

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. LVIII.

1934

No. 3

RICHARD PENN'S MANOR OF ANDOLHEA

An Address delivered before the Society, November 13, 1933

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When Charles II. on March 4, 1681, granted Pennsylvania to William Penn, he put him in possession of more than 28 million acres of land in the new world. On July 11, Penn made public his plans for disposing of these lands, specifying "Certain Conditions or Concessions" agreed upon between the Proprietary and the purchasers. The Third Condition provided that no purchaser was to have more than one thousand acres in one place unless in three years he plant a family on every thousand acres purchased. The purpose of this restriction was to encourage settlement and discourage land speculation.

This is emphasized in the Tenth Condition which provided that "every man shall be bound to plant or man so much of his share of Land as shall be set out and surveyed within three years after it has been so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money and they to go higher up for their shares."

The Ninth Condition made a definite reservation for the advantage of the Proprietary. This stated that "in every hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary by lot reserveth Ten to himself which shall lie but in one place." Penn thus withdrew from immediate sale one-tenth of the land and removed the thousand acre limit from the land thus reserved. This is the origin of the proprietary manors established by William Penn and his successors between 1683 and 1773.

Volume IV. of the Third Series of *Pennsylvania Archives* contains drafts of nearly fifty manors and gives a list of about seventy such tracts. An even larger list is given in the text connected with *The Historical Map of Pennsylvania* published by this Society in 1875. The manors vary in size from 215 acres in the Lake Poponoming tract in what is now Monroe County to 64,520 acres in the Manor of Springetsbury in York County; that is, from one-third of a square mile in the smallest to one hundred square miles in the largest.

The first manor set aside in 1683 was Pennsbury, situated along the Delaware River in Bucks County, and containing 8431 acres. This was the site of Penn's country home, where he resided during most of his brief second visit to Pennsylvania. The same year 5000 acres were set aside for Penn's daughter Letitia along the Schuylkill River. The name was Mount Joy. Ninety-four years later Washington's army went into Winter quarters on this tract and left to posterity the stirring memory of Valley Forge.

Each purchase from the Indians meant the setting aside of new tracts for the use of the Proprietary or Proprietaries. At times the surveys were made before the actual purchase. The last of the manors were established only two years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

In course of time large tracts purchased by in-

dividuals or companies also became known as manors. Some of these are listed as proprietary manors but this use of the term is somewhat misleading. Strictly speaking a proprietary manor means a tract of land set aside for the use of some member of the Penn family. The term "manor" suggests the survival of certain feudal conditions of government, and to some extent such power did reside with the owner of the tract even in the case of some of the non-proprietary manors. In the main, however, a manor was a real estate investment rather than a governmental unit. Just as the owner of a suburban farm may lay it out in building lots, but reserve certain lots in order to profit by the increase in their value when the other lots are sold and built on, so the owners of the manors held their tracts for the increase in values that would come as the surrounding region filled up with settlers

Richard Penn and his brother Thomas had a huge tract of 43,500 acres in York County along the Maryland line known as the Manor of Maske. Richard Penn was sole owner of a tract of 11,462 acres in Bucks County, known as the Manor of Perkasio. He also owned the Manor of Andolhea, a tract of 5000 acres, situated in what was then Lancaster County. Several writers mention another manor belonging to Richard Penn, called Tulpehocken. I have not been able to find any trace of this manor and am inclined to believe that the name is mistakenly used for the Manor of Andolhea.

Historians are not agreed as to the location of Andolhea. In volume IV. of the Third Series of *Archives*, it is called "Andolhea, Antolough, and Little Swatara." No draft of the manor is given and the only clue to its location in the vast area that was originally included in Lancaster County is the name Little Swatara.

The list of manors published with the *Historical*

Map of Pennsylvania is more definite. Here the location is said to be "Lancaster, now Schuylkill County." The western part of Schuylkill County was originally in Chester County. It became part of Lancaster County in 1729, of Berks in 1752, and of Schuylkill in 1811. The Blue or Kittatinny Mountain is the southern boundary of Schuylkill County. Between the Blue and the Second Mountain is a valley to which Count Zinzendorf in 1742 gave the name Anthony's Wilderness. In this valley are two streams each called Little Swatara. Both flow into the main stream at Pine Grove. If the manor was in Schuylkill County, it must have been on one of these two streams.

But there is a third stream that bears the name Little Swatara, also located in what was once Lancaster County. It rises in a glen on the south side of the Blue Mountain and flows into the main stream at Jonestown, Lebanon County. Which of these three streams gave to Richard Penn's Manor the name Little Swatara? Was the tract situated in Schuylkill, or Berks, or Lebanon County?

An ancient draft in the manuscript department of the Society delineates a "Tract of Land Situate on the branches of Swahatawro and Skulkill about 8 miles northwest from the Indian settlement called Tulpehocken Containing Seventeen Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty Acres Laid out Aug. 10, 1726". The draft shows that this tract of twenty-eight square miles was drained mainly by a westward flowing "branch of Swahatawro". The southeast corner was drained by a "small branch of Skulkill". To the north of the tract was a range of mountains with one peak standing out to the south of the main ridge. It seemed likely that this area included Richard Penn's manor because it was partly drained by a branch of Swatara. But the location still remained undetermined because tracts drained by a branch of Swatara and a branch of Schuyl-

kill can be found in Schuylkill, in Lebanon, and in Berks County. Grave doubt was cast on the Schuylkill County location, however, because no part of that county is within eight miles of the Indian settlement called Tulpehocken. Furthermore the survey began at Henry Seller's house, the site of which is near Wintersville in Berks County not far from the Lebanon County line.

Further search among the manuscripts revealed a draft of Richard Penn's manor, made by John Taylor who surveyed the tract on September 27, 1733. The legend is as follows :

By vertue of five Warrants (Each for one thousand acres from the Proprietaries, all bearing date the 12th day of May A. D. 1732. Surveyed on the 27th day of September 1733 unto Richard Penn, Esquire A Tract of Land Situate on the Northeast Branch of Swahatawro Creek in the County of Lancaster, Beginning at a white Oak in a Line of Thomas Freame's Land and extending thence by vacant Land North eighty degrees East, seven hundred and seven perches to a post, thence by Vacant Land South ten degrees East twelve hundred perches to a post, thence South eighty degrees West by Vacant Land Seven hundred and seven perches to a Post at a corner of the said Thomas Freame's Land, thence by the same North ten degrees West twelve hundred perches to the place of Beginning: Containing five thousand acres and the Allowance of six Acres p. Cent for Roads, &c.

Surveyed by John Taylor.

Draft number 23 in the *Archives* shows Freame's Manor with "The Proprietor Richard Penn's Land" to the east. But the same authority that assigned Penn's Manor to Schuylkill County also claimed Freame's Manor for that county. So the question of location was still unsolved. It will be noticed that this survey was eight years before 1741, the date assigned by the printed lists mentioned.

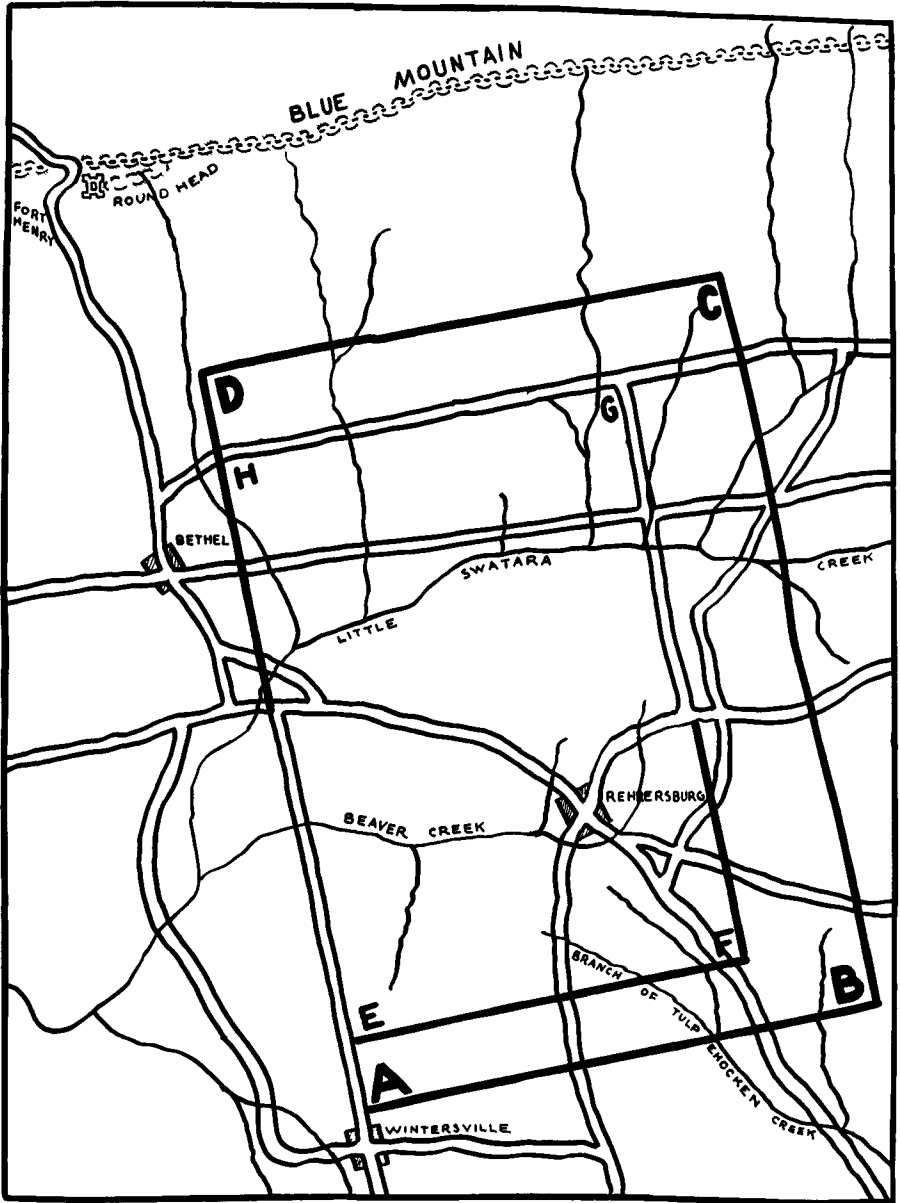
In 1741, the manor was resurveyed by William Parsons, Surveyor-General, who found serious errors in the survey of 1733. On the draft which he prepared, he made the following explanation.

The great Tract ABCD was till May 1741 reputed to contain but 5000 a. when upon Examination of the Lines in Order to make a Division thereof amongst the Persons who had agreed to purchase the same it was found to contain 8347½ a. & Allowance And as it included near the out Lines thereof a considerable Quantity of Bad Land The 5000 a & Allowance by order of Thomas Penn Esqr. was laid out in the most commodious manner it could The Bounds whereof are shown by the smaller Tract EFGH and the remaining 3347½ a. reserved for the use of the Proprietaries.

Wm. Parsons, S.G.

This draft definitely fixes the location. The "branch of Skulkill" of the Taylor draft is here designated a "branch of Tulpehocken". Neither the main stream nor any branch of Tulpehocken touches Schuylkill County. The draft shows a branch of the Little Swatara called Beaver Creek whose course lies entirely within Tulpehocken Township, Berks County. This rules out Lebanon County. The Little Swatara is the boundary line between Bethel and Tulpehocken townships in Berks County. The site of the manor is in these two townships of Berks County.

The reason for calling the manor "Little Swatara" is evident, but the other two names, Andolhea and Antolhough, are not mentioned on any drafts that were available. A clue is furnished by a manuscript map of Berks County made previous to 1784 on which the main stream of the manor is marked "Little Swatara alias Attulhea". Since *at* in English is *an* in German, and *tu* and *do* are often used interchangeably in the English spelling of German proper names, it is evident that Attulhea and Andolhea are two forms of the same word, the Indian name of the Little Swatara. Andolhee, Antolheough, Attulhoe, Tullyhoe, Tolheo, and Tolehaio are other variations that appear in the *Archives* and *Colonial Records*. The Lutheran Church established in this tract in 1757 is still known as the Altahala Church and the first page of the church record states that it is situated on the "Beaver Creek at Tolohoe". John



Richard Penn's Manor of Andolhea

Casper Stoever, the famous Lutheran preacher, who baptized children here as early as 1746, called the place Atolhoe. Henry in his *Indian Names* states that word means "little gap" and refers particularly to the picturesque ravine, locally known from its shape as the "Kettle," which lies between the main ridge of the Blue Mountain and a spur known as Round Head and from which flows a branch of the Little Swatara marked Antolohoy on early maps. Evidently the Indian name for the Little Swatara was derived from the fact that nearly every tributary of the stream rises in a small gap in the Blue Mountain.

The Parsons survey of 1741 was made necessary by the growth of population in this fertile valley. The first settlers on the manor were without exception Germans. Most of them landed at Philadelphia and made their way up the Schuylkill Valley to the Tulpehocken and thence northwest to the Little Swatara. Some were members or immediate descendants of the group of Palatines who made the amazing journey from the Schoharie Valley in New York down the Susquehanna to Middletown and then up the Swatara to the Tulpehocken region. Of all the pioneers in the English colonies from New England to Georgia, probably none made such a remarkable pilgrimage to reach their place of settlement.

The draft prepared by Parsons shows that within eighteen years of the arrival of the first settlers from Schoharie, in 1723, sixteen farmers had made their homes on the manor and were applying to have the lines marked out and the titles to the land transferred to them. In the following list and throughout this paper the names of persons are spelled as they appear on the original documents. Usually the identity of the individuals is not difficult to discover notwithstanding the variations, as, for example: Lebois, Leppo; Rice, Reis, Rees; Meir, Meyer, Moyer.

	Acres
Michael Rice	400
Abraham Weidman	235
Hans George Brosius	409
Jacob Tagen	104½
Leonard Cunrad	370
Henry William	234
Abraham Lebois	70
George Arnold	200
Hans Fight Kap	164
Andrew Weichtman	143½
John Wolfart	166
Fred Arnold	76
Matthias Tabler	200
Henry Kiegler	183
John Meir	141
Christian Meir	154

By September 1, 1741, twenty-three settlers had made definite arrangements to purchase. The list which follows gives both the acreage and the price.

“List of Persons yt have Agreed for and paid in part of Lands belonging to the Honble Richard Penn Esqr at Swahatara in ye County Lancaster”:

	A's			
Abraham Leppo		70 at £40	p. C.	£28
Albrecht Colts	231	36		34- 4-10
George Arnold	200	30		60
Christian Meyer	154½	30		46- 7 ..
Johannes Meyer	141½	35		49-10- 6
Mathias Tabler	200	30		60
Henry Huekler	183	30		54-18 ..
Leonard Conrad & Comp'y	370	42		155- 8 ..
Jacob Fagan	104½	40		41-16 ..
Abraham Weidman	235	38		89- 6 ..
Hans George Brosius	409	38		155- 8- 2
Johannes Wolfart	166	36		59-15- 1
Fred Arnold	76	36		27- 7- 1
And ^w Weigner	143½	35		50- 4- 6
George Fight Kap	164	35		57- 8 ..
Michael Rees	400	34		136
Johannes Sheffer	400	35		140
Frederick Arnold	150	30		45
Ditto His Son in Law	178	30		53- 8 ..
Jacob Katterman	235	30		70-10 ..
Christian Hedrick	56	32		18- 1- 7
Ditto His Bror in Law	198	32		63- 7- 2
Hans Adam Sunday		30		

Some of the early purchasers had difficulty in completing their payments and Lynford Lardner, brother-in-law of Richard Penn, sent Conrad Weiser a memorandum about the matter as follows:

Purchasers of the Hon Richd Penns Tract at Swatarah in the County of Lancaster whose Accounts are yet Unsettled:

Nicholas Semion
 Johannes Wolfart
 Johannes Sheffer
 Christopher Hederick now Christoper Herold
 Christian France

Mr. Weiser is Desired to speak to the above persons to Come and pay off what is due for their Lands & obtain Patents for the same.

L. Lardner.

The issue of patents proceeded slowly as shown by the records:

			Acres
Conrad Weiser	Aug. 23,	1744	150
Abram Daniel	Oct. 14,	1749	127
Conrad Weiser	Oct. 16,	"	246
Frederick Hoffman	May 9,	1750	104½
Nicholas Heffner	June 27,	"	205
Hans George Brosius	" "	"	205
Martin Triester	July 28,	"	148
Michael Axah	" "	"	100
Barthol Deisinger	" "	"	200
Philip Gruber	" "	"	183
Sebastian Stone	" "	"	139
Christopher Urich	Aug. 13,	"	75
Michael Axah	" "	"	51
Jacob Hoffman	" "	"	180
Godfrey Rehrer	" "	"	76
Matthia Tabler	Oct. 4,	"	210
Christian Moyer	Oct. 8,	"	154½
John Moyer	" "	"	141½
Jacob Shope	Oct. 9,	"	146
Henry Shewhend	Dec. 1,	"	138
Christopher Herold	Oct. 31,	1751	56½
Christopher Herold	Nov. 8,	"	50-50p
Frederick Wolf	Nov. 20,	1771	184
Church Land, not returned			6½

When the famous thirty-three families of Germans came from New York in 1723, the land on which they settled had not been purchased from the Indians. From

time to time other settlers came and the Indians protested against their presence. At a council held in Philadelphia in the Great Meeting-house, June 5, 1728, in the presence of "a vast Audience that filled the House & all its Galleries, Allumapees or Sassoonan in the name of all the Indians present said he was "troubled to see the Christians settle on Lands that the Indians had never been paid for", and added that "he could not himself believe the Christians had settled on them, till he came & with his own Eyes saw the Houses and Fields they had made there". At the same Council a petition from the German settlers to Governor Keith was presented showing that they had come to Pennsylvania at the invitation of the Governor and asking that they be "freed from the demands of the Indians of that part of the country". There was grave danger of armed conflict between the settlers and the Indians. James Logan, turning to the Indians requested "that tho' these People had seated themselves on Tulpahockin Lands, without the Commissioners Leave or Consent, yet that they would not offer them any violence, or injure them, but wait till such time as that matter could be adjusted".

Four years later all the land between the South and the Blue Mountain which was drained by the Schuylkill and its tributaries was purchased from the Indians thus freeing the settlers from the "demands of the Indians", as far as the Tulpehocken region was concerned. All of Thomas Freame's manor and most of Richard Penn's manor lay outside of the 1732 purchase. In 1736, all of the land south of the Blue Mountain southwestward from Tulpehocken to the Maryland line was bought and the claims of the Indians on the Lebanon and the Cumberland valleys were extinguished. In 1749, a wide strip of land north of the Blue Mountain and extending from the Susquehanna to the Delaware was purchased and with this buffer ter-

ritory between the Indians and the settlers on Richard Penn's manor, all danger of Indian trouble seemed past.

Though the Delawares who had slowly withdrawn to the interior of the Province as tract after tract was purchased carried bitter memories of the Indian Walk of 1737, and Conrad Weiser was kept busy with journeys to the Indian region to smooth out difficulties, these the farmers below the Blue Mountain felled the trees, built their log houses, and brought additional acres into cultivation in an atmosphere of apparent security. Many crossed the mountain and made their homes in Anthony's Wilderness on the Swatara and the two branches now known officially as the Upper and the Lower Little Swatara, to distinguish them from the stream that gave the name to Penn's manor. In 1754, there were 28 taxpayers in the Swatara region between the Blue and the Second Mountain. Some adventurous spirits had made their way across the Broad Mountain and settled near the Susquehanna.

But while all seemed peaceful, a storm was gathering in remote sections of the Province. In October, 1755, the embittered Indians, instigated by the French and encouraged by the defeat of Braddock fell like a thunderbolt upon the settlers on John Penn's Creek near the present Selinsgrove, killing and scalping many, carrying others away as captives, and burning the houses and farm buildings. Messengers on their way to Philadelphia to notify the Governor of the catastrophe brought the alarming news to Tolheo and the Tulpehocken. Close on their heels came the settlers from beyond Broad Mountain, fleeing for safety to their friends and relatives below the Blue Mountain. Behind them came the redskins thirsting for revenge and plunder.

On October 30, Henry Hartman, a settler in Anthony's Wilderness a few miles from Penn's Manor,

was killed and scalped and his daughter made captive. The next day, not far from Hartman's place, two other men were killed on the Shamokin trail. A letter by Parsons to Conrad Weiser stated that one of these had brought his wife and children to the house of Jacob Hoffman, a shoemaker, who had purchased part of Penn's Manor, and when attacked by the Indians was on his way with his daughter to bring back some of his belongings from his abandoned home above the mountain. His daughter was carried away by the savages. This was the beginning of a reign of terror that lasted eight years.

The path which the Indians followed from Penn's Creek to the Manor of Andolhea was a well known Indian trail which began at the mouth of Mahanoy Creek on the east bank of the Susquehanna, a few miles below the place where Penn's Creek enters the Susquehanna from the west. It passed through Klinger's Gap in Mahantango mountain, over Broad Mountain in western Schuylkill County, through a narrow gap in Second Mountain known as the "Capes of the Swatara", three miles above Pine Grove, through Anthony's Wilderness, over the Blue Mountain just west of the rocky bluff known as Round Head, and diagonally from northwest to southeast through Penn's Manor to the home of Conrad Weiser near Womelsdorf. This was the route followed by Weiser in most of his journeys to Shamokin and Onondaga. It required less mountain climbing than any other route through the mountain country and was shorter by more than thirty miles than the trip by way of John Harris's ferry and the Susquehanna River.

Bartram, Zinzendorf, Spangenberg and a number of other notable persons used this short cut to Shamokin and the upper Susquehanna. So important was this Indian path as a means of access from northwestern Pennsylvania and the Great Lakes to the settled por-

tion of Pennsylvania that in 1756 Governor Morris ordered that Fort Henry, "the most important and only regular fort" between the Susquehanna and the Delaware be erected at the foot of Round Head, just where the trail crossed the Blue Mountain and entered the valley in which Thomas Fream, Charles Fell, and Richard Penn held such large tracts along the Tulpehocken and the Little Swatara.

The Manor of Andolhea and its vicinity felt the full force of the Indian onslaught. The murders above the Blue Mountain on October 30 and 31, 1755, caused the settlers to station a guard on the Shamokin trail where Fort Henry was built the next year. On November 15, as the members of the guard were going on duty for the night, they were ambushed by the Indians and nearly all were killed. Philip Houtz was killed the same evening at his house. A day later Henry Koble's wife and five children and a daughter of William Stein were killed. Peter Spycker led a party of farmers to the scene and found four Indians sitting on children and scalping them.

Edward Biddle wrote from Reading to his father in Philadelphia that a messenger had just arrived bringing word that thirty farmers were fighting an equal number of Indians on the farm of Michael Reis, situated just above the Little Swatara at the western edge of Penn's Manor. Parsons wrote to Richard Peters that the people were

removing from their Settlements on the other side of the mountain. . . . It is impossible to describe the Confusion and distress of these unhappy people. Our Roads are continually full of Travellers. . . . Men, women, and children, most of them barefoot, have been obliged to cross these terrible mountains with what little they could bring with them in so long a Journey thro' ways almost impassable, to get to the inhabitants on this side. Whilst those who live on this side near the mountain are removing their effects to Tulpehocken. Those at Tulpehocken are removing to Reading, and many at Reading are moving nigher to Philada, and some of them it is said, quite to Philada.

Two days later Conrad Weiser wrote to Governor Morris, "I am going out Early next morning with a Company of men to bring away the few and distressed familys on the north side of the Kittidany hills yet alive, (If there is yet alive such)." Three weeks later Weiser again wrote to the Governor "Most of the people of Tulpenhacon have left their habitation; Those in Heidelberg moves their effects, Bethel Township is entirely deserted."

With the establishment of a line of forts along the Blue Mountain, some of the settlers returned to their homes, trusting to the protection of the soldiers who constantly patrolled the forests at the base of the mountain. In spite of the vigilance of the troops, attacks were made from time to time. In October, 1757, a young French officer who had led a party of Indians from the western part of the province to attack the German settlements became separated from his party and lost his way. After several days of wandering in the wilderness, he crossed the Blue Mountain and was captured in or near the Manor of Andolhea by soldiers from Fort Henry. He was sent to Philadelphia and held for some time as a prisoner in Germantown. The last recorded Indian raid in this neighborhood occurred in 1763. Colonel Bouquet's victory that year at Busby Run near the scene of Braddock's defeat and his subsequent triumph in Ohio removed the menace of Indian attack and the refugees slowly returned to their homes on the Little Swatara and beyond the Blue Mountain. Most of the strip of nearly 4000 acres cut off from Penn's Manor in 1741 was occupied by settlers at an early date. In 1763, Jonas Seely and Samuel Weiser, son of Conrad Weiser were asked to examine the land and send to Philadelphia estimates of the values of tracts held by the settlers. On August 12, 1763, they sent a report to Richard Tea, Deputy Surveyor as follows:

Sir:

We hereby send down the Draught of the Whole Strip of Land which was divided among the People who settled thereon. We also send you a list of the Valuation thereof, according to Mr. Peters and Mr. Hockley's Orders, and can assure that the Land is valued at its full Value and we can further assure that the most Part of them think they pay Dear.

We need not inform you how the Land is, as yourself have seen part thereof (& indeed the Best) Mr. Peters will without doubt wonder at making much Difference between nigh Neighbours in the Valuation. The Reason whereof is that some of the Settlers had better Timber than the others and consequently ought to pay more, in order to ease them who have the Worst. Some of the Settlers will pay off their Land and others in Part. We suppose them under the Mountain will beg time till the Indian alarm is over.

The report by Weiser and Seely was unsatisfactory as will be seen by the following letter, written February 18, by William Peters, to Archibald McClean, a surveyor residing in Byberry, Philadelphia County,

Sir,

We want your Assistance to resurvey a Tract of abt 4000 A s of ye Prop'ries at Tulpehocken yt has been lay'd out in Plant'ns by Mr. Seely & Samuel Weiser who have also put a value on each T't or Piece: but as we have no Opinion either of Weiser's Skill in Surveying or of his Probity Mr. Hockley and I have concluded to get you to overhawl his whole Work by trying here & there a Tract & if you discover any Errors in those Surveys yt you try, there will be good reason to suspect & to survey ye whole over again wch in that case you must do. As ye Value of Lands is so much advanced we think the Prices they have set on those too low, tho' ye chief Part of ye T't we believe to be very ordinary. Mr. Hockley is therefore desirous yt Mr. Henry Christ of Reading shall join wth you in valuing at such Prices, or near it, as ye People sell to one another.

McClean and Christ made their report on June 7, 1765, on the "strip or peice of Land which was cutt off from the Honorable Richard Penn Esqr Manor at Tulpehocken". It differed somewhat from the report of Weiser and Seely as to acreage. The wide differences in valuations are shown in the tabulation below.

<i>Name of Purchaser</i>	<i>Value per hundred acres</i>	
	<i>Weiser</i>	<i>McClellan</i>
Daniel Scheyder	£35	£65
Jacob Swabe	35	45
Christopher Herold	35	55
William Kriechbaum	35	60
George Berger	35	50
Nicholas Pontzius	37	75
Adam Daniel	35	90
Frederick Tröster } later John Emerich	28	90
Balthasar Smith }	28	70
Andreas Kremer	45	95
John Bantzius	50 and 40	90
John Snevelly	50	90
Peter Ritzman	28	60
John Paffenberger	50	85
Jacob Shereman later John Schucer	45	70
Michael Keyser	35	70
Ulrich Fisher	28	55
William Keyser	32	80
John Strohsnyder	28	60
George Shereman	35	75
Nicholas Kintzer	40	95
Barthol Ziebach later George Reid	35	90
John Hertmentz } later C. Meyer	30	55
Christian Meyer }	28	55
Peter Krieger } later Peter Krieger	25	80
George Boyer }	30	80
John Weickert	150	200
Jacob Löwengood	200	200

During the survey McClellan and his two assistants lived at the inn of Godfried Rehrer at Tolheo, now known as Rehrersburg. Rehrer was employed to carry the chain. The work required twenty-three days. McClellan's bill for the survey included this item which gives some idea the rates paid at the inn in 1765.

Paid Godfried Röhler for carrying chain and for Lodging and Diet for self, Henry Christ, Esq. and Abraham Trump, and for Pasturage for two Horses, 23 days each and for one horse 14 days 10£-6sh-0d

Evidently Rehrer must have charged each man about six pence per meal and a similar amount for a night's lodging.

Previous to 1765 when a so-called "application system" for taking up lands went into effect, it was the customary thing for the German and Scotch-Irish pioneers to take possession of lands long before they were surveyed. This accounts for the fact that settlers were living on the tract cut off from the manor for more than ten years before McClean made his survey. Now the way seemed clear for the Board of Property to dispose of these tracts for the Proprietaries.

But before final steps could be taken for the transfer of property to the purchasers, proceedings were halted by a caveat entered by Richard Peters "against the grant of any part of the Land cutt off Mr. Rich'd Penn's Tract at Tulpehocken, until the claim of Abram Taylor for 778 acres thereof was satisfied". Back of this lies an interesting story which begins with William Crispin, one of the three Commissioners appointed by William Penn to represent him at the beginning of the history of the Province. After the death of Captain Crispin, Penn by free gift set apart three thousand acres for the seven children of Crispin by his second wife whom he married at Kinsale, Ireland, when Penn was Clerk of the Cheque at that harbor.

For a number of years John White and Abram Taylor were partners in mercantile business in Philadelphia. White bought from the Crispins 2147 of the 3000 acres. In 1733, a warrant to White authorized him locate his land where he found a desirable place. He had surveys made at several places particularly 300 acres adjoining Richard Penn's Manor, and patents were issued to him. Later for some unexplained reason, the Proprietaries granted the 300 acre tract to others, namely Peter Klop, Conrad Sharp and Henry Sellers. White was on intimate terms with Thomas Penn and it was amicably arranged that White should have 300 acres of as good land in some other place.

When White and Taylor dissolved partnership, in

1741, the patent for 2147 acres fell to Taylor as his share as did also 478 other acres which the Crispin children had sold to White. Taylor requested that the 300 acres and also the 478 acres be located on the strip cut off from the manor of Andolhea, giving as a reason that Conrad Weiser and Surveyor-General Parsons assured him that he could get a good price for it. Thomas Penn refused to let Taylor have more than the 300 acres in the strip. The latter refused to take the 300 acres there unless he could locate the 478 there also. A second request was also refused. For some years the controversy went on. Then Taylor went to London to have a personal interview with Thomas Penn, but Penn refused to meet him, because he had learned that Taylor had been negotiating with Lord Baltimore to furnish information that Taylor believed would fix the southern boundary of Pennsylvania at the 40th parallel of north latitude. Six years before this, Taylor laid claim to certain land near Marcus Hook, which claim Penn neglected. At that time Taylor presented to Penn a long argument to the effect that Lord Baltimore's boundary claims were valid. Now that Taylor was dealing with Baltimore, Penn felt that drastic measures were necessary.

Abram Taylor was a man of prominence in Philadelphia. He was for years a member of the Provincial Council. He married a daughter of Governor Patrick Gordon, in 1733. In 1747, when war threatened, he was chosen Colonel of a regiment organized to man the batteries placed along the river to prevent enemy vessels from reaching the city. But in 1751, the Proprietaries sent orders that Taylor be removed from the Council and deprived of all powers in the provincial government. This summary action resulted from the receipt of positive information that Taylor had signed an agreement with Lord Baltimore to the effect that if the information to be furnished by Taylor was sufficient

to establish Maryland's territorial claims, he was to receive one-seventh of all the land thus recovered from Pennsylvania or equivalent compensation.

Not until 1765 was the long-drawn-out controversy over Taylor's 778 acres settled. That year Richard Peters was in England, and Penn agreed that Taylor should have the entire 778 acres in the "strip", but now Taylor refused to accept it and demanded money with interest. Two years more went by and then the Proprietary, weary of the struggle agreed to pay Taylor for his land. The conference took place in Kearney and Gilbert's store. Mr. Tilghman drew up the papers, Taylor received £788 4sh., for the 788 acres, and the long dispute was ended. No obstacles now remained to giving the purchasers title to their land, and the issue of patents proceeded without further delay. Within a brief period the entire manor including the strip "cut off" in 1741, was disposed of and the manor as such ceased to exist.

What was once the Manor of Andolhea remains as exclusively a farming section as it was in the days of Richard Penn. The only village on the tract is Rehrersburg, situated where the trading post of Tolheo furnished shelter and provisions to travelers on the Shamokin trail two centuries ago. In 1769 a King's Highway was laid out which in the main followed the course of the old Indian trail. Now most of this road is part of the state system of highways. Several other state roads pass through the tract, notably Route 22 from Harrisburg to Allentown, Easton and New York. Now as in the early days, most of the residents are members of the Lutheran and the Reformed Church. The church schools in which the German language was used in instruction gave way nearly a century ago to one-room rural schools. Today the children ride in buses to consolidated graded schools housed in modern structures, giving instruction in the English language and

furnishing educational opportunities not dreamed of in the early days of the manor. The nearest railroad is on the other side of the Blue Mountain.

The people are a sturdy, self-reliant industrious, law-abiding group. They never soar so high as those of the cities in times of prosperity and never go so deep down in periods of depression. They exemplify in living the excellent rule of Quintilian for the use of words in writing

Be not the first by whom the new is tried
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

They are conservative, and yet from the days when the Provincial authorities hesitated to make peace or war without consulting Conrad Weiser to the present time this region has furnished its full share of men of distinction in every walk of life. It is a fine instance of stability without stagnation. Pennsylvania is fortunate in having many communities of the type that for the past 200 years has lived in and about Richard Penn's Manor of Andolhea.