

Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County.

By Eleanor J. Fulton

I have been asked to compile the data, gathered from the Colonial Records, the Penna. Archives, the Votes of the Penna. Assembly, and Statutes at Large of Penna., on the public activities of several of our Lancaster County fathers.

Those whose careers we shall try to sketch will be some of the lesser lights in our early history; some whose names have not been so well known as others, but whose services to our county have been of great value and whose activities are quite worthy of our special attention.

ANDREW CORNISH

Among those whose public careers began with the very beginning of Lancaster County is Andrew Cornish, Esq. During 1732, he was living along the Susquehanna, about five miles south of what was then known as Blue Rock. (1 Pa. A., p. 314).

The first official mention is made of him when a commission was appointed to mark out a dividing line between the upper and lower parts of Chester County, erecting the upper part into the new county of Lancaster. The Governor recommended the Board of "chuse fitt and well qualified persons for that service," and from the fact that he was one of those chosen, we infer that he had either shown some special aptitude or ability along that line or that he had had some previous experience in public service.

On May 2nd, 1729, a return was made describing the Division line minutely, and the same was read, approved and confirmed. Among the names subscribed thereto, we find the name of Andrew Cornish. (3 C. R. pp. 355 and 356).

Upon the erection of the new county, the House of Representatives proceeded accordingly to establish Courts of Judicature within the same. In the minutes of May 8th, we read that the Governor recommended the Board to consider proper persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace and to be commissioned for the offices of sheriff and coroner, and that the following persons were named for Justices, namely, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Reid and Samuel Jones, Esquires. (3 C. R., p. 358). Andrew Cornish continued to be a Justice until December 1st, 1733, when we learn that in the issuing of the new commissions for Justices, the name of Andrew Cornish was left out. In the minutes of this date, we read, "It was moved and agreed that new commissioners should be forthwith issued to the same persons now acting as Judges and Justices throughout this Province and Counties, unless there should be reason for discontinuing some of them." (3 C. R., p. 531). This reason was undoubtedly disclosed in the correspondence between Governors Gordon and Ogle relating to the Cresap affair.

In the American Weekly Mercury of Oct. 7, 1731, we find that Andrew Cornish was elected a commissioner of Lancaster County.

Among the minutes of the Provincial Council of Jan. 29th, 1731, we find the very earliest petition for good roads in Lancaster County.

We read. "A petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board and read, setting forth that not having the Convenience of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce of their Labours to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great expense to transport them by Land Carriage, which Burthen becomes heavier through the want of suitable Roads for Carriages to pass. That there are no public Roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out through their County, and those in Chester County, through which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And therefore praying that proper persons may be appointed to view and lay out a Road for the Publick Service, from the town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, and that a review may be had of the said Publick Road in the County of Chester." The prayer of this petition was granted, and among those appointed on the committee was the subject of this sketch, Andrew Cornish. (3 C. R., p. 394).

During the early part of the year 1732, considerable correspondence passed between Governor Ogle of Maryland, and Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania, concerning Cornish in his administration of justice in the case of a certain Thomas Cresap who lived on the west side of the Susquehanna in Baltimore County, who complained of violence done him by certain inhabitants on the east side of the river. (1 A., p. 311). Governor Ogle severely criticizes Cornish for his attitude toward Cresap, and condemns him for denying him justice. (1 A., p. 313). Governor Gordon, on the other hand, defends Cornish, stating that "on the complaint made to him of a Breach of the Peace, he issued his Warrant, caused the accused Persons to be brought before him and bound them over to the County Court" where "they were indicted, convicted and fined for this Assault." (1 A., p. 314).

Then are recorded the depositions of John Emerson and Cornelius Comages of July 12th, and April 2nd, 1733, respectively, (1 A., pp. 396, 397 and 398), taken by Andrew Cornish, in which the character and lawlessness of Cresap are clearly seen.

However, after this time, we lose sight of Cornish in any public service.

The commission of Andrew Cornish as Justice of the Peace continuing from May 8th, 1729 to October 27th, 1733, would seem to indicate that they ran about four years in those days.

JOHN EMERSON, ESQ.

John Emerson has the distinction of being one of the first attorneys at the Lancaster County Bar. This record is found on page 151, Lancaster Rules of Court, 1729.

In 1734, his residence was on the east side of the Susquehanna river (1 A., p. 525), and he was the owner of the ferry at Blue Rock. (1 A., p. 413, and 4 C. R., p. 105).

It is possible, however, that he may have recently moved into Lancaster County, as there is mention made of a John Emerson, of the City of Philadelphia, gent., who, on July 12th, 1733, gives deposition that he being at the home of a James Patterson, in the County of Lancaster, and learning of the seizure of one of Patterson's servants, by Thomas Cresap, on the west side of the river, was prevailed upon to go to Cresap's house and inquire the reason for his conduct. (1 Pa. Archives, pp. 396 and 397).

Emerson must have been a man of high character or of amiable qualities, for even Cresap made the remark that he did not consider him a rogue like the rest of them on the east side of the river. "but

hoped he should have fifty pounds for said Emerson's head as he was to have for Samuel Blunston and the rest of the Rogues." (1 A., p. 413).

In a letter written by Samuel Blunston to Governor Penn., January 20th, 1734, he tells of Emerson going over the river with John Wright, the Sheriff, and others to arrest Cresap—the errand was an unsuccessful one, for Cresap escaped. (1 A., p. 411).

When the General Assembly of Pennsylvania met, October 14th, 1734, John Emerson was one of the representatives from Lancaster County. (3 V., p. 219). He served but the one term. During this time, he attained to a certain degree of prominence. On January 23rd, 1735 he moves in the House that Lancaster County be relieved of paying duties on rum which they distill of their own fruit. (3 V., p. 227).

On January 25th, he was on a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him with the fact that the House hears of the Counterfeiters, and urges him to give speedy directions for a speedy prosecution of said offenders, according to law. (3 V., p. 229).

On November 27th, it was moved that some provision be made to the laws now in being for the further regulation of waifs, strays, etc., within the Province, and after some debate it was ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. John Emerson was chosen a member of this committee. (3 V., p. 232).

In a letter written by Governor Ogle to Governor Gordon, June 15th, 1735, he accuses Emerson of waylaying a Constable of Baltimore County, and assisted by three or four more, armed with swords and firearms, taking him prisoner and carrying him over the Susquehanna to the Lancaster County jail, where he kept him in a neglected condition for some time. The only pretext that Emerson had in taking this action was that the Constable was serving a "Precept upon one Minshall, whom the Gentlemen of Pennsylvania will have, right or wrong, to be in their Province." (1 A., p. 444).

The communication following, between Governors Gordon and Ogle, June 25th, 1735, condemned, in no uncertain terms, the violence of Cresap, stating that it was he "who very lately sent out a Negro Man armed with a Cutlass and pistols, to take Mr. Emerson, whom you mention, Dead or Alive, for which the Negro was to have twenty pounds reward, as he himself has acknowledged before several Witnesses, the same Negro had some time before taken away and staved to pieces Mr. Emerson's Flatt, but failing in this horrid attempt he was taken and committed to Goal, where he continues so hardened as still to threaten, if he obtains his liberty, to destroy Mr. Emerson and burn his House." (1 A., pp. 448 and 449).

On September 15th, 1735, it was ordered that William Webb and John Emerson wait upon the Governor and acquaint him that the House is met and ready for business. (3 V., p. 240).

No further mention is made of John Emerson's activities in our annals, and we later notice in the minutes of the Council of November 24th, 1736, that John Emerson is mentioned as Deceased. (4 C. R., p. 105).

ANDREW GALBRAITH, ESQ.

The first coroner of Lancaster County was Andrew Galbreath. The appointment was made immediately upon the erection of the county on May 8th, 1729. (3 C. R., p. 359).

On October 14th, 1731, we find him sitting with the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as one of the representatives from Lancaster County, having defeated either John Wright or George Stuart. (3 V., p. 166).

Year after year, for eight terms, he was re-elected to the House until 1739, when there was an almost complete change in the personnel John Wright alone retaining his seat. (Do., pp. 183, 195, 219, 246, 285, 300, 319 and 352).

On August 1st, 1731, Andrew Galbreath and the other members from Lancaster County were added to the Committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

On January 17th, 1734, he was appointed on a committee to carry a bill to the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 206).

On October 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 206).

On October 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of 1734, the address of the Governor was again read, paragraph by paragraph, and debated, and a committee including Andrew Galbreath was ordered to answer the same. (3 V., p. 220).

Again on October 18th, he was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor, and present to him his speech engrossed, in the name and behalf of the House. (Do., p. 223).

March 25th, 1735 sees him on a committee to fix the price of ferriage over the Susquehanna. (Do., p. 232), and on September 19th, it is recorded that he received one pound for examining the Susquehanna ferries. (Do., p. 245 and Lanc. Co. Chron.).

On January 13th, 1736, he is again on a committee to investigate the ferries (do., p. 248), and on the 20th of the month, he is appointed to help regulate them. (Do., p. 251).

In September 1736, Andrew Galbreath is one of four to sign a report to the Council concerning the disturbances on the west side of the Susquehanna. (4 C. R., pp. 63-69).

In the minutes of the Provincial Council of January 25th, 1737, we read the following: "The President representing to the Board the Necessity of making an Addition to the Commission of the Peace of the County of Lancaster, some of those named in the last one being dead, others removed, and several parts of the County being entirely unprovided, a new Commission is ordered to be issued, forthwith, and the following Persons are thought proper to be assigned Justices, to wit John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Jones, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Smout, Derick Updegraaf, Mark Evans, John Caldwell, James Whitehill and Emanuel Carpenter. (4 C. R., p. 152).

On November 22nd, 1738 and then again on April 4th, 1741, he was recommissioned Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., pp. 313, 483).

We see from the dates of these commissions that the length of the term of a Justice at that time varied considerably.

Eight terms as an Assemblyman, and three terms as a Justice of the Peace establishes Andrew Galbreath as quite a notable personage.

JOHN MUSGRAVE

John Musgrave, the subject of this sketch, was a resident of the township of Strasburg, according to the Pennsylvania Gazette of May 27th, 1736.

Some of the honor and responsibility of surveying and laying off the upper part of Chester County and forming the new county of Lancaster was given to him when he was appointed on the commission ordered for that purpose. (3 C., p. 345).

On May 2nd, we see his name subscribed to the report of this commission to the Assembly. (3 C. R., p. 356).

In 1730 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, defeating either James Mitchell or Thomas Read. (3 V., p. 124).

The citizens along the Conestoga Creek having complained of Atkinson's mill dam, according to the minutes of January 7th, 1731, John Musgrave was ordered to view the same. (Do., p. 129).

On January 25th, of the same year, he was appointed on a committee of five, of which John Wright was chairman, to bring in a bill on certain resolutions preventing commissioners from encroaching on the Judiciary. It happened that on the preceding day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole in order more fully to consider the representation of Magistrates of the city and County of Philadelphia. The minutes of the 25th, tell us that the committee after consideration agree on the following resolutions:

(1) That commissioners and treasurers of the several counties shall lay their accounts annually before the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury of their respective counties.

(2) That one assessor shall be annually chosen out of the next two adjacent townships in each county to be elected by inhabitants of each township alternately and one out of each ward of the city of Philadelphia.

(3) The County Treasurer shall be annually chosen in the same manner, at the same time commissioners are, and that no commissioner shall serve over three years successively. (3 V., p. 140).

On August 6th, we see that he is on a committee to report to the Governor that the Assembly does not know of any more powerful law they can pass as to the selling of rum. (Do., p. 157).

In the Autumn, he was re-elected to the Assembly. (3 V., p. 166).

On November 27th, John Musgrave was on a committee to take a bill for reviving and continuing the Courts of Judicature to the Governor for his signature. (Do., p. 170).

In the minutes of January 11th, 1732, we read: "A motion was made that a bill be brought in to inflict the pain of death on such persons as shall be legally convicted of horse-stealing and shop lifting in regard to the great and enormous frequency of those offenses." After some debate it was resolved in the affirmative, and a committee of three, of which John Musgrave was one, was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. (Do., p. 171).

On January 15th, "the House resumed consideration of the bill for the amendment of the law punishing Grand and Petit larceny; and after debate it was committed to Kearsley Allen, and Musgrave." (Do., p. 172).

On the same day, he was put on a committee to take a bill to the Governor repealing Hemp bounty. (Do., p. 172).

On August 1st, 1732, the Assembly ordered the Lancaster County members, consisting of John Kyle, Andrew Galbreath, John Musgrave and Thomas Edwards, to be joined to the committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

After serving these two terms in the State Legislature, nothing more is known of him, and he probably retired to private life.

JOSHUA LOW

Joshua Low is the second coroner for Lancaster County, being elected and appointed on the 4th of October, 1729, Andrew Galbreath the first coroner being appointed and commissioned without being elected, at the time of the erection of Lancaster County. Low, at this election, defeats John Mitchell, as he also does at the next election, October 3rd, 1730. (3 C. R. pp. 370, 359 and 387).

Perhaps one of the most dramatic happenings during his tenure of office is described in his return of the inquest on three Delaware Indians murdered by a squaw in Dorsey township, Lancaster County. This report is dated August 28, 1730, and is as follows:

"THIS INQUISITION, Indented and Taken in ye Township of Dorsey in ye County aforsaid in ye Province of Pensilvania Before Joshua Low,

Coroner for our Sovereign Lord ye King, and for ye said County on ye View of ye Bodys of Three Indians, two men and One Woman, there in a Certain Run lying dead by ye Oaths of John Postlewait, Jonas Davenport, Patrick Campble, John Williams, Rice Price, John MakCurry, John Galbreth, David Campbell, John Taylor, William Hays, Patrick Hays, Christopher Vanlaer, John Carr, Thomas Hill, William White and Alexander E. Hutchison, good and lawfull men of ye said County, who being Charged on their Said qualification to Enquire how ye said Indians came to their End, do say that according to several Circumstances their being no Evidence the Said Indians were feloniously killed and murdered, their appearing in Every One of their heads, One mortall wound (To Viz.) in ye Woman One Mortall wound in ye left Side of her head like a Cut with a Small Ax or Tom Hock, and One of ye men a Cut or great bruise in ye left Side of ye head on his Temple, and ye Other man a bruise in ye Schull in ye forepart of his head, and a large cut in ye left Side of his head near ye Eye, and they were wrapped up in their Shrouds or Blanketts, and buried in ye Said Run and covered with some logs, Earth and Stones, and by ye Bodys Being So much putrified and Decayed we Suppose ye may have been murdered as aforesaid ye Space of three months, But who ye were or of what Nation they were this Inquisition finds not, nor Can we find any Reason or Grounds to Charge any Christians or White people with ye said murder, nor can we find any to affix ye Said murder, on in Testimony wherof ye said Coroner as well as ye said Jury have hereunto Set their hands and Sealls this Twenty-Eight day of August in ye fourth year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye Second King Over Great Britain, and, in ye year of Our Lord Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty."

Then follow the signatures of those persons whose names have been given, and the conclusion follows:

We Ye Chief of ye Conosstouges and Conoys Indians, having been along with the Christians or White people, Do say we are of ye Same mind as above Said and Well are Satisfied with what is Done By ye Christians, on this account As Witness our hands ye 29th of August, Annoqe Dominy, 1730.

CAPT. CIVILITY — his mark. TAYSHAH — his mark. OLLOWAY — his X mark. POWAY BAYTO — his X mark. Vera Est Copia.
JOSHUA LOW, Coroner.

Then follows a communication from Joshua Low to the Governor, as follows:

Sir:—

5th Sept., 1730

The day afftar the Date of my Last To the Governor, I heard a fresh Reportt of the Indians being found Dead, on which I went up toward the head of Swattarro Creek where I had a full account of the afare, tho' they wear 5 and 6 miles from whear ye Indians Tould us, I therefore Came Doune and gott seavrell Indians and Christians along and went to the place and Thear found The bodeys of three Indians, one young woman as apered by her hand, one of which was whole, and men as planely apeared were found a sadle, a pistell, a knife, some beads and shells, with some othar small Things, by all which the Indians said they wear Delawares, wee also had actt that Thear was none wanting of ye five Nations, however I and some othars was very Desirous To Discover who they wear and from whence They Came, and who had Done ye murdar, I heard thear was 3 Tuskarorows wanting, so I went up to Pechston To Enquire whear I had the opartunety To hear by Patrick Boyd who was Coming Doune from Opessa Toune, That an ould Delawar man Caled Oppenella, belonging to Augaluta a toune near Opessa, and his Squaws and his sone a young man and his Daughter, a girlle about 14 years ould, Came Doune with a Large bundell of fine ffurr, and some time afftar ye Squaw Came home and tould a man that she had a mind for that he might marey her, for she had Dis-

patched her ould husband, and to prove it shewed him her husband's arme belts and a large neck belt of wampum, Pettar Basalion and Pettar Sherffe being present when Boyd gave me the above account; Pettar Shearfe said that about ye midle of May Last thear Came to his house the above named Indian his Squaw and Children, with said furr and sadle, but no horse, they went over the Rivar and the 3rd Day afftar the Squaw Came back with The same bundell of furr and Pettar asked whear her husband was she answered he was gone but he Charged her that she had killed him, which she very faintly denyed, so he bott the furr from her, and she Returned towards home, so that we are now all satisfied that the ould man, his sone and daughter was murdered by his squaw, thou may see by the Copy of the Inquisition what Care was Taken, the Indians genarely Expressed very great satisfaction with what was Done, and wear willing and forward to joyne in signeing with us a plan, it was carefully Interpretted to them, I would have sent To ouar Governour but have had an acct that he is gone to New Yorke and will not Returne in Less than 3 weeks so I thought it my Duty to acquaint Thee how far I have acted, which I hope will be Content. I am Thy Reall wellwishar and Redy To Serve my Countarey in aney Thing in my powar.

Lond, 5 7 mo, 1730.

JOSHUA LOWE

P. S. — If I hear aney more shall acquaint thee of it, but P. Basalion hath proimised to Come and give thee a full account, he hath been very servisable in This affare. Thear just now Came an Indian to see the pistell, yt wee found and immediatly sd it was Opanella's pistell, all weh Confermeth me in my sd opinion.

Direction — "To James Logan, Esq. In Philadelphia, These present." (1 Pa. Archives, pp. 267 - 269).

The minutes of the Assembly of August 12th, 1731, show that Joshua Low's bill for this Inquest on the three Indians at Swatara excessive, and payment was refused. (3 V., p. 164).

We see that in the election of 1731, for coroner, Low was opposed by Edward Smout, but Low was the successful candidate. (3 C., 416).

Again in the fall of 1732, he had a competitor—this time, it is Samuel Bethel, but Lowe wins the election. (Do., 465).

In a deposition of Joshua Low made in this year, we see that he is of the Quaker faith, and has been employed for several years in laying the public taxes for Lancaster County. This deposition is as follows:

"Joshua Lowe, of the County of Lancaster, In the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, Being one of the People called Quakers, on his solemn Affirmation, According to Law, saith, that having been Employed for several Years in raising and Levying the public Taxes of the County, and making the Duplicates for the same. It plainly appears by the said Duplicates, that there are Upwards of four Hundred Inhabitants within the said county who have paid Taxes in the said County, and always acknowledged themselves Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who live to the Southward of John Low and Thomas Cressop.

JOSA. LOWE

"Which Affirmation aforesaid was taken at Hempfield, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, this 29th Day of December, 1732, before us, John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esqrs., two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County."

JNO. WRIGHT

SA. BLUNSTON

(1 A., p. 363)

Indorsed — Afft. Josha Low.

The returns of the election of the fall of 1733, show that Joshua Lowe and Samuel Bethwell were on the ticket for the office of Coroner, and that Lowe was elected. (3 C., p. 521).

Again in '34, Lowe is opposed by Bethwell, but wins out. (3 C. R., p. 575).

For some reason or other, Joshua Lowe was not a candidate in 1735, but did run again in '36, opposed by William Caldwell, the defeated candidate of the preceding year, and was successful. (4 C. R., p. 86).

Then we see that his name is not on the ticket in '37, (4 C. R., p. 247), but he comes on top again in '38, opposed by his old enemy, William Caldwell. (4 C., p. 309).

Lowe must certainly have liked the job of Coroner, for he again runs the next year, opposed by James Rudy, and is again commissioned. (4 C. R., pp. 352 and 353).

It seems that in the election of '40 and '41, he is unopposed, the field being left clear for him, and he is recommissioned for the eleventh time. (4 C. R., pp. 469-500). We deem he served his county well.

THOMAS EWING

The public career of Thomas Ewing begins when he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1739 ("Votes of Assembly," p. 352.)

It was in the capacity as an Assemblyman, for two terms, that he served Lancaster County. The term at that time was of one year duration. October 14th, 1740, he was elected for his second term, but we see that when the session of 1741 met, he was succeeded by Samuel Blunston. (3 V. pp. 424, 444).

In the Assembly, he served on several important committees. On January 11th, he was appointed on a Committee to draw a bill for making overseers of the poor the collectors of the duty on felons (3 V., 363).

Three times during his term of service, he was on committees instructed to draft answers to the Governor's messages. On July 29th, 1740 (3 V. p. 395) in answer to the message of Governor Thomas, asking that the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds "to make a Provision of vituals, Transports and all other Necessaries agreeable to His Majestie's just expectations for the Troops to be raised in this Province", (4 C. R. p. 431) the committee replied that though they wished "to demonstrate their obedience to their Sovereign King George," and "willing to give ample Testimony of the Loyalty and sincere Affection of his loving Subjects within this province," yet "several difficulties occurred to Us whilst that matter was under our Consideration—the Publick Accounts were then unsettled and it was then unknown what money remained in the Treasury," besides, many persons in the province being deprived of the assistance of their servants because of their enlisting in the service of the Crown and "put under the greatest difficulties"—the farmer "to secure what he had already sown, and to cultivate and to sow what is absolutely necessary to subsist on another year, and the tradesman "to carry on his Trade and Business—all owing to the Caprice of the Servant & Will of an Officer, under Pretence of serving the Crown, when any greater disservice could be done it "causes them to decide that it would be inconsistent with the duty they owe to the Crown and the trust reposed in them by their country, if they should give any money without first seeking for redress" (4 C. R., pp. 435, 438.)

On August 1st, 1740, Thomas Ewing was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Assembly will furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual (3 V. p. 397.)

On August 5th, he was again appointed on a committee to frame an answer to the message of the Governor (3 V. p. 402). This answer is very long and full, censuring the Governor for his persistent misunderstanding of the attitude taken by the Assembly, and still expressing their

grievance of labor shortage because of the enlisting of so many servants in the province, concluding that they may make humble suit to the Crown for that redress they are denied by the Governor (4 C. R., 450-459), (3 V. p. 402.)

The minutes of Sept. 2nd, 1740, show that he was again on a committee to carry the message of the Assembly to the Governor (3 V. p. 422.)

Shortly after his re-election to the Assembly, he was appointed on the committee on grievances. This minute was dated Oct. 16th, 1740, The ancient usage of appointing a committee of grievances at the first meeting of the Assembly which had been for some time discontinued, it was now moved, should be revived (3 V. 425).

On June 2nd, "the House resumed consideration of the report of the committee of grievances relating to servants, and resolved that the same be agreed to by the Assembly and ordered that orders be issued under the hand of the Speaker directed to Treasurer or Trustees of loan office of the several sums allowed each master" and on the committee appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for the loss of their servants was Thomas Ewing. These orders were signed June 3rd, 1741, and the amount paid the Lancaster County masters for eleven servants was L 103- -14s—10d. (3 V. p. 431.)

THOMAS LINDLEY

Thomas Lindley began his public career, November 22, 1738, as a Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., p. 313).

When the Assembly of Pennsylvania met October 15th, 1739, Lindley, John Wright, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Edwards were the representatives from Lancaster County. (3 V., p. 352).

In the autumn of 1740, he was again elected (3 V., p. 424), and re-elected 1741-42 and '43. (Do., pp. 444, 497 and 535).

On August 1st, we see that he and Thomas Ewing are appointed on a committee to inform the Governor that the Assembly has ordered the Treasurer of the Province to furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual. (3 V., p. 397).

On October 14th, 1740, Lindley with three others were ordered to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him that the House is met and chosen a Speaker. (3 V., p. 424).

On February 21st, 1741, a report was made by the committee on Grievances stating that application had been made by many inhabitants of the Province, complaining that their servants had been enlisted and carried out of the country without their consent. Then the House ordered that four additional members, and the list included Thomas Lindley, be added to the committee, and that they inquire into the number of servants so taken away and from whom, and that they make report upon what is best to be done. (3 V., p. 428).

On June 3rd, 1741, Thomas Lindley and Thomas Ewing were appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for their eleven servants the amount of 103*l*, 48*s*, 10*d*. (3 V., p. 431).

On October 14th, 1741, he was one of the usual committee appointed to inform the Governor that the Assembly has met. (Do., p. 444).

The minutes of August 6th, 1743, tell us that he is on a committee of five to settle incidental accounts for the year. (Do., p. 525).

On August 10th, 1743, we see that he is a new Trustee of the General Loan Office. (Do., p. 526).

Lindley died sometime between the election and the opening of the Assembly of October, 1743 (Do., p. 536), and Samuel Blunston was chosen in his stead. (Do., p. 539).

JAMES GALBREATH

The minutes of the Provincial Council of October 4th, 1736, show that James Galbreath was on the ticket for the office of Sheriff, but was defeated by Samuel Smith. (4 C., p. 86).

Again, according to the minutes of October 4th, 1738, he was defeated; this time by Robert Buchanan. (4 C. R., p. 309). Several years later, however, he is more fortunate, for on October 4th, 1742, he is given the commission of Sheriff (4 C. R., p. 602), and is recommissioned on October 4th, 1743. (Do., p. 669).

The "Votes of Assembly" give the record of some irregularity on the part of James Galbreath after the death of Thomas Lindley. On November 14th, 1743, Lindley having died, Sheriff Galbreath made return of writ for election of a new man in his place, and when the report was read it was found illegal. (3 V., p. 537). In the minutes of November 15th, it appears that the Sheriff had assumed the responsibility of being the sole judge of the election without having inspectors. (Do., p. 537). On November 16th, he was called before the Assembly and admonished by the Speaker (Do., p. 537), and he pleads that he did not know the law. (Do., p. 538). He then made a correct return and Blunston was found to be elected (3 V., p. 538, and also Lancaster Co. Chronology). The Sheriff then acknowledges the error and pledges greater care in the future. (3 V., p. 539).

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Emerson, John.
Galbraith, Andreas.
Musgrave, John.
Ewing, Thomas.
Lindley, Thomas.
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Low, Joshua.
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