



# Appendix B

## Historic Resources Inventory

### UPDATE TO THE 2010 ABPP SURVEY

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#### Background

A number of municipalities in the Battlefield had completed inventories for Battle-related historic resources prior to the completion of the *2010 Battle of Brandywine: Historic Resource Survey and Animated Map (2010 ABPP Survey)*. Some of these studies resulted in digitized mapping that was more accurate than paper Battlefield resource maps from the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1999, some of this digitized mapping was used as a foundation for creating municipal-wide historic atlases for Pennsbury and Thornbury Townships in Chester County. As part of the *2010 ABPP Survey*, a digitally-based historic resource atlas was created for the entire Battlefield.<sup>1</sup> At this time, a municipal-wide historic resource atlas was also created for eight additional Battlefield municipalities. These documents were prepared through the coordinated efforts of the Chester County Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) and representatives of each municipality's respective Historic Commissions or Committees (HC).

During 2011 and 2012, the above noted historic resources atlases were reviewed once again by the HCs in coordination with the County HPO. As a result, it was determined that some previously mapped resources should be removed because they did not sufficiently relate to the Battle or because they had other discrepancies. Conversely, other recently uncovered Battle-related resources were added. (In this appendix, the resources added in 2011 and 2012 are denoted with "HC.") Furthermore, in 2012, the HPO coordinated with GIS staff from the Planning Commission to more accurately map the Battlefield resources based on current tax assessment maps for Chester and Delaware Counties. This effort was needed in order to generate the mapping used in the main body of this plan.

The results of the work done during 2011 and 2012 through a multi-municipal and bi-county effort are presented in this appendix. It provides an improved update of the information presented in the *2011 ABPP Survey*. Specific improvements include the addition of more accurate current street addresses for historic resource sites, and a digital GIS layer which more accurately locates these sites. Of course, mapping centuries-old properties and ruins can never be done with complete accuracy without time consuming field verification, which was beyond

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<sup>1</sup> Chester County Department of Computing and Information Services, *Battle of Brandywine 2009-2010 ABPP Study Area Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010).

the scope of this project. Thus the material presented in this appendix should be regarded as a “best effort” given the limitations of the scope of this plan. Municipalities or other entities that wish to map resources should field check them and not rely exclusively on this appendix.

Resources listed in this appendix are associated with the Battle events that occurred from September 10, 1777 through September 15, 1777 and more broadly with the Revolutionary War which took place from 1775 through 1782. In historic resource planning terminology, this time period is known as the *Period of Significance*.<sup>2</sup> Troops established encampments in the Battlefield on September 10, 1777. The Battle took place on September 11, 1777, after which Washington’s army retreated to the City of Chester. However, the British army remained encamped on the Battlefield between Dilworthtown and Chadds Ford until September 15, 1777, after which they marched to the village of Turk’s Head now known as West Chester Borough.

## Methodology

The updated information presented in this appendix was compiled in 2012 by members of the HCs for all of the Battlefield municipalities, except New Garden Township, which covers only a small part of the Battlefield. The HC participants were provided guidance by the Chester County HPO. Representatives from the HCs were provided with survey forms to be used in gathering information from primary and secondary historic sources. In March of 2012, a meeting was held with the HCs in which guidelines were provided on how to review the historic resources based on the Statement of Significance presented in *Chapter 3*. Each completed municipal survey was then reviewed by the HPO.

The methodology used in this appendix to determine the historic significance of a resource was based upon two National Park Service (NPS) bulletins: *How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation*, National Register and *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*.<sup>3</sup> According to these guidelines, a resource is evaluated based upon its ability to represent a significant part of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture of an area, and it must have characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. To do this, a resource must be judged within its historic context. Historic contexts are patterns, themes or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property or site is understood and its meaning made clear. The key elements are the theme(s), geographical limits, and chronological period.

Battlefield resources were evaluated according to their *Historic Themes*. These themes provide a contextual framework within which the significance of the individual sites may be examined and compared. The themes are valuable tools for evaluating significance of the Battlefield’s historic resources. The evaluation of themes was based on guidelines presented in the *Report to*

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<sup>2</sup> *Researching a Historic Property*, National Register Bulletin 39, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1998).

<sup>3</sup> *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997) and *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America’s Historic Battlefields*, National Register Bulletin 40. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000).

*Congress on the Historic Preservation of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States.*<sup>4</sup> Battlefield resources were also evaluated for their *integrity* based on NPS guidelines presented in *Conserving the Setting of George Washington's Birthplace.*<sup>5</sup>

The Brandywine Battlefield extends through parts of 15 municipalities and two counties. However, at the time of the Battle both counties were part Chester County. Some of the current municipalities did not exist during the Battle, and the boundaries of some of the existing municipalities were quite different in some locations. For the sake of clarity, all of the locations of resources presented in this appendix refer to current boundaries.

## References Used and Cited in this Inventory

The inventory presented within this appendix was derived from a number of existing resources which were compiled, cross checked, and reviewed for accuracy based on current aerial and tax parcel mapping, and in some cases field viewed. The seven Battlefield resource studies which provided the bulk of the base information used in this appendix were: 1961 *National Landmark Designation for the Brandywine Battlefield (1961 Landmark Designation)*; 1966 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination (1966 Nomination)*; 1977 *National Landmark Boundary Certification (1977 Boundary Certification)*; 1989 *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study (1989 Management Study)*; 1992 *Brandywine Battlefield: The National Historic Landmark Revisited (1992 Landmark Revisited)*; 2010 *Battle of Brandywine: Historic Resource Survey and Animated Map (2010 ABPP Survey)*; and 2011-2012 *Battle of Brandywine Historic Resource Survey Forms (2011-2012 Survey Forms)*.<sup>6</sup> In addition to these studies, all readily available National Register nominations for the Battlefield municipalities were reviewed to identify previously surveyed 18<sup>th</sup> century resources. Municipal historic resource surveys were reviewed, as well as all readily available Determinations of Eligibility Studies.

## The Classification of Resources Listed in this Inventory

All of the sites listed in this inventory are presented in *Map 3.6*, and are labeled on this map based on the four-digit code such as 65.14 or 51.24. All of these resources are listed in numerical order in *Figure 3.6*. The first two digits of this code refer to the “municipal code” used by Chester and Delaware Counties when assigning tax parcels. Thus, all tax parcels in Birmingham

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<sup>4</sup> US Senate and House of Representatives, *Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000), 36-37.

<sup>5</sup> National Park Service, *Conserving the Setting of George Washington's Birthplace*. (Philadelphia: NPS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office Division of Park and Resource Planning for George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Westmoreland County, Virginia, 1987).

<sup>6</sup> Brandywine Battlefield Park National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form 10-300. (Designation Date, January 20, 1961. Form Prepared December 1974); National Historic Landmarks Program Web Page, (accessed August 2012).; Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study* (Media, PA: August 1989); Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield: The National Historic Landmark Revisited* (Media, PA: 1992).; and Chester County Planning Commission, 2011-2012 *Battle of Brandywine Historic Resource Survey Forms*, (West Chester, PA: Unpublished 2012).

Township begin with the number 65, while those in East Bradford Township begin with 51. The municipal codes for all the Battlefield municipalities are:

Chester County		Delaware County
Birmingham Twp. - 65	Pocopson Twp. - 63	Chadds Ford Twp. - 04
East Bradford Twp. - 51	Pennsbury Twp. - 64	Concord Twp. - 13
East Marlborough Twp. - 61	Thornbury Twp. - 66	Thornbury Twp. - 44
Kennett Twp. - 62	West Bradford Twp. - 50	
Kennett Square Boro. - 03	New Garden Twp. - 49	
Newlin Twp. - 49	Westtown Twp. -67	

Each resource within the Battlefield is listed on the following pages by its mapping label, along with its tax parcel number, its street address, and its historic name which is presented in italics. Many of the resources do not have a historic name. Each resource may also be designated as falling into one of more of the following categories:

- **BL/Battlefield Landmark** - These are sites that are contributing elements located within the 1977 mapped boundary of Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark.
- **NR/National Register** - These sites are on, or are eligible for, listing the National Register of Historic Places.
- **LS/Locally Significant** - These are locally significant historic resources which are associated with events or people that contributed to local history and still maintain their integrity.
- **CC/Chester County** - These are sites identified as being potentially significant by the Chester County HPO.
- **PI/Potential Interpretation** - These are sites that are well suited for historic interpretation as discussed in *Chapter 5*.
- **BG/Buildings, General** - These are buildings and general structures that stand alone and are not located within a Historic District or Complex.
- **BS/Battlefield Site** - These are unique sites that are of potential historical significance, but which do not fit into conventional resource categories.
- **HC/Historic Committee** - These are resources which were identified by municipal a historic commission or committee during 2011 and 2012.
- **HD/Historic District Structure** - These are structures located within a Historic District.
- **CX/Complex Structures** - These are structures located within a Complex as described in *Chapter 3*.

## **BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>7</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in all seven Battlefield resource studies. Four properties were identified in the 1961 *Landmark Designation*: Brinton's Mill, Daniel Davis House, Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse, and the Dilworthtown Historic District. A total of 26 properties were added in the 1977 *Boundary Certification*. The following section is based primarily on the *Birmingham Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### **Birmingham Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district, or complex:

- 65.02: Parcel 65-3-13 at 1215 Creek Road, Townsend Jones Farm (BL, LS, BG, BS)** - Assessment data indicates the house was built in 1712 but there is no evidence of this other than the owner's claim. This property was previously part of the Townsend/Jones farm (65.08). Architectural evidence suggests a construction date of 1820 although its simple stone core, cooking fireplace, and evidence of a winder stairway indicate the core is older.
- 65.05: Parcel 65-3-7.1 at 1075 Creek Road, circa 1772, (LS, BG)** - This house was built by Joseph Painter. Tax lists show him to be a fuller and cloth dresser who owned a fulling mill in 1798. This former farm and mill retains the house, barn, corn crib, and mill.
- 65.08: Parcel 65-3-14 at 1140 W. Street Road (BL, LS, BG)** - This green serpentine colonial house and springhouse was listed as 770 Brintons Bridge Road in previous surveys. In 1731, the farm was sold to William Jones who took out a tavern license where previous owner James Townsend operated an inn. In 1746, James Townsend's widow sold the full 220 acre plantation to William Jones who left the property to his son Thomas.
- 65.12: Parcel 65-4-96 at 630 Brintons Bridge Road, Edward Brinton 1726 House (BL, LS, BG)** - This is a barn, springhouse and residence. The core of the stone house was built circa 1726 by Edward Brinton, grandson to William Brinton. The property was the birthplace of William Darlington. Brinton genealogy claims that when British officers came to Edward's house, he offered them wine. One officer then noted that that harsh treatment of the colonists by the British government was partially responsible for the war.
- 65.14: Parcel 65-3-21 at 1195 W. Street Road, circa 1757-1776, (LS, BG)** - The structure appears to be a tenant house for the Joseph Painter house.

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<sup>7</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *Birmingham Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010), and the following National Register nominations (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse & School*, 1971; *Birmingham Historic District amendment to the Dilworthtown Historic District*, 1978; *Brinton-King Farmstead*, 2002; *Brinton's Mill*, 1971; *Daniel Davis House & Barn*, 1973; *Dilworthtown Historic District*, 1973; *Edward Brinton House*, 1973; and *George Brinton House*, 1990.

- 65.15: Parcel 65-3H-51 at 1128 Dorset Drive, circa 1757, (BL, LS, BG)** - The core of this serpentine Penn Plan residence's date stone reads: "SPE 1757." It was built by Samuel Painter on land inherited from father Samuel. His previous home was built in 1749. He lived with his wife Esther Gilpin. The house is located near the path of the old farm lane which ran north towards James Painter's house in Radley Run. A cannonball was found in the roots of a tree about 115 feet from the house in 1988.
- 65.16: Parcel 65-4-304 at 531 Knolls Road, Charles Davis Farm, circa 1779 (BL, LS, BG)** - This site was owned by Caleb Dilworth in 1783. An associated shop was demolished, but a barn ruin remains. The site is located within the Knolls of Birmingham Subdivision, and the historic home has been adaptively reused as a clubhouse for the subdivision.
- 65.18: Parcel 65-5-1 at 1330 Creek Road, Brinton's Mill, circa 1720 (BL, NR, BG, PI, BS)** - In 1684, William Brinton was the first settler in Birmingham Township. He established the mill by 1719. The property retains the house, mill, granary, and springhouse. Edward Brinton enlarged the operation in the 1760s. Cited in his will to his son Amos is a water corn and saw mill. Maj. Gen. Sullivan's troops were stationed at Brinton's Ford near the mill with the responsibility to guard all the northern fords on the Brandywine.
- 65.19: Parcel 65-5-2 at 1400 Creek Road, (BL, NR)** - This site is an open flood plain that is part of the property surrounding Brinton's Mill (61.18) as described above.
- 65.26: Parcel 65-3-16 at 1180 Meetinghouse Road (BL, LS, BG)** - 1783 tax records show the owner as William Seal owning 175 acres, 2 dwelling houses, 2 out houses, and livestock.
- 65.27: Parcel 65-3H-52 at 1130 Dorset Drive (LS, BG)** - This property was the barn to resource 65.15. It was rezoned in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and adaptively reused as a residence.
- 65.28: Parcel 65-4-37.5A at 1055 Brintons Bridge Road (BL, LS, BG)** - 18<sup>th</sup> century county assessment records indicate a structure was standing on this site.
- 65.29: Parcel 65-4-100 at 1110 W. Street Road (BL, LS, BG)** - This green serpentine tenant house is attributed to the William Jones Farm, circa 1746 (resource 65.08). Although the first reference to the site is from 1819, it is assumed to date to the earlier farm.
- 65.30: Parcel 65-4-62 at 1370 Birmingham Road (LS, BG)** - The farm house is located on land willed by James Dilworth to his son James in 1769. Further research needs to determine the construction date, which is likely between 1750 and 1838. The property is adjacent to the Dilworthtown Historic District.

## **Birmingham Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**Birmingham Historic District (BL, NR)** - In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, Birmingham Road served as a lifeline of the surrounding community. Quakers settled along the road and built farms, homes, and businesses. Local roads in the early township fed Birmingham Road which in turn led to the Meetinghouse, the focus of community life. The significance of this corridor has three main themes: Quaker settlements, architecture, and military history. In 1978, the Dilworthtown Historic District was amended to become part of the Birmingham Historic District. There are three main areas in the district as noted below:

*The Birmingham Corridor Area (BL, NR)* - The residences in the corridor are noted for their serpentine stone construction. During the Battle, Howe and Cornwallis developed their strategy for the Battle in this area. They also advanced on the Americans at this location, and nearby residences were in the line of fire. Resources that contribute to this area are:

- 65.03: Parcel 65-2-2 at 903 Birmingham Road, Osborne Hill, circa 1755 (NR, HD, BS)** - This site was where Cornwallis' forces broke for tea and a strategy review after their eight-hour march. Peter Osborne inherited the land from his father and lived there at the time of the Battle. The house is made with serpentine stone and has a 20<sup>th</sup> century frame addition. There is also a serpentine barn. The original 1775 house is on the south east corner of the current residence.
- 65.06: Parcel 65-4-2 at 1121 Birmingham Road, circa 1712 (LS, HD)** - This farm/tenant house has an 18<sup>th</sup> century stone core which retains a corbelled fireplace support at its northwest corner. The tract was willed to Abraham Davis by his father John Davis.
- 65.17: Parcel 65-4-4.3 at 1175 Birmingham Road, Daniel Davis House, circa 1740 (BL, NR, HD)** - The core of this additive serpentine stone house with date stone was built by Daniel Davis on a 166-acre tract willed to him by his father. The serpentine barn was partially collapsed and rebuilt. During the Battle, the house was occupied by Mary, widow of James Davis (Daniel's son). Reportedly, Hessian mercenaries camped near the house across Birmingham Road following the Battle.
- 65.25: Parcel 65-4-10.2 at 1225 Birmingham Road, Linden Farm, circa 1732 (LS, HD)** - This site was designated as parcel 65-4-10.6 in 1989 study. The original brick house is enclosed within the larger Italianate structure. The farm complex retains houses, a barn, and other structures. William Jones married Mary Brinton, great-granddaughter of William Brinton. The inn operated at this site was called the King's Arms and Duke of Cumberland from 1749 to 1776. Samuel Jones owned the farm during the Battle. Hessians fired on a Americans stationed in an orchard north of Samuel Jones' house. 1783 tax records state that Jones was a farmer with two houses, livestock, and 90 acres.

**65.41: Parcel 65-2-2.1 at 1045 Birmingham Road (NR, HD)** - The site contains a residence, barn ruins, and later out buildings. This was the home of Widow Susannah Davis, who was mentioned in Battle reports that referred to two widows who lived close together.

*The Birmingham Friends Meeting/Lafayette Cemetery Area (BL, NR)* - This area includes the Friends Meetinghouse and School, circa 1763. An earlier log structure dates to 1718. During the Battle, the Americans used the meetinghouse as a field hospital. After the American retreat, the British used it for wounded officers. From 1795 to 1884, the meeting was one of the earliest, if not the first, library in the County. Resources that contribute to this area are:

**65.01: Parcel 65-4-6.2 at 1025 Meetinghouse Road, Battlefield Farm (BL, LS, HD)** - Attributed to the William Dean plantation, this tenant house was built in the early 1700s. Jesse Graves owned the property in 1777.

**65.11: Parcel 65-4-9.1 at 1001 Meetinghouse Road, circa 1800 (BL, LS, HD)** - Attributed to Ennion Cook, this home was on the same property as resource 65.30 until 1950. David Garrett later lived here and served as the Friends Librarian from 1846 to 1870.

**65.33: Parcel 65-4-11-E at 1237 Birmingham Road, Historic Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery (BL, NR, HD, PI)** - This 20-acre area is adjacent to the old graveyard at Birmingham Friends. It includes monuments to Maj. Gen. Lafayette and Col. Joseph McClellan who served under Brig. Gen. Wayne.

**65.34: Parcel 65-4-12-E at 1245 Birmingham Road, Birmingham Meetinghouse, circa 1763 (BL, NR, HD, PI, BS)** - This meeting was established in 1690, shortly after William Penn founded Pennsylvania. Friends worshipped in the cabin of William Brinton until the first meetinghouse, a log structure, was completed in 1722. A log school was built in 1756. A cemetery surrounded by a stone wall was built which still stands. The Battle raged around the meetinghouse. In the days before the Battle, Americans used it as a hospital. During the Battle, Americans used the cemetery wall as breastworks against the Gen. Howe's flanking action. After the Battle, the British used it as a hospital. Casualties from both sides are buried in a common grave in the cemetery.

*The Dilworthtown Historic Area (BL, NR)* - The original Dilworthtown Historic District was established in 1973 in Chadds Ford and Birmingham Townships. In 1978, the Birmingham portion of the district was amended to form a part of the Birmingham Historic District in Birmingham Township. A description of this district is discussed in the Chadds Ford Township section of this appendix.

Dilworthtown Village was situated at an important 18<sup>th</sup> century crossroads, and extends into Birmingham Township. H. Brinton's Diary in 1800 states that Dilworthtown consisted of a tavern, a pump, a frame house southeast of the tavern, a log house, wheelwright shop, smith's



shop, and other log houses. The village and its surrounding area was the scene of heavy combat during the final hours of the Battle. Resources that contribute to this area are:

- 65.09: Parcel 65-4-63 at 311 Brintons Bridge Road, (BL, LS, HD)** - An earlier foundation predates this circa 1825 to 1849 stone residence.
- 65.10: Parcel 65-4-64 at 301 Brintons Bridge Road, (BL, NR, HD)** - This complex of three attached and one detached structures includes a circa 1686 log structure. During the Battle this site was used as a residence and a forge/blacksmith/wheelwright shop.
- 65.13: Parcel 65-4-65 at 275 Brintons Bridge Road (LS, HD, PI)** - The current building was formerly a general store. It is now a restaurant that was built on the site of the frame house mentioned in H. Brinton's diary.
- 65.37: Parcel 65-4-66 at 1391 Old Wilmington Pike, "James" Dilworth House (BL, NR, HD, HC, PI)** - This red brick Flemish bond, two and one half story structure, was built in 1758 as the residence of blacksmith, James Dilworth. James' son Charles inherited the property in 1769 and obtained a tavern license. It was built in three sections with a 1758 brick core, a circa 1770 stone service wing, and a circa 1800 major brick wing. Since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it has served as a tavern known as the Dilworthtown Inn.

### **Birmingham Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Darlington Family Complex** - The prominent Darlington family's holdings were located on both sides of the Brandywine Creek. Abraham Darlington purchased 200 acres in 1723 from Rachel Fred. Darlington was a saddler and according to tradition, a physician. He was active in Birmingham Meeting. His son Abraham Jr. occupied the farm during the Battle of Brandywine and was a carpenter. Additional Darlington family properties are located in Thornbury, Pennsbury and Pocopson Townships. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

- 65.39: Parcel 65-4-36 at 1120 Wylie Road, circa 1800 (BL, LS, CX, HC)** - This site includes the Darlington residence house.
- 65.40: Parcel 65-4-38.3 at 1000 Wylie Road, circa 1746 (BL, LS, CX, HC)** - This site is the Darlington tenant house and a small barn.

**The Painter Complex** - At the time of the Battle, the Samuel Painter family owned the property which consisted of several residences and a lye house used for soap and lye making. When the Radley Run Country Club was developed, care was taken to preserve the historic resources on the property. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

- 65.07: Parcel 65-3D-70 at 1083 Country Club Road, circa 1738 (LS, CX)** - This is a green serpentine residence whose core was built in 1738 by James and Mary Collier.
- 65.31: Parcel 65-3D-74 at 1090 Country Club Road, circa 1749 (LS, CX)** - This is a small stone residence built by Samuel Painter on land purchased by George Gilpin in trust to him. He had married Esther Gilpin a few years earlier.
- 65.32: Parcel 65-3D-86 at 1111 Country Club Road, circa 1750 (BL, LS, CX)** - This was originally a springhouse later used as a lye house, which is now a partial ruin.
- 65.36: Parcel 65-3D-75 at 1100 Country Club Road, circa 1770 (LS, CX)** - This greatly enlarged structure is now a brick and columned residence. The core of the house was built by James Painter near the site of the small house built by his father Samuel.
- Roundelay Complex** - This complex is located near Brinton's Mill on the 147-acre property owned by wealthy Quaker Caleb Brinton at the time of the Battle. The complex contributes to the role Brinton's Mill played in the Battle. The Brinton property was a target for Hessian troops. The gable end of the house was hit by a cannon ball. Additional research is recommended for this area. Resources that contribute to this complex are:
- 65.21: Parcel 65-5-5.3 at 1501 Creek Road (BL, LS, CX)** - This is a stone core, banked structure with a gable roof and cooking fireplace on the ground level. An abandoned road runs to the south of the house toward the main house and alongside of the remains of a stone dam breast. It is associated with Roundelay. Additional research needed to determine if attributable to the Caleb Brinton property at the time of battle.
- 65.22: Parcel 65-5-5.7 at 1479 Creek Road, Roundelay, (BL, NR, CX)** - This 19<sup>th</sup> century historic building is not attributed to the Battle but may be the site of the Caleb Brinton House.
- 65.24: Parcel 65-5-5.6 at 1509 Creek Road (BL, LS, CX)** - This parcel was subdivided from 65-5-5.5. This stone core, two-and-a-half story structure was believed to be the Miller's House. It was demolished in 2012, but the foundations for a saw mill remain.
- The Sager's Mill Historic Complex, circa 1780** - This early cotton, grist, and saw mill was demolished. Remains of the mill race are still visible. Resources that contribute to this area are:
- 65.04: Parcel 65-3-5.2 at 705 Creek Road (LS, CX, BS)** - This is a two-story stone miller's house.
- 65.20: Parcel 65-3-5.1A at 711 Creek Road (LS, CX)** - The farm complex consists of a residence, a barn, a shed, a smokehouse, and root cellar.
- 65.23: Parcel 65-3-5.3 at -1315 Lenape Road (LS, CX)** - This is a two story stone tenant house.

## Birmingham Township Defining Features

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **65.02: Jones Farm Staging Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **65.03: Osborne Hill Staging Feature.** Described above in the Birmingham Historic District.
- **65.04: Wistars Ford Staging Feature.** Described above in the Sager's Mill Complex.
- **65.18: Brinton's Ford Staging and Battle Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **65.34: Birmingham Meetinghouse Hospital Site.** Described above in the Birmingham Historic District.
- **65.35: Sandy Hollow Battle Feature. Parcel 65-4-49.1-E, *Sandy Hollow (BL, LS, PI, BS)*.** The most concentrated combat of the Battle took place on Birmingham Hill between Dilworth and Street Roads, with the center of intensity in Sandy Hollow.
- **65.37: 1704 House/Dilworthtown Staging Feature.** Described above in the Birmingham Historic District.
- **65.38: Birmingham Hill Battle Site, Parcels 64-4-25.1, 64-4-6.3, and 65-4-22, *Birmingham Hill*.** The most concentrated fighting of the Battle took place on Birmingham Hill
- **Roadways:** Birmingham Rd., Brintons Bridge Rd., Creek Rd. South, Dilworthtown Rd. (former Great Rd.), Street Rd, and Wylie Rd. (former).
- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek Main Stem, Chester Creek West Branch, Radley Run, and Renwick Run.

## EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>8</sup>

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Resources in East Bradford Township were surveyed in the *2010 ABPP Survey* and the *2011-2012 Survey Forms*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of Maj. Gen. Cornwallis's flanking march. The following section is based primarily on *East Bradford Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### East Bradford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district, or complex:

- 51.11: Parcel 51-7-82.1 at 950 Sconnelltown Road, circa 1770-1820 (LS, BG) - County**  
assessment records indicate a structure was standing on this site circa 1735.

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<sup>8</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *East Bradford Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010), and the following National Register nominations (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Colonel John Hannum House*, 1990; *Strodes Mill Historic District*, 1989; *Taylor-Cope Historic District*, 1987; and *Worth Jefferis Rural Historic District*, 1995.

<sup>8</sup> Futey, J. Smith and Gilbert Cope. *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*. (Philadelphia, PA: L.H. Everts & Co., 1881)

- 51.14: Parcel 51-7-113.1 at 415 Birmingham Road, circa 1777 (NR, BG)** - James Townsend and a Strode boy reportedly watched troops go by from the second story of this structure. In 1796, the East Bradford Boarding School for Boys was built on land sold from this farm.
- 51.20: Parcel 51-7-28 at 277 South Creek, circa 1709 (NR, BG)** - In 1709, Benjamin Mendenhall lived in the residence. Joseph Gest and his wife lived here prior to 1774.
- 51.21: Parcel 51-7-27.11 at 485 S. Creek Road, circa 1767 (LS, BG)** - Attributed to Robert and Ann Jeffries from 1733 to 1782. Jefferies had the right to grind at the Jones Mill.
- 51.24: Parcel 51-4-27.1A at 898 Frank Road, Col. John Hannum House, circa 1760 (NR, BG, HC)** - Located outside the Battlefield, this property is important to the Battle. Col. Hannum was a military leader during the Revolution. He was captured by a British Light-horse squad at his own residence, taken to Philadelphia, and imprisoned. He escaped and returned to his men continuing the fight. It is likely both Thomas Cheney and Col. Hannum first spied the British flanking movement. Cheney rode to warn Washington.
- 51.25: Parcel 51-5-83 at 975 Hillsdale Road, circa 1741, John Taylor Farm (LS, BG, HC)** - Located outside the Battlefield, a log structure at this site is credited as being burned on the day of the Battle. The rebuilt log structure forms the core of the current home.
- 51.26: 51-7-16.1 & 51-7-16 at 35 South Bridge Road, Joseph Hance House and Barn, circa 1795 (NR, BG, HC, BS)** - Although it was not standing at the time of the Battle, this resource is located just above the Forks of the Brandywine at the location of Buffington's Ford. It was built by Richard Buffington's grandson circa 1650-1748.
- 51.27: Parcel 51-7-81 at 901 Paxon Road, Scommelltown Wheelwright Shop (LS, BG, HC)** - This is the location of the John Dilworth house ruin and barn, and the Richard Strode blacksmith house. During the Battle, the Birmingham Friends meeting was held here, and the meetinghouse was used as a hospital. This is the site from which James Townsend is said to have seen Gen. Howe, whom he described in his eye witness account. Further research recommended to verify this claim.
- 51.28: Parcel 51-7-34 at 414 Birmingham Road, circa 1731, (LS, BG)** - Local tradition claims this field was where a number of troops slept off the effects of liquor seized at Jefferis Ford. Additional research is needed to verify if this was a staging site for British forces.

### **East Bradford Township 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Taylor Cope Historic District** - the portion of the district within the Battlefield was reviewed in the *2010 ABPP Survey*. It is one of the earliest settlements in the County. In 1702,

Abiah Taylor, member of the Bradford Meeting, settled on 430 acres of land. He built a mill along Taylor Run in 1719. By 1777, he owned a saw mill, a grist mill, a farm, a hatter's shop, and inn on the Strasburg Road. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**51.01: Parcel 51-5-75 at 890 W. Strasburg Road, *Joseph Cope-Mellor House, circa 1721 (NR, HD)*** - This is the home of Gilbert Cope's father's.

**51.02: Parcel 51-5-74 at 922 West Strasburg Road, *Black Horse Inn, circa 1740 (NR, HD)*** - This structure is a pointed stone core with 1787 stone wing.

**51.03: Parcel 51-5-73 at 940 West Strasburg Road, *Taylor Mill House, circa 1745 (NR, HD)*** - This is a stone residence with an 1824 pointed stone wing.

**51.23: Parcels 51-5-72.1 & 51-5-68.1 at 525 N. Creek Road, *Abiah Taylor House & Barn, circa 1724 (NR, HD, HC)*** - This is the oldest English barn recorded in the United States.

**The Strodes Mill Historic District** - Ranging in date from 1721 to 1880, the village is characteristically vernacular. Settlement began when John Willis, George Carter, and Samuel Scott erected a grist mill on a tributary of the Brandywine Creek on Willis's land. The mill is a fine example of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century first period pre-Oliver Evans mill. It was one of a half dozen mills operating nearby, including Francis Chads' corn mill (1707), James Huston's corn mill (1719), Abiah Taylor's grist and saw mill and his brothers, Joseph Taylor, mill at Lenape. Richard Strode purchased the mill in 1784 although it was known as Strode's Mill at the time of the Battle. He made the only claim against the British in East Bradford. Cornwallis halted his troops here to organize after crossing Jefferis Ford. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**51.12: Parcel 51-7-115, 945 Tigie Road, *George Entriken House (LS, HD)*** - This is the site of the miller's house, but only a ruin remains.

**51.15: Parcel 51-7-132 at 1000 Lenape Road, *Entriken-Strodes Mill, circa 1721 (NR, HD, PI, BS)*** - This is a banked two-and-a-half story stone mill building with additions.

**51.16: Parcel 51-7-36.1 at 1027 Lenape Road, *circa 1800 (NR)*** - This site was a blacksmith shops, wheelwright shop, and a red clapboard house. An earlier blacksmith shop is thought to have been standing at the time of Battle.

**51.17: Parcel 51-7-137.1 at 645 Birmingham Road, *Strode Farm, circa 1772 (NR, HD)*** - This is a gable roof, two-story stone dwelling Georgian vernacular with a central brick chimney.

**51.18: Parcel 51-7-133.1 at 1018 Lenape Road, *Strode Tennant House, circa 1777 (NR, HD)*** - This is a one-story, banked stucco over coarse stone dwelling.

**51.19: 51-7Q-351 at 1046 Lenape Road, circa 1733 (NR, HD)** - This is a stone residence next to the miller's house.

**51.22: Parcel 51-7-135 at 972 Tigoe Road, circa 1721 (LS, HD)** - This is a dam ruin on the property of John Willis who built Strode's Mill.

**The Worth Jefferis Rural Historic District** - Ten farms with 47 contributing resources on almost 1,800 acres form this district. During the Battle, the British troops passed through the center of the district on a now abandoned road connecting Camp Linden Road to Jefferis Ford. Additional research is needed to determine the exact location of the road. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**51.04: 51-5-69-E at 450 N. Creek Road, Thomas Worth House & Farm/George Farm, circa 1740 (NR)** - Thomas Worth was deeded this property in 1787. It is a Georgian style house with double brick chimneys.

**51.05: Parcel 51-7-7 at 145 Lucky Hill Road, Lucky Hill Farm, circa 1730 (NR, HD)** - This is a German colonial style house.

**51.06: Parcel 51-6-2.3 at 320 Lucky Hill Road, Barr Farmhouse, circa 1726 and 1750 (NR, HD)** - The partial log home is located on the possible site of the abandoned road over which Cornwallis's troops marched from Camp Linden Road to Lucky Hill Road.

**51.07: Parcel 51-7-5 at 175 Lucky Hill Road, Blacksmith Shop, circa 1780 (NR, HD)** - This building has an earlier stone core attributed to the time of the Battle.

**51.08: Parcel 51-6-16 at 240 Lucky Hill Road, Emmer Jefferis Tenant House, circa 1730 (NR, HD)** - This is a two bay, two-and-a-half story English colonial style building.

**51.09: Parcel 51-6-15.2 at 270 Lucky Hill Road, Isaac Miller House; circa 1730 (NR, HD)** - This is the tenant house to the Allerton Farm.

**51.10: Parcel 51-7-21.2 at 1104 Allerton Road, Sign of the Eel's Foot, Blue Rocks Farm, Emmor Jefferis Farm, circa 1714, 1760 (NR, HD, PI, BS)** - This is a four-bay two-story stone residence, with a 1760 addition and a stone and frame barn, circa,1760. The Blue Rocks Farm is adjacent to Jefferis Ford. Emmor Jefferis was the owner of the farm when Cornwallis's troop crossed the ford. Jefferis was pressed into service to guide the British along the east side of the creek. The farm house became a tavern known as the Sign of the Eel's Foot Tavern after the war. Local tradition claims that a large amount of brandy was stolen by the British troops from this site.

**51.13: Parcel 51-6-3.4 at 137 N. Wawaset, Barnum Main House, circa 1770 (NR, HD)** - This is a high integrity federal farmhouse.

## The East Bradford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

## The East Bradford Township Defining Features

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **51.10: Jefferis Ford Staging Feature.** Described above in the Worth Jefferis Rural Historic District.
- **51.15: Strodes Mill Staging Feature.** Described above in the Strodes Mill Historic District.
- **51.26: Buffingtons Ford Guard Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **Roadways:** Allerton Rd., Birmingham Rd., Creek Rd., Lucky Hill Rd., and Road in West Bradford (former).
- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek Main Stem, East, and West Branches.

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## E. MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>9</sup>

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey* and the 2011-2012 *Survey Forms*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location crossed by Cornwallis's flanking march. The following section is based primarily on *East Marlborough Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### East Marlborough Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district, or complex:

- 61.02: Parcel 61-5-91 at 115 Corman Drive, circa 1740 (LS, BG)** - This house dates to at least 1759 and possibly 1726. At the time of the Battle, Jacob Taggart lived here.
- 61.04: Parcel 61-5-64 at 166 W. Street Road, circa 1759 (LS, BG)** - At the time of the revolution Jacob Taggart owned the property. The log structure is part of the current home.
- 61.05: Parcel 61-6-48.1 at 232 E. Street Road, circa 1752 (LS, BG)** - This house was built by Caleb Pennock between 1775 and 1841, but probably closer to 1775.

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<sup>9</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *East Marlborough Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010), and the following National Register nominations (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Longwood Gardens District*, 1972 and *South Brook Farm*, 1991.

## East Marlborough Township 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Longwood Gardens Historic District (NR, HD, PI)** - This district extends into Kennett and Pensbury Townships. It covers over 1,000 acres and is composed of part of the original land grant to George Pierce in 1700. It remained in the Pierce family until Pierre S. Du Pont purchased the property in 1906 and established Longwood Gardens. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**61.06: Parcel 61-6-57 at 335 Longwood Road, *Pierce House*, circa 1730 (NR, HD, PI, HC)**

- During the Battle, the Pierce House stood on Marlborough Road just north of Welch's/Anvil Tavern. Built in 1730 by Quaker George Pierce, it was expanded in 1764. The Pierce family took a strong interest in botany and in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century planted specimen trees and gardens.

**The Marlborough Village Historic District** - This district extends into Newlin Township and is described in the Newlin Township section of this appendix.

## East Marlborough Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The South Brook Farm Complex** - Located west of Battlefield, this was one of Chester County's oldest Quaker milling complexes. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**61.01: Parcel 61-4-12.1 at 382 West Street Road, *Caleb Pusey House*, circa 1720, (NR, CX, HC) -**

This site borders the Battlefield but was important to the Quaker civilian community. Caleb Pusey settled this land in 1713. He built a grist and saw mill in partnership with William Penn, Richard Townsend and Samuel Carpenter. After much experimentation, a mill became the first successful mill in the County. Pusey retired to this property, near the London Grove Meeting where he worshiped.

**61.03: Parcel 61-5-60 at 621 Wollaston Road, circa 1763 (LS, CX) -** This site was built by Mordecai and Ann Cloud.

**61.07: Parcel 61-5-61 at 606 Wollaston Road (LS, CX) -** This was a miller's house, presumably Mordecai Cloud's. More research is needed to confirm its ownership.

**61.08: Parcel 61-4-17 at 382 West Street Road, *South Brook Farm*, (NR, CX) -** This house dates to before 1769. It was built by Edward Swayne, and in 1775, was sold to Thomas Pusey. Both these men were Quakers.



## East Marlborough Township Defining Features

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **Roadways:** Doe Run Rd. (former Marlborough Rd.), Marlboro Rd., Marlboro Springs Rd., US Rt. 1 (former Great Nottingham Rd.), and Unionville Rd.

## KENNETT TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>10</sup>

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Resources in the township were surveyed in all seven Battlefield studies. One property was identified in the *1961 Landmark Designation*: Old Kennett Meeting House. The following section is based primarily on *Kennett Township 2011 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### Kennett Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

- 62.01: Parcel 62-3-110 at 912 S. Union Street, circa 1768 (LS, BG)** - This farm was owned by Joseph Walters. It was near the British encampment in Kennett and he suffered property damages.
- 62.02: Parcel 62-2-13-E at 489 Meetinghouse Lane, *Old Kennett Meetinghouse*, circa 1731 (NR, BG, BS, PI)** - This stuccoed fieldstone Quaker Meetinghouse was built in 1731 replacing an earlier log structure built circa 1710. Tradition claims that its graveyard contains a common grave of the men killed at the Kennett Meeting skirmish between Knpyhausen's men and Maxwell's militia. The September 11, 1777 minutes of the women's meeting noted the passing of soldiers.
- 62.03: Parcel 62-4-15.2 at 647 Miller's Hill, circa 1780 (LS, BG)** - This house was built by Abraham Taylor, and is reported to have been standing at the time of the Battle.

### Kennett Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Longwood Gardens Historic District (NR)** - This district extends into East Marlborough Township and is described in the East Marlborough Township section of this appendix. Resources that contribute to this district are:

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<sup>10</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *Kennett Township 2011 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2011), and the following National Register nominations (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Old Kennett Meetinghouse*, 1974 and *Longwood Gardens District*, 1972.

**62. 04: Parcel 62-1-36.1, at 300 Greenwood Road, Welch's Tavern/Anvil Tavern Site, circa 1767 (NR, HD, BS, PI)** - The first shots of the Battle were fired at this site around 6 AM. Troops under Knyphausen surprised a patrol Maxwell had sent out from the Old Kennett Meetinghouse. After firing several shots, they retreated to the Meetinghouse.

### **Kennett Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **Kennett Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **62.02: Old Kennett Meetinghouse Skirmish Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **62.04: Welch's/Anvil Tavern Skirmish Feature.** Described above in the Longwood Gardens Historic District.
- **Roadways:** Hillendale Rd. (former Starvegut Rd.), Kennett Pike, and US Route 1 (former Great Nottingham Rd.)

## **KENNETT SQUARE BOROUGH, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>11</sup>**

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Historic resources in the Borough were included in the *2010 ABPP Survey* and the *2011-2012 Survey Forms*. The borough was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of Cornwallis's march. The following section is based primarily on the *Kennett Square Borough 2011 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the borough's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### **Kennett Square Borough 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex: None.

### **Kennett Square Borough 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

**Kennett Square Historic District** - This district includes no extant 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings.

However, its significance stems from its role as a commercial center for rural southern Chester County from 1880 to 1938. Resources that contribute to this district are:

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<sup>11</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *Kennett Square Borough 2011 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2011), the following National Register nomination (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Kennett Square Historic District*, 1989.

**03.02: Parcel 3-2-204 at 108 N. Union Street, *Unicorn Tavern Site* (HD, BS, PI)** - This tavern was operated by Peter Bell and located on the northwest corner of State and Union Streets. It had been rebuilt in 1777 from black stone on the site of the earlier tavern which had burned. Knyphausen had his headquarters here.

**03.03: Parcel 3-2-271 at 100 E. State Street, *Col. Joseph Shippen Mansion Site* (HD, BS)** - In 1776, Col. Shippen purchased the town plot and additional acreage which Joseph Musgrave had initially purchased in 1768 with the intent of laying out a town. Shippen built his home out of bricks imported from England. In 1777, his mansion, the Unicorn Tavern and a few log houses were all that formed the village of Kennett Square.

### **Kennett Square Borough 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **Kennett Square Borough Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the borough:

- **03.01: Hessian Camp Staging Feature. Parcel 3-2-19.9 at 416 Hessian Drive and numerous nearby parcels located off W. Sickle Street, *Hessian Camp Site* (HD, BS)** - 5,000 Hessian troops encamped on this hill on September 10, 1777. A slaughter pen was erected on West Sickle Street to butcher cattle. Henry Marshall later built a large house at the site. Parcel 3-2-19.9 is at the center of the field where the Hessians camped.
- **03.02: Unicorn Tavern Staging Feature.** Described above in the Kennett Square Historic District.
- **03.04: British Camp Staging Feature. Parcel 3-5-94 at 600 S. Broad Street, *British Camp Sites* (HD, BS)** - At this site, 13,000 British soldiers camped on the farms owned by Joseph and James Walter, John Pyle, George Mason, and land now occupied by Kennett High School.
- **Roadways:** Unionville Rd. and US Route 1 (former Great Nottingham Rd.)

## **NEWLIN TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>12</sup>**

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Historic resources in Newlin Township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey* and the 2011-2012 *Survey Forms*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of Cornwallis's march. The following section is based primarily on the *Newlin Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

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<sup>12</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *Newlin Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010), and the following National Register nominations (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Indian Deep Farm*, 1985 and *Marlborough Village Historic District*, 1995

## **Newlin Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

- 49.01: Parcel 49-5-267 at 1066 Unionville Wawaset Road, *Barnard/Huey Farm (LS, BG)*** - This property and house were part of the 418 acre Barnard Farm (49.03) during the Battle. The earliest mention of this house is in 1755 with the sale of 176 acres to Richard Barnard (the elder) by Joshua Pusey. The house was probably the core of the new brick house that Richard's son Cyrus built around 1811. Richard probably lived in this house. In his diary he recorded soldiers seizing his livestock and property.
- 49.02: Parcel 49-2-85 at 299 Brandywine Drive, *Indian Deep Farm (NR, BG)*** - In 1759 Humphrey Marshall sold Thomas Buffington 189 acres with a tenement on it. Buffington was living at the house at the time of the Battle. The farm complex includes the stone and brick main house, tenant house, and other structures. Most of the buildings date to the mid 1800's. Buffington and 32 local families including Mordecai Hayes, Caleb Harlan and Samuel Marshall contributed to the support of Indian Hannah, the last surviving member of the Lenni Lenape band that originally lived in the area.

## **Newlin Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Marlborough Village Historic District** - This district extends into East Marlborough Township. The village has the distinctive characteristics of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century hamlet dating from 1771 to 1944. It was founded as a rural Quaker community, reflecting the social characteristics of that sect. The center of the village was the Marlborough Meetinghouse built in 1801. Resources that contribute to this district are:

- 49.03: Parcel 49-5-53 at 940 Marlboro Spring Road, *Barnard/Wickersham Farm (NR, HD)*** - Richard Barnard, Jr. owned this 141.96-acre property during the Battle. His mother lived in this house until her death in 1819. It was part of a 418 acre farm that he purchased from his father in 1759. His father had purchased 242 acres from Joel Baily and 176 acres from Joshua Pusey. The eastern part of the current stone house is believed to have been built by Joel Baily around 1726 and the four-bay section added by the Barnard's in 1771. The original part of the existing stone barn was built by the Barnard's circa 1769. It is one of the finest examples of an English Lake District style barn still left in Chester County.

**The Northbrook Historic District** - This district extends into Pocopson and West Bradford Townships and is described in the Pocopson Township section of this appendix.

## Newlin Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None

## Newlin Township Defining Features

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek West Branch.

## PENNSBURY TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>13</sup>

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Historic resources in the township were included in all seven Battlefield studies. Four properties were identified in the *1961 Landmark Designation*: Pennsbury Inn, Springdale Farm/Mendenhall House, Barns-Brinton House and William Harvey House. The following section is based primarily on the *Pennsbury Township 2009 Historic Resource Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

## Pennsbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

- 64.08: Parcel 64-3-38, 1011 Baltimore Pike, Abram Pierce House, circa 1770 (BL, LS, BG)** - This is a stone house with a small kitchen addition with a bake oven that may predate the house. It was constructed by Abram Pierce.
- 64.18: Parcel 64-3-22 at 1779 Pocopson Road, Fulton Farm, circa 1758 (LS, BG, HC)** - This property is attributed to Joseph Pierce circa 1771 who farmed 150 acres at this site during the Battle. The house was built by Benjamin Way whose daughter Hannah married James Bennett and transferred the plantation to Pierce in 1771.
- 64.24: Parcel 64-3-110.1, 414 Old Baltimore Pike, William Shimer House (LS, BG, HC)** - The property is attributed to Isaac Miller who owned 200 acres in the 1775 Tax Record. He acquired the property with buildings in 1773 from Benjamin Mendenhall.
- 64.25: Parcel 64-3-74 at 1401 Brintons Bridge Road, William Harvey House, circa 1715 (BL, NR, BG, HC, PI)** - William Harvey emigrated from England and, in 1715, purchased 300 acres from Joseph and Hannah Gilpin. Harvey built the stone two story banked house. This is the earliest of the five remaining Harvey family houses built in Chester County. The house was said to be standing in the line of fire during the Battle. Claims were made

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<sup>13</sup> This section was based on Chester County Parks and Recreation Department, *Pennsbury Township 2009 Historic Resource Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2009), and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Barnes Brinton House*, 1971; *Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Historic District* (eligibility determination), *Pennsbury Inn*, 1972, *Peter Harvey House and Barn*, 1978; *Springdale Farm*, 1973; and *William Harvey House*, 1971.

for farm animals, hay and oats that were lost. He was a member of Concord Meeting. His son William was a trustee of Kennett Meeting.

**64.30: Parcel 64-1-14.14 at 16 McMullin Farm Lane, *Patrick Welsh Farmhouse*, circa 1740 (LS, BG, HC)** - This property, near 64.8, is attributed to Patrick Welsh.

**64.31: Parcel 64-1-28 at 2400 Brintons Bridge Road, *George Temple Farm* (LS, BG, HC)** - Henry Pierce owned the property in 1716. He sold it to Williams Butler who sold an interest to William Temple in 1731. Thomas Temple acquired the 190 acres in 1768.

**64.32: Parcel 64-6-1.4, 160 Stabler Road (LS, BG, HC)** - Hessian Troops were reported to have quartered on this property after the Battle. The circa 1880 house has an earlier stone core.

### **Pennsbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Longwood Gardens Historic District** - This district extends into East Marlborough Township and is described in the East Marlborough Township section of this appendix. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**64.28: Parcel 64-2-6, 101 Lenape Road, *William Webb House*, circa 1740 (NR, HD, HC, PI)** – During the Battle, this stone farmhouse was within view of the Anvil Tavern skirmish.

### **Pennsbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Brinton Family Complex** - Quaker William Brinton was the first settler in Birmingham Township, though his property is located in current day Pocopson Township. He established a mill on the banks of the Brandywine at a natural ford, and later bridge. Brintons Bridge Road once connected the Great Nottingham Road to Dilworthtown. James and Mary Brinton settled on a large 640 acre farm circa 1740. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**64.10: Parcel 64-3-62.1 at 1310 Brintons Bridge Road, circa 1750 (BL, LS, CX)** - This home was built by James Brinton.

**64.22: Parcel 64-3-96.2-E at 620 Baltimore Pike, *Barns-Brinton House/William Barns Tavern*, circa 1714 (BL, NR, CX, HC, PI, BS)** - This two-story, three-bay Flemish bond brick house and tavern was built by William Barns. Quaker James Brinton purchased it in 1753 and owned it in 1777 when it was in the direct line of Knyphausen's march.

**64.23: Parcel 64-3-100 at 450 Old Baltimore Pike, *Brinton House, circa 1720 (LS, CX, HC)*** - Located across the street from 64.26, this property was a tenant house for the farm.

**64.26: Parcel 64-3-69 at 1301 Brintons Bridge Road, *Brinton-King House, circa 1775 (BL, NR, CX, HC, PI)*** - Built on part of James Brinton's farm, the oldest section of the original two-bay, stone house was built for his son Joseph Brinton. Today, the adjoining property where the barn was located is a popular area restaurant.

**The Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Complex** - This complex extends into Pocopson Township. The contributing resources include the main residence, a secondary residence, two barns, a brick ice house, and a tenant house. A second tenant house is located in Pennsbury Township. The farm was owned by the Darlingtons, a prominent local Quaker family, starting in the 1750s. Previous owners of the 327 acre farm were Francis Smith and James Bennett. The main residence dates to 1757. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**64.05: Parcel 64-1-22 at 2630 Brintons Bridge Road, *Meadow House circa 1703 (NR, HD)*** - The Darlington Tenant House was owned by the prominent Darlington family starting in the 1750s. Previous owners of the 327 acre farm were Francis Smith and James Bennett. The primary Darlington residence in Pocopson Township dates to 1757.

**The John Hope Complex** - By 1714, Quaker Farmer John Hope had amassed 700 acres on the Great Nottingham Road. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**64.12: Parcel 64-3-82.1 at 101 Hickory Hill Road, *Daniel Pierce House, circa 1702 (LS, CX)*** - The stone farmhouse was built by John Hope and is one of the earliest buildings in the township. The house was sold to Quaker Joshua Pierce in 1769.

**64.15: Parcel 64-3-36 at 883 Baltimore Pike, *Pennsbury Inn, circa 1714-1720 (BL, NR, CX, PI)*** - The stone farmhouse was built by John Hope as a tenant house. A brick addition was added by Hope circa 1730 and given as a tenant house to his son Amos in 1749. Doctor and surveyor, Joseph Pierce married Amos Hope's widow, Anne, and bought the property at Sheriff's Sale in 1772. The property became a tavern in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**64.17: Parcel 64-3-85.2, at 100 Hickory Hill Road (BL, LS, CX, HC)** - The structure was built by John Hope as a tenant house, which was purchased by Joseph Pierce in 1769.

**The Joseph Way/Mary Lewis Farm Complex** - This farm extended along the west bank of the Brandywine at Brintons Ford which was guarded by Washington's troops during the Battle. In 1774 and 1778, Joseph Way owned 200 acres. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**64.09: Parcel 64-1-29.1 at 2299 Brintons Bridge Road, *Huey Tennant House (LS, CX, HC)*** - The date for this circa 1770 stone tenant house needs to be confirmed.

**64.19: Parcel 64-3-44.1 at 2153 Brintons Bridge Road, Huey Farm (LS, CX, HC)** - This was a stone farmhouse for the Joseph Way farm. Its circa 1770 date needs to be confirmed.

**64.20: Parcel 64-3-64.3 at 2001 Brintons Bridge Road, Mary Lewis Farm (LS, CX, HC, BS)** - 1775 Tax list shows Jacob Way owning 250 acres with buildings.

**64.21: Parcel 64-3-64.4 at 2005 Brintons Bridge Road (LS, CX, HC)** - This is a tenant house attributed to Jacob Way in 1770.

**The Mendenhall Family Complex** - The Mendenhalls were one of the first families to settle on the west bank of the Brandywine. Brothers Benjamin, John and Moses received a grant of some 2,000 acres from William Penn in 1684. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**64.02: Parcel 64-3-115, 508 Hillendale Road, Oakdale, circa 1840 (BL, NR, CX)** - The current house was built in 1840 by abolitionists Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall. Assessment records indicate a structure may have existed here circa 1729.

**64.04: Parcel 64-3-119, 951 Fairville Road, (BL, LS, CX)** - Benjamin Mendenhall left this land to his sons Caleb and Moses. When Moses died in 1731, he left land to his brother and gave his wife the right to live in the stone house.

**64.06: Parcel 64-3-88, 701 Hillendale Road, Peter Harvey House, circa 1773 (BL, NR, CX)** - This house was built by Peter Harvey, William Harvey's grandson. The stone barn on the property was built by Isaac Mendenhall in 1834.

**64.11: Parcel 64-3-113, 1383 Hickory Hill Road, Jacob Schaffer Farm, circa 1730 (LS, CX)** - The stone property is attributed by oral history to ownership by Elwood Mendenhall.

**64.13: Parcel 64-32-114, 1250 Hillendale Road, Springdale Farm, circa 1748 (BL, NR, CX)** - The eastern section of the stone house was built by Elwood Mendenhall and expanded in 1836. It has been occupied by the Mendenhall family since its construction.

**64.16: Parcel 64-3-87, 1349 Hillendale Road, Mendenhall Tenant House (LS, CX)** - This stone house dates to circa 1800. County assessment records date it to circa 1750. Additional research is needed.

**The Parkersville Complex** - In 1770, Taylor's Crossroads, later called Parkersville, was an emerging village at the crossing of the road leading to Bennett's Mill and Marlborough Street. James Bennett's farm was the site of the grist mill and saw mill. The Parkersville Friends meeting was later established in 1830. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**64.01: Parcel 64-1-6 at 2073 Parkersville Road, circa 1750 (LS, CX)** - This is a stone residence and additional research is needed to determine the construction date.



**64.03: Parcel 64-3-8, 1265 Parkersville Road, *Thomas Elkinton House* (LS, CX)** - The house is attributed to James Bennett. He was a farmer at the time of the Battle owning 150 acres in the 1772, 1774, and 1775 tax lists.

**64.14: Parcel 64-3-12.1, 1325 Parkersville Road, *Taylor Creamery*, circa 1750, (LS, CX)** - The house and 46.5 acres is attributed to James Bennett.

**64.29: Parcel 64-1-13.1 at 1710 East Street Road, *Ravenroyd*, circa 1777 (LS, CX, HC)** - The property is attributed to Elinor Parker (Wickerham) who was willed the property and 130 acres from her husband Abraham. This was the founding family for Parkersville.

**Stephen Webb House and Tennant House Complex** - When William Webb received the property in Longwood from his father, his brother owned this property. He lived in the tenant house at the time of the Battle. Additional research on the Webb family is needed. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**64.07: Parcel 64-2-2.4 at 1691 E. Street Road, *Stephen Webb House*, circa 1810 (LS, CX)** - The property is listed in 1775 Tax List as 327 acres with buildings.

**64.27: Parcel 64-2-1.1A at 2090 Lenape Rd., *Stephen Webb Tennant House*, circa 1765 (NR, CX, HC)** - This is a two story stone bank house attributed to Stephen Webb's son Stephen Jr. It may have been a wheelwright's shop during the Battle.

## **Pennsbury Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **64.20: Brintons Ford Staging & Battle Feature.** Described above in the Joseph Way/Mary Lewis Farm Complex.
- **64.22: Chadds Ford British Staging Feature.** Described above in the Brinton Family Complex.
- **Baggage Train Staging Feature,** Hillendale Road.
- **Roadways:** Brintons Bridge Rd., Hickory Hill Rd., Hillendale Rd., (former Starvegut Rd.), Kennett Pike, Sunny Ridge Lane, and US Route 1 (Former Great Nottingham Rd.).
- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek Main Stem and Ring Run.

## **POCOPSON TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>14</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey* and the 2011-1012 *Survey*. The township was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of Cornwallis's march. The following section is based primarily on *Pennsbury Township 2010 Historic Resource Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### **Pocopson Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

- 63.02: Parcel 63-3-112 at 1780 Lenape Road, Benjamin/Amos House (LS, BG)** - William Cloud is attributed with owning the farm in 1769. He farmed 68 acres.
- 63.03: Parcel 63-3-30.2 at 350 South Wawaset Road, circa 1711 (LS, BG)** - County assessment records indicate a structure was standing on this site circa 1711.
- 63.05: Parcel 63-3-21.1 at 498 Corinne Rd., Corinne/Locust Grove Village, circa 1700 (LS, BG)** - This is a partial exposed log house. Further research should be conducted to determine the date and if this is the founding structure in the township's oldest village.
- 63.08: Parcel 63-1-9 at 1511 Unionville-Wawaset Road, circa 1740 (LS, BG)** - William Marshall is attributed with owning the residence and 132 acres in 1727 based on his probated will. In 1792, he deeded the property to his daughter Mary who married John Battin, Sr.
- 63.09: Parcel 63-1-19 at 65 N. Wawaset Road, William Marshall House, circa 1709 (LS, BG)** - The property is just south of where the British troops marched from Trimble's Ford to Jefferis Fords. The property has undergone extensive renovations and additions.
- 63.10: Parcel 63-3-5 at 1857 Unionville-Wawaset Road, circa 1780 (LS, BG)** - In 1765, Isaac Allen deeded the house and 350 acre plantation to James Allen, a farmer.
- 63.12: Parcel 63-4-334 at 580 W. Creek Road, circa 1776 (LS, BG)** - During the Battle, John Bowers owned a farmstead and 182 acres at this site. This was previously part of a large farm belonging to William and Mary Taylor.

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<sup>14</sup> This section was based on This section was based on Chester County Parks and Recreation Department, *Pocopson Township 2010 Historic Resource Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2009), and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Historic District (eligibility determination) 1994; Northbrook Historic District, 1985; and Trimbleville Historic District, 1985.

**63.15: Parcel 63-4-133 at 2003 West Street Road, circa 1780 (LS, BG)** - This is a potential circa 1730 mill location. More research is needed for this and the nearby parcel (63-4-145.8).

### **Pocopson Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Northbrook Historic District (NR)** - This district also extends into Newlin and West Bradford Townships. The majority of the village is located in Pocopson Township with buildings representing an assortment of historical uses. Northbrook was settled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by the Marshall family. Abraham Marshall and his wife Mary were English Quaker immigrants and built their home along the Brandywine circa 1707 in today's West Bradford Township. The Northbrook saw mill was rebuilt in 1958, has been in use since the 18th century.

Abraham and Mary's son, Humphrey Marshall, became a renowned botanist. He enlarged the homestead, built a mill and acquired additional land in 1764. He was assisted by a nephew, Dr. Moses Marshall who inherited land from him and built the stone residence at 205 Northbrook Road operating the grist and saw mills. Dr. Marshall cared for the wounded at the Battle. A rebuilt saw mill is still run today by two members of the Marshall family who live in homes on the original tract. Their descendants erected additional homes, built a grist mill and saw mill, and ran prosperous farms. Northbrook originally was known as Marshall's Mill.

**63.13: Parcel 63-1-5 at 205 Northbrook Road, *Moses Marshall House*, circa 1764 (NR, HD)** - This stone residence was built by Moses Marshall.

**63.18: Parcel 63-1-41 at 180 Bragg Hill Road (LS, HD, HC)** - Two story, stuccoed stone, banked core with frame addition. Additional research is needed to confirm the construction date but likely predates the Battle.

**The Trimbleville Historic District (NR)** - This district also extends into West Bradford Township. Of the seven contributing historic resources in this district, all but one are across the Brandywine Creek in West Bradford. In 1740, a mill was established on Broad Run close to a ford in the Brandywine which later became Trimbles Ford. In 1744, William and Elizabeth Marshall sold the mill to Robert Mendenhall, and William and James Trimble. James and his wife had settled along the Brandywine in 1738 and transferred to the Bradford Meeting. He bought out the other two in 1751. After the British crossed at Trimbles Ford, losses were reported by Francis Trimble, Joel Baily, and James Marshall. In 1795, Robert Ingram settled in the village and established a blacksmith shop and residence. His house and shop are contributing resources in the district. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**63.19: Parcel 63-1-10 at 45 Braggs Hill Road, *Baily/Trimble Farm*, circa 1770 (NR, HD, HC, PI, BS)** - 28 acres on this site may have been purchased in 1758 by James Trimble. Further research is recommended in this area to determine the location of the Joel Baily Farm.

## Pocopson Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Abraham and Mary Marshall Complex** - This site is a 1751 stone house, barn and outbuildings. In 1751, Abraham and Mary deeded 163 acres from to their son Isaac. In 1825, Isaac's son, David, deeded land to his son Joseph who built the current house. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**63.01: Parcel 63-01-57 at 155 Hickory Hill Road, circa 1825 (LS, CX)** - This is a stone farmhouse built by Joseph Marshall.

**63.06: Parcel 63-01-53 at 100 Hickory Hill Road, circa 1751 (LS, CX)** - This is a stone farmhouse built by Isaac Marshall.

**The Isaac Sellers Complex** - This farm is located directly south of Marshall farm. It was established by Isaac Sellers, a craftsman, in 1734. Resources that contribute to this district are:

**63.11: Parcel 63-3-26.1 at 350 Locust Grove Road, circa 1780 (LS, CX)** - This is a stone farmhouse.

**63.16: Parcel 63-3-25 at 430 Locust Grove Road, circa 1735 (LS, CX, HC)** - This is a stone farmhouse.

**The Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Complex** - This complex extends into Pennsbury Township and its description can be found under Pennsbury Township. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**63.04: Parcel 63-4-167.3B at 1239 Pocopson Road, *Darlington House*, circa 1757 (NR, HD, HC)** - This was the primary Darlington residence.

**63.17: Parcel 63-4-167.3A at 1241 Pocopson Road, *Darlington Tenant House* (NR, HD, HC)** - This was a tenant house. Available records list the address for this site as 1409-1415 Street Road. However, that is not currently a valid address.

**The Mordecai Cloud Williamson Complex** - This complex includes some of the structure built by Pocopson Township's earliest settlers.

**63.07: Parcel 63-3-106 at 680 Haines Mill Road, circa 1750 (LS, CX)** - This is an adaptively reused barn that may have been an earlier mill.

**63.14: Parcel 63-3-82 at 650 Larkin Baily Road, circa 1776 (LS, CX)** - This is a two story brick house, English four bay façade with half-moon glass transom over door. There is a mill race evident on the property.

**63.20: Parcel 63-3-79 at 651 Haines Mill Road (NR, CX, HC)** - This is a stone, center hall colonial residence. The flat lands near Pocopson Creek may have been the site of a mill.

### **Pocopson Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **63.19: Trimble Ford Staging and Skirmish Site (63-1-10, 63-1-12, 63-1-12.1).** Described above in the Trimbleville Historic District.
- **Roadways:** Bragg Hill Rd., Marlboro Springs Rd., Red Lion Rd., and Unionville/Wawaset Rd.
- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek Main Stem and Brandywine Creek West Branch.

## **THORNBURY TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>15</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in all seven Battlefield resource studies. One eligible complex was identified in the *1961 Landmark Designation*: the John Davis House/ Abraham Darlington Farm. The following section is based primarily on *Thornbury Township 2009 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.

### **Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

**66.02: Parcel 66-4-20.2 at 1375 South Concord Road, *The Beehive*, circa 1705 (LS, CC, BG, HC)** - This structure was built on 130 acres by Richard Woodward, Jr. He received the land from his father, Richard Woodward, Sr. who served as Supervisor of Highways in 1689 and Constable in 1693. Benjamin Cock owned the property during the Battle.

### **Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

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<sup>15</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *Thornbury Township 2009 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2009), and the following publications: *Chester County Historic Certification of The Beehive*, 2008; M. Shaffer and B. Bevan, *Geophysical and Archaeological Investigations on the Spackman Property*, (Harrisburg, PA: Bureau for Historic Preservation, 2006).

## Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

**The John Davis House/Abraham Darlington Farm Complex (NR)** - The core of the residence was built by John Davis in 1709 based on a date scratched in stone on the property. His son Isaac lived in the residence during the Battle. In 1782, Thomas Darlington purchased the 158 acre farm for his son Abraham. Abraham was active in the Birmingham Meeting and Library Company and was a blacksmith who learned his trade from Richard Strode of East Bradford. The complex has a stone residence, barn, springhouse, shed, tenant houses and carriage house. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**66.01: Parcel 66-3-2 at 1255/1256 Thornbury Road and Parcel 66-3-1 at 1252 Thornbury Road, Davis/Darlington Farm (BL, CX, HC, PI, BS)** - This property is on Birmingham Hill and has easements for public access.

## Thornbury Township Defining Features

The following Battle-related defining features are located in the township:

- **66.01: Davis/Darlington Farm Battle Feature.** Described above in the John Davis House/Abraham Darlington Farm Complex.

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## WEST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>16</sup>

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey* and the 2011-2012 *Survey Forms*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of Cornwallis's march. The following section is based primarily on *West Bradford Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, which includes a discussion of the township's overall history and its Battle-related historic resources.<sup>17</sup>

## West Bradford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

**50.13: Parcel 50-8-22.1 at 685 Broad Run Road, Temple-Webster-Stoner House, circa 1730 (NR, BG, HC)** - This site is just outside the Battlefield. It is located in the Swedenborgian Retreat Center. It is an unaltered example of the traditional Penn Plan Chester County home. The Temple house was built circa 1730 when a cloth mill was built at the site.

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<sup>16</sup> This section was based on Chester County Department of Parks and Recreation, *West Bradford Township 2010 Historic Resources Atlas*, (West Chester, PA: Chester County Board of Commissioners, 2010), and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Humphrey Marshall House*, 1971 and 1987; *Marshallton Historic District*, 1986; *Northbrook Historic District*, 1985; *Temple-Webster-Stoner House*, 1973; and *Trimbleville Historic District*, 1985.

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## West Bradford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Marshallton Historic District (NR)** - Marshallton was settled the mid 1700's when a few houses, the Bradford Meetinghouse, Martin's Tavern and a blacksmith shop were grouped near the intersection of the roads to Strasburg and Downingtown. Strasburg Road was a drovers' thoroughfare between the market city of Philadelphia and Strasburg in Lancaster County. Having a good central location, West Bradford was known as a place of prosperous farmers and prominent middle class craftsmen. It had 25 residents in 1715, and 81 residents by 1760.

During the Colonial era, original log homes gave way to the stone and brick structures. In the first Census in 1790, the township had 725 residents and 1,739 in 1820. The General Wayne Inn opened in 1822 and is today's Marshallton Inn. Martin's Tavern was an important public gathering place. Squire Cheney and Col. Hannum rode out from there to look for the British the morning of September 11, 1777. Upon finding them, Cheney rode to warn Gen. Washington that he had been flanked. Resources that contribute to this district are:

- 50.01: Parcel 50-6P-40-E at 550 Northbrook Road, *Martin's Tavern*, circa 1750 (NR, HD, PI, BS)** - The date stone on this home and tavern read WCA 1750 for William and Abigail Clayton. It is one of the County's earliest taverns started by Joseph Martin in 1764, the same year Mason and Dixon began their survey. It was a political gathering place, voting center, and the site of mail service before the post office.
- 50.03: Parcel 50-6-101.1 at 479 Cann Road, circa 1750 (LS, HD)** - George Martin built the stone Penn Plan farmhouse with addition.
- 50.04: Parcel 50-6-93.1A at 1199 W. Strasburg Road, circa 1717 (LS, HD)** - County assessment records indicate a structure was standing on this site circa 1717. The southernmost portion of this property is within the Battlefield.
- 50.05: Parcel 50-9-8-E at 521 Northbrook Road, *Bradford Meetinghouse*, circa 1764 (NR, HD, HC, PI)** - On October 10, 1729, Abraham Marshall (who had held Quaker meetings in his home at Derbydown), Richard Woodward, Peter Collins, and Richard Buffington, (trustees for the meeting), purchased land from Edward Clayton in what is now the village of Marshallton. The first building was log and became a stable when the brick meetinghouse was built in 1735. Today's meetinghouse was built in 1764 to 1765.
- 50.06: Parcel 50-6-66.1 at 1407 W. Strasburg Road, *Humphrey Marshall House*, circa 1773 (NR, HD)** - Humphrey Marshall built his home just north of his parent's home on Northbrook Road. A colonial "Renaissance Man" Marshall was a farmer, miller and mason. At age 51 he pursued botany and was the first person to categorize and describe

the different species of trees and shrubs in America in his 1785 book *Arbustrum Americanum: The American Grove*.

**50.08: Parcel 50-6P-71 at 1258 W. Strasburg Road, circa 1760 (NR, HD)** - This site was owned by Richard Woodward who worked at Cope's Foundry in Copesville in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**50.11: Parcel 50-6P-1 at 1371 W. Strasburg Road, circa 1735 (LS, HD)** - County assessment records indicate a structure was standing on this site circa 1735.

**50.12: Parcel 50-6P-59 at 1340 W. Strasburg Road, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop, circa 1748 (NR, HD, PI)** - The first recorded village blacksmith was Robert Woodward, 1748, and the last was William Ludwig who worked into the 1950's.

**The Northbrook Historic District (NR)** - This district extends into Pocopson Township and is described in the Pocopson Township section of this appendix. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**50.02: Parcel 50-9-34 at 206 Northbrook Road, Derbydown, c. 1707 (NR, HD, HC)** - The patriarch of the Marshall Family, Abraham Marshall (1697-1767) and his wife Mary, both English Quaker immigrants, established their home along the Brandywine about 1707. It was called *Derbydown*, and is the anchor of the Northbrook Historic District. It was listed in the National Register in 1973. Abraham and Mary raised nine children here and helped to establish the Bradford Friends Meeting which originally convened in their home but later moved to its permanent location in Marshallton.

**The Trimbleville Historic District (NR)** - This district extends into Pocopson Township and is described in the Pocopson Township section of this appendix. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**50.07: Parcel 50-9-25 at 311 Broad Run Road, circa 1750 (NR, HD)** - This was Robert Ingram's blacksmith shop after 1795. Records indicate the stone core predates that activity.

**50.09: Parcel 50-9-37 at 311 Northbrook Road, James Trimble House, circa 1720 (NR, HD, PI, BS)** - The founding miller's house, stone barn, and stone and frame mill are still standing. The mansion house on the property was built in 1825

**50.10: Parcel 50-9-31.1 at 1573 Camp Linden Road, Greenwood Boarding School (NR, HD, PI, BS)** - The stone core of his house indicates a mid 18<sup>th</sup> century date. More research will verify if it stood during the Battle. In 1812, Jonathan Gause opened the Greenwood School. He had taught at the Marshallton Friends School and West Chester Academy.

**Worth Jefferis Rural Historic District** - This district extends into East Bradford Township and is described in the East Bradford Township section of this appendix.



### **West Bradford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **West Bradford Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are within the township:

- **50.01: Martin's Tavern Militia Staging Feature.** Described above in the Marshallton Historic District.
- **50.09: Trimbles Ford Staging & Skirmish Feature.** Described above in the Trimbles Ford Historic District.
- **50.10: Trimbles Ford Staging & Skirmish Feature.** Described above in the Trimbles Ford Historic District.
- **Roadways:** Camp Linden Rd., Road to East Bradford (former), Northbrook Rd., and Wawaset Rd. North.
- **Waterways:** West Branch Brandywine Creek and Broad Run Creek.

## **WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY<sup>18</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in all seven Battlefield resource studies. The following section is based primarily on the *2011-2012 Survey Forms*.

### **Westtown Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex: None.

### **Westtown Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **Westtown Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **West Bradford Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are within the township:

- **67.01: Osbourne Hill Staging Feature, Parcel 67-4-1 at 901 Birmingham Road, Osbourne Hill, circa 1755 (NR, BS)** - At this site, Cornwallis' forces broke for afternoon tea and a strategy review after their eight-hour flanking march.

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<sup>18</sup> This section was based on the following publications: *2011-2012 Survey Forms*..

- **67.02: Osbourne Hill Staging Feature, Parcel 67-4-4 at 1100 S. New Street, British Staging Site (LS, BS)** - This was a staging site for British troops used for strategy review at Osbourne Hill.
- **Roadways:** South New Street

## **CHADDS FORD TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE COUNTY<sup>19</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed for all seven Battlefield resource studies. Five properties were identified in the *1961 Landmark Designation*: Brinton 1704 House, Gilpin Homestead/Howe's Headquarters, Gilpin House/Lafayette's Quarters, Ring House/Washington's Headquarters, and John Chad's House and Springhouse. Two districts were identified in the *1961 Landmark Designation*: the Dilworthtown Historic District and the Chadds Ford Historic District. Eight additional properties were identified in the 1977 survey.

### **Chadds Ford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources. They do not contribute to a historic district or complex, but may contribute to the Landmark:

- 04.01: Parcel 04-02-008:001 at 6 Oakland Road, *Wonderland Farm*, circa 1770 (BL, LS, BG)** - Charles Dilworth, a proprietor of an inn in Dilworthtown, lived in the oldest section of the current large additive house in 1769. He was reimbursed for war damages. This site was the location of the British artillery park in the days following the Battle.
- 04.04: Parcel 04-09-039:000 at 198 Harvey Road, *Howe's Headquarters; Gilpin Homestead*, circa 1754 (BL, NR, BG, PI, BS)** - The former farm complex retains the house and small barn. The springhouse/milk house is located a slight distance from the house. It is believed that George Gilpin, a saw mill owner, built this house in 1754. Gen. Howe used the house as his headquarters from September 11-16, 1777. Howe occupied the northwest bedroom. Here he received Dr. Benjamin Rush who came in answer to Howe's appeal to Washington to send American doctors to help the wounded.
- 04.09: Parcel 04-21-008:000 at 40 Old Orchard Lane, circa 1725-49 (BL, LS, BG)** - This site has a pointed fieldstone house and was part of Francis Chadsey's (or Chads) 111 acres in 1703.
- 04.10: Parcel 04-06-002:000 at 38 Harvey Road, *Samuel Painter Farm*, circa 1723 (BL, LS, BG, PI, BS)** - The lands of Samuel Painter were used by the Americans to make a stand against the British at Dilworthtown in the later stages of the Battle. After the Battle, the

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<sup>19</sup> This section was based on Delaware County Planning Department, *Chadds Ford Township Historic Context* (Media, PA: Delaware County Council, 2012), and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Brandywine Battlefield Historic Park*, 1966; *Chadds Ford Historic District*, 1971; *Dilworthtown Historic District*, 1973; *Gilpin Homestead*, 1971; and *William Painter Farm*, 1971.

British encamped on Painter's farm. The Painter house is believed to have been used as a field hospital during the British five-day encampment.

- 04.13: Parcel 04-20-033:000 at 57 Bullock Road, *Bullock Log House*, circa 1750 (BL, LS, BG, HC)** - According to local tradition, during the Battle, Sullivan's Troops were to the south of this rise and the Pennsylvania and Delaware militiamen to the north of it. The log house may have been standing at the time.
- 04.14: Parcel 04-02-014:000 at 21 Oakland Road, *Brinton 1704 House*, circa 1704, A National Historic Landmark (BL, NR, BG, PI, HC, BS)** - This house was built by William Brinton, circa 1670-1751, the only surviving son of William and Ann Brinton who immigrated to Old Birmingham Township from Worcestershire England in 1684. William married Jane Thatcher in 1690 and was active in Concord Friends Meeting. The house stood in the thick of the final offense by the Americans in the Battle. George Brinton was living in the house during the Battle and filed claim for damages, totaling more than 544 pounds.
- 04.15: Parcel 04-14-007:000 at Baltimore Pike, *Brandywine Baptist Church & Sexton's House* (BL, LS, BG, HC, PI)** - By some accounts, this congregation was organized as early as 1692, and thus is one of the oldest in the state. The first house of worship was a hewn log building completed in 1718 and was still standing at the time of the Battle. It was replaced in 1808 by a stone building and again in 1869 by the present church. Research indicates that the cemetery may date to the time of the Battle. The Sexton's House, a small fieldstone house, has been traditionally linked with John Bentley, the owner of the second tavern in Chadds Ford. The date and original use of the building is uncertain.
- 04.16: Parcel 04-10-003:002 at 165 Harvey Road, circa 1775-99 (BL, LS, BG, HC)** - This house is associated with the Harvey family and the nearby Gilpin Homestead (04.04). It is believed that the building postdates the Battle. However, the property itself is closely linked to the Battle with Howe's occupation of the Gilpin Homestead.

## **Chadds Ford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Chadds Ford Historic District (NR)** - In 1703, Francis Chadsey (also known as Chad, Chads, Chadds), built a grist mill on the Brandywine at the present site of the village. The mill was one of the earliest in the region and played an important role in the prosperity of the village. In 1731, his son, John, applied for a license to use a brick house his father built for a tavern. This tavern was damaged during the Battle. At the close of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the village consisted of a few houses, a ferry, a cooper's shop, and remnants of a grist mill. The village grew into a town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the additions of an Inn, a grist mill, and institutional buildings. The District's basic, vernacular buildings are typical of the region. Today, they village stands primarily intact. Resources that contribute to this district are:

- 04.06: Parcel 04-13-004:000 at 1719 Creek Road, *John Chads House and Springhouse*, circa 1725 (BL, NR, HD, PI, BS)** - John inherited his father's plantation and half a corn mill. By 1736, Chads had successfully petitioned for a license to operate a tavern. About the same time, he began a ferrying service across the Brandywine. At the time of the Battle, the house was in direct line of fire from Knyphausen's troops. Elizabeth Chad was in the house when a cannon duel took place near the house. The south wall of the springhouse is believed to have been damaged at that time. What damage was done to the house is difficult to assess since Elizabeth Chad did not ask for damages.
- 04.08: Parcel 04-13-026:000 at 1598 Baltimore Pike, Historic Name: *Pyles Barn*, circa 1704 (BL, NR, HD)** - The barn was originally part of a different property but, according to local lore, was moved by the Pyle Brothers in 1936 to save it from the widening of US Rt. 1.
- 04.12: Parcel 04-13-023:000 at 1597 Baltimore Pike, circa 1735 (BL, NR, HD, PI)** - The original core of the building may have been used by Maj. Gen. Green during the Battle. N. C. Wyeth alludes to this fact in one of his letters. N. C. Wyeth lived in the house from 1908 to 1911 and used the carriage house as his studio.
- 04.19: Parcel 04-13-042:000 at 1 Hoffman's Mill Road, *Hoffman's Mill* (BL, NR, HD, HC, PI)** - The unusual brick mill was built by George Brinton in 1864 at the site of the mill Francis Chadsey constructed in 1703. The creek was said to have become red with blood after the Battle. Currently the property is the home of the Brandywine Conservancy.

**The Dilworthtown Historic District (BL, NR)** - The original Dilworthtown Historic District was established in 1973 in Chadds Ford and Birmingham Townships. In 1978, the Birmingham portion of the district was amended to form a part of the Birmingham Historic District in Birmingham Township. See Birmingham Township for a description of the The Dilworthtown Historic "Area," which was formerly part of the Dilworthtown Historic District.

A portion of the original Dilworthtown Historic District is still in Chadds Ford Township, Delaware County. This village was situated at an important 18<sup>th</sup> century crossroads, and extends into Birmingham Township. H. Brinton's Diary of 1800 states that Dilworthtown consisted of a tavern, a pump, a frame house southeast of the tavern, a log house, a wheelwright shop, a smith's shop, and other log houses. The village and its surrounding area was the scene of heavy combat during the final hours of the Battle.

- 04.17: Parcels 04-02-006:000 at 310 Brintons Bridge Road, circa 1750 (BL, NR, AD)** - This is a stucco over stone house.
- 04.18: Parcel 04-02-002:000 at 360 Brintons Bridge Road, circa 1770-1779 (BL, LS, AD)** - This is a stuccoed fieldstone house. One room and a loft in the current house may have been standing at the time of the Battle.

**The Brandywine Battlefield Park** - Technically speaking, this park was never designated as a historic district on its own, although it was included as a key element of the Landmark. For this reason the park is included with the inventory of historic districts. This park is a half-mile east of the Brandywine Creek where Washington had his headquarters during the Battle. He chose this location because the creek was a military obstacle for the British advance on Philadelphia. This site was also on a roadway that was a crucial supply route. The park became a State Park in 1949 and the interpretive site for the Landmark in 1961. It is now a stop on the PA Historic and Museum Commission's Military History Trail. Resources that contribute to the park are:

**04.07: Parcel 04-14-006:000 at 1491 Baltimore Pike, (BL, NR, HD, PI, BS)** - This site includes two noteworthy houses. *The Benjamin Ring House, circa 1952* - The original farmhouse at this location was owned by Quaker farmer Benjamin Ring who was farmer and owned a fulling and saw mill. It served as Washington's Headquarters during the Battle. It burned down in 1931 but was reconstructed. *The Gideon Gilpin House, circa 1745* - Lafayette was quartered in the home of this Quaker farmer. After the Battle, British soldiers plundered this property along with others in the area.

### **Chadds Ford Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Biddlebrook Farm Complex** - This complex relates to Clement Biddle who re-gentrified the estate in 1934. However, some of its buildings date to the 1700s. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**04.02: Parcel 04-05-028:000 at 478 Webb Road, Biddlebrook Farm, circa 1750-74 (BL, LS, CX)** - This is a fieldstone and stucco over stone house built in two sections.

**04.03: Parcel 04-05-030:000 at 482 Webb Road, circa 1725-49 (BL, LS, CX)** - This stucco over fieldstone tenant house is a prime example of early architecture in Chadds Ford.

**The Brandywine Glen Complex** - This complex consists of a number of structures, some of which date to the Victorian Era. However some of the buildings are reported to have been used as a hospital after the Battle. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**04.05: Parcel 04-14-002:000 at 672 Webb Road, circa 1720 (BL, LS, CX, PI, BS)** - The site contains a barn, an ice house, a well house, and a tenant house. The house is said to have been used as a hospital after the Battle with blood stains on the living room floor.

**04.11: Parcel 04-08-001:000 at 601 Webb Road, circa 1750 (BL, LS, CX)** - This site includes a Springhouse/Tenant house and barn. The tenant house may date from the 1700s. The

date of the present barn is uncertain, but it was used as a working barn for Brandywine Glen in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Chadds Ford Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are within the township:

- **04.04: Howe's Headquarters Gilpin House Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **04.05: Webb Road Field Hospital Feature.** Described above in the Brandywine Glen Complex.
- **04.06: Chads Ford Staging and Battle Site.** Described above in the Chadds Ford Historic District.
- **04.07: Chadss Ford American Staging Feature.** Described above in Brandywine Battlefield Park.
- **04.10: Samuel Painter Field Hospital Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **04.14: 1704 House/Dilworthtown Staging Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **Roadways:** Dilworthtown Rd. (former Great Rd.), Harvey Run Rd., Oakland Rd., and US Rt. 1 (former Great Nottingham Rd.)
- **Waterways:** Brandywine Creek Main Stem.

## **CONCORD TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE COUNTY<sup>20</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey*, and the 2011-2012 *Survey Forms*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of the American's retreat to Chester.

### **Concord Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

- 13.03: Parcel 13-12-002:000 at 160 Thornton Road, *Marshall Thompson Cottage* (NR, BG, HC)** - This log house property built in the early 1700s was found eligible for the National Register. It is an example of an 18<sup>th</sup> century homestead and probably served as a tenant farm. James Marshall was a mill owner at the time of the Battle.
- 13.04: Parcel 13-05-009:000 at 180 Thornton Road, *John Pierce House* (NR, BG, HC)** - This resource, also known as High Hill Farm, included a house, a barn, a carriage house, and outbuildings. The buildings appear to date from the 1880s to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the late 1700s, the John Pierce house stood on the site. Additional research needs conducted to verify if any remnants from the John Pierce period remains.

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<sup>20</sup> This section was based on Delaware County Planning Department, *Chadds Ford Township Historic Context* (Media, PA: Delaware County Council, 2012) and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Concord Friends Meetinghouse*, 1977; *Concordville Historic District*, 1973; and *Nicholas Newlin House*, 1972.

- 13.06: Parcel 13-05-061:000 at 166 Trimble Road, Mendenhall/Trimble House, circa 1713 (LS, BG, HC)** - This site was built by Benjamin Mendenhall and enlarged in 1830 and 1920. During the Battle, the property was owned by Robert Mendenhall who was a farmer and mill owner. Robert was involved in local, state, and national affairs during the 1770s and was commissioned to draft a response to England opposing the British policies toward the colonies. His daughter, Phoebe, dictated her recollections of the Battle.
- 13.08: Parcel 13-05-058:000 at 183 Trimble Road, Joseph Edward House, circa 1695 (LS, BG, HC)** - Built in 1695, the house was enlarged in 1770 and 1832. Joseph Edwards, a farmer, constructed this house. His son and wife owned the property following his death.

### **Concord Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Concordville Historic District** - Located at a strategic intersection of Concord Road (leading to Chester) and the Great Nottingham Road, now U.S. Route 1, (leading to Philadelphia), the village developed around the Friends Meetinghouse in the early 1700s. The village began to grow in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. John Way established a tavern at the west end of the village in 1831 that acted as a center of community life. During the Battle, the troops passed directly past the meetinghouse on their way to Chester. Resources that contribute to this district are:

- 13.01: Parcel 13-20-039:000 at 821 Concord Road** - This property include two notable houses. **Concord Friends Meetinghouse, circa 1728-88 (NR, HD, PI, BS)** - This building was constructed in 1728. It was burned and was rebuilt using the old walls, and enlarged in 1788. The meeting was organized sometime before 1697, as the sixth Quaker meeting in what was then Chester County. In 1697 the meeting leased its current location from John Mendenhall. A log structure was built in 1710. It served as a refuge for wounded American soldiers during the Battle. **827 Concord Road, Nicholas Newlin Tenant House, circa 1720-1780 (NR, HD)** - Richard Clayton, son-in-law of Nathaniel Newlin, built the first section of this fieldstone house in the 1720s. An addition was added in the circa 1780. Nicholas Newlin acquired it and gave it to the Concord Friends Meeting in 1751.
- 13.07: Parcel 13-20-037:000 at 815 Concord Road, Samuel Trimble Hat Shop, circa 1767 (NR, HD, HC)** - Built circa 1767, Samuel Trimble used this stone residence as a hatter's shop. Samuel Trimble applied his skills as a hatter in this residence at the time of the Battle. The house was later owned by Norris Scott and was altered in circa 1850s.
- 13.09: Parcel 13-12-061:000 at 853 Concord Road (address does not correspond to parcel number database), Nicholas Newlin House, circa 1720 (NR, HD, HC, PI, BS)** - In 1742, Newlin built a two-story brick home, which appears to have been added to an earlier

dwelling. It was used as a hospital during the Battle, and was a storage house of the Nicholas Pyle Mill and later a tenant house. The 1783 tax record indicates Micajah Speakman, a blacksmith, owned the property at that time.

### **Concord Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Concord Mills Complex** - This complex dates to circa 1720 , making it one of the earliest milling operations in Delaware County. Resources that contribute to this complex are:

**13.02: Parcel 13-12-006:000 at 126 Thornton Road, Concord Mills Storage House circa 1720 (LS, CX, HC)** - This stucco over stone building is believed to have served as a storage house for Pyle's mill and later turned into a tenant house.

**13.05: Parcel 13-12-009:000 at 125 Thornton Road, circa 1728 (LS, CX)** - This stucco over stone house was built in 1729 by Nicholas Pyle, owner of the Concord Mills. John Newlin later bought the mills.

### **Concord Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are within the township:

- **13.01: Concord Meetinghouse Field Hospital Feature.** Described above in the Concordville Historic District.
- **13.09: Nicholas Newlin House Field Hospital.** Described above in the Concordville Historic District.
- **Roadways:** Oakland Rd., Thornton Rd. (former Concord Rd.), and US Rt. 1 (former Great Nottingham Rd.)
- **Waterways:** Chester Creek West Branch

## **THORNBURY TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE COUNTY<sup>21</sup>**

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Historic resources in the township were surveyed in the 2010 ABPP *Survey*. It was not included in previous studies even though it was a location of the core combat and the American's retreat to Chester.

### **Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Buildings**

The following buildings relate to the Battle (or its interpretation) as individual resources, but do not contribute to a historic district or complex:

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<sup>21</sup> This section was based on Delaware County Planning Department, *Chadds Ford Township Historic Context* , (Media, PA: Delaware County Council, 2012) and the following National Register nominations: (Washington, DC: National Park Service): *Thatcher-Painter Farm, Determination of Eligibility*, 1998 and *Thornton Village Historic District*, 2006.



- 44.01: Parcel 44-19-055:000 at 16 Oak Tree Hollow, *Meadowcroft Farm*, circa 1760 (LS, BG) -**  
This large site contains a house, barn and ruin with a stone springhouse and log tenant house across the road. The house is a good example of early 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture.
- 44.02: Parcel 44-27-046:000 at 32 Westtown Road, circa 1737 (LS, BG) -** This house was the John Pyle residence, and consists of a circa 1737 core clad in stucco. The Pyle family was prominent in Thornbury in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, serving as farmers and craftsmen.
- 44.03: Parcel 44-36-103:000 at 430 Glen Mills Road, *Hill House Farm* circa 1760 (LS, BG, HC) -**  
The site contains the 1760 Joseph Brinton residence and carriage house.
- 44.06: Parcel 44-37-013:000 at 381 Brinton Lake Road, circa 1700 (LS, BG, HC) -** This was a mill owned by Swedes then the Brinton Family. By 1788, the property contained a saw mill, a malt house, and a brewery. In 1835, the woolen mill was destroyed by fire.
- 44.07: Parcel 44-41-001:000 at 1001 Wilmington Pike, circa 1715 (NR, BG, HC, PI, BS) -** Gen. Greene's rearguard was fought at this site. This site, known as the Thatcher-Painter Farm or the Craig Property, contains a main residence, a banked barn, a smokehouse, silos, and other outbuildings. The property was granted to Jonathan Thatcher by William Penn in 1696. The core of the main house dates between 1715 and 1734 when the property was passed on to Richard Thatcher. The barn dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The property is one of the few working farms remaining in the area.

## **Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Historic Districts**

The following historic districts (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation:

**The Thornton Village Historic District** - This site served as a stop for travelers along the Great Road (now Thornton Road) in the late-18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, providing blacksmith and wheelwright services, and an inn, known as Yellow House. A small village (later named Thornton) grew up around circa 1750. The Yellow House is the oldest building in the district, located at the intersection of Glenn Mills Road and Thornton Road (then called Concord Road).

At the center of the village is a clustering of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and residences. Most resources were constructed around 1790 and 1855. The Yellow House was constructed as a wider version of the typical Penn Plan. The Isaac Pyle House was a stone example of the Penn Plan. Both these structures were doubled later in the century. Other buildings served as stores and a black smith shop. The availability of resident tradesmen provided goods and services to the surrounding agricultural community. Resources that contribute to this district are:

- 44.04: Parcel 44-28-065:000 at 373 Glen Mills Road, *Isaac Pyle House*, circa 1777 (NR, HD, HC) -** This is a residence and a carriage house.

**44.05: Parcel 44-28-093:000 at 378 Glen Mills Road, *Yellow House*, circa 1750-55 (NR, HD, HC, PI, BS)** - Over the years, this site served as a tavern, general store, grocery, and cloth manufacturing business. It is one of the oldest post offices in its original location in the United States. This property was a field hospital following the Battle

### **Thornbury Township's 18<sup>th</sup> Century Complexes**

The following complexes (and the resources which contribute to them) relate to the Battle or its interpretation: None.

### **Thornbury Township Defining Features**

The following Battle-related defining features are within the township:

- **44.05: Yellow House Field Hospital Feature.** Described above in the Thornton Historic District.
- **44.07: Rearguard Defense Battle Feature.** Described above in Historic Buildings.
- **Roadways:** Dilworthtown Rd., (former Great Rd.), and Thornton Rd. (former Concord Rd.)
- **Waterways:** Chester Creek West Branch