

Lawrence Marr Jr. – Loyalist (1756-1821)

Life Summary:

b. 8 August 1756, (source tombstone, age at census, etc.) location not documented, possibly Amwell, Hunterdon Co., NJ or Mount Bethel Twp, Northampton Co., PA. (his father's legal dealings & tax lists make it appear the family lived in Hunterdon Co., NJ until about 1760 & lived in Mount Bethel starting in 1761.)

d. 30 August 1821, Bloom Township, Columbia, Pennsylvania (tombstone). Will signed 1815. Probated September 1821.

Fought on both sides during the American Revolution (1775-1783)

<https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/K2MG-7L9>

Locations lived:

To about 1760 - Amwell Twp., Hunterdon Co., NJ

1761-1776 - Mount Bethel Twp., Northampton Co. PA

1776-1777 - Patriot military service in Pennsylvania and New York

Nov 1777 - Nov 1781 - Loyalist military service in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Dec 1780-Feb 1781 - 1st time he was a prisoner of war in NJ for involvement in action in NJ Volunteers attempt to capture Gov. of NJ & actions in Sussex Co., NJ.

Nov 1781 - Jan 1782 - Prisoner a 2nd time, this time in Philadelphia for attempting to steal Congressional papers. Sentenced to death by Marquis de Lafayette, but sentence commuted. **Feb 1782** - testifying in Sussex Co., NJ as part of the agreement for his release from prison. **1782 -1784** - No definite records Mar 1782 late 1784. Possibly in Canada (theory based on one odd secondary record without sources) In Sep 1783 the rest of the NJV were transported after the end of the war to Nova Scotia, Canada. Muster lists through August 1783 show the NJV still list him as a prisoner, so were unaware of his release. Yet in this secondary history about Loyalist land grants in Canada, Lawrence Marr is listed with others from his regiment on a list of loyalists who obtained land grants in Canada. Loyalist Land grants were problematic, so that many received grants for land already claimed and a 2nd grant was given them or they gave up and returned to America. Both may be true for Lawrence Marr - he was listed as receiving 2 land grants in 1st in Queens Co [New Brunswick], and the 2nd in U.C. [Upper Canada, ie. Ontario]. However, in Dec. 1784 a Lawrence Marr is on the Upper Mount Bethel tax lists, so unless his father was still alive, he must have returned no later than Dec. 1784.

1782 /1784 – 1797 Upper Mount Bethel Twp., Northampton Co., PA¹

1800 (or earlier) to 1821 - Bloom Twp., Northumberland Co. (later became Bloom Twp, Columbia Co., and even later after his death, Scott Twp., Columbia Co.)

Family:

Father Lawrence Marr, Sr. b.c. 1710 d. After 1777. Mother unknown (misconstrued Bible record is the source of the theory her name is Esther). Brother John Marr was with him in the same PA Regiment, but remained with the Patriots until 1780 after Lawrence turned coat to the Loyalists in 1777. John was at

¹ 1790 census & tax lists 1784 - 1797. Last of which states that he had "moved."

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Valley Forge. Other brothers William, Thomas, David, Joseph and Alem served in the Northampton County Militia for their township of Mount Bethel as was required by the state after 1777. None of the other family members became loyalist, but there are hints some were not as convinced of the patriot cause. Lawrence and his brother Thomas both were fined for not being enlisted in the militia for a period in 1777. Several family members eventually moved to Canada, which might reflect their loyalist leanings. See these military records on the page at: [Lawrence Marr Sr's sons' military records](#)

After the war Lawrence married Elizabeth [surname unknown] (1764-1820) around 1782 and had 9 children, moving from Northampton to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania after 1796/7. This part of the county later became Bloom and then Scott Township, Columbia County. Many from the Marr family lived in Lightstreet, Bloom/Scott Township and Bloomsburg for generations afterwards.

Military Career during the American Revolution (1775- 1783)

Patriot side (1776-1777):

Lawrence Marr (enlisted Jan 13, 1776) & John Marr (enlisted Jan 22, 1776) both privates and served in the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion, which was reorganized in 1777 as the 3rd PA Regiment in 1777. Their company was first Capt. Craig's Company later Capt Rudolph Brunner's Company, at first in the late Col. St. Claire's, later Col Joseph Wood's Battalion of Forces raised in the state of Pennsylvania and now in the service of the United States of America. Camp Ticonderoga (NY), 25 Nov. 1776. In late November Lawrence was on command duty recruiting in Pennsylvania for the battalion to try and re-form the unit in 1777 as service was year to year at that time.² <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG29-SKFV>

Various muster rolls and military service records in 1776:

- 30 October 1776 to 30 November 1776³
- 30 October 1776 to 30 November 1776⁴
- 1 November 1776⁵ <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6P-R5P1>

Record of an incident requiring Lawrence Marr, Jr., Thomas Marr, and Joseph Marr to give evidence regarding a complaint against other soldiers from Mount Bethel complaining against Congress and local patriot leaders in Dec. 1776.⁶

² Original Reference: New York. New York Historical Society. Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1915: John Watts DePeryster Publication Fund, 1915. pp522-523.)

³ U.S. Compiled Revolutionary War Military Service Records. Source: Ancestry.com. U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007. Original data: Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783; Microfilm.

⁴ Ancestry.com. U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783; Microfilm Publication M246, 138 rolls; NAID: 602384; War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, Record Group 93; The National Archives in Washington, D.C.

⁵ "United States, Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783" FamilySearch

⁶ Pennsylvania Archives: 2nd Series, Vol. XIV: Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution associated battalions and militia, 1775-1783, vol. 2 edited by John Blair Linn, William Henry Egle Pages 632-635

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1777 - single muster roll for this year is actually a list of the "Deficiencies of Cloathing due the Colonel's company in 3rd PA Regt. Commanded by Col. Thomas Craig, in 1777" Lawrence Marr & John Marr listed in the 3rd Regiment. As there aren't many muster rolls for 1777 found for their regiment so far, we don't know when exactly Lawrence left the patriot regiment, but it was before Nov 1777.⁷

Loyalist side: (Nov. 1777- Jan 1782 - his release from prison in Philadelphia after the infamous Congressional papers.)

On an unspecified date in 1777, Thomas Marr & Lawrence Marr are listed on a list of non-Associators who were each fined 40lbs and were forced to pay costs and deliver up arms- the usual fine for those refusing to join the militia.⁸ The mandatory militia law went into effect in March 1777. We have a May 1777 record of Thomas listed as an Ensign in the county militia. Was this fine issued between March & May 1777 (or perhaps a mistake?). Interesting that even after Thomas is listed as a non-Associator in 1777, he chooses to join the militia. Thomas Marr is also listed in 1778 in the Mt. Bethel company of the Northampton Co. Militia, along with all the men who were accused of damning Congress and that he was elected as an officer over them. It is possible that being called in Dec 1776 to witness against these local fellow soldiers for "damning Congress" may have made both Thomas & Lawrence feel less like re-enlisting in 777. But if so, while Thomas later did sign up, Lawrence enlisted on the opposite side in Nov 1777. Perhaps the events of Dec 1776 made them bitter against the cause, as it became more extreme and infringed on freedom of speech. In any case the mandatory Militia service appeared to rankle, as did the June 1777 law requiring Oaths of Allegiance which neither Thomas nor Lawrence Jr. or several other brothers signed as was required. So, although Lawrence was recruiting for the patriot regiments as late as Nov. 1776, by a year later he was signed up on the Loyalist side.

Military Service record for Lawrence Marr in the Fifth and later First Battalions of the New Jersey Volunteers are listed in a Letter from the State Of New Jersey, State Library, Archive and History Bureau, dated March 6, 1979⁹:

- Private in Capt. James Stewart's Co./ Lt. Col. Joseph Barton's Fifth Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers; enlisted 1 November 1777; stationed on Staten Island, January 8-March 7, 1778; Private in Capt. John Congle's First Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers May 1778; reported absent-"Sick" 31 August 1778; reported "on guard"

⁷ Ancestry.com. U.S., Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.

⁸ "Lawrence Marr: Loyalist" by Harriette Marr Wheeler, Pointe Printing, Inc.: Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan, 1992. Mention on page 3 1777 mention of Thomas & Lawrence on list of non-Associators, citation number 11 on page 10: Matthew S. Henry. "Manuscript History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania." 1951. Unpaged typescript in Easton Public Library.

⁹ See also Wheeler, Harriette Marr. "Lawrence Marr Loyalist" 1992. Appendix A, pp. 94-95 lists by each entry all of the muster lists found in "Officers and Men, New Jersey Volunteers, Revolutionary War." 4 vols. Copy at New Jersey State Library & Archives, Trenton, NJ.)

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- 25 December 1779; reported absent "with Ensign Moody" 14 July 1780; taken prisoner 24 September 1780; returned from imprisonment 9 February 1781; *Corporal in Lt. Col. Joseph Barton's Co., First Battalion*, New Jersey Volunteers; at Paulus Hook in 1782; *Corporal in Lt. Col. Stephen DeLancey's Co., First Battalion*, New Jersey Volunteers at Dempes Ferry 17 September 1782; reported "Prisoner with the rebels" on that date; from September 1782 until 24 August 1783 reported "prisoner with Rebels." [Note: These were his Loyalist military records. He was actually not a prisoner after Jan 1782, but they were apparently unaware and just continued to list him as a prisoner on muster records from the time he was captured Nov 1781 until when his Battalion shipped out to New Brunswick in August 1783.]

History of the New Jersey Volunteers - 1st & 5th Battalions from 1777 to 1783

<https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/njvlist.htm>

15 June 1778 - Lawrence Marr, husbandman late of Upper Mt. Bethel, said to have joined the armies of the enemy, required to submit for trial by the Supreme Council of Safety of Pennsylvania in a proclamation. (Source: Colonial records of Pennsylvania Vol XI. Minutes of the Council of Safety for the State of Pennsylvania pages 512, 515 On Ancestry:

<https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/10632/>)

Lawrence Marr as of 15 June 1778 was suspected of having joined the armies of the enemy (i.e., Loyalists) and was required by Proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council (i.e., Council of Safety) to appear before them for trial, and if he did not do so by the 1st of August [1778], he would stand & be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes & shall suffer such pains & penalties and undergo all forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do (p.518). This is essentially a very long list of loyalists in Pennsylvania grouped by location. There were other names in Mount Bethel Township as well, that are very familiar and common surnames in Columbia County, PA, where Lawrence eventually settled: John Stackhouse, Moses Morgan, Moses Wood, Abraham Long, Robert Stackhouse, Peter Snyder, John Raymel, John Ink, David Young, John Vaughan, Lawrence Marr and Peter Hardy, husbandmen, all now or late of the township of Mt. Bethel." (Same also recorded in Dunlap and Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser 17 Jun 1778 : <https://www.newspapers.com/article/dunlap-and-claypooles-american-daily-ad/105583534/?xid=637>)

Summer 1780 - Private Lawrence Marr's participation in Ensign JAMES Moody military actions from May 1780 to September 1780. <https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/njvmoody2.htm>

The On-Line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies - Content derived from James Moody's narrative of his experiences in the New Jersey Volunteers, written in London, England after the end of the war. We conclude that Lawrence Marr participated in these actions because he is recorded on Muster lists obtained from the NJ State Library also recorded in Harriet Marr Wheeler's Appendix A) he was reported 'absent "with Ensign Moody" 14 July 1780; taken prisoner 24 September 1780; and reported on 9 February 1781 muster list as 'returned from imprisonment' on 16 Dec. 1780. The following article taken from Moody's memoir records what Moody was doing during those months. It would appear that although Moody escaped imprisonment in September 1780, the men with him did not. Possibly they

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were freed in Feb 1781 as part of some exchange. Muster list showing him a prisoner in Sep 1780.
<https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/musters/1njv/njvcoug1.htm>

December 1780 Lawrence Marr visited by brother John in prison, Dec. 1780, in "Continental Line Pension Applications." PA Archives 5th S. Vol IV. pp.551-552.

Date of John Marr's Pension request not given in the abstract, but Harriette Marr Wheeler in her book about Lawrence Marr Jr. looked at the original and dated it as 7 Jan 1815. Dates of service 1776? - Dec. 1780? John Marr didn't reenlist after that date, but doesn't state when the term of his enlistment expired. However, the history of the 3rd regiment finds that entire Pennsylvania Line of the Continental army revolted Jan 1st 1781, when many of "\$20 men" decided their enlistments of 3 yrs had ended, while their officers maintained they had signed for the duration of the war.

As they were so poorly paid and fed and clothed and were over 2000 men currently stationed in New Jersey, and the line was marching to Philadelphia rather than going over the enemy, it was judged expedient to lose them the men who had served 3 years to discharge and back pay than to lose them to the enemy. John Marr had served 4 years and 11 months. By not returning to what was left of his regiment he didn't get a discharge with pay, but he probably feared he would have no power to receive the same treatment without doing so with his fellow soldiers. Also, he was already in Sussex County in the north with his brother and very close to home in Mt. Bethel. Nothing is stated, but as Lawrence was able to return to his NJV unit in February, it is possible John paid bail to get him freed. "John Marr enlisted in Third Penna. Regt. in 1776 and served in said Regt. until latter part of Dec. 1780, at which time he procured a furlough from Wm. Alexander, then Major of the Regt., to visit his brother who for some misconduct had got into Sussex Goal (sic) in New Jersey and previous to his return to rejoin the Regt., which was near Norris Town; that part of the Army had revolted in consequence of which a great portion of obtained their discharge. He, however, not being present, did not receive a discharge, but never rejoined the army again." pp.551-552. [Note A: the brother mentioned was likely Lawrence Jr. who in Summer of 1780 was arrested with Ensign James Moody after they first tried to kidnap the Governor of NJ and failing that, freed loyalists from prison in Sussex County and tried to return to Staten Island.

Lawrence was listed as imprisoned from Sep 1780 to the following Feb in one record or Dec. according to a record H.M. Wheeler found. It is interesting to know that John visited his brother, and perhaps even paid to have him released. Note: Harriette Marr Wheeler quoted the original on page 94 of her book, "Lawrence Marr, Loyalist." She stated that Lawrence's arrest & confinement in Dec. 1780 was 'verified by Lawrence's brother John Marr who, in a petition for pension to the Pennsylvania Legislature, 7 Jan 1815, explained that the reason he had no discharge papers was that he was "on furlough on a visit to his unfortunate brother who was in confinement in Sussex gaol in Jersey" at which time he was absent when his regiment was discharged at Morristown.'

14 November 1781- Lawrence Marr and John Moody of Col. Barton's Tory Regiment apprehended on suspicion of being spies, The Freeman's Journal or The North-American

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Intelligencer Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Wed, Nov 14, 1781 Page 3

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-freemans-journal-or-the-north-ameri/105583610/>

Thursday Nov. 8th, 1781 they were arrested, subjected to a 2-day hearing/trial before the Marquis de LaFayette and sentenced to death. Moody was executed Nov 13th, and Marr was respited until Friday the 23rd.

15 November 1781 - Lawrence Marr, spy - execution respited Dunlap and Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Thu, Nov 15, 1781 Page 3:

<https://www.newspapers.com/article/dunlap-and-claypooles-american-daily-ad/14007695/>

Tuesday morning last, John Moody, was executed on the Common near this city, agreeable to the usage of nations, which adjudge death to every spy; Lawrence Marr, who was included in the order of execution and also convicted, by the same authority, of being a spy, is respited for a few days. One part of the mission of these men, who were employed by that blot upon humanity, Arnold, and whom we hear were to receive 500 guineas each, if successful, was to rob the secretary to Congress.

23 November 1781 - Lawrence Marr, reported execution in the U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704-1930 Abstraction of Boston newspapers: Source Information Ancestry.com. U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704-1930 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014. This abstract records the execution as having taken place, but as it is an abstract, it may have been derived only from the report of the planned date of execution, which never took place.

Name Lawrence Marr

Event Death

Death Date 23 Nov 1781

Death Place Philadelphia

Newspaper Boston: Various Newspapers

Publication Place Massachusetts, USA

Call Number 109363

3 December 1781 - Congressional reward to Thomas Edison for betrayal of John Moody & Lawrence Marr. Amendment to Report on Thomas Edison, [3 December] 1781 Amendment to Report on Thomas Edison MS (NA: PCC, No. 19, II, 201–3). Written by JM. The docket of the report reads: “Letter from Thos. Edison Nov. 30 referred to Mr. Lovell Mr. Carroll Mr. Bee Report—Entd. 3 Dec. recommitted passed Decr. 5th. 1781.” <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/01-03-02-0160>

At least as far back as the autumn of 1779 there had been talk at Clinton’s headquarters of placing a secret agent among Thomson’s clerks. Addison/Edison’s experience obviously qualified him for the assignment. Early in November 1781 Edison, Moody, and Marr were apprehended in Philadelphia. The latter two men were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death as spies.

The present resolution permits no doubt that at least a majority of the members of Congress believed

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Edison had shared in the plot in order to expose it, and hence merited a reward. On the other hand, many prominent Philadelphians continued to hold that he had been a willing conspirator until his arrest. Only then, in their opinion, did he rediscover his patriotism, turn state's evidence, and thus save himself from death. Until Edison dropped out of sight in April 1783, he frequently wrote to the president or some other leading member of Congress, describing his abject poverty, his creditors' relentlessness, and his peril from the vengeance of the "Torey Faction." With growing bitterness at the injustice of Congress, he asked with little success for further monetary reward and a new appointment as a clerk. During this period Congress appears to have paid him about \$335 in addition to the sum awarded him by the present resolution.

January 1782 - Lawrence Marr, release from Philadelphia Jail: in Supreme Court General Gaol Delivery Dockets, dated January 1782. Roll 787 Supreme Court General Gaol Delivery Dockets Image 59 dated January 1782 Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, General Gaol Delivery Dockets, 1778-1828.

https://digitalarchives.powerlibrary.org/psa/islandora/object/psa%3A1783001?overlay_query=RELS_EXT_isMemberOfCollection_uri_ms%3A%22info%3aFedora/psa%3Aaggdd1778%22

In Nov. 1781, Lawrence Marr Jr. was caught trying to steal documents of the Continental Congress along with John Moody and sentenced to death by the Marquis de Lafayette. John Moody was executed, but at the last minute, Lawrence Marr Jr was reprieved for a week to hear what James Moody called a "pretense of new evidence." So far, we don't know what that evidence was, but Marr was respited and held in prison in Philadelphia till this hearing in January 1782. In the document above we read that Lawrence Marr (not likely his father as it would have specified Sr and Jr.) offered up 200 pds and his brother Joseph Marr & neighbor John Connelly (who was in the Mt. Bethel militia company with Joseph) each offered up 100 pds against the good behavior of Lawrence, and him showing up at the Sussex County Court House in New Jersey, to testify against the loyalists who had helped James Moody's band of Loyalists. The term "tent" means that they didn't actually pay the fine, but used their land as collateral in case Lawrence didn't do as agreed.

February 1782 - Lawrence Marr, witness for the State [of New Jersey] Sussex County [NJ] Court of Oyer and Terminer, Feb 1782 session: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/sources/K2MG-7L9> [see document image attached at this linked page.]

Lawrence Marr Jr is shown as a witness in several cases of misdemeanors committed by people who had hidden James Moody and his party in 1780. This would be the session subsequent to Lawrence's being 'bailed' out of his trouble in Jan 1782 by Joseph Marr and John Connelly. It seems that Lawrence's testimony in Feb 1782 was enough to obtain his freedom. (See page 13, The State vs. Jacob Youngs, witness for the state Lawrence Marr and Joseph Lowry, p. 14 State v. Matthias Brandt and p. 15 v Mathias Bugenor & Henry Bugenor, p 16 v. Henry Rife, p17 Jacob Beam & Abraham Decon, witnesses for state Lawrence Marr, Joseph Lowry and Robert Hoops).

6 March 1782 - Lawrence Marr, named in "Forfeited Estates" listing in The Freeman's Journal or The North-American Intelligencer Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Wed, Mar 6, 1782 p. 4

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<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-freemans-journal-or-the-north-ameri/139529844/> Reporting an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania dated January 4th, 1782, the newspaper article declares the estate of the listed traitors as forfeit. But as the Supreme Council as yet has not discovered the estates of all the named traitors, they offered a reward up to 1/4 the auctioned estates for information regarding the estates, real or personal of the named traitors including: Lawrence Marr.

From 1783 to 1784 - Cpl. Lawrence Marr, of Pennsylvania, in the 1st NJV - First Grant Queens County, New Brunswick; 2nd grant Upper Canada (Ontario)¹⁰. The listing on page 304 [image 315]:
Marr, Lawrence PA Cpl. 1[st Battalion] NJV. Queens Co [New Brunswick], U.C. [Upper Canada, ie. Ontario]. The listing was supposed to be the name of the loyalist, where they were from at the time of the Revolution, their military service, the location of their first land grant and place of 2nd land grant or where they settled. (see page 253-54 for list of abbreviations and the key to what the list means. Images 264-265) No source info is given, dates, nor details. It could be Lawrence Jr., or the author may have concluded that Lawrence Marr son of William Marr living in Ontario after 1800 was Lawrence Jr. Nevertheless, tax and census info in Upper Mount Bethel Twp, Northampton County, PA ceased for Lawrence Sr. in 1773 and no tax records for Lawrence Jr. appeared there until a tax assessment in Dec. 1784.

After his release from prison in Jan 1782 until Dec 1784, there is a window of time when we don't know for sure where he was. NJ Volunteers records indicate that they thought he was still a prisoner of the rebels until August 1783 and the rest of his company left for New Brunswick in Sep. 1783. If he went with them as this list supposes, he must have returned by Dec 1784, unless we are wrong and his father was still alive.

Secondary sources in which Lawrence Marr is at least mentioned:

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/26090577>

Wheeler, Harriette Marr. 1992. *Lawrence Marr, Loyalist*. Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.: H.M. Wheeler.

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/49044057>

Shenstone, Susan Burgess. 1999. *So Obstinate Loyalty: James Moody, 1744-1809*. Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/5384240>

Moody, James, and Charles Ira Bushnell. Narrative of the exertions and sufferings of Lieut. James Moody, in cause of government since the year. New York, Priv. print, 1865. Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/05010315> James Moody's own account of the expedition that resulted in his brother's death and Lawrence Marr almost being executed but being jailed for some months is given in pages 47 [image 63] - 54 [image 70]. The letter from John Moody to James Moody on the night before his execution is recorded on pages 54-55. Marr receives mention on these pages,

¹⁰ The loyalists of New Brunswick Author: Esther Clark Wright Print Book, English, ©1955 Publisher: E.C. Wright, Fredericton, New Brunswick, ©1955 p.304.

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including on page 47 of James Moody's choice of his brother and "another faithful American soldier, for this arduous enterprise." Page 48 includes an oath that Moody said he always bound his followers on all his expeditions. Page 54 Moody states, [John Moody's] "fellow prisoner was also sentenced death; but on making some pretended discoveries, of no considerable moment, he was reprieved." James Moody then copies his brother John's last letter dated 12 Nov. 1781 (pp54-55), in which John writes, "Dear Brother, Let me entreat you not to grieve at my fate and the fate of my brother soldier. Betrayed by the man on whom we depended to execute the plan proposed by Captain Beckwith....I pray you to forgive him, as I do, and Laurence Marr also, as freely as we hope to be forgiven by our Maker."

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/865791501>

Sabine, Lorenzo. Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution: With an Historical Essay. 1864. Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown and Co.

<https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/108735?availability=Family%20History%20Library> p. 48 (image 50) Has a false report of Lawrence Marr's execution. Sabine used the newspaper accounts of the day, so it is just the basic info of Marr's crime as part of James Moody's effort to steal Congressional papers and that he was caught and sentenced to death. The poignant quote of his forgiveness of his betrayer and hope to be forgiven on the night before his death is actually a quote from John Moody's letter to his brother on the night before HIS execution, to which he appended that Lawrence Marr also had done so. Several papers reported Marr as being executed, so even some later genealogies report this.

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/4418087>

Siebert, Wilbur Henry. 1920. *The Loyalists of Pennsylvania*. Columbus: The University.

https://books.google.com/books?id=JBpLAQAAMAAJ&pg=RA1-PA80&lpg=RA1-PA80&dq=lawrence%20marr%20loyalist&source=bl&ots=mMH4o47cp&sig=ACfU3U0nY51a7eeAhrZTY3k1dSRyHhYPCA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiv_YOfudLgAhWX14MKHYDaRE4ChDoATAlegQIAhAB#v=onepage&q=lawrence%20marr%20loyalist&f=true

Post-War life:

1782 - Jan released from prison in return for testimony against loyalists of Sussex County, NJ who had helped the NJV, which he did in Feb. Tracking where he lived is challenging in the first years as any estate of loyalists had been declared forfeit, so he couldn't own land, or possibly even be seen to have any personal property as well. Reporting an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania dated January 4th, 1782, the newspaper article declares the estate of the listed traitors as forfeit. But as the Supreme Council as yet has not discovered the estates of all the named traitors, they offered a reward up to 1/4 the auctioned estates for information regarding the estates, real or personal of the named traitors including Lawrence Marr.¹¹

However, the Treaty of Paris was signed by the Americans Nov. 30, 1782 in which they agreed to

¹¹ The Freeman's Journal or The North-American Intelligencer Philadelphia, Pennsylvania • Wed, Mar 6, 1782 p.4.

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“ensure an end to the seizure of Loyalist property” in return for land concessions and fishing rights. (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/ar/14313.htm>) However, the British and French didn't sign until September 3, 1783. So, after either late 1782 or Sep. 1783, Lawrence could finally be free to acquire property without risk of it being confiscated.

Sep 1782-August 1783 the NJV listed Lawrence Marr as a “prisoner with the rebels” (letter from the State Library listing him in military records scanned here:

<https://www.familysearch.org/memories/memory/99612409>)

Sept 1783: the rest of the NJV were taken by boat to New Brunswick, Canada after the signing of the Treaty of Paris. Lists of loyalists who were given land grants by the British for their loyalty.¹²

1784 – 1796: Upper Mount Bethel Twp., Northampton Co., PA the 1790 census shows 2 men over 16, 2 boys under 16 and 3 females. This matches Lawrence Marr's family of 2 young sons and 2 daughters, but has one unexplained adult male. Could be a hired man, a brother or his father if he was still alive.

Tax lists in Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton Co, list him on land he was renting by a man named William Sherlock with the following exceptions: no lists found for 1790, 1791, and in 1794 he's listed but with no tax; and the final note in 1797, he is listed as moved. (Secondary source: Wheeler, Harriette Marr. "Lawrence Marr, Loyalist", 1992 Appendix C - Tax Assessment Rolls for Mt. Bethel township). Sources cited by HMW:

- 1) PHMC Northampton Co. microfilm, 48-20, 48-21, 48-22 and 48-23
- 2) PA Archives, 3rd Series, Vol 19, pages 29, 148, 272, 378
- 3) Clyde, John C. "The Scotch-Irish of Northampton County," pub. 1926, p. 520 4) "A history of Northampton Co." 1877, p.73
- 5) Northampton County Archives, Easton. original rolls)

March 11, 1793 Land appropriated in Hamilton Twp, now Monroe County, PA on the opposite side of the Blue Mountain from Upper Mount Bethel Twp, Northampton Co.

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSY4-K4MX-1?view=fullText&keywords=Lawrence+Marr&groupId=TH-909-78529-188997-0> This appears to have caused a certain amount of excitement among settlers as it was near other settled areas, but the land was sold cheaply, so many families bought land plots in the name of several family members including women. They may have attempted to live on the land to secure it as he isn't listed in 1793 Mount Bethel tax lists and 1794 is listed with no tax. But land records weren't the best in that era and dozens of people who warranted land in Hamilton Twp, were later denied the warrant because it was already appropriated to some other landholders, possibly as the warrants happened before the land was

¹² The loyalists of New Brunswick Author: Esther Clark Wright Print Book, English, ©1955 Publisher: E.C. Wright, Fredericton, New Brunswick, ©1955 p.304 [image 315, key to abbreviations Images 264-265] Marr, Lawrence PA Cpl. 1[st Battalion] NJV Queens Co [New Brunswick], U.C. [Upper Canada, i.e. Ontario] <https://legassiegenerations.ca/The-Loyalists-Of-New-Brunswick.pdf>

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surveyed, or perhaps due to land speculation by large money interests.

Document denying the warrants was dated 1 Jan 1794 (available at FamilySearch). Whether or not he actually lived in Hamilton Twp during that year is less interesting than the family relationships that these 4 land warrants might imply. There were 5 plots of land of 400 acres each that were warranted to Lawrence and family members. It is the first place where we see his wife's name. The details of the warrants for the Marr family are the following:

- Name Lawrence Marr Jr. Warrant Date: 11 Mar 1793
- Warrant Place Hamilton Township, Northampton (now Monroe County), PA [Between Brodheadsville & Stroudsburg, and just northwest of Upper Mt. Bethel Township, on the north side of the Blue Mountain from Upper Mt. Bethel.]

There are a series of 5 land grants numbered 511 - 515 in Hamilton Township, Northampton/Monroe County, PA. All granted on 11 March 1793 for 50 shillings per 100 acres: 511 - 400 acres granted to Lawrence Marr Jr. adjoining land this day granted to Lawrence Marr 512 - 400 acres granted to Lawrence Marr adjoining land this day granted to Elizabeth Marr Jr. 513 - 400 acres granted to Elizabeth Marr adjoining land this day granted to Thomas Marr 514 - 400 acres granted to Elizabeth Marr Jr. adjoining land this day granted to Elizabeth Marr 515 - 400 acres granted to Thomas Marr adjoining land this day granted to Sarah Kirkindol. This could be interpreted as an elder couple named Lawrence and Elizabeth Marr and a younger couple named Lawrence Jr and Elizabeth Jr. Or it could be that Lawrence Jr and his wife Elizabeth each were warranted 2 parcels of land. But it seems unlikely that a) they would be listed as Lawrence Jr. adjacent to Lawrence Marr and b) if 2 parcels of 400 acres were allowed for each individual, why did so many warrants that day get land for each of their family members, rather than just buying 2 plots in one name? Thomas was Lawrence Jr.'s brother.

Thomas' wife was not named Elizabeth. Lawrence Jr. did not have a nephew who married an Elizabeth, so it is hard to explain these documents unless there were two couples named Lawrence and Elizabeth, and the younger ones were Lawrence the loyalist and his wife. But, if so, this is the only evidence that we have that his father was still alive at this point or even that he had married a woman named Elizabeth. It might also be odd for a very elderly man to have considered a new homestead at his age.

It is worth considering these warrants in comparison to the 1790 Census in Upper Mount Bethel:

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHKJ-J7S>

The 2 men over 16 could be Lawrence Jr and his father if the 1793 warrants are proof of that, but then we have a problem with two adult Elizabeth's in household with only 3 females, when we know Lawrence Jr and his wife already had 2 daughters born before 1790. The sources for the birth dates of Lawrence Jr.'s children could be wrong. According to Harriette Marr Wheeler p.11, the source for the birth dates of his children was an unsourced copy found in Canada of a family register kept in a family Bible. Whatever dates that are verifiable appear to be true: ames b. 1783, Jane b. 1785, Rebecca and William both born 1788, so alive for the 1790 census and all reached adulthood. When the Hamilton Twp warrants were denied in 1794, Lawrence returns to the Upper Mount Bethel tax lists, but 3 years later is listed as moved. Other children born before the move to Northumberland/Columbia Co around

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1797 were Mary b. 1792, Elizabeth b. 1794 and Alem b.1796. Two final sons were born in Bloom Township Northumberland/Columbia Co. Horatio Nelson Marr b.1799 (last listed on the copy of the family register found in Canada) and Nathaniel Marr b. 1801.

From then on Lawrence Jr.'s records continue. In 1800 in Bloom Township, Northumberland Co (now Scott Twp, Columbia Co.) on the tax lists, censuses, will and tombstone.¹³ I believe it possible if not probable that the Alem Marr mentioned is a veiled reference to Lawrence Jr. He and his family definitely did come early to what is now Scott township. If Lawrence Marr's brother Alem came to Scott Twp, no records indicate that any of the Marrs still living there were descended from him (in fact we have no record of him after 1782 Militia lists). Whereas Lawrence Marr Jr definitely did move there, bought land, wrote a will & is buried there. As he was a notorious loyalist and not likely to be featured favorably in the vanity press county histories/biographies that were published in the 19th century, there was motivation to conceal the name of the first Marr in Bloom/Scott Township. Furthermore, of all of Lawrence's sons, only Alem Marr b.1796 d. 1862 and Nathaniel stayed in Scott township, and Nathaniel appears to have been unmarried and living in his brother's household in 1850. So, all the Marr family living in Scott township in or around Lightstreet were actually descended from Alem, son of Lawrence Jr. It was therefore a safer thing to mention his son Alem as the early settler in Scott township, even though Alem was likely about 1 or 2 yrs old when his father moved to the area, around 1797 when Lawrence drops from Upper Mt. Bethel records) and before the 1800 census, when he first appears here in Scott (then Bloom) township.

<https://search.worldcat.org/title/1144653322?oclcNum=1144653322> J.H. Battles' "History of Columbia and Montour Counties, Pennsylvania Containing a History of Each County, Their Townships, Towns, Villages, Schools, Churches, Industries, Etc., Portraits of Representative Men, Biographies, History of Pennsylvania, Statistical and Miscellaneous Matter, Etc." Publ: 1887 (Chapter 7 Scott Township p.186). Similar to above lists, Alem Marr as an early settler of Scott Township and says he settled next to the Britains and John Bright. Tax lists agree with the proximity of Lawrence Marr to both.

Laurance Marr in the 1800 Pennsylvania Septennial Census, 1779-1863: Bloom Township, Northumberland (now Columbia) Co., PA.

Laurance Marr listed in Bloom Township, Northumberland (now Columbia) County. No other Marr family in the township.

Lawrence Marer, "United States Census, 1800" in Bloom Township, Northumberland (now Columbia)

¹³ Volume 1 of Historical and Biographical Annals of Columbia and Montour Counties, Pennsylvania, Containing a Concise History of the Two Counties and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Representative Families. Publisher J. H. Beers & Company, 1915; Chap. 36 Scott Township p.264

https://books.google.com/books?id=jEKVAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q=alem%20Marr&f=false

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County <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHR4-J7N>

Name Lawrence Marer

Home in 1800 (City, County, State) Bloom, Northumberland, Pennsylvania Free White Persons
- Males - Under 10 2

Free White Persons - Males -10 thru 15 1

Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25 1

Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44 1

Free White Persons - Females - Under 10 2

Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15 2

Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44 1

Number of Household Members Under 16 7

Number of Household Members Over 25 2

Number of Household Members 10

Larans McAm [bad transcription], "United States Census, 1810" Bloom Township,
Northumberland (now Columbia) County, PA

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XH2N-CD4>

Laranse Mear 1 2 -- 1, -- 3 1 1

4 January 1815 - Lawrence Mar of Bloom township, County of Columbia, state of PA - Last Will &
Testament, signed 4 Jan. 1815, probated 1821

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9SM-79ZP-4?view=fullText&keywords=Lawrence+Marr&groupId=M9HG-66F>

Wills & Administrations: Bloomsburg. Probate Administrator Records 1813–1836 pages 132- 133
(probated 1821 - see sources below - on pages 133-134). Will of Lawrence Marr:

In the name of God Amen, I Lawrence Mar of Bloom township, County of Columbia and State of
Pennsylvania Yeoman, Do make this my last will and testament revoking hereby all and every former will
whatsoever by me made and hereby rendering void the same to all intents and purposes whatsoever. -
First - It is my desire and request that I may be decently interred as is customary and in this
neighbourhood in the sure and certain hope of a lawful resurrection through the merits of blessed
Redeemer unto Eternal life - 2nd I will and bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth , the full sway and
right over the house and lands I may die possessed of to all intents and purposes, untill my youngest
child Nathaniel arrives at the age of twenty years of age , which I believe will be in the year one thousand
eight hundred and twenty three in August , after which period my desire is that she shall occupy the bed
or back room to her soleus so long as she shall be unmarried , with a well furnished bed and bedding as
she shall chuse herself , together with the use of the kitchen and Celler with two cows to be kept
Summer and Winter for her during her life to be supported by my children , and in case of her wasting or
consuming either the real or personal property in favour of one child , in loss or injury the others , in such
case I order my executors , to take mak trust out of her hands for the benefit and interest of my other
being further the heirs must find her in firewood to cut and carry it into the house for her at their cost

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with the necessary cooking utensils befitting her together with a table and Chairs and a share bid up Chamber in the room above the above mentioned . It is to be understood during her life she is to be found in all necessaries, of my farm during her natural life by the said heirs herein mentioned - Thirdly - To enable my executors to pay any existing debts that may remain unsettled . my desire is that as much of my personal property, in the judgment of my said executors as can be best shared, shall be sold by publick vendue as shall defray the same as near as may be - Thirdly - I leave and bequeath unto my son James the sum of one hundred pounds Penna Currency - And unto my daughter Jane. I will and bequeath the sum of my hundred pounds Pend Currency , and unto my daughter Rebecca Crivling , I will and bequeath the sum of one hundred pounds Pennsylvania currency; And unto my son William I will and bequeath the like sum of one hundred pounds Penna Currency but no share whatever of the moveable property : And unto my daughter Mary McCarter I will and bequeath the sum of one hundred pounds Pena Currency and unto my daughter Elizabeth I will and bequeath a like sum of One hundred pounds Pend Currencences ; And unto Elam my son , I will and bequeath a like sum of one hundred pounds Senr Currency . And unto my son Horatia Nelson I will and bequeath the sum of One hundred pounds Pend Currency = And unto my son Nathaniel I will and bequeath a like sum also , of two hundred pounds Pend Currency , And further it is to be understood my desire is that my unmarried children shall have an out fit such as the married ones have received my Son Wi excepted ; with this observation that is my estate falls short or has a redundancy than and in either case my children shall have such redundancy or fuller such drawback as the case may require and further , if any of my children be dissatisfied with this my will and offers to sue or litigate the same , then and in that case they shall only be entitled to the sum of one dollar in full of all that may be coming to such child or heir at that period of time the presence to commence a suit Fourthly - In case of the death of my beloved wife before the year 1823 three or at that time all my that property to be sold by vendue , to pay the above legacies by my executors with the above exceptions in her favour above mentioned - Fifthly - I do nominate and appoint as my executors , to put this my will in execution Henry Hidley senior and William Webb as men I can rely on for honesty and integrity . I witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th Jany 1815 - - Witness presents Lawrence Marr

Signed, sealed published, pronounced and declared by the Testator to be his last will & Testament in the presence of us the subscribers who in his presence at at his request have subscribed as witnesses.

Saml Webb John Bright. Columbia County ss.

Be it remembered that on the eighth day of September Eighteen hundred and twenty one before me Ellis Hughes Register & c. in and for the said County of Columbia , personally came Samuel that per one of the subscribing witness to the foregoing will , who being duly qualified according to law did depose and say that he was personally present and saw and heard Lawrence Marr the testator sign seal publish pronounce and declare the foregoing instrument of writing as and for his last will and testament that at the time of so doing he the said testator was of sound and perfect mind memory and understanding according to the best of his knowledge observation and belief; that at his request and in his presence and in the presence of the other witness the signed the same as a witness thereto , and that the signature Saml Webb or is in deponants own proper hand writing and further Saith note - Samuel Webb - Affirmed and subscribed to , the day aforesaid , before Ellis Hughes Register. Columbia County.

Lawns Marr, "United States Census, 1820" Bloom Township, Columbia Co., PA

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<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHLP-K11>

multi-generational family, with at least one married child couple and a grandchild living with him. Lists 3 engaged in Agriculture.

Lawrence Marr Jr. -- 1 male over 45 (wife Elizabeth d. Nov 1820 and should have been listed here but as over 45)

Unknown woman likely a wife of a son -- 1 female between 26-45

Alem, Horatio & Nathaniel, 3 sons born between 1794 & 1802 - 4 males between 18 and 26 (could 4th male be a husband of a daughter?)

youngest daughter Elizabeth b.1794 or a daughter in-law: 1 female between 16 & 26 granddaughter?
: 1 female under 10

[son William Marr is also listed separately in Bloom Township in this census with William & his wife & a son & daughter each under 10.]

1821-Lawrence Marr, "Find A Grave Index" (tombstone reads "Died Aug 30, 1821, Aged 65 yrs 22 dys".)

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/5029486/lawrence-marr>

8 September 1821- Lawrence Marr - will probated

<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9SM-79DC-Y?view=fullText&keywords=Lawrence+Marr&groupId=M9HG-66F>

Wills & Administrations: Bloomsburg. Probate Administrator Records 1813–1836 pages 133-134 (images 90 & 91). Will of Lawrence Marr, proved on 8th Sept. 1821 in Columbia Co, Pennsylvania; Witnesses John Bright & Samuel Webb pages 133 & 134. Will on page 132 -133. Will written before death of wife in 1815.

Background History of the American Revolution & Military units in which Lawrence Marr served.

Patriot Background Military history:

For an understanding about the organization of Pennsylvania Associators, Militias, and the Line Troops/Pennsylvania Line (ie. Pennsylvania Regiments) of the Continental Army and the times in which they formed: <https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Research-Online/Pages/Revolutionary-War.aspx>

“From beginning to end during the Revolutionary War, the brunt of the fighting was borne by line troops, companies composed of men enlisted for not less than six months and frequently for the duration of the war. The Pennsylvania Line originated in 1775 was organized into thirteen regiments and several independent companies.”

<https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/pennsylvania/>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania_Line

According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Army the Pennsylvania Line were regiments organized to help form the Continental Army and were originally 1 year voluntary enlistments, because Congress was afraid of creating a standing army. “The Continental Army of 1777–1780 evolved out of

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several critical reforms and political decisions that came about when it became apparent that the British were sending substantial forces to put an end to the [American Revolution](#). The Continental Congress passed the "Eighty-eight Battalion Resolve", ordering each state to contribute one-battalion regiments in proportion to their population, and Washington subsequently received authority to raise an additional 16 battalions. Enlistment terms extended to three years or to "the length of the war" to avoid the year-end crises that depleted forces (including the notable near-collapse of the army at the end of 1776, which could have ended the war in a Continental, or American, loss by forfeit.)”

- Aug 1776 - Lawrence Marr, Private in Capt. Thomas Craig’s Co. 3rd PA Regt. (paid full pay 2lbs10) (aged 20 in August) - the 3rd Regt. was first known as the 2nd Battalion.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3rd_Pennsylvania_Regiment
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_\(1776\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_(1776))
<https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/pennsylvania/>
- Sep 1776- Lawrence Marr, Private in Capt. Thomas Craig’s Co. 3rd PA Regt. (paid full pay 2lbs10)
- Oct 1776 - Lawrence Marr & John Marr, Privates late of Capt. Thomas Craig’s Co. 2nd PA Regt., Commanded by Col. Wood (paid half pay 1lbs5)
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Valcour_Island
- Nov 1776 - Lawrence Marr & John Marr, Privates in Capt. Bunner’s Co. 2nd PA Regt., Commanded by Col. Joseph Wood (paid half pay 1lbs5)
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Ticonderoga
- (According to rules of the 1776 Continental army, the enlistment was for 1 year. In Sep 1776, Congress voted to expand the required regiments from each state and to make the enlistment period to be 3 years or the duration of the war.)
- 1777 - Lawrence & John Marr, Privates listed “Deficiencies of Cloathing due” the Col.’s Company, 3rd PA Regt. Commanded by Col. Thomas Craig for the year 1777 (Does this 1777 list mean that Lawrence had actually enlisted in 1777 for 3 years or for the duration of the war? In which case, he didn’t simply not reenlist and later join the Loyalists, but actually left one army for the other? Or is the list wrong and he never actually enlisted in 1777, despite having recruited others to do so in Nov 1776?) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Army
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_\(1777%E2%80%931784\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Continental_Army_units_(1777%E2%80%931784))
 - Sep 11,1777 - Battle of Brandywine
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Brandywine
 - Oct 1777 - Battle of Germantown
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Germantown

1777 - The year of upheaval:

1777 is a mystery year, for little but a clothing allowance is recorded for any of Lawrence Marr’s patriot service and something happens in this year that makes Lawrence switch sides by Nov 1, 1777. He didn’t

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become a fence sitter, or just try to get out of military service, he joined the enemy. Several events made that more likely:

- March 1777 - Militia Law takes effect for compulsory military service in the county militias. Lawrence had volunteered, but perhaps forced service rankled.
- June 1777 - required Loyalty Oaths - Lawrence Sr. and some of his family signed while several did not. [Harriette Marr Wheeler: "Lawrence Marr Loyalist" pp2-3: "Names and members of the Marr Family inscribed on the original lists of Northampton County before Benjamin Depue, Esq., J.P., are: Lorence Marr Sr. 27 Nov 1777; Zeboeth Brittain, 10 January 1778; Jacob Lemon, 11 January 1778; Joseph Marr; and David Marr, before Thomas Sillyman, J.P., 16 April 1778." Absent from the Northampton County lists: Lawrence Jr., Thomas Marr, William Marr, Alem Marr and John Marr. As John was already serving the 2nd PA Regt, any loyalty oath he took would be elsewhere.]
- Similar oaths were being forced in nearby NJ, resulting in the organization of the New Jersey Volunteers, the largest loyalist regiment raised. James Moody joined and helped to recruit in NJ and Pennsylvania in early Summer. Upper Mount Bethel township is across the Delaware River from NJ, meaning it was easy to recruit there. There was also a connection by marriage to James Moody (he married Elizabeth Brittain, whose brother Zeboeth Britain married Elizabeth Marr, Lawrence Marr's sister.) The Brittain's apparently had land in both Mount Bethel and in NJ. The close connections makes it more likely Lawrence Marr may have personally known James Moody before the war, or was more likely to meet once Moody started recruiting in Pennsylvania.
- Sept 1777 - The British invasion of Philadelphia in September would have made it seem locally more likely that the British would retake control permanently. James Moody wrote that most of the men in the NJV were sons of some property. They had more entitlements under British law and more to lose if the war went badly for the Patriots.
- Other influences - the influential Allen family of Pennsylvania were heavily involved in the patriot cause politically, financially and militarily before the Declaration of Independence, but did not agree to independency. It is strange to think that some Americans were pro-fighting for their liberties, but wanted to remain under Britain. For many, declaring independence was taking the cause too far. At the end of 1776, the provincial assembly had adopted a new constitution that wrested control from the older, conservative, mostly Quaker and pacifist assembly and began creating laws that were more radicalized. This started a progression of changes that in combination might have been too much for Lawrence Marr Jr. to agree to.

Loyalist background info:

- Online Institute for Loyalist Studies: <https://www.royalprovincial.com/index.htm>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Loyalist_military_units_in_the_American_Revolution
- <https://archives.gnb.ca/exhibits/forthavoc/html/LoyalistDocs.aspx?culture=en-CA>
- Loyalists in Pennsylvania
<https://archives.gnb.ca/exhibits/forthavoc/html/PennsylvaniaLoyalists.aspx?culture=en-CA>
- Lorenzo Sabine's Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, 1864

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<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=aeu.ark:/13960/t48p6w10r&seq=6>

- Dispersion of American Tories by Wilbur H. Siebert:
<https://archives.gnb.ca/exhibits/forthavoc/html/Dispersion.aspx?culture=en-CA>

New Jersey Volunteers Information:

- <https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/njvlist.htm>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Jersey_Volunteers
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Moody_\(loyalist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Moody_(loyalist))
- <https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/5njvhist.htm>
- <https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/njvmoody2.htm>
- <https://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/njvofficers.htm>
- <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~njmorris/military/loyalists.htm>
- https://arw.fandom.com/wiki/New_Jersey_Volunteers - cites original newspaper articles
- <https://revolutionarywarstatenisland.com/2017/08/08/skinners-brigade-of-american-loyalists/>