A dozen miles northwest of Philadelphia, the road leading thence to Valley Forge threads a miniature mountain pass. On either hand, the wooded slopes rise steeply to a height of more than two hundred feet. At the left ripples the stream on its downward course. Midway of the pass, a threatening mass of rock, overhanging the highway on the right, appears the remnant of some great portal that once spanned the road.

This is “the Gulph.” He who has learned the way may leave the train at Gulph station, and by following the uncertain paths up the eastern slope, knee-deep in dewy mountain laurel, whose pink-and-white blooms grace, in June, the sun-flecked shade, may thus arrive at the backbone of the ridge, where the curious outcropping strata present their sharp edges like the petrified fins of some prodigious monsters of the past. From below, rise in a subdued hum the sounds from creek, road and railroad. In front, to right and to left extends an amphitheatre of trees, breaking away, at the north and the south, into the fine meadows that skirt the base of the hills.

This range of hills—a small-scale model of almost any mountain range in Pennsylvania—once formed, generally speaking, the boundary between the Manor of Mount Joy, on the north, and the Welsh Tract, or Barony, on the south. It is not necessary to explain here those extinct institutions, the Manor and the Barony; suffice it to say that, as they steadily faded from the map, the township of Lower Merion as steadily extended itself up to the hills from the southward, while the township of Upper Merion developed on the
opposite side of the range. The ancient and tortuous boundary between Manor and Barony thus became the dividing line between the two townships, and so remained until 1804.

In the broad meadow where Gulph creek quietly meanders, conserving its strength for its dash through the dark defile of the Gulph, there was laid out, in 1684, to Hugh Roberts of Merion, noted preacher among Friends, a tract of 200 acres in right of a larger purchase made by him from John ap John and Thomas Wynne. On the day following the date of the warrant, Roberts conveyed 100 acres of this tract to Edward Griffith, of Merion. The land was then described as being on the west side of Schuylkill, adjoining land of John Eckley and Company. Four years later (1688), Roberts sold the other half of the 200 acres to Robert Williams, "of Philadelphia County," and on the same day deeded a separate tract, at what is now Prospect Hill, to Thomas Griffith, brother to Edward Griffith aforesaid.

It is probable that an agreement existed among these several parties, and that Hugh Roberts was acting as agent for all in the purchase of land. Soon after making his purchase, Robert Williams died intestate and without issue, whereupon his sister Katherine, who had married, 8th month, 18th, 1689, Edward Griffith, fell heir to her brother's real estate. And in 1693, Thomas Griffith died, also intestate and without issue, so that his brother Edward inherited his tract at Prospect Hill. Edward Griffith thus became seized, in his own and in his wife's right, of 300 acres of land—that is, 200 at the Gulph, and 100 at Prospect Hill—together with the usual allowances and "overplus," all of which is duly set forth in the patent issued to him, in 1703, for 334 acres.

Both Edward Griffith and his wife had come to Pennsylvania as servants to Hugh Roberts. They had, in-
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deed, been married at his house. But the house of Hugh Roberts was then the meeting-place of the Friends of Merion, and, making all allowances for the fact that the term servant covered skilled workers of every class, it is doubtful if the service in these cases was more than nominal. It seems much more likely that the indentures were entered into for the purpose of obtaining the "head-land" which a master was allowed for each servant brought into the Province. Such practice was by no means uncommon. The servant, too, was entitled to receive, when free, fifty acres of land at a very low rental. In 1702, we find Edward Griffith, Katherine Griffith, "formerly Williams," and thirteen other servants "all Coming into this Province in 1683 or soon after," conveying all their rights to their neighbor, John Roberts of Merion, "said Rights being 750 acres."

But the desire to read our title clear has carried us a little beyond our story. It was on the Robert Williams tract, then, that Edward Griffith built, perhaps as early as 1690, the grist-mill which, for a generation, was called by his name. No date-stone guides us to the exact year, for this mill, as well as the one which succeeded it, half a century later, has crumbled to ruin. But almost as reliable as a date-stone is the record of the opening of roads. The earliest roads leading from Griffith’s mill through Lower Merion were rough trails which the "back inhabitants" (as the dwellers in Lower Merion called their less fortunately situated neighbors to the northward) had gradually beaten through the woods and up the steep slopes. In June, 1712, a petition was laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying a road from Lewis Walker’s line to Edward Griffith’s mill, and from thence by John Robert’s mill to the road that leads from Jonathan Jones’s to Merion meeting-house. The return of this road, a year later, brought out remonstrances against
the threatened closing up of other routes, each of which seems to have had its ardent supporters. A petition of June, 1714, prays that a road "laid out above 20 years" from Edward Griffith's mill to John Roberts's mill be not set aside; and the curious draft exhibited shows that there were then three roads leading out of the Gulph. A "Petition of some of the Inhabitants of Upper Merion and other adjacent Settlers," presented in June, 1719, shows

"That there have been a Road near Thirty years past from or near the place that Edward Griffiths Mill is Built to John Roberts Mill & from thence to Philadelphia But some to suit their Conveniency & Promote their private Interest have moved ye Sd Road and Caused many Turnings therein To the great detriment of some of your Petitioners and made the same Incomodious. Therefore your Petitiors Humbly Requests that you would be pleased to Ratify and Confirm the old Road from Edward Griffith's Mill to John Roberts Mill and from thence to the great Road that Comes by Jonathan Jones to Philadelphia."

This petition is headed by the miller, Edward Griffith, himself, and must have been very nearly the last public act he performed in life, for in the following month, his estate was administered upon. Of the eight children surviving him, Thomas, only son, lived to middle age, but appears to have remained a bachelor, while five daughters were married: Ellin to Robert Evans, Elizabeth to Thomas Evans, and Margaret to Evan Evans, all of Gwynedd; Catherine to Robert Jones, of Merion; and Sarah to Joseph Williams, of Whitemarsh.

The shortest route from Griffith's mill towards Philadelphia was by way of the present Gulph road, which followed the division lines between the plantations, from the mill to Conestoga road (now Old Lancaster road). Although apparently ordered in 1713, Gulph road was not finally opened until 1726! Only the well-known patience of good citizens with inefficient gov-
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erment, together with the aversion of Friends to litigation, could account for such a delay having been tolerated. A petition of 1723/4, complaining that the road laid out from Widow Griffith’s mill had not been opened, brought out the fact that the overseers had been stopped by the road having been laid out through improved land. The Court appointed a jury to review, and assess damages, but summer passed, and nothing was done.

At the session of Court held in the following December, a new petition was presented, as follows:—

“The Petition of the Subscribers in behalf of themselves and other Inhabitants of the County of Philada. Humbly Sheweth That a Publick road having been by Authority Laid out & Confirmed from the Widow Griffiths Mill Extending from thence upon Division Lines between Several tracts of Lands as will appear more at Large in the Records and being very Commodious for all the adjacent parts Receiving Considerable Dammage for want thereof as also the Widdow Griffith having a Merchant Mill and having no Road to carry the Country produce Receiveth Great Dammage having their Carts broken for Want of this Road being opened Your Petitioners considering the publick good and are thereby induced humbly to Request of this Honourable Court that the same road may be opened in hopes & expectation whereof your petitioners as in Duty bound Shall pray &c.”

Fifteen persons, including Thomas Griffith, son of Edward, signed this document, which is endorsed, “Ordered that the Overseers of the Highways Open the Road as it was formerly Laid out.”

In March, 1724/5, the long-suffering citizens of Upper Merion, headed by Katherine (widow) Griffith and Thomas Griffith, were again to the fore, with a petition showing

“That a Publick road having been by Authority Laid out & Confirmed from Skulkills upper forld to Edward Griffith’s Mill and running on the Division Lines of Several tracts of Lands so Leading along into the Great Road by Benjamin Humphreys very Comodious for all the adjacent parts Some factious persons not Regarding the Publick good and Likewise have Disobayed your orders Your petitioners are thereby induced humbly to request of this Honourable Court that the Same road may be Layd open and the aforesaid indirect practices may be discountenanced and put a stop to that others of the Same Kidney may be Discouraged and Deterred;” etc.
The chief obstructor to the opening of this road seems to have been Benjamin Humphreys, through whose improved field it had been laid out. The Court, having developed this fact, ordered that the damages be paid him in advance, whereupon, it is presumed, obstruction ceased, for in June, 1726, the way was at last reported open from Griffith's mill to Conestoga road. The junction of these two roads, it may be noted, was at the present Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, just west of Haverford station.

Perhaps the management of both mill and farm was deemed too heavy a task by the widow Griffith. At any rate, having first bought out (1724/5) the rights of her daughters Margaret, Elizabeth and Ellin Evans, all three then residing in Gwynedd, she sold to Joseph Jones, in 1728, a tract of 200 acres. In this conveyance, she was joined, in addition to her son Thomas, by her sons-in-law Robert Jones and Thomas Evans, who represented, respectively, the estate of her minor daughter Sarah, and that of the minor children of deceased daughter Ellin.

Joseph Jones's purchase included not only the 100 acres bought by Edward Griffith in 1684, but also a contiguous tract of equal extent, bought by him from John Hugh in 1699, and not included in his patent of 1703.

The subsequent, and rather obscure, history of this 200 acres need not concern us, as it ceases henceforth to have any connection with the Gulph Mill. It appears, however, to have been bought, about 1738, by Joseph Williams—of whom we shall shortly speak—and it went down in the general wreck of his estate, in 1756.

Although “the gulph” is mentioned in the will of Daniel Medlicott in 1688, the writer has not found the name associated with either road or mill until 1735. The return of a road (the present Roberts road) made in the latter year, describes it as “Beginning where
John Roberts's Mill road branches out of the Gulph Road.' And in the same year,

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Lower Merion and others adjacent

Humbly Sheweth that whereas the Road Leading from the Gulph Mill to Philadelphia hath been Laid out along ye line Between Joseph Jones Land in Lower Merion and Ellis Roberts: But it hath not been cleared on ye sd. Line because there is a hill in one place and that is so steep and Likewise a Considerable Length so yt. it is impossible to make it Passable Either for Carts or Wagons that are Loaden and for this Reason ye Road was at first Cut open Round the point of the hill which made it a very passable Road for all sorts of Publick Trade both from ye Gulph Mill and also from Samuel Nuts Iron Works together with several Hundreds of people yt Live up ye River Skulkill which have traveled yt Road these several years past: but now ye sd Joseph Jones Designs to Straiten that bent in ye Road and turn it to ye Line which will be as Great a Detriment to us and ye Inhabitants aforsd as if there was no Road at all," etc.

It is interesting to note that the road still goes "Round the point of the hill."

After having been, for half a century, or more, the source of livelihood for the Griffith family, the Gulph Mill passed out of the family name. Katherine Griffith must have been between 75 and 80 years old, when, on December 4, 1746, she, as "Relix of Edward Griffith, deceased," joined by "Thomas Griffith, her son," conveyed to her son-in-law Joseph Williams, one hundred acres in Lower Merion, "commonly known by the name of the Gulph Mill." The passing of title to Katherine Griffith from her brother Robert Williams is set forth in the deed, which also cites releases made to her by two nephews. These were Robert Jones, of Merion, cordwainer, son and heir of Eleanor Williams; and Robert Williams, son and heir of Margaret Williams; said Eleanor and Margaret being sisters to Katherine Griffith.

Katherine Griffith died in 1750.

Following his purchase, Joseph Williams proceeded to build up quite a milling business at the Gulph. He must have enlarged, or rebuilt, the grist-mill, for that
building, until it burned down, about a generation ago, bore the date 1747. He operated, besides, a saw-mill and a fulling-mill. His family, as recorded by Radnor Monthly Meeting, consisted of nine children, born during the period 1730-1744. At his death in 1755, however, Joseph Williams was considerably in debt. His administrators, namely, his widow Sarah, and his sons Abraham and Isaac, appealed to the Orphans' Court for permission to sell the real estate, but while proceedings were still pending, judgments against the estate were executed, and in September, 1756, the house, grist- and saw-mills, and 100 acres, were conveyed by sheriff's deed poll to Robert Jones, of Lower Merion, yeoman.

Lest dire confusion arise, it should here be explained that this Robert Jones was not related (in any way known to the writer) to either the Robert Jones who was son-in-law to Edward Griffith or the Robert Jones who was nephew to Katherine Griffith—both of whom have already been referred to. He was, however, a son of Robert Jones, Esq., of Lower Merion, and was therefore a grandson of John ap Thomas. Indeed, the confusion of persons of this name must have been very great, for the Robert Jones who purchased the Gulph Mill—and with whom we shall now concern ourselves—usually signed his name, "Robert Jones, Gulph"—and it is so recorded in many places.

This Robert Jones, then, was of the family long settled on the heights of Lower Merion, where their rolling estate, comprising 1200 acres, once extended for a mile along the right bank of the Schuylkill. In 1734, he married Margaret Knowles, of Oxford township. On the death of his father, in 1746, he inherited the home plantation of more than 300 acres. He was made a trustee of Merion Meeting, 1747, and was one of the original contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, at its founding, in 1755. In 1747, he bought the tract
of 81 acres, lying along the township line (now City avenue) in Lower Merion, on which afterwards flourished the "Black Horse" tavern. As he did not dispose of this property until 1754, and as the tavern was doing business several years before that date, it is probable that he built it. (See *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 52, p. 205.)

Robert Jones probably operated the Gulph Mill for a decade or more. In 1759, when he sold some of his land lying in Mill Creek valley, in Lower Merion, he signed the deed, "Robt. Jones, Gulph Mill." Disposing of more of it, in the following year, he called himself "Miller." Again in 1760, an "ad" in the "Lost and Found" column of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," desires the owner to apply to "Robert Jones, near the gulf mill." He was still "miller" when, in 1766, he conveyed about ten acres of the Gulph Mill tract to his son Nathan, a millwright.

But in 1769, he was "yeoman," when, on April 2, he signed an agreement to sell to Charles Jolly, of Whiptain, Esquire, his grist-mill "commonly called the Gulph Mill," together with his dwelling-house and about 50 acres of land. Ill health must have prompted this sale. The agreement contained a covenant that he would execute a deed for the premises, when certain payments had been made, but this contract he had to direct his executors to fulfil. He died in March, 1770, in his 61st year, and was buried within two weeks after signing his will.

By a deed executed in the following August by Margaret Jones, widow and executrix of Robert Jones, and by Nathan Jones, his son, title to the Gulph Mill became fully vested in Charles Jolly. The latter had been commissioned a justice of the peace for Philadelphia county in 1767, and again in 1770, a few months before receiving his deed for the mill property. He had married, in 1752, Catharine, daughter of Thomas May-
bury, an iron-master, of whom more will be said presently. Of their ten children, the eldest son, Maybury Jolly, afterwards distinguished himself in the Revolution (which his father was not to see), rising to the rank of Captain in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, and to that of Major in the Third Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, which latter comprised the troops from the townships of Lower Merion, Upper Merion, Blockley and Kingsessing.

Of a much less popular type, however, appears to have been the father’s service to the community, as revealed in the light of the minutes of the Provincial Council, for 1772. On March 11 of that year, the Assembly, so it appears on record, presented to Governor Penn an address, setting forth that, after having received "repeated complaints against Charles Jolly, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia," and having investigated the same, they had become fully convinced of his turpitude in

"Issuing Original Process, and thereupon, and Execution without finding any Debt due, or passing judgement in a case where he had no Jurisdiction, in granting Warrants and proceeding to Judgements and executions against one person for the Debt of another, in entering judgment against the Party without hearing him, or giving him an Opportunity of being heard, and in Marrying Persons without any Publication of the Bans of Matrimony, contrary to Law . . . we intreat the Governor to remove the said Charles Jolly."

And on the following day the Assembly received this reply:

"Gentlemen: I shall take such notice of your address Requesting the removal of Charles Jolly from his offices of Judge of the Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace, as I hope will prove satisfactory to the House. March 12th, 1772. RICHARD PENN."

Whatever summary action may have been taken in this case, Jolly did not long survive it. He died in 1774, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow, Catharine. But events of far greater moment, embracing the Gulph Mill in their scope, now eclipse,
for the time being, the settlement of the Jolly estate. For in four short months more, the Revolution is upon us. Though doubtless the Gulph Mill goes on grinding its peaceful grists, a warlike and deadly grist is projected for the neighborhood. On March 6, 1776, the Council of Safety resolves

"That Major Meredith, Capt. Wilcocks, Capt. Peters, & Mr. Peter De Haven, be appointed to superintend and conduct the provincial Manufactory of Gun Locks in this city, and they are empower'd to contract for a convenient situation, and to erect all works necessary for carrying on the said Manufactory in the most beneficial Manner to the Public."

And on April 2, it is further

"Resolved, That Maj'r Meredith, Capt. Peters, Mr. Jno. Wilcocks & Mr. De Haven, be impowered to contract with ——— Tomlinson for making Publick the Art of boring and Grinding Gun Barrels, and instructing such persons as they shall require to be taught that Art, and to give him a premium of fifty pounds for communicating the same."

In June, John Nicholson's plan for carrying on the gun factory is broached. A place must be found, convenient for erecting a mill for boring and grinding barrels, together with shops for forging barrels; forging and filing locks; tempering and case-hardening; making gun-stocks; casting and finishing brass mountings; forging, grinding and polishing bayonets and steel ramrods; making swivels, trickers, pins and springs for ramrods; and finally "putting the guns together"; the whole to be under the direction of Mr. Tomlinson. About a week later, we have "The proposals of Joshua Tomlinson to the Honourable Committee of Safety for carrying on the business of making gun-barrels," which he agrees to deliver to the Committee at twenty shillings each.

Evidently the contract is signed, for on June 15, an order is drawn on "John Nixon, Esq'r, and others, the Committee of Accounts," in favor of Joshua Tomlinson for £100, as an advance for carrying on the business. And on June 26, readers of the "Pennsyl-
vania Gazette" learn that there are "wanted immediately"

"Two or three good Hands, that understand welding Gun-barrels; or good Smiths, inclined to be instructed in the said Business: Any such Persons may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to JOSHUA TOMLINSON, at the Gulph Mill, near Lancaster Road, 14 Miles from Philadelphia. For particulars, apply to JOHN NICHOLSON, Gunsmith, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. N.B. An Apprentice, not under 14 Years of Age, is wanted to learn the welding, boring and grinding of Gun-barrels. Apply as above."

It is evident that something untoward prevented the fulfilment of Tomlinson's part of the contract. On July 15, to be sure, another order, this time for £200, was drawn in his favor, but ten months later he was dead, and must have been incapacitated for some time previous to his death, possibly through some accident. For no further mention of him is found in the minutes of the Council. On February 18, 1777, "hands who understand any of the branches of the gunsmith business" are requested to apply to Peter De Haven, "at the public manufactory at French Creek." The Gulph Mill site for a gunshop has been definitely abandoned, and only the tombstone of Joshua Tomlinson, at the Swedes' churchyard in Upper Merion, suggests the page of history that has dropped from the book.

But whatever consideration may have controlled the decision, the wisdom of establishing munition plants farther back in the country soon became apparent. On July 23, 1777, Howe set sail from New York, and almost exactly a month later his army landed at the head of the Chesapeake. On September 11, Brandywine was fought; on the 16th, the armies faced each other again at Warren Tavern; on the 20th came the night surprise at Paoli. For two weeks, or until the British entered Philadelphia on the 26th, Howe and Washington maneuvered to overreach one another, and detachments of both armies tramped back and forth over the roads in and around the Gulph. Germantown followed
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on October 4. On December 11, a coincidence, if nothing more, brought the rival forces face to face on the hills overlooking the Gulph Mill, when a strong party under Cornwallis, out ostensibly to forage, met Washington’s advance guard as it crossed at Matson’s ford on its way from camp at Whitemarsh. In the volume of “Sketches” for 1905, published by the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Mr. Samuel Gordon Smyth describes at length, under the title “The Gulph Hills in the Annals of the Revolution,” the stirring encounter between Cornwallis and the militia of General Potter, which fruitlessly opposed his advance through Lower Merion township.

Despite this chance interruption, however, Washington passed the Schuylkill on the 12th. Lieutenant James McMichael leaves us, in his invaluable Diary, this entry recording the march and its end:

December 12, 1777.—“At 6 P. M. we marched to the bridge, which we crossed in Indian file, and at 3 A.M. encamped near the Gulph, where we remained without tents or blankets in the midst of a severe snow storm.”

December 19.—“At 10 A.M. we marched from the Gulph and took post near the Valley Forge, where our ground was laid out for cantonments.”

Of this encampment near the Gulph, a full account has been given by Mr. William S. Baker, in his paper “The Camp by the Old Gulph Mill.” (See The Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. 17, p. 414.)

From December 19, 1777, to June 19, 1778, Washington remained encamped at Valley Forge. During all of this period, the region of the Gulph, situated as it was, between the lines, must have been the scene of many minor encounters. Chief of these, of course, was the unsuccessful attempt made by the British, May 19, 1778, to capture Lafayette, who, however, made his escape via Matson’s ford to the Gulph, and thence to Valley Forge.

But to return now to the settlement of the estate of
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Charles Jolly, former owner of the Gulph Mill. In October, 1779, on petition to the Orphans' Court, by Mayburry Jolly, eldest son and heir, an inquest is awarded, the return of which shows that the mill, with the 50 acres of land, is actually valued at £51,200, and the widow's dower, at £1024 annually! A neat little income, indeed, for that day—but let us hasten to add, that these amounts, based as they are on Continental currency, represent only a paper value. No further proceedings are had until the spring of 1781, when the petition of John Lang, a son-in-law to Charles Jolly, sets forth that Mayburry Jolly has possessed himself of the premises, to the detriment of the other children, of whom, it now appears, there are 13; there having been three by a former wife. A new inquest, awarded on petitioner's complaint that depreciation of the currency has made the valuation inadequate, now values the property at £1529, the basis this time being specie, instead of paper.

At this figure, the mill and lands are awarded, in January, 1783 to Mayburry Jolly. In February, an advertisement, appearing in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," advises creditors to produce their demands "at the house of Mrs. Catharine Jolly, near the Gulf Mill."

It was not until November 3, 1784, that Catharine Jolly and her son Mayburry, at that time both living in Philadelphia, made sale of the house, lands and grist mill, "commonly called the Gulph Mill." The purchaser was none other than Catharine's own brother, Thomas Mayburry, member of a family which had, for forty years, engaged in iron manufacture in the Perkiomen valley, in what is now Montgomery county. The elder Thomas Mayburry, father to Thomas and Catharine just mentioned, had been one of the earliest settlers in Marlborough township, and had purchased, as early as 1742, a tract of more than 1200 acres, lying in the townships of Marlborough and
Frederick. On this land, he had built a forge, for the manufacture of bar iron, which had received the name of Green Lane Forge. At his death, in 1747, the forge and land, together with 1000 acres more in Upper Salford township and in the adjoining portions of Bucks county, had descended to his heirs.

Of the four children who survived Thomas Mayburry, Sr., Catharine, as already related, married Charles Jolly, Esq. Thomas, her brother, married, in 1766, at Philadelphia meeting-house, Rebecca Warder, daughter of Jeremiah Warder, of Philadelphia. This couple afterwards went to live in Pottstown, at that time a small settlement in Douglas township. Here, in 1786, they were visited by Mrs. Ann Warder, who gives, in her Diary (see *The Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. 17, p. 454), this account of her arrival:

7/8/1786.—"At length we arrived safe at our looked for haven, Pottstown, after driving through a river as broad but not so deep as the Thames. Our eldest sister lives here, who we have not yet seen. When the chaise drove up brother Thomas Mayberry was sitting at the back door pulling on his boots to go out, and little imagining who we were, called he was coming."

On the day following his purchase of the Gulph Mill property, Thomas Mayburry, joined by his wife Rebecca, conveyed the whole to Jehu Jones, of Lower Merion, miller.

Jehu Jones was the fourth of the seven sons of Robert Jones, of Lower Merion—the former owner of the property. As Jehu, in his deed of purchase, was called "miller," he had probably followed that trade under his father, during the latter's ownership, and had, perhaps, continued it under the ownership of Charles Jolly. He had married, about 1770, Catharina, widow of Peter Rambo, for which "outgoing" he, as a Friend, had been disciplined by Radnor Monthly Meeting, in which he held a birthright membership.

Subsequent proceedings make it plain that Jehu
Jones had purchased the Gulph Mill property in partnership with his younger brother John, who owned the adjoining saw-mill property; and that the brothers had intended to own, if not, indeed, to operate, the two mills in common. But once again, Death intervened to prevent the fulfilment of a contract. Jehu Jones died in September, 1785. In his will (proved within less than a year of the date of his purchase of the Gulph Mill), he referred to the intended partnership, and directed his executors to reimburse his brother John. Accordingly, in the following March, John Jones, for a consideration of £200, released to the estate all title to the grist-mill, while at the same time Catharine Jones, the widow and executrix, released all claim to the saw-mill. So the title remained until, in 1795, the Gulph Mill was purchased by Benjamin Brooke, of Lower Merion.

Here we have followed, for a century, the turning of the Gulph Mill wheel, and with it, the varying fortunes of its several owners. Another century has passed, as well as much of a third, and the Gulph Mill is now no more. Burned down, years ago, it was never rebuilt, and its dust has mingled with that of its predecessor in the shining sands of Gulph creek. The center of industry has shifted to the north side of the Gulph. Even the geography has changed; the county is no longer Philadelphia, but Montgomery; the township is no longer Lower Merion, but Upper Merion. So have industries, not less than empires, their birth, rise and maturity—their decline and fall; and so are the landmarks of one generation the mere fading memories of another.