

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^Per 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 Connejojehela 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^g 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.]

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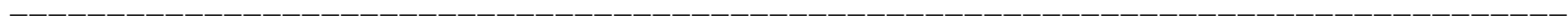
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