL.
HARTNETT, JAMES; tried and ac-
quitted.
HENRY, WILLIAM.
HARDY, PETER.
HUGHES, URIAH; surrendered and
discharged.
HUTCHINSON, ISAAC.
HUTCHINSON, THOMAS.
HUTCHINSON, MARMADUKE.
HARE, JACOB.
HARE, MICHAEL.
HILL, PATRICK.
HUTCHINSON, JOHN.
HARVEY, SAMUEL.
HONSECKER, NICHOLAS.
HUGHES, THOMAS.

I

IREDALE, ROBERT, JR.
IREDALE, THOMAS.
IREDALE, ABRAHAM.
IRVIN, ALEXANDER.
INGLIS, JAMES.
IRWIN, DUNNING.
IRWIN, FRANCIS.
INK, JOHN.

J

JAMES, JACOB.
JAMES, ABEL; surrendered and dis-
charged.
JOHNSTON, JOHN.
JEFFRIES, SAMUEL; surrendered and
discharged.
JOUNKIN, HENRY.
JAMES, BENJAMIN.
JONES, DAVID; surrendered.
JONES, EDWARD.
JONES, JONATHAN.
JONES, JESSE.
JONES, DANIEL.
JONES, HOLTON.

JONES, HUGH.
JONES, DANIEL.
JACKSON, JOHN.

K.

KEEN, REYNOLD; pardoned by Act
of Assembly.
KERKER, LODOWICK; surrendered
and discharged.
KNIGHT, JOSHUA.
KNIGHT, JOHN.
KNIGHT, ISAAC; surrendered and dis-
charged.
KOSTER, SAMUEL.
KOSTER, JOHN.
KNIGHT, NICHOLAS.
KENNETT, LEVY.
KENNEDY, WILLIAM.
KISSACK, ROBERT.
KILBY, LAWRENCE.
KING, JOSEPH.
KENNARD, JOSEPH.
KISSELMAN, FREDERICK; surren-
dered and discharged.
KNAPPER, GEORGE.
KEARSLEY, JOHN.
KENNARD, JOSEPH.

L.

LIEVEZLY, THOMAS; surrendered and
discharged.
LOVE, WILLIAM.
LILE, HENRY; surrendered and dis-
charged.
LILE, JOHN; surrendered and dis-
charged.
LILE, ROBERT; surrendered and dis-
charged.
LEWIS, CURTIS.
LOOSLY, ROBERT.
LINDON, HUGH.
LINDY, URIAH.
LONG, ABRAHAM.
LAWSON, JAMES.
LOUGHBOROUGH, JOHN.
LITTLE, JAMES.
LAND, ROBERT.
LAND, JOHN.
LIGHTFOOT, SAMUEL; surrendered
and discharged.
LINDSEY, SAMUEL.

Abraham Longueville

M.

MILLER, PETER; tried and acquitted.
MARCHINTON, PHILIP.
MOLAND, WILLIAM; surrendered.
McHUGH, MATTHEW; surrendered
and discharged.
McCULLOUGH, KENNETH.
MENG, MELCHOIR; surrendered and
discharged.
MENG, JACOB; tried and acquitted.
McMURTRIE, WILLIAM; surrendered
and discharged.
MORRIS, WILLIAM.
MAYER, JACOB; surrendered and dis-
charged.
MORAN, CHARLES.
MICHENOR, ISAAC.
McMULLAN, JAMES.

member of Lebanon

Mayer, Wendle

MARTIN, THOMAS.
MOULDER, JOHN.
MALIN, JOSEPH; surrendered and discharged.
MALIN, ELISHA; pardoned.
MILLSON, JOHN.
MADDOCK, WILLIAM.
MALIN, JAMES; surrendered and discharged.
MILLER, BENJAMIN; surrendered and discharged.
MUSGROVE, JOHN.—
McCLARIN, JAMES.
MARIS, DAVID.
MORGAN, MOSES.
MARR, LAWRENCE.
McMICHAEL, EDWARD.
McCART, JOHN.
McKEE, ALEXANDER.
MARSHALL, WILLIAM; surrendered and discharged.
MORRIS, ENOCH.
MAGEE, HENRY; surrendered and discharged, by name of Henry Maag.
McNEAL, DOMINICK.
MACKINETT, JOHN.
MACKINESS, THOMAS.
MEREDITH, JOHN.
McDONALD, ALEXANDER.
McKENSIE, KENNETH.
McPHERSON, WILLIAM.

N.

NIXON, ROBERT.

O.

OSWALT, HENRY.
O'KAIN, HUGH.
O'KAIN, DARBY.
OVERHOLT, JOHN.

P.

POTTS, JOHN.
PUGH, JAMES.
PUGH, HUGH.
PRICE, WILLIAM.
PARROCK, JOHN.
POTTS, DAVID; surrendered and discharged.
PASTORIUS, ABRAHAM.
PARKER, JOHN.
PYLE, CALEB; surrendered and discharged.
PIKE, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
PALMER, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
PRICE, PETER.
POOR, JOHN; tried and acquitted.
PARK, ABIJAH.
PROCTOR, JOSHUA.
PALMER, RICHARD; surrendered and discharged.
PERLIE, PETER.
PATTERSON, JOHN; surrendered and discharged.
PILES, WILLIAM.
PROCTOR, JOSHUA.

Q.

R.

RANKIN, JAMES.
ROBERTS, JOHN.
RANKIN, JOHN.
ROBERTS, OWEN.
REINE, GEORGE.
REINE, JOHN.
ROSS, MALCOLM.
ROKER, THOMAS.
RIDDLE, JAMES; surrendered and discharged.
ROBESON, PETER; surrendered and discharged.
ROBESON, JONATHAN, JR.
ROBERTS, JOHN; laborer.
ROBERTS, JOHN; smith.
RICHARDSON, JACOB; surrendered and discharged.
ROMIGH, JOSEPH.
RODGERS, JOHN.
RICKEY, ALEXANDER.
REGISTER, DANIEL; surrendered and discharged.
RYMEL, JOHN.
ROSS, WILLIAM.
RUSSELL, MATTHEW.
RHODDEN, WILLIAM.
ROBERTS, NATHAN.
ROBESON, JOHN.
RUNDLE, DANIEL; surrendered and discharged.
REID, JOHN.
ROSS, ALEXANDER.
RANKIN, WILLIAM.

S.

SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL.
STORY, ENOCH.
STEPHENSON, JAMES, surrendered.
SMITH, JOHN.
SKYLES, HENRY.
SWANWICK, JOHN.
SUTTON, JOSEPH.
SANDERSON, FRANCIS; surrendered and discharged.
SPROAT, DAVID.
STORY, THOMAS; surrendered and discharged.
STEPHENS, JAMES; tried and acquitted.
STEDMAN, CHARLES, JR.
SHEPHERD, JOHN.
SUTTER, PETER; surrendered and discharged.
SAUR, CHRISTOPHER, JR.
SAUR, CHRISTOPHER, SR.
SHOEMAKER, JOSEPH; surrendered and discharged.
SUPPLEE, Enoch.
STYGER, STEPHEN; surrendered and discharged.
STILES, EDWARD; surrendered and discharged.
SWANNICK, RICHARD.
SKYLES, HENRY.
SMITHER, JAMES.
STANSBURY, JOSEPH; surrendered and discharged.
SPANGLER, GEORGE.
SAUR, PETER.
STYER, STEPHEN; surrendered and discharged.

SKELTON, WILLIAM.
STACKHOUSE, JOHN.
STACKHOUSE, JOHN.
STROUD, WILLIAM; surrendered and
discharged.
SUPPLEE, JOHN; ignored bill and
discharged.
SPERING, JOHN.
SMITH, WILLIAM; surrendered and
discharged.
STACKHOUSE, JOHN.
STACKHOUSE, ROBERT.
SNYDER, PETER.
SMITH, ALEXANDER.
SMITH, WILLIAM DREWITT.
STEDMAN, ALEXANDER.
SILKOD, THOMAS.
SHAW, JONATHAN.
SMITH, ANDREW; surrendered and
discharged.
STILLWELL, JOHN.
STAAKS, HENRY.
STEININGER, HENRY.
SINCLAIR, GEORGE.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM.

T.

THOMAS, ARTHUR.
THOMAS, JOSEPH.
THOMAS, WILLIAM.
TITLEY, BENJAMIN.
TOWN, BENJAMIN.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM.
TOLLY, JOHN.
THOMPSON, DAVID.
THOMPSON, JOSHUA.
TAYLOR, JOHN.
TALBOT, JOHN.
TREGO, JACOB.
TAYLOR, JOHN.
THOMAS, ARTHUR, JR.
TODD, CORTLAND.
TAYLOR, ISAAC.
TALBERT, JAMES.
THOMAS, EVAN.
TURNER, JOHN.

U.

V.

VERNON, NATHANIEL.
VERNON, NATHANIEL, JR.
VERNER, FREDERICK.
VERNON, GIDEON.
VERNOR, ELIAS.
VAUGHAN, JOHN.
VOGHT, CHRISTIAN.

W.

WALTON, ALBINSON.
WILLET, WALTER.
WILSON, JOHN.
WITMAN, MICHAEL.
WHARTON, CARPENTER.
WHARTON, ISAAC.
WELFLING, HENRY.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM.
WILLIAMS, EPHRAIM.
WILSON, CHRISTOPHER.

WORRALL, ISAIAH.
 WOOD, MOSES.
 WILLIS, WILLIAM.
 WILLIS, RICHARD.
 WILSON, JOHN.
 WHITE, ROBERT.
 WARRELL, JAMES.
 WRIGHT, WILLIAM.
 WESTON, RICHARD.
 WEITNER, GEORGE.
 WERTMAN, PHILIP, GEORGE.
 WILLIAMS, DANIEL.
 WALKER, ISAAC.
 WARDER, JOHN.
 WALN, JAMES.
 WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH.
 WEST, WILLIAM, JR.
 WRIGHT, JOHN.
 WRIGHT, JONATHAN.

X.

Y.

YOUNG, JOHN.
 YELDALL, ANTHONY.
 YOUNG, DAVID.
 YORK, THOMAS.
 YELDALL, ANTHONY.

How Disposed Of.

The foregoing 487 persons, who were attainted as traitors to the Commonwealth, I find were disposed of as follows:

Surrendered and were discharged.	.77
Tried and acquitted.....	13
Pardoned by Act of Assembly.....	2
Died before day of surrender.....	2
Discharged by Supreme Court....	1
Tried, convicted and pardoned....	1
Bill ignored and discharged.....	1
Left the State—estates confiscated	390
Total	487

Originally I found only eight names of Lancaster county citizens attainted of treason, but in rummaging among the unpublished manuscripts in the Department of State archives I found the following important document, written by Charles Hall and George Stewart, two of the State agents for confiscated estates in this locality, which has furnished me with eight additional names of persons previously unknown to me who were also proceeded against, charged with treason, either residing in this

county or owning property within its limits. This document has never been printed, and is now made public for the first time:

Call For Information.

To Timothy Matlock, Secretary to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to Your Application to Me Made of the Sixth Day of May 1778 I hereby Exhibit a List of all Persons Now or Late Inhabitants of Lancaster County who have taken open part against The State and actively joined in the Services of the King of Great Britain so far as they have Reached My knowledge viz:

George Rhine, Miller, late of Committee Man. His Real Estate is 150 acres of Midling Good Quality Whereon is a good Marchant Mill Good Buildings and other improvements, in Earl township now in possession of Mary Rhine the Wife of George Rhine with the incumbranc of five children.

John Rhine, Farmer, real Estate 166 acres of Midling Quality and Good Improvements—it is under the incumbranch of the one-third of The Profits there of Accruing to his Father and Mother, Michal and Cathrine Rhine During their natural Lives—in Earl also in the Occupation of Michal Rhine, Isaac Gray his Real Estate is 10 or 11 acres with an house the soil tolerable but the improvements very Ordinary, is in Earl.

Occupation of James Watson—Holsinger Blacksmith Michal Whitman Inn Keeper, late a Committee Man, His Real Estate is 25 acres whereon the Tavern is seated and two other distant and separet pices of Land under the incumbrance of the Maintenance of his Mother in Law as I take it During life and a Cow as an Help thereto,

Cocalico Township in Possession of John palmor and John Jones—Henry Skiles Sadsbury—James henderson Do. Emas Williams of Sadsbury Township his Real Estate.

Supposed to Be 60 Acres of a Poore Quality.

Henry Rutter, Junior, of Leacock, township thought by the Most of his nabours to have gon to the Enemy, having gon shortly after Skiles, and henderson—His Real Estate the Quantity Unknown to Me but the Quality good the Improvements Midling under the incumbrance of the one third During life.

I am Sir, with Due respect Your most Obedient To Serve.

GEORGE STEWART.

May 15th 1779.

Lancaster County Tories.

It is pleasant to note that, while Lancaster county was one of the most populous of the counties then in the State, only sixteen Loyalists were attainted from our county. Their names were Michael Whitman, of Cocalico township; George Reine, of Earl township; John Reine, his brother, also of Earl; Ingelholt Holsinger, Michael Worman, Francis Sanderson, Christian Voight, of Lancaster borough; Henry Skyles, of Salisbury; James Henderson, Salisbury; Emas Williams, of Sadsbury; Henry Rutter, Jr., of Leacock; Jacob Buyer, of Donegal; Dr. John Hershey, James Rankin, Abraham Bare and Thomas Carr.

While the number, as seen, is not large, it is by no means the total list of Loyalists in the county. Only these were attainted and proceeded against. Skyles, Henderson and Rutter and most of the others went over to the enemy, while the rest faced the music here at home. It de-

serves to be stated that the woods were literally full of sympathizers with the cause of the King. They were careful, however, not to make such an open display of their loyalist tendencies as to bring them into direct conflict with the Provincial authorities. This prudence served to save their persons from seizure and their property from confiscation. If the actual facts could be got at, it would be found that there were hundreds of Loyalists in this county, instead of the score or less, which I have named.

Michael Whitman.

Of these, Michael Whitman was perhaps the wealthiest. His estate was confiscated and sold at public sale on September 4, 1779. It consisted of four tracts of land containing in the aggregate 232 acres and 83 perches. This land was purchased by Michael Diffenderffer, my great-grandfather, for £25,000. I have now in my possession the two receipts given to him for the purchase money, by Charles Hall, one of the State Agents for confiscated estates in Lancaster county. The Provincial Council approved the deed made by Hall to the purchaser on March 15, 1780; it bears date of March 15, 1780.²

The following is a list of the goods and chattels of Whitman, seized by the State agents and sold by them:

Inventory of the Goods and chattels belonging to Michael Whitman, lately absconded to the English, seized by Colonel Stewart, April 24th, 1778:

To 1 stove.

To 10 good chairs.

To 1 Cupboard.

To 1 Grid Iron.

²Colonial Records, first series; vol. 12, pp. 276-7-8.

To 1 bed and bed cloaths.

To 2 Indian blanks bed and bed cloths.

Upstairs and 2 sheets.

To 1 sheet 1 bed and 1 blanket.

To 2 beds 1 bolster 1 sheet and Coverlid.

To 2 beds 1 feather, the other chaff.

To 1 feather bed.

To 4 bedsteds in the front room.

To 1 quart decanter 1 pint do 1 quart mug.

To 5 broken chairs in the back shed.

To onions.

To 1 large Crowbar.

To 36 bottles in the cockloft.

To 18 bushels of oats.

To old Iron.

To 3 dozen black bottles.

To 2 dozen of ditto.

To 1 cabbage cutting box.

To 1 bag and some hemp seed.

To 4 barrels of beer appraised £24.

To one barrel of Cyder royal £12.

To one stone jug.

To 11 dozen of Black bottles.

To 3 empty barrels.

To 1 hogshead and 2 empty barrels in the Cellar.

To a quantity of shingles.

To 1 plantation Waggon.

To hogsheads and one barrel of Cyder.

To 3 barrels and 1 hogshead of Whiskey.

To 1 harrow.

To one cutting box.

To some oats supposed two dozen.

To 6 bowls and 9 glasses 1 quart decanter and 2 pints do.

To 2 quart pewter Mugs and 2 pints of the same.

To some whiskey supposed to be two gallons.

To 1 Feather Bed To 1 Chaff bed.

To 22 Tables and 1 stove To 1 feather bed and one Chaff do.

To 1 bed bedsted and furniture.

To 5 cows 5 sheep 4 steers and 3 young cattle.

To a quantity of salt supposed to be half bushel.

To one hundred weight of bacon. To 20 bushels of wheat.

To one sow and pigs.

signed

GEORGE STEWART agent.

Received into the secretary's Office the 15th of May, 1779.

The sale of the above goods brought £1,745.37, and the net proceeds, £1,333.17 were paid to Treasurer David Rittenhouse.

Memorandum of Michael Witman's Estate Lying in Cocalico Township Lancaster County.

One Tract of Land Containing 49 Acres and allowance Granted to Michael Witman by a Proprietary Patent as by the said Patent recorded in the Office at Philada.

One other tract of Land Containing 99 1-3 Acres and Allowance part of two adjacent tracts granted to a certain Michael Andreas late deceased by Patent, and granted by the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased to the said Michael Witman which Executors Title is lodged in the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania for the sum of £200.

One other Tract of Land of about one acre and a quarter whereon the Tavern is erected granted by John Bowman and his wife to the said Michael Witman and the same one acre and a quarter is part of a larger tract granted to the said Bowman by a Proprietary Patent.

One other Tract of twenty-four Acres granted to the said Michael Witman by a certain Daniel Eigher being part of a larger tract granted to the said Daniel Eigher by a Proprietary Patent.

One other Tract of Warranted Land Containing 50 Acres or thereabouts conveyed to the said Michael Witman by John Schrite.

GEORGE STEWART.

Received into the secretary's Office the 15th of May 1779.

Francis Sanderson.

Francis Sanderson was a tinsmith, coppersmith, and Sabine says also a lawyer practicing both at the Lancaster and Baltimore Bars. He was at first a Whig, but in May, 1775, went over to the side of King George. Being called to account, he recanted. In October, 1775, he again espoused the side of the Royalists. He was then arrested and sent by the Council of safety to the Provincial Congress, where he was reprimanded and bound over in the sum of £1,000. From a copy of the first issue of the Maryland Journal, now the Baltimore American, dated Friday, August 20, 1773, I quote the following advertisement of this slippery fellow Sanderson:

"FRANCIS SANDERSON.

"Coppersmith From Lancaster, living in Gay street, Baltimoretown, a few Doors above Mr. Andrew Steiger.

"Makes and sells all sorts of Copper Work, viz., stilts of all sizes, fish and wash kettles, copper and brass brewing kettles, sauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, stew pans and Dutch ovens. He sells any of the above articles as cheap as they can be imported from England, and carries on his business in Lancaster as usual.

He likewise carries on the Tin Business in all its branches. Country Shop Keepers may be supplied either by wholesale or retail, and all orders sent from the country shall be carefully executed."

The Reine Brothers.

John and George Reine lived in Earl township. John appears to have been the more important personage of the two. He owned a mill, located on Mill Creek, long after and perhaps still known as Roland's Mill. When his property was seized he appealed to the Provincial Council, on August 25, 1779, praying for some indulgence in regard to his estate. The Council "Resolved, That the Conduct and Circumstances of the Petitioner do not entitle him to any indulgence from this Board; therefore the Petition is rejected." Sabine says that in 1781 Peter Miller interposed in behalf of John Reine and endeavored to make terms by which he could safely surrender himself and submit to trial. The correspondence with the President of the Council was, however, without results. Both brothers were attainted and lost their property by confiscation.

My search among the unpublished archives at Harrisburg several years ago was rewarded by the finding of the following report, made by George Stewart, one of the State Agents for confiscated estates in this locality. It gives a full inventory of all the lands, goods and chattels of the Reine brothers and has never been published:

George Reine's Estate.

Inventory of goods and chattels taken at George Rhines, Miller, in Earl Township Lancaster County February 17th 1778 who fled from his

country and took refuge among the British Troops vizt.—

In the front room upstairs 33 bushels of Wheat To 1 bedstead 5 chairs 1 Table and 1 Spinnet.

In the backroom upstairs 4 bedsteads and 1 chest.

In the Garret 1 Waggon cover 10 sickles 1 lanthorn.

A quantity of corn one sacking bottom.

In a stove room 2 chairs and a table and 1 clock.

In the back room one bed one table three chairs.

In another back room one bed and bedstead.

In the kitchen one pot one pan one pr. of steelyards 3 Tubs and sundry other vessels.

In the Mill on the upper floor 100 bushels of Wheat.

The lower floor sundry carpenter tools.

In the smiths shop sundry smiths tools vizt. One pair of Belloses, Anvil Bick-Iron Vice hammers pinchers. To 1 old Mill saw

Ten horned cattle three horses and a quantity of hay. A quantity of Indian corn a quantity of sheaff Wheat One windmill and cutting box.

One waggon one slay one waggon bed 15 sheep and 7 hogs Two ploughs and one hand screw and one harrow.

Geers for two horses one log chain 1 hand axe and one harrow.

A quantity of Boards and scantling at the saw mill and a mill screw.

John Reine's Estate.

Inventory of the goods and chattels taken at John Rhynes Farmer in Earl Township Lancaster County and took refuge among the British Troops vizt.

In the front room 1 Looking glass 1 Table & 6 Chairs.

In the back room two beds and bedsteads and one Chest.

In the backroom upstairs two beds and bedsteads.

One bed stead and wool wheel.

In the cellar three tubs and other vessels old.

A quantity of hay two Mares and two horned Cattel.

One plantation waggon—one swine.

A quantity of wheat and Rye in the Ground.

The Reine Brothers were prisoners in Philadelphia in May, 1778.

The Reine Plantation was sold to Charles Lyng, of Philadelphia, merchant, on August 26, 1779, for £22,200, subject to the dower claims of the widow of Michael Reine, deceased.

Col. James Crawford bought the mill and paid £30,000 for the same.

A query here suggests itself. May this man Reine, not Michael Whitman, be the person around whom tradition has woven that pretty story about the successful intercession of Peter Miller, the Prior of the Ephrata cloister, with General Washington for his life? That story has often been told with many details, but upon what authority I know not. Rev. Peter Miller did intercede with the State authorities in behalf of Henry Martin and Christian Weaver, convicted of misdemeanors. He seems to have been everybody's friend, and, perhaps, did intercede for all four of the persons mentioned.

The fifth man, Ingelholt, was a blacksmith.

Holtsinger I have not been able to learn much about, except that he was attainted and upon his failure to appear and stand trial his property was seized as that of a

traitor, confiscated and sold. He does not seem to have been a man of much substance, his property realizing only £56. 13. 6.

Henry Skyles' property realized £122. 5. 6, one bay horse selling for £23 and another for £42. 10.

Of Henry Rutter and Amos Williams I have found nothing of a biographical value. Agent Stewart calls them atrocious villains and says they were with the enemy.

Agent Hall seized a tract of land containing 380 acres, formerly the property of Thomas McKee. I have found no documents further relating to this matter and have learned nothing of McKee.

Isaac Gray seems to have been the most inconsequential man in the list. His entire estate realized only £39. 10 to the Commonwealth.

Christian Voight

Christian Voight, a Lancaster Apothecary, was also attainted, but what was done with him I have not been able to find out. He was a very prominent citizen. The following letter by Agent Hall shows how Loyalist Charles Voight's property was taken from him:

"To His Excellency, the President and Honorable, the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"I, Charles Hall, agent for the sale of Forfeited Estates for the county of Lancaster, do hereby Respectfully certify on the 11th day of January, 1782, at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster, I exposed to sale at Public Vendue, agreeable to the resolve of the Hon. Council of the 8th

Day of October 1781, a certain two story Brick Messuage and lot of Ground, situate in the said Borough of Lancaster, heretofore the Estate of Charles Voight, of said Borough, and by his Attainder of High Treason, forfeited to the use of the said Commonwealth, when George Groff of said Borough Bought the same for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, five shillings, he being the highest and best bidder.

“Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of January, 1782.

“CHARLES HALL, Agt.”

Agent Hall seized and sold a house and five acres of land on the Susquehanna, belonging to James Rankin, along with a ferry near Ester Town.

This man Rankin³ belongs to York county quite as much as to Lancas-

³An odd coincidence. On the same evening this paper was read (Friday, September 4), and at about the same hour, a little circumstance occurred at the old home of James Rankin, in Springettsbury Manor, York county. Rankin, it would seem, was a man of much wealth, and, being a Tory, was involved in or charged with a conspiracy to bring British troops across the Susquehanna at the time when the Continental Congress was sitting at York. The fact becoming known, he sought safety in flight and went to England, leaving behind him all the treasure he was believed to be possessed of. Several years after the war his son came to York, and it is thought secured the treasure his father had buried. Upon his arrival there he seemed possessed of few means, but later spent money in a very lavish manner. Several years ago an English guinea was found in one of the Rankin fields, and that revived the tradition of Rankin and his wealth. It caused a rush of treasure seekers to the place, and the search has not yet subsided. On the night of the reading of this paper the old farm house on the Rankin place was visited by a number of these fortune hunters. Men with lanterns and picks were on the spot and the next day it was found holes had been dug in many places and boards removed from the floor. The query that suggests itself is, did they get the cash?

ter. He was a man of considerable property, and resided in York county.

In 1776 he admitted in writing to having publicly misrepresented and personally insulted the Whig Committee of that county, asked to be forgiven and promised "on the faith and honor of an honest man, to respect the Continental Congress and behave as a good citizen." In 1781 he was in New York, Chairman of the Board of Refugees. He was attainted and his property confiscated. Later a part of it was restored to a son and daughter. As late as 1852 a bill was introduced in the State Legislature to restore to his heirs that portion which had not been given up. Nothing came of it.

In addition to the persons who were attainted of treason in Lancaster county, and whose properties were confiscated and sold, there was another class, which, because of the milder character of their conduct, were accorded more generous consideration. The Rev. Thomas Barton, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, in Lancaster, was one of these. His loyalist proclivities were not disguised nor denied. But he was a man of high character and took no part in the contest going on. He was allowed to sell his property and retire within the British lines, at New York. Colonel John Connally was a notorious Tory, a native of Manor township, continually intriguing in the western part of the State, arrested and held as a prisoner, and yet his name does not appear in the list published. He probably had no estate that could be reached. William Webb, of this city, was also a well-known Loyalist, but a prudent one, and was, in consequence, never molested. Still other Lancaster

county Loyalists could be named whose views were well known, but whose conduct was not such as to bring them under the ban.

The U. P. a Beneficiary.

A somewhat curious circumstance and one not generally known, I believe, is the fact that the University of Pennsylvania was made the beneficiary of at least some of the money derived from the sale of confiscated estates. Here is part of the Act of Assembly legalizing such donations:

“That it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Executive Council of the State to reserve such and so many of the confiscated estates yet unsold and unappropriated as to them shall appear necessary in order to create a certain fund for the maintenance of the provost, vice provost, masters and assistants, and to uphold and preserve the charitable school of the said University. Provided always That the yearly income of such estates so reserved and appropriated to the use of the University do not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, computing wheat at the rate of ten shillings per bushel.”⁴

This obscure appropriation has no doubt been the foundation of the claim that the University has always been a State institution, and under that flimsy pretext has in recent years fastened itself on the State Treasury to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Final Sale Ordered.

On December 18, 1780, the Fifth General Assembly of the Commonwealth passed an act, one section of which reads as follows: “All confiscated estates not already sold or

⁴Statutes at Large, Vol. 10, p. 24.

appropriated to public use shall on the first day of July next, or as soon after as may be convenient, be disposed of at public sale for the highest price, which sale the Supreme Executive Council are hereby directed to order the agents of confiscated estates to make, giving due notice thereof, and the said agents are hereby directed to receive in payment for the estates which they shall sell, as aforesaid, specie or bills of credit of this State equivalent thereto, or the certificates aforesaid, which sales shall be made upon the same terms of payment as have heretofore been directed in the sale of other confiscated estates." ⁵

Under that act one of the local agents, Charles Hall, sent a communication, of which the following is a copy, to the General Assembly. The original copy of this report I also found among the State papers at Harrisburg and hitherto unpublished:

Lancaster, February Ye 8th, 1781.

Sir:

Agreeable to the Order of Your Honorable Board of the 16th of January I herewith send an account of the Confiscated Estates that remain unsold in this County, with a description and Valuation of them as near as I can first, a Plantation situate in Mannor Township call'd the Indian Town, said to contain five Hundred Acres, with two log Houses, Barn, and the Land very good, and generally thought to be worth twenty Pounds pr. acre, seiz'd on by Order of Council—second, thirty-seven or eight lots of ground, situate within the Borough call'd Mussers town, late the Estate of Doctr. John Kersley, the Lots are on ground rent at thirteen Shilling Sterling a Lot, no Rents has been paid

⁵Ibid, Vol. 10, p. 234.

for three Years past, this was seiz'd on by Order of Council—likewise—

third, A Stony piece of Land adjoining Rankin's Ferry, the Quantity unknown but worth very little. Doctr John Harris claims it by virtue of an Old right, I understand he has entered his claim before the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, and has had a piece adjudged to him in York County oposite to this, one the same Claim—

Fourth, Rankin's Ferry, I formerly sent a copy of an agreement between Rankin and John Cornhorse to Council, which shews they were to be in partnership in the Land and profits of the Ferry.

that Cornhorse had Received no money from Rankin, which he prov'd by shewing Rankin's Bond of the same date with the Agreement, and further says he has been at all the expense of the improvements.

His Excellency when in Lancaster said he thought it was as well to drop it—

Fifth, a small gravel island in Susquehanah which Rankin took up for a fishing place, but is very poor, even for that, and would sell for very little if anything more than will pay the Cryer.

Sixth, Eighty seven Acres of Land in Denegall Township late the Estate of Jacob Boyers, the Valuation you will see by the inclos'd Copy of an Agreement, the Oreginal with the Deeds being in the Hands of Martin Nessley of Mountjoy Township, who will not deliver them up without being compelled to it, Abraham Ream, the purchaser wants a Deed, I shall be glad if Council will send me instructions what to demand if the sale is allow'd to be good, I told him I

thought he could not expect a Deed till he paid the two hundred and twenty-five Pounds either in Specia, or State Money.

Seventh, Abraham Bare Lately attainted, had his Father alive at the time he Join'd the Enemy who since died intestate, leaving a considerable Estate, the Oldest son administer'd but has made no Return to the Office. I therefore call'd an Orphans Court, and got a Citation for him to appear and settle at the next General Orphan's Court. I gave the Sub Sheriff some directions when he went to serve it, he brought the inclosed paper which shews there is something considerable as it is not likely they have allow'd him more than the Law will,

Eighth, Thomas Carr, was sometime ago convicted of Misprison of treason at Cumberland Court it is but lately I got intelligence of it and have not yet been able to make Seizure, he was possess'd of either two or three fifths of five Hundred acres of Land in this County on Conewago Creek on the road leading to Norris's Ferry. I hear he has made his escape from Cumberland Goal, I shall make further inquirey about it and if I find it so shall give Council notice of it.

I am with Due Respect
Your Excelency's Very Humble
Servant

CHAS HALL.

P. S. John Musser
is selling learge
quantitys of locust
post from the
Indian Town Land.

Charles Hall to President Reed.

Feb. 26, 1780.

I have settled my Account with the Commissioners appointed by Law to

Settle the Accounts of the Commissioners for Confiscated Property, and have their Certificate that I am in Debt one Hundred and four pounds, seven shillings to the State. I have Paid to the State Treasurer Eighty-eight thousand four Hundred and forty nine Pounds, one shilling and three pence.

CHAS. HALL.

Author: Diffenderffer, Frank Ried, 1833-1921.

Title: Lancaster County loyalists / by F. R. Diffenderffer,
Litt.D.

Primary Material: Book

Subject(s): American loyalists--Pennsylvania--Lancaster County.
Pennsylvania--History--Revolution, 1775-1783.
Pennsylvania--Politics and government--1775-1783.
Lancaster County (Pa.)--Biography.

Publisher: Lancaster, Pa. : Lancaster County Historical Society, 1908

Description: [243]-278 p. ; 23 cm.

Series: Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society ; v. 12,
no. 7

Call Number: 974.9 L245 v.12

Location: LCHSJL -- Journal Article (reading room)

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