

wheel was located, did they reach a depth of sixty feet. But to the depth of from twenty-five feet to forty feet from the surface, they did a great amount of work in the way of sinking pits, tunneling, etc. Much of this work seems to have been done with natural drainage (I mean without pumping), consequently the vertical depths of these workings varied according to the natural rolling surface.

How much, if any, of Mr. Henfrey's plans for the treatment of the "vitriolic" waters were carried out, I do not know.  
Yours truly,

CHARLES DOBLE.

It would seem from this letter that Mr. Henfrey doubtless organized his company and about equally certain that it was not successful. The difference between the estimated and actual profits of his operation probably did not differ widely from many similar estimates and results of the present day, and Mr. Henfrey, as a promoter of mining companies, need not occupy a hack seat even with the experts in his line of a century later.

His operation was the last previous to the recent working which began in 1849, but, as this sketch is already too long, I must reserve that for another paper.

Up to 1785 two parties are named as having operated the mines, viz., "James Ramsey & Co." and later "William Allen and others." Both of these names are among the six original owners. This would seem to render it probable that while some of the six originals had sold out to either their partners or outsiders, others of the originals, or their descendants, were willing to renew the work, and that some of them were the immediate predecessors of Henfrey's company.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Old Mills and Country Ordinaries.

The pioneer settlers in the "Upper End" of what is now Lancaster county came from the north of Ireland. A number of them were tenant farmers, who were more or less imposed upon by selfish and greedy landlords, and they were only too glad to seek homes in a land where they could own farms in fee. When they landed at New Castle on the Delaware, they at once struck out for the wilderness beyond the frontier settlements in the Pequea and Conestoga Valleys, and took up the lands along Chickiesalunga Creek, and westward of that. They were self-sustaining from the moment they located their homesteads. I have no doubt they depended the first year almost wholly upon wild game for subsistence. A number of French Indian traders were located a few miles from their settlement, where they had trading stores and kept Indian supplies. I have no doubt many of these pioneer settlers resorted to these posts, or stores, where they bartered furs for supplies.

Many of them embarked in the Indian trade, and became a power in the province, and they were, in a great measure, responsible for the hostility of the French, who sought to control the Indian trade in the far west, which, eventually, brought on a war between the English and French and Indians.

Their dwellings were rude and constructed of logs cut from the surrounding forests. When the timber was prepared for dwellings and barns, neighbors were notified to assemble and assist at the "raisings." One of these gatherings turned out to be of great service to the

Penns. In the year 1735 Blunston and Wright, Esqs., of Hempfield, learned that Colonels Righy and Hall, of Baltimore county, Maryland, were mustering the militia preparatory to a raid into Pennsylvania. Benjamin Chambers, a millwright, who had been in the neighborhood, was sent down to Maryland by Blunston and Wright to visit the camp of the militia and ascertain the cause of the 'gathering. He was arrested as a spy, but he escaped and hastened back to Wright's Ferry to warn the settlers of the anticipated raid. Mr. Chambers, hearing of a house and barn raising in Donegal, hastened there and made known his errand. All dropped their work, and, taking their guns, hastened to Wright's Ferry and crossed the river, where they met three hundred of the Maryland militia marching in battle array to the Ferry, under the command of Col. Hall and Col. Rigby. The Donegalians drove them back to Captain Cresap's fort, three miles and a half south of the ferry. Maryland's valiant army retreated gracefully to the land of homing and our friends in the Up<sup>P</sup>er End returned to their usual occupations.

In the year 1720 they formed a Presbyterian congregation and built a log church at the large spring where, or near, the present church stands.

In the same year John Galbraith located along what was then called "Spring Creek," which had its source at the spring at Donegal Church. He selected the land at a point where a new road had been laid out, branching from the Peter's road, a short distance northeast from the present town of Mt. Joy, and which led through the new settlement. This road again branched at Galbraith's, one road going to the river and the other one inclining northwest and

connecting with the Peters road near Conoy creek.

John Galbraith in the same year erected the first grist and saw mill above the Conestoga.

The travel over these roads became so great that Mr. Galbraith applied to the Chester County Court to grant him a license to keep an ordinary and brew beer.

The petition for the " ordinary " clearly sets forth the reasons which prompted the application. The petition has a large number of signers for that time. There were a number of other settlers in the neighborhood, who were either not asked, or else they declined to sign the paper.

The paper itself is a matter of some interest. I will add a short sketch of the signers, which may give it additional attraction.

John Galbraith, the petitioner, came from the north of Ireland with his father, James, and his brothers, James and Andrew. He was a member of the first Grand Jury in the county, and was elected Sheriff of the county in 1731. He was a member of Sheriff Samuel Smith's posse who marched to Connejoehela Valley, on the west side of the river, and captured Captain Cresap's fort, and took that warrior a prisoner and landed him in the Philadelphia jail. In 1748 he was a captain in his brother's (Colonel James Galbraith) battalion, which ranged along the mountains to protect the frontier settlers from Indian raids. He died in 1753. He had a son named Robert, who died in the year 1747 and left a widow named Rebecca. The widow married Captain John Buyers, who then owned the Jacob Mumma farm. A hundred years ago the Mummas added a story to the dwelling,

Captain Buyers moved to Cumberland

Valley and became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War.

Colonel Ephraim Blaine, the great-grandfather of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, married Rebecca, the daughter of Robert Galbraith. They moved to Carlisle. After the death of John Galbraith his lands were divided and sold. That part on the east side of the creek was purchased by Mr. Hiestand, and the grist and saw mill, with the ordinary, and several hundred acres of land, were purchased by John Bayly, who was the son of Thomas Bayly, and was born upon a farm near where Florin is. He married Ruth Anderson. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State from this county during the Revolutionary War. The mills and ordinary were conducted by him until his death in 1794. He was one of the owners and founders of the town of Falmouth.

A few years after his death Henry Shearer purchased the farm and mills. In the year 1804 he tore the old mills down, and erected a large stone mill on the south side of the road and a large stone dwelling on the hill on the north side. Either then or a few years later a still house was erected near the mill. This was known as a merchant mill. Large quantities of flour from this mill were shipped down the river in arks to the Baltimore market.

James Paterson, the first signer on the petition, married Susannah Howard, and located near Martin Cnartier's trading post, in what is now Manor township, in the year 1716. He embarked in the Indian trade and established a store and trading post upon the farm near Washington Borough lately owned by Jacob **B.** Shuman. He kept many of his pack horses on the west side of the river where they were

Cresap came up from Maryland to Connejoehela Valley, in 1730, he and his brothers-in-law shot Mr. Paterson's horses. This caused a conflict between the Pennsylvanians and Marylanders, which culminated in "Cresap's War." Mr. Paterson died in October, 1735. His daughter, Sarah, married Benjamin Chambers, mentioned above, who founded Chambersburg, Pa. His son, James, became a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war.

Another daughter, named Susannah, married James Lowrey, a celebrated Indian trader, who moved to Frankstown, on the Juniata, in 1750. A daughter, Rebecca, married George Poison, who resided in Lancaster. James Paterson, the oldest of the children, married Mary, daughter of George Stewart, Esq., of Donegal, and moved from the latter place to the Juniata Valley, in 1750. He was a famous captain in the French and Indian wars, as was also his son, Capt. William Paterson.

Thomas Howard was the son of Gordon Howard, and was largely engaged in the Indian trade. The Hon. J. D. Cameron owns part of his land, which extends in the direction of the Harrisburg and Lancaster turnpike.

William Dunlap was engaged in the Indian trade, and resided along the Swatara river.

David McCakarty removed from Donegal and went to Cumherland county.

George Moffet and John Moffet also moved from Donegal at an early day. James Mitchell, Esq., was a prominent person. He was at this time a Justice of Peace for Chester county and a land surveyor. He lived a mile below Galbraith's mill. He was a member of the Legislature in 1729, and was with Sheriff Smith when Cresap was taken. He was a large landholder.

' Thomas Wilkins was the son of Robert Wilkins and was largely engaged in the Indian trade. He owned the farm and built the first story of the dwelling now owned by Mrs. Nissley, along the road leadin<sup>g</sup> from Donegal Church to Mount Joy. In 1738 he bought a farm at Canoy creek and leased the ferry of James Logan, now Bainbridge. He died in 1742.

John Burt was an Indian trader, and had his post along the river, near where Harrisburg now is.

David Jones lived near the mouth of Pequea Creek, and owned the land where Colemanville now is. He was the first constable of Donegal township in 1722, which then extended to the mouth of Pequea Creek.

James Galbraith was the brother of John. After his marriage to Elizabeth Bertram in 1733, he moved to Spring Creek, where Derry Church is, and built a grist mill, which he sold to Mr. Garber about 1750. He was Sheriff of this county in 1742-43. He was a Colonel in the French and Indian war and Lieutenant Colonel of Cumberland county during a portion of the years during the Revolutionary war. His sons, John, Bertram, Andrew and Robert, were Revolutionary officers. Judge Gibson married his granddaughter. The late Dr. Carpenter was a descendant of Colonel Bertram Galbraith.

Thomas Bayly lived along the Paxtang and Conestogce road, near where "Florin" is. He died in 1734 and left a widow and son, the Ron. John Bayly, who bought the Galbraith mills, and a son, James Bayly, Esq., who bought the farm now owned by Mrs. Abraham N. Cassel, in 1761-2. He was a Justice of the Peace and wagon master during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1793. There are no descendants of any of these families in the county.

James Allison resided northeast of the Peter's road, near where the road now leads from Maytown to Elizabethtown. He was a large landholder and a prominent person.

James Moor resided near Chickies creek, on the east side, one mile south of the Paxtang and Conestogce road.

Hugh Whoit (White) resided along Little Chickies creek near the Paxtang road. He left sons Hugh, John, Henry and Moses. A son of the latter married a daughter of John Allison, Esq. He was the Colonel Hugh White, of the West Branch Valley, in the Revolutionary War.

William Buchanan resided near Canoy creek, above the Peters road.

James Brownloo moved to Carolina.

Joseph Worke took up the land on the west side of the Peters road, and east of where Greybill's Meeting House is. He built a tannery near the big spring where Mr. Hostetter now resides. This was probably the first tannery west of the Conestoga). He was a captain in the French and Indian war, and was at the battle of Loyal Hannon, under Colonel James Burd, when General Forbes' army was marching to the Ohio to capture Fort Duquesne. His son, James, who married the daughter of John Galbraith, was an Indian trader, who settled at the mouth of Canoy creek, and remained on the mansion farm where Mr. Hostetter resides. His sons, William, Joseph and \_\_\_\_\_, moved to Virginia, and were officers in the Revolutionary Army. Joseph Worke, who was elected Sheriff of the county in 1779, was the son of James Worke.

There was a carding and fulling mill on the lower *end* of the Worke tract. I do not know the exact date of its erection. Prior to the year 1820 it was owned by Mr. Zook. and within my own recollec-



tion it was owned by David Zook. Some years ago it was purchased by an English company and was burned down about ten years ago, and was not rebuilt.

This mill manufactured "Linsey-woolsey" and casinet cloth. I remember when a small boy of taking fleeces of wool to this mill to be carded. Upon one occasion I went to the upper story to see the looms at work. I was surprised to find so many young girls at work. They threw little wads of wool at me, and I hastened out of the mill. When I returned home the back of my roundabout was found to be full of little pieces of wool. This was my first and last visit to the weaving room.

John Tyler lived along Little Chickies creek, near where Myers' stone bridge is.

Michael Carr lived in Derry, and moved to Hopewell township, on the west side of the Susquehanna, where he died in 1746.

John Carr was a brother of the above.

Hngh Moor lived near Big Chickies creek. Afterwards in Hempfield township.

Jonah Davenport was an Indian trader and took 300 acres of land, where Bainbridge now is, in the year 1720. He sold to James Logan, whose heirs sold to the Groffs, Works and Scotts. The latter sold to James Galbraith, father of Colonel Bertram Galbraith. Davenport crossed the mountains to trade with the Indians at the Ohio as early as 1727.

James Cunningham resided at the spring at Donegal Church and was the father of Colonel James Cunningham, who commanded the "flying camp" at the battle of King's Bridge and at the battle of Long Island. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from this county. He was a land surveyor, and laid out the souldiers' lands west of the Allegheny. He resided in Orange street, Lancaster, where he died about the year 1801.

William Eben removed from the township.

William Bryan lived along the Peters road and owned the land now owned by the Brandts.

Hugh McKen owned a farm adjoining Bryan's.

William Hoy resided along Conewago creek. He was Major in Colonel Alexander Lowrey's battalion at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777, and was Colonel Cunningham's Major at the battle of Long island.

Robert Buchannan resided on the east side of Canoy creek, and was Sheriff of the county in 1732-34. In 1748 he sold his land to Christ. Kauffman, whose widow, Barbara, married Martin Nissley in 1749. The farm then became Nissley's.

James Smith resided along the Peters road near Canoy Creek. He was an Indian trader.

Andrew Galbraith settled below Donegal Church upon land lately owned by Peter Nissley and the Garbers, in the year 1720. He, in connection with Rowland Chambers, founded Donegal Church. He was a brother of John Galbraith, the miller. After the erection of the county he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas Court, and in 1732 he was elected a member of the Legislature and was re-elected for a number of successive terms. He married a daughter of James Kyle, who was the ancestor of the Hon. James Kyle, now a United States Senator from Dakota. Mr. Galbraith moved to Cumberland county in 1747.

Ephraim Moore lived near Big Chickies Creek, afterwards in Hempfield township.

John Mitchell resided to the west of where Maytowu is. He was a brother of Tames.

Joseph Cochran lived above Conewago creek.

Gordon Howard was an Indian tractor, and resided along the Paxtang and Conestogce road, about a mile west of where Florin now is. Mr. Hershey now owns part of the land, which extended across into what is now Mount Joy township. The Hernleys bought part of the land. He owned seven hundred and fifty acres. The valley back of Hernleys is called Howard's valley. Gordon died about 1755. Some of his children moved to Guilford county, North Carolina. One of his sons moved up to the Juniata valley.

Patrick Campbell kept an "Ordinary" near Canoy, Indian Town. He was the first constable of Donegal township, after the county was organized. He married Mary, the widow of Captain Samuel Smith, in 173-, and then moved to one of the Smith farms, now owned by Simon Engle, where he kept an "Ordinary," which was kept as such by Capt. Smith for a number of years prior to its occupancy. Being in close vicinity to the Indian Town, and along the Peters road which led to Logan's Ferry, and being surrounded by Indian traders, it became a **very** important place. It was the custom of the traders to assemble at Smith and Campbell's just before starting with their pack trains for the Indian country. They made things lively while they were there.

They forded Canoy creek at or near where the stone mill stands, in recent years called " Erb's Mill." Samuel and Mary Smith had one son, named William, who moved to Baltimore and embarked in the mercantile business. William Smith had a son named Samuel, who was born in Donegal. He married a daughter of William Spear, who was born at Big Chickies creek. William Spear also moved to Baltimore in 1752. He married Elizabeth Galbraith, daughter of

John Galbraith, Indian trader, and Dorcas, his wife. Samuel Smith, son of William Smith, was a distinguished general in the Revolutionary War, and was a United States Senator from Maryland for fourteen years.

William Patterson, a rich merchant of Baltimore, married Dorcas Spear, daughter of William Spear, mentioned above, and their daughter married Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor. Descendants of this family reside in Baltimore and Boston.

Isaac Marauda, one of the French Indian traders, had his trading post near Campbell's "Ordinary." His daughter, Mary, married Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania. He died in 1732.

Alexander Hutchinson lived along Little Chickies creek. On the north side he built a grist and saw mill, just above where the iron bridge is, in 1750. A hundred years ago Tobias Miller purchased some of his lands and the mills. It is probable that Mr. Miller built the stone dwelling on the hill and the present mill of stone, which is a very old one.

Robert McFarland settled along Little Chickies creek below where Mount Joy is. One of his sons moved to Virginia. John and James remained on the homestead farm. Thomas Clingan married the widow of James and came to own one-half of the land. Ludwig Lindemuth purchased part of the land. Mr. Zercher now owns part of the land.

Richard Allison owned 600 acres of land along Spring creek and adjoining Andrew Galbraith's land. His land went to his son, William, and his daughter, who married Wm. Miller, and to his daughter, Mary, who married James Sterrett, the grandfather of Hon. J. Sterrett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Randel Chambers resided near Cone-

wago creek. He was one of the founders of Donegal Church and a ruling elder of that congregation for many years. He moved to Cumberland Valley.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*(Continued from page 310.)*

Kreybill's mill was located along Spring Creek, about half a mile above Galbraith's mill. The first mill was of stone and two stories high. This mill was probably erected as early as 1730. For some years prior to 1773 it was owned by George Clingan. In the year 1773 he sold the mill and seventy-six acres of land to Abraham Stauffer, who, in the year 1784, sold it to Jacob Kreybrill, miller, of Rapho township, for \$3,000. The old stone mill was torn down about sixty years ago. Before that time, in the year 1830, Mr. Kreybill built a three-story brick mill across the road from the old mill. This mill had the reputation of making the best flour in that end of the county. In my boyhood I took many grists to this mill. As early as I can remember, I had curiosity to know what a grist mill was and what was the meaning of tolling the grist. I was told that the miller took out one-tenth of the grist for grinding the grain. Some of the men employed about the farm told me that the miller had a wooden scoop with which he took out the miller's share, after which he threw it against the ceiling. If it stuck fast he did not toll it again, but if it came down, he tolled it a second time to make sure that he got his share. This seemed a strange proceeding to my youthful mind, so I begged to be allowed to take a small grist to the mill and I would wait until it was ground. I watched the miller very closely, but I did not see him take out any toll ; and when I came to return I found that the bag I took the grist in

would not bold the flour, middlings and bran, and I had to borrow another bag. This was a mystery to me. I asked no more questions about the "grist" or the miller.

This mill is now owned by Mr. Nissly, a relative of the Kreybills. Jacob Kreybill, a grandson of Jacob Kreybill, is living in the West. On the northeast branch of Swing Creek the first mill was

**Zook's Factory,**

of which I have spoken. A short distance above was Worke's tannery, of which I have also written.

A mile above Worke's is a very old corn mill, built of stone, which was known eighty years ago as Breneman's mill. The mill is very old and probably dates many years beyond the Revolutionary period.

At the head of Spring Creek we find

**Nissly's Grist and Saw Mill.**

This mill stands upon land taken up by John Wilkins, Indian trader, as early as 1721 or 22. He died in 1741, and his son, John Wilkins, and other heirs sold some of this land to Nissly in or about the year 1762. He built a grist mill about the year he purchased the property. It is still in the name of the family and in full operation.

John Gardner settled at the mouth of Chickies Creek, in 1720, and built a

**Hemp Mill,**

which stood on the east side of the creek, which was in full operation for a hundred years. The saw mill at the mouth of the creek was built by Henry Haldeman about the year 1826. The large stone merchant mill at the mouth of Spring Creek was built by Christian Haldeman, sixty years ago. Like many other merchant mills in the county, it is idle.

At the junction of Big and Little

Chickies Creeks Henry Shearer built a very large stone merchant mill, also idle. At the lower point of Rapho township, at the junction of the two Chickies creeks, a

### **Carding Mill**

was erected by Christian Martin one hundred and fifty years ago. The ditch for the head race is all that marks the spot upon which it stood.

Half a mile above the mouth of Little Chickies Creek, Abe Hiestand had a

### **railing and Saw Mill**

ninety years ago, and it was probably built many years before that time.

### **Rhoddy's Grist and Saw Mill**

were built as early as 1721 or 1722. They stood where Risser's Mill now stands. The present brick mill was built by Mr. Houtz about eighty years ago. The stone building behind the brick mill is part of the Rhoddy Mill, and after the erection of the new mill the old one was used as a clover mill. Joseph Worke, before mentioned, married a daughter of Mr. Rhoddy, who died in the year 1733. He directed his executors to build a grist mill along Conewago creek for his son, Alexander Rhoddy, within two years after his death.

In 1745, James Rhoddy, son of above, sold the mills and 350 acres to John Forry and Joseph Sherrick. The Sherricks owned some of this land until within a few years ago.

Tobias Miller owned the mill above, which I have described. There were seven or eight mills further up the stream which, for want of space, I cannot describe.

Patrick Hays built a

### **Carding and Fuliing Mill,**

which stood above the stone arch bridge at Myer's, about the year 1730. A few years ago the stone walls of the old mill



fell down, and nothing but the foundation walls mark the spot.

Jacob Brubaker, grandson of the pioneer settler, Hans Brubaker, built a

### **Fulling Mill**

on Little Chickies creek before the Revolutionary War, which stands below **Mas-**tersonville.

The first grist mill above Rhoddy's was built by David Hays about the year 1730. John Hamaker, Esq., purchased this grist mill.

In the year 1772 Mr. Hamaker was one of the County Justices and was a prominent man in his time.

This mill was a log structure and is now used in part for a dwelling. John Hertzler purchased the farm and mill about ninety-years ago, and built a new mill of brick four stories high and about seventy feet square. He made a tunnel through solid rock from the dam to the new mill. The Hertzlers sold to Shenk, and the mill is now owned by Michael Moore, who in recent years has converted it into a roller process mill. Under the latter's ownership the mill has done a large business. When other mills were going down this one held its own and prospered.

" Commodore " Greider built a large stone grist mill about the year 1804. This is the first mill above M. Moore's, and is now owned by his brother, John H. Moore.

About forty-eight years ago John Gamber built an

### **Anthracite Furnace,**

which he named Sarah Anne, after his wife. Gamber sold the furnace to David R. Porter, then Governor of the State. A cinder pile and a blacksmith shop are all that remain to mark the spot where the furnace stood. Above this mill was

### **Musselman's Mill,**

owned by him ninety years ago. The date of its erection is much earlier. In late years it was called "Bender's " mill, and still later Barr's mill. The latter also had a distillery in connection with the grist mill.

Above Barr's mill at the crossing of the old Paxtang and Conestoga road Samuel Scott located and built a

### **Grist and Saw Mill**

on the west side of the creek about the year 1729 or 30 ; after the above road was built, in 1732 he built an

### **Ordinary,**

which became a famous tavern during the French and Indian wars, and during the Revolutionary period. When the officers and troops marched to join Braddock's and Forbes' armies they invariably halted at Scott's tavern to dine, it being a convenient distance from Lancaster. Mr. Scott's first wife was a Miss Beyd. His second wife was Hannah Polk, an aunt of President James K. Polk. He died in 1777. He gave the mills and tavern to his nephew, Captain Hugh Pedan, a Revolutionary soldier.

Alter Mr. Pedan, the tavern and mills passed to his son, John. The tavern was rented to the late John Guy, who also ran a line of stages from Lancaster to Harrisbnrg. Henry Shenk bought the mill and water right and built a very fine stone grist and merchant mill on the east aide of the creek. The mill is now owned by Mr. Garber, who does a successful business.

### **The Shawnee Corn and Grist mill**

was built of stone, near the mouth of Shawnee Run, about the year 1730, by Samuel Blunston and James W right, who settled where Columbia is, in the year 1726. During Braddock's war and after-

wards, when General Forbes was organizing his army at Fort Rays, or Bedford, 1758, James Wright supplied these armies with dour packed in kegs and carried to Bedford on pack horses. He also supplied the Indians on Turkey Hill with flour.

### **An Interesting Legal Case.**

Herewith I present to the Society an opinion of the Supreme Court, which gives a history of this mill. In this paper there is much which would interest the legal profession.

In 1796 Samuel J. Atlee built a tannery a short distance above this mill. Fifty years ago Shawnee Furnaces absorbed most of the land and water belonging to the tannery. About a mile above the tannery George Getz had a grist mill. I remember when a boy of going into the mill to look at the water wheel and found Mr. Getz treading the wheel. The stream of water was very small. The wheel was about twenty-eight feet in diameter. When the turnpike to Chestnut Hill was built, forty years ago, the mill was torn down.

Abram Hess, of Conestoga, purchased several hundred acres of land from James Logan about the year 1730, which was located along and near the creek, which empties into the river above "Vinegar's Ferry." Mr. Hess, who was a miller, built a

### **Grist Mill and Saw Mill**

soon after his purchase of the land. In the year 1760 he sold the mill and land to John Grove (Groff), miller, also of Conestoga. In the year 1787 John Grove conveyed the grist and saw mill to Henry Grove, a son of John, and in 1795, for £3,800, Henry Grove sold 100 acres and the mills to Abram Shook, who came from Manor township.

After the Revolution, Conrad Ziegler purchased a farm above Shock's Mill.

About fifty-five years ago sons of **Mr.** Ziegler built a large stone grist mill.

Prior to that Huber had a grist mill at or near where Ziegler's mill is. At or near where Ziegler's mill stands, James Le Tort, Indian trader, had a store and trading post, and was followed by James Lowrey and Captain James Paterson, Indian traders.

In the year 1750 Jacob Downer, the founder of Maytown, built a tannery upon the same stream where the road from Galbraith's mill to Conoy creek crossed.

At the mouth of Conoy creek, a hundred years ago, Melchoir Brenneman, and his son-in-law, John Haldeman, built a large stone merchant mill and saw mill and still house. The grandfather of the late Bayard Taylor did the stone work. The farm and mills are now owned by Henry M. Wiley.

All of the land from the mouth of Conoy Creek, for about one mile and a half, was settled by John Galbraith, Indian trader, before spoken of.

About a mile above the Wiley mill, in the year 1756, Conrad Wolff purchased fifty-four acres from John Galbraith and built a grist and saw mill.

Dewald (David) Wolff, son of above, sold one-third of the mill to George Bambaugh, of Derry, and in the year 1709 Bambaugh sold his interest to Henry Nissly, miller, of Rapho, who sold to John Engle and Adam Brenneman. Engle sold his interest to Brenneman. About the year 1798 Brenneman built a new mill of stone. Of late years it was known as

### **Erb's**

It has been idle for some years. Alexander Hutchinson built a grist and saw mill about a mile above Erb's mill. In the year 1749 the Hutchinsons sold to John Wilson who sold to John Engle in

the year 1770. In recent years this mill was known as

### **Horst's Mill**

A mile further up the stream there was another mill known ninety years ago as

### **Horst's Mill**

The next mill above was called

### **Bruhaker's Mill**

Next above was

### **Root's Mill**

Next one

### **Gish's MM.**

Philip Gloninger built a grist and saw mill on Conoy Creek where either Bruhaker's or Root's mill was, as early as 1740. In 1749 Gloninger sold the mill to Martin Nissly.

On the west side of Conoy creek, where Elizabethtown now is, Captain Thomas Harris established an Indian store and trading honse, and built a tavern about the year 1730, called the

### **Bear Tavern.**

In the year 1731 or 1732 the Paxtang and Conestoga road was laid out and constructed from Paxtang to his tavern, and in a year or two the road was finished to Scott's Tavern (before mentioned) and extended to Lancaster Townstead in two or three years. This tavern was one of the headquarters for the Indian traders. Harris was Captain of a company of Rangers in the year 1748. In 1749 he sold his farm and tavern to Lazarus Lowrey, another Indian trader, who resided on Senator J. D. Cameron's farm in Donegal. In the same year Mr. Lowrey rented the tavern to Captain Barnabas Hughes, who purchased the tavern and farm in 1750. In the following year he laid out a town and named it after his *wife*, Elizabeth. Mr. Hughes was Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the French and Indian wars. He was the first person to bring the news to Carl-

isle of the disaster to Braddock's army. He was also at the battle of Loyal Nonnon in 1758. He moved to Baltimore in the year 1765, and became largely engaged in the iron business. His sons, Colonel Daniel, Colonel John and Colonel Samuel, were all prominent officers in the Revolutionary war. They all became extensive iron masters in Western Maryland and in Harford and Cecil counties. The sons sold the tavern and farm and ground rents in Elizabethtown to Captain Alexander Boggs.

At a point where the road from Hummelstown to Harris' tavern crosses Conewago creek, Captain Harris purchased a

#### **Grist and Saw Mill**

from Captain Samuel Smith in the year 1750. The latter moved to the Juniata Valley and became one of the Judges of Cumberland county. The ditch which carried the water to this mill is all that remains to mark the spot where it stood.

The Harris family moved to Deer Creek, Baltimore county, Maryland, in the year 1766. The sons were prominent officers in the Revolutionary War.

The first mill on Conewago Creek was called

#### **Nissly Mill**

as early as 1815. There was probably a grist mill there long before that.

The Grubbs built a forge where the Pennsylvania railroad crosses the creek, about the year 1800, and in the year 1820 they built

#### **Mount Vernon Furnace.**

Some years later they built a grist and saw mill.

Patrick Allison built a grist and saw mill below where Colebrook Furnace is as early as 1740.

I **have** only noticed the earlier mills, in a small portion of the county.

There has been a wonderful depreciation in the value of grist and merchant mills within the last fifty years. The water wheels in many of them stand still,

Hemp, oil, clover and carding mills are seldom to be seen.

Another industry has gone the same way. When I was a boy, and driving along the turnpike from Marietta to Lancaster, I could count twenty-three still hones. There is not one to be seen there now.