

The General Position of Lancaster County in Negro Slavery.

Slavery, in its various forms, has come down to us from the regions of dim antiquity. Its prevalence in Western Europe was a certainty, predestined that it should taint the new civilization soon to take root and spread in the Western hemisphere. It is most natural, therefore, that our own thirteen colonies did not escape this traffic; but it is sad to note the awful price they had to pay to remove the evil once established, that price—humanity.

Portugal began the African slave trade in modern Europe and America, bringing slaves from the west coast of Africa for the markets of Europe as early as 1444. About 1500 her operations in that trade had grown to greater proportions, extending to the Spanish possessions in the West Indies. One by one, the other countries of Europe included the slave trade in their commerce until even the English colonies in America took up the trade. The first slave ship fitted up in American waters is supposed to have sailed from Boston in 1646.¹ Negro slaves had been, however, imported into Virginia in 1619, where, in 1670, they numbered 2,000.² Objection to slavery began on our good old American soil in 1695, but the English merchants, for the sake

¹Introduction to 1860 Census, p. 14.

²Introduction to 1860 Census, p. 14.

of the large profits they were getting, smothered quickly all objection. Many years later objection again arose, this time in a stronger and more effective form. Virginia in 1772, Delaware in 1776, Connecticut in 1777, attempted to stop the slave trade, and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania followed their example in 1780. All the Northern States by 1799 were trying to free, by law, their slaves, except New Jersey. By their continued persistency the Government of the United States abolished slavery in 1807. This measure, while a step in the right direction, was but a small help, for the following figures will show the relative proportions and increase of free colored persons and slaves from 1790 to 1860:³

	Free Colored.	Slaves.
1790	.....59,466	697,897
1800	.....108,395	893,041
1810	.....186,446	1,191,364
1820	.....233,524	1,538,083
1830	.....319,599	2,009,043
1840	.....386,303	2,487,455
1850	.....434,449	3,204,313
1860	.....487,970	3,953,760

Pennsylvania's part for and against slavery began before 1700. Under the Duke of York's laws, which extended into Pennsylvania about 1676, no slavery was allowed in the province,⁴ but this evidently carried little weight, for the Mennonites protested against slavery in 1688, and Benjamin Franklin, in an old pamphlet dated 1693, states that George Keith, leader of the Keithian Quakers, wrote a paper against it, which had been so ordered by the Quaker meeting. Franklin further states that in 1728 he printed a book for Ralph Stanaford against

³Introduction to 1860 Census, p. 9.

⁴Duke of York Laws, 12.

negro slavery, and in 1736 another book on the same subject for Benjamin Lay.⁵ Protest and protest continued, and so did slavery. Conviction points a steady finger at Pennsylvania when these early items come to light. A Spanish vessel, in 1703 brought slaves to Pennsylvania,⁶ and the following year, 1704, Antonio Carica was decided not to be a slave,⁷ although the same year the Sheriff sold Joseph Cloud's servant boy as a slave.⁸ In 1705 a law was proposed to prevent Indians being brought into the provinces and sold as slaves.⁹ In 1706 a law was passed which prohibited the congregating of more than four negroes in one place.¹⁰ The same year a head tax of forty shillings was placed on imported negroes,¹¹ and there was great complaint of large numbers of negroes in Philadelphia working for cheaper wages than the white people.¹² Two slaves were condemned to death for burglary in 1707.¹³ England demanded statistics of the slave trade of Pennsylvania in 1708.¹⁴ In 1712 came a long petition by Pennsylvania against importing negro slaves,¹⁵ and the same year an act to prevent importation.¹⁶ Three years later, 1715, a tax of £5 was put on each slave,¹⁷ which brought forth strong objection from the merchants of the African Slave Company.¹⁸ The Penns, in 1718, tried to break up negro slavery,¹⁹ perhaps to some small

⁵Hazard's Register, p. 145.

⁶ Colonial Records, 112.

⁷ Colonial Records, 120.

⁸ Colonial Records, 140.

⁹ Votes of Assembly, Part 2, 54.

¹⁰ Statutes at Large, 236.

¹¹ Statutes at Large, 285.

¹² Votes of Assembly, Part 2, 132.

¹³ Colonial Records, 105.

¹⁴ Penna. Archives, 152.

¹⁵ Votes of Assembly, 110.

¹⁶ Statutes at Large, 433.

¹⁷ Votes of Assembly, 160.

¹⁸ Votes of Assembly, 175.

¹⁹ Statutes at Large, 552.

purpose, for in 1726 young negroes were to be set free, according to the votes of Assembly,²⁰ and in 1730 six negroes imported were sent back.²¹

Edward Biddle, in an address delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, August 7, 1826,²² discussed fully Pennsylvania's efforts to suppress slavery before 1770. This address was given at a time when there were a hundred or more slaves in the State. It may seem plausible to suppose that our Pennsylvania people, while fighting for their own independence, were led to feel that all people should be free, changing therefore their attitude towards slavery. On the 7th of September, 1778,²³ an act was passed providing that all persons resident in Pennsylvania and who have at any time since July 4, 1776, imported or brought into the State any negro or mulatto slaves for sale, or for his own family service, should, within three months, make an entry with the Collector of Customs in each county, and pay certain duties on the said slaves, and, where there is no Collector, to make return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and pay the duty; and, on failure to do this, forfeit the price of the slave, or if the slave had run away to pay the value to the Government. Better still, more far-reaching and effective, was the Act of Assembly of March 1, 1780,²⁴ for the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. Whether slavery would have continued to grow as in the Southern States had not the act been passed is a question. This act abolishing slavery shows how powerful a law is, especially when it operates upon an insti-

²⁰2 Votes of Assembly, 217.

²¹3 Votes of Assembly, 100.

²²10 Hazard's Register, 327.

²³9 Statutes at Large, 275.

²⁴10 Statutes at Large, 67.

tution in its infancy. It is conceivable if each of the Southern States had passed similar laws shortly after the Revolutionary War, following Pennsylvania's example, that slavery in the South would have been wiped out as peacefully as it was in our own State; unless the laws should have been violated, this would have been the result. The Pennsylvania law begins by an introduction calling attention to the abhorrence of our former condition as slaves of Great Britain, and of our miraculous deliverance, and the hopelessness which would have been our lot otherwise, had not independence given us a divine gift of freedom. It then continues, setting forth that we should be impressed with this sense of freedom, should extend it to others, and release from the state of thralldom these inhabitants that are in servitude because of their difference in feature and complexion. Quoting from the act: "All persons, as well negroes, mulattoes and others, who shall be born in this State after the passage of this act, shall not be considered servants for life, or slaves. That no children because of their having been born of mothers who were slaves should remain slaves, but that such slavery in said children shall be extinct and shall be abolished." The statute also enacts that every person who shall be the owner of a negro or mulatto slave within this State shall before the first day of November, next, deliver in writing to the Clerk of the Peace of the county the name, surname, occupation and profession of himself and also the names of any such slaves, together with their ages and sexes set forth, which particulars the Clerk of Quarter Sessions shall enter in a book to be provided. If the owner of the slave or slaves fail-

ed to make this required return by November 1, said slave or slaves should be free.

In Hazard's Register,²⁵ it is stated that Pennsylvania was the only State north of the Maryland line in which the slaves increased during the ten years from 1820 to 1830, but this statement later was proven to be untrue. However, it gained much headway, and severe criticism fell to Pennsylvania's lot. The census of 1820 showed 211 slaves for the State, while the census of 1830 showed 386. This apparent increase spread public alarm, and caused the Senate of the State to make an investigation in 1833.²⁶ Excitement relative to this was not confined to Pennsylvania, but had spread generally through the States of the North, New York in particular, and especially in her newspapers, which demanded to know why slavery was increasing in Pennsylvania when it had disappeared entirely from the New England States. The Senate committee found that the figures of 1830 were wrong. The census enumerators had counted children as slaves, under ten years of age as well as over, though, according to law, they could not be counted as such. Instead of 386 slaves in Pennsylvania in 1830, there were hardly more than 100. In 1835 the slavery question was fiercely agitated in the State, and at Music Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, some very fiery speeches were made against it.²⁷ A table of figures published in the Pittsburg Gazette of slaves in the State gives 3,737 for 1790, 1,706 for 1800, 795 for 1810, 211 for 1820 and 386 for 1830, but this is the mistake already referred to.

Lancaster county had its individual

²⁵9 Hazard's Register, 270.

²⁶11 Hazard's Register, 158.

²⁷16 Hazard's Register, 188.

part to play in slavery, as well as in other things, and, while judgment is suspended, yet the figures for each decade show that our county in some cases had more slaves than her sister counties, and that we belonged to one of the last slave centers in the State. The earliest slavery in the county was that of the Five Nations Indians enslaving the Susquehannocks and other local Indians after they had conquered them, about 1675. On account of the various acts, protests and items already mentioned, which occurred in the early part of 1700 in Pennsylvania, it is no doubt true that Lancaster county had some part in those proceedings, and that negro slavery was in progress in our county at that time. In 1730 appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette a list of servants who had run away from their masters in Lancaster county, but there is no evidence to prove that they were negro slaves. The only authentic count of the number of slaves in our county is what is given us by the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth census reports, the numbers in their relative places being 384, 178, 44, 21, 55, 2.²⁸ The decline in the number of slaves was due to two causes. One cause was that slave labor was not as profitable here as in the South. The other cause was the sentiment against it, which showed itself in the act of Assembly of March 1, 1780. The first census, 1790, puts York county at the head of the list in slave numbers with 499, Philadelphia county next with 387, Lancaster county next with 348, then Franklin with 330, Fayette with 282, Bucks with 261, Cumberland with 223, Chester with 145, and Berks with 65. At the time of the second census, 1800, Lancaster

²⁸Census Reports, Congressional Library.

county was again in third place, though the number of slaves had been greatly reduced in all counties, Cumberland excepted. The receding slave figures seem to emphasize the effect of the 1780 law. York county's number went from 499 to 77, Philadelphia county from 387 to 85, Lancaster from 348 to 178, Franklin from 330 to 181, Fayette from 282 to 92, Bucks unknown, Cumberland from 223 to 228, Chester from 145 to 46, and Berks from 65 to 19. Dauphin county had 93. Cumberland county proved the exception to the rule, her slave figures increasing from 223 to 228, and then in 1810 to 307, which at that time meant nearly one-half of all the slaves in the State, for the only counties then that had over fifty were Adams, Fayette and Franklin. After an interval of twenty years, 1830, slavery had disappeared in some of the counties, but in others it was dying a slow death. Fayette is credited with 89 slaves, Lancaster with 55, Adams with 45 and York with 26.

This left two slave centers, the Allegheny and Fayette region, and the Lancaster, Adams and York region.²⁹⁹ Ten years more, and there was no slavery in Lancaster county. The census report at the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., attributes two slaves to us in 1840, but upon close examination of the original 1840 report from Lancaster county at the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, it shows these two supposed slaves to be very old females, free, colored, who, perhaps, preferred to remain in their old places because of kind masters. There was no column provided for slaves, as in the previous reports, but these two females were found in

²⁹⁹ Hazard's Register, 272.

the last column of free colored, one being over a hundred years old, and living with Henry Prestbury, of Little Britain township, and the other one, just under a hundred years, living with Abraham Kirk, of Drumore township. When slavery was at its height in our county in 1790, we find among the slave owners all the good old names of Lancaster county. The original report is in excellent condition, the writing is not only distinct, but well done, and, for general appearance, it is much better than some of the later reports. The owners, with the number of slaves in their possession, are:

Lancaster Borough—Mathias Slough, 3; Adam Reigart, 1; Joseph Simons, 2; Frederick Kun, 1; Paul Zantziner, 2; Jacob Bailey, 1; Jacob Krug, 1; John Bausman, 2; Michael Musser, 2; gaol of the county, 1; Frederick Anspach, 2; Frederick Weidley, 1; Gerhart Bubach, 1; John Miller, 1; John Joade, 1; Robert Reed, 1; James Jacks, 1; Willm Montgomery, 1; Josiah Lockhart, 1; Peter Hoofnagle, 1; Joseph Hubley, 2; James Ross, 1; John Jordan, 1; John Graff, 1; Charles Hamilton, 1; John Hubley, 1; Henry Dering, 1; George Lush, 1; Jacob Reiger, 2; James Cunningham, 1; Thomas Edwards, 4; Jasper Yeates, 1; Alexander Scott, 3; Leckey Murray, 2; Samuel Boyd, 3; George Ross, 3; John Okeley, 2.

Lancaster Township—Andrew Graff, 1.

Manor Township—Not any.

Hempfield Township—Widow Moore, 2; Robert Spear, 2.

Martic Township—Wider Beavens, 5; Samuel Clark, 3; John Boyd, 1.

Drumore Township—James Moore, 2; William Bigham, 2; William Ritshie, 2; James Bigham, 1; William McIntire, 7; Archibald Aniom, 2;

Thomas Neill, 2; James Morrison, 4; Hugh McIntire, 2; Robert Maxwell, 4; John Evans, 4; James Maxwell, 1; William Steel, 1; Vincent Stubbs, 1; Oliver Caldwell, 1; William Porter, 6; David Braden, 2; James Arbuckle, 2; Alexander Ewing, 1; Widow Frazier, 1; George McCullough, 3; Maj. I. Scott, 4; William Gibson, 4; John Evans, 4; Widow Ewing, 2; David Montgomery, 2; James Patterson, 3; Stephen Long, 1; Robert McClellan, 1; Alexander Scott, 2; Thomas Patterson, 1; Robert Johnson, 1.

Colerain Township—Not any.

Strasburg Township—John Wither, 1; Michael Wither, 1; Isaac Ferree, 1; William Reynolds, 1; James Kenney, 1; Alex. White, 1.

Lampeter Township—John Rorrer, 1.

Earl Township—Andreas Yund, 1; Nathan Ellmaker, 2; Gabriel Davis, 2; Widow Evans, 2; Jacob Weidler, 1; Jacob Glasser, Jr., 1; James Martin, 4; James Thompson, 1; Philip Wise, 1; Robert Walis, 4; Adam Stark, 1.

Caernarvon Township—Jas. Evins, 5; Joshua Evins, 6; David Jenkins, 4; William Willson, 3; Henry Sherk, 1; Adam Zell, 1; William Evans, 1; Nathan Evans, 1; David Old, 2; James Old, 4; John Evans, 1.

Brecknock Township—Not any.

Leacock Township—Alex. Bear, 2; Adam Woods, 1; Robt. Hamilton, 3; James Ramsey, 2; Adam Lightner, 1; Joseph Rutter, 1; William Crawford, 1; David Watson, 3; Alex. Caldwell, 2; Daniel Huston, 1; Wm. Porter, 1.

Manheim Township—Jacob Wilhelm, 1.

Warwick Township—Cyrus Jacobs, 5; Samuel Jones, 2; James Edison, 4.

Cocalico Township—Not any.

Bart Township—John Richards, 1; John McClure, 1; John Smith, 1; Elizabeth Ramsey, 1; James Willson,

Sadsbury Township—Jahn Baily, 1; Nathan Thompson, 2; Joseph Walker, 2; Robt. Williams, 1; William Gray, 1; John Johnston, 2; Geo. Leach, 1; James Nobel, 1.

Salisbury Township—John Whitehill, 1; Matthew Henderson, 3; James Henderson, 1; Isaac Atlee, 1; James Hamilton, 2; Abigail Culbertson, 1; Samuel Lasey, 1; John Middleton, 1; Peter Somers, 1; Henry Overly, 1; David Whitehill, 1; Daniel Buckley, 1; Leonard Ellmaker, 1; Geo. Leach, 1; James Kennedy, 1; James McColly, 3; Peter Bines, 1; James Oscher, 1; George Thompson, 1; Wm. Boyd, 2; Isaac McCammon, 1; John Armer, 1; Robert Smith, 3; Wm. Hamilton, 1; Archibald Henderson, Jr., 1; Archd. Henderson, 1; John Hopkins, 1; Archd. McCurdy, 4; James Anderson, 2; Wm. Richardson, 1; Thos. Sleman, 2; Jas. Henderson, 1; John Brisben, 1.

Elizabeth Township—Robert Coleman, 1.

Rapho Township—Samuel Jacobs, 2; Hugh Pedan, 2; Benjamin Mills, 1; Widow Little, 2; James Corran, 1; Samuel Paterson, 1; John Hays, 1; Widow Patterson, 1.

Mount Joy Township—Colin McFarquahar, 2; William Moore, 2; Thos. Robinson, 2; William Bole, 1.

Donegal Township—Bartram Galbreath, 1; John Baily, 5; James Anderson, 2; David Cook, 2; John Whitehill, 1; Alex. Lawry, 2; James Bayley, 2; Richard Kayes, 1; Samuel Cook, 3; James Cook, 2; John Haldeman, 1; Brice Clark, 2; John Whitehill, 3; John Watson, 1; William Clingan, 3; Michl. Nicholas, 2.³⁰

As to the question of the previous nationality of the slave-holders at this

³⁰Correct copy from original report of the census of 1790, Census Bureau, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

time, the Scotch-Irish element comes prominently to the front. Almost two-thirds of the 194 owners were of Scotch-Irish descent, the remainder being English and German. The number of German slave-holders was noticeably small in proportion to the large number of Germans in the county. The census of 1800 places 178 slaves to our credit, but on looking over the list twice it was impossible to find but 175, the owners of which are:

Donegal Township—James Work, Esq., 1; (name torn away), 1; (name torn away), 1; Brice Clark, 2; Thomas Bailey, 1; Samuel Cook, 1; Richard Keys, 2; Bartram Galbreath, 1; John Bayley, 2; James Anderson, 2.

Maytown—Rev. Colin McFarquer, 3; Widow Dorcas Buchanan, 1.

Part of Elizabethtown in Donegal—Rubin Armstrong, 17; John Hurder, 6.

Mount Joy Township—Thos. Moorhead, 3; Widow Robinson, 2; James Miller, 1; Samuel Jacoby, 6.

Borough of Lancaster—Widow Hubley, 1; John Bausman, 1; John Miller, 1; John Bomberger, 1; John Hubley, Esq., 1; James Ross, 1; Jasper Yeates, 1; Jacob Krug, 1; Adam Reigart, 1; Paul Zantzinger, 1; George Ross, Esq., 2; Jennet Cunningham, 1; George Musser, 1; John Jordan, 1.

Earl Township—Cyrus Jacobs, 2.

New Holland Village—John Wallace, 1; John Thompson, 1.

Caernarvon Township—John Patton, 3.

Churchtown—Davis Old, 1; William Eavans, 1; John Evanas, 1; Joshua Eavans, 4; James Eavans, Sr., 3; Jas. Eavans, Jr., 2.

Elizabeth Township—Robert Coleman, Esq., 1.

Lancaster Township—Abraham Kendrick, 1.

Lampeter Township—Edward Hand, 1; James Crawford, 1.

Sadsbury Township—Widow Bishop, 1; Nathan Thomp, 1.

Salisbury Township—James Henderson, 1; Matthew Henderson, 2; James Clemson, Esq., 1; Margaret Slemmons, 1; James Anderson, 1; John Yeats, 1; Isaac McCalmond, 1; William Boyd, Esq., 1; Archibald Henderson, 1.

Warwick Township—Not any.

Little Britain Township—Andrew Porter, 2; Vincent Stubbs, 1; Alexander Scott, 1; Ann Black, 1; Thomas Patterson, 1; James Patterson, 1.

Drumore Township—William Reed, 1; David Evans, 2; James Bains, 1; Robert Wallace, 1; Daniel Morrison, 1; Robert Steen, 2; Robert King, Esq., 1; Robert Maxwell, 1; William McIntire, 3; James Morrison, 3; William Calhoun, 1; William Ritchey, 2; James Moore, 2.

Colerain Township — Patterson Bell, 1.

Leacock Township—John Pinkerton, 1; William Porter, 3; John Chote, 1; Joseph Rutter, 1; William McCausland, 1; Hugh McGunny, 1; David Watson, 2.

Manheim Township—Michael Beydler, 1.

Cocalico Township—John Komman, 3.

Strasburg Township—John Ferree, Sen., 1; Nathaniel W. Sample, 1; Michael Withers, 2; John Withers, 1; Isaac W. Vanleer, 1.

Martic Township—Henry McElroy, 4; John Rabsony, 1.

Bart Township—Andrew Work, 1; John McClure, 1; William Ramsey, 1.

Rapho Township—Peter Petersen, 1; Henry Grubb, 2; John Hays, 2; John Padon, 2; Arthur Patterson, 1; Widow Lyttle, 3.

Brecknock Township—Not any.

Conestoga Township—Henry Brene-man, 1; Jacob Barr, 1; Tobias Ste-men, 1.

Manor Township—James Armstrong, 1.

Hempfield Township—Not any.³¹

Slavery had disappeared from three townships in 1800, from seven townships in 1819, and from nineteen townships in 1830. The slave-holders of 1810 are:

Elizabeth Township—Margaret Hildebrand, 1; Robert Coleman, 2.

Cocaïco Township—Not any.

Brecknock Township—Not any.

Warwick Township—Samuel L. Geets, 1; Canibert Coleman, 2.

Rapho Township—Arthur Patterson, 1; Ann Little, 1; Henry B. Grubb, 2.

Mount Joy Township—Jean Robison, 2.

Donegal Township—Brice Clark, 2.

Earl Township—Cyrus Jacobs, 1.

Strasburg Township—Not any.

Salisbury Township—James Henderson, 1; Jacob Wylie, 1; David Henderson, 1; Amos Slaymaker, 1.

Sadsbury Township—Not any.

Caernarvon Township—James Jacoby, 1.

Bart Township—John Withers, 1.

Colerain Township—Not any.

Lancaster Township—Not any.

Manheim Township—Gerhard Bubach, 1; John Walker, 1.

Lampeter Township—Dr. Leckey Murray, 1; James Crawford, 1.

Conestoga Township—Henry Dietrich, Jr., 1.

Drumore Township—Dr. James Ankrim, 1; Wm. Ankrim, 1; Robt. Maxwell, 1; David Evans, 1.

Little Britain Township—James McSparran, 1; John Scott, 1; James Patterson, 1.

Manor Township—Not any.

Leacock Township—Nathaniel Watson, 1; Robt. Hamilton, 1.

³¹Same as census of 1790.

Martic Township—Edward Brian, Esq., 1.

Hempfield Township—Peter Livergood, 1.

Borough of Lancaster—Widow Musser, 1; John Hubley, Esq., 1; Widow Scott, 1; Widow Miller, 1; Jacob Krug, 1; Samuel I. Atlee, 1; Jasper Yeates, Esq., 1.³²

The census of 1820 was so badly constructed and poorly written that it would be a hard task to obtain a list of slave-owners for that period. The report in print (at the Library of Congress) calls for twenty-one slaves in the country. They were distributed as follows: One slave in Cocalico township and in Elizabeth township. George Coleman had six and James Coleman had six. No slaves were registered for the city of Lancaster. The borough of Columbia was credited with five female slaves and the remaining three were in the section including the borough of Manheim and Donegal, Rapho, Mount Joy and Warwick townships. The census of 1830 is clear and concise, even though it is not correct, this census being the one that gave such figures as to cause the other States of the North to ask why slavery was increasing in Pennsylvania. It is here that the Lancaster jail sets a good (?) example by being the largest slaveowner in the county, having four males under thirty-six years and one under fifty-seven years. Although the number, fifty-five, is not correct, as proven, yet it can be conceded that the supposed slaves were living with the persons whose names appeared as owners in the census report. They stand as follows:

Lancaster Township—Not any.

Lancaster City—Lancaster Jail, 5; George Musser, 1; John F. Steinman,

³²Same as census of 1790.

2; Peter Bargheiser, 1; George L. Mayer, 1; John Graeff, 2; Richard Graeff, 2; James Hopkins, 1; Abraham, Carpenter, 2; John Getz, 1; Edward Parker, 1; Emanl. Reigart, 1.

East Donegal Township—Frances Boggs, 4.

Borough of Marietta—John Guy, 1; Alexander Boggs, 1.

Maytown—Jacob Barr, 1; John Clark, 1.

West Donegal Township—Not any.
Elizabethtown and Mount Joy Township—Not any.

Martic Township—John Frazier, 1; George Smith, 2; James Prichet, single, 1.

Conestoga Township—Elizabeth Detrich, 1; Henry Crise, 1; Solomon Robinson, 2.

Little Britain township, not any; Drumore township, not any; Brecknock township, not any; Caernarvon township, not any; Cocalico township, not any; Leacock township, not any; Salisbury township, not any.

Earl Township—Samuel O. Jacobs, 1.

Colerain township, not any; Columbia borough, not any; Washington Borough, not any; West Hempfield township, not any; East Hempfield township, not any; Warwick township, not any.

Elizabeth Township—James Coleman, 3; Andrew Jack, 1; Benjamin Mooney, 2.

Lampeter township, not any; Sadsbury township, not any.

Rapho Township—H. A. Grubb, 4; Alexander Patterson, 1.

Manheim Township—Jacob Rohrer, 1.

Strasburg Township—Geo. Withers, 1; Samuel Hawthorn, 1; John Lightner, 1; David Shork, Jr., 2; Daniel Le-fever, 1.

Bart township, not any; Manor township, not any.³³

Slavery had ceased to exist by 1840, the two old female slaves excepted, which was undoubtedly an error in the final count. In 1850, our county had 3,614 free colored and in 1860 the number was smaller, 3,459.³⁴ Considering the number of slaves within our borders at various times, and our nearness to the Southern States, it is surprising that there was so little trouble and litigation connected with them. The only case of prominence was the famous *Christiana* riot. An important case in Montgomery county was taken to the Circuit Court of the United States in 1822 for decision. A slave named "Jack" had absconded from service in another State and had come to Mr. Johnson, the question being Mr. Johnson's right to the slave.³⁵ Relics and traditions of slavery are passing away, as the institution itself did. It is going far back to say that about the time the Martic Forges began, as early as 1750 or 1755, slaves were used to help operate them, but the tradition exists that this was the case, and that there was near by, at Mount Nebo, a slave grave-yard. There was a time when some old stones were pointed out as a reminder of the spot, but they, also, have passed from view, and our county stands to-day better and grander—without slavery—than in the days when it tolerated human subjugation.

³³Same as census of 1790.

³⁴Census Reports Congressional Library.

³⁵11 Hazard's Register, 337.

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