



Battle Historic Context & Built Features Inventory

The 2010 Study provides a preliminary (“windshield”) inventory of historic resources (battle and non-battle era) in the battlefield as well as battle-era roads. The 2013 Plan uses/builds on 2010 Study information and refines the historic resource inventory, plus identifies historic landscapes and provides a preliminary inventory of evident defining features. The 2013 Plan recommends further evaluation of identified battle-era historic resources, historic landscapes¹, and defining features, particularly in strategic landscapes.



Abraham Taylor Farm, in today’s Kennett Township, is preserved as the open lands portion of a commercial development.

This plan takes the next step to ‘fine tune’ identification of battle-era built features - historic resources/properties and roads – in/near Northern Column and Eastern Column Landscapes and Associated Approach and Encampment Landscapes. To do this, features are considered as to *whether* and *how* they support each Landscapes significance in the battlefield². While all built features identified by this chapter are considered historic resources, defining features are those resources that also support Landscape(s) significance.

This chapter 1) reviews previously identified battle-era historic resources (2013 Plan) and roads (2010 Study) and newly identified resources and roads 2) evaluates whether they are also KOCOAs built defining features, 3) considers their relationship to the historic and modern landscape, and 4) provides related recommendations. Reference materials used include the 2010 Study KOCOAs analysis, 2013 Plan historic resource and defining features inventories, reference maps (historic atlases, aerial photographs), primary sources (firsthand accounts, road petitions, deeds, civilian property loss records), secondary sources (battle and municipal histories), and field study. Specific battle-era property deed information is found in Appendix B.

KOCOAs Cultural Topography Analysis

Appendix A describes the 2010 Study’s KOCOAs analysis and Chapter 3 focuses on aspects of KOCOAs related to military strategy and geospatial battlefield analysis. This chapter focuses on aspects of KOCOAs related to the built environment or cultural topography³ – places and built features found in battle accounts, historic maps, or other sources that help locate and identify the same in the modern landscape. Cultural topography (or built) feature examples are places/settlement patterns (villages, milling seats, farmsteads, or properties); structures (mills, houses, meetinghouses, or barns); or other manmade features (roads, fords, traces, woodlots, earthworks, or farm fields).

For local planning purposes, KOCOAs built features can generally be considered ‘historic resources’, while KOCOAs physical geography (part of Chapter 3) can be considered ‘natural resources’. Both are elements of historic landscapes and may be elements of ‘open space’ lands or ‘agricultural resources’.

¹ See Chapter 5 for possible historic landscapes to consider for long term land conservation.

² See ‘Statement of Significance’ in Chapter 2.

³ The use of the phrase ‘key terrain’ in figures 4-1a through 4-1c to describe historical resources that were damaged, witness to, or otherwise affected by troop activity is recognized as not consistent with the standard KOCOAs definition, which is any local feature that dominates the immediate surrounding by relief or another quality that enhances attack or defense. The phrase is used herein to illustrate the overall effect of military actions on the cultural topography of southern battlefield Landscapes. These properties and sites are part of the larger setting that felt the impact of war.

Figure 4-1a: Northern Column Landscape and related KOCO Cultural Topography Defining Features (updated from the 2010 Study and 2013 Plan)

DEFINING FEATURE ¹	KOCCO CATEGORY
Historic Resources in Figure 4-2a	Key Terrain
Historic Roads in Figure 4-3a	See figure
1777 Kennett Square village site (modern Kennett Square Borough)	Key Terrain
John Jackson Sr. site – Damage Claim	Key Terrain
Abel Wickersham site – Damage claim	Key Terrain
James Wickersham site – Damage claim	Key Terrain
1774 (resurvey) Doe Run Road/1728 Road to the Great Valley/Pre-1707 Marlborough Street Road juncture: Probable American detachment observation position, Lt. Col. Ross’ Patrol’s skirmish site, & possibly where he sent his message to Gen’l Washington (modern E Doe Run Rd/Northbrook Rd/Rt.926 intersection)	Observation, Fields of Fire, Key Terrain

This plan uses KOCO cultural topography analysis to review, and update as needed, previously identified built features in/near these Landscapes, as well as better understand identified features’ relation to the battle. As early Chester County agricultural areas in battle-era Kennett and East Marlborough Townships (Northern Column), East Marlborough, Kennett, and Pennsbury Townships (Eastern Column), Kennett Township (Encampment), and Kennett and New Garden Townships (Approach), these Landscapes contain extant battle-era military-related and civilian built features.

Today², the Northern Column Landscape is found in Kennett Square Borough and East Marlborough Township, Encampment Landscape is in Kennett Square Borough, and Kennett Townships, while Eastern Column and Approach Landscapes are in the same municipalities as in 1777. Figures 4-1a, 4-1b, and 4-1c provide updated KOCO cultural topography in/related to the Landscapes.

Figure 4-1b: Eastern Column Landscape and related KOCO Cultural Topography Defining Features (updated from the 2010 Study and 2013 Plan)

DEFINING FEATURE	KOCCO CATEGORY
Historic Resources in Figure 4-2b	Key Terrain
Historic Roads in Figure 4-3a	See figure
Ezekial Webb’s (aka Welch’s & later Anvil) Tavern site and skirmish site	Key Terrain, Cover & Concealment, Field of Fire
1777 & extant Hamorton village and skirmish site	Cover & Concealment, Field of Fire
1777-era & extant Old Kennett Meetinghouse and skirmish site	Key Terrain, Cover & Concealment, Field of Fire
Unnamed wooded Hill (elevation) & Fencing east of Old Kennett Meetinghouse skirmish & archeological site	Cover & Concealment, Field of Fire
1743 Great Nottingham Road/1760 Road juncture where Crown Forces fanned out (modern Rt. 1/Brinton’s Bridge Rd)	Avenue of Approach
Dr. Joseph Peirce Farm - Damage Claim	Key Terrain
William Harvey Farm – Damage Claim	Key Terrain
James Brinton Plantation, Barnes Brinton House – Damage Claim	Key Terrain
Baggage & Supply Wagon Train - 1759 Road to Wilmington/ 1767 Road/1754 Brandywine Road/ 1725 Starve Gut Road (modern Kennett Pike/ Hickory Hill Rd/Hillendale Rd/Fairville Rd)	Avenue of Approach

Historic Context

Historic context is an element of strategic landscape significance³; it shows patterns or trends that help explain an occurrence, property, structure, building, or site. Key historic context elements are geographical limits, chronological periods, and themes, which provide perspective to understand and identify built features as contributing, or not, to Landscapes. For this evaluation, the geography is the Landscapes and time period is 1777. Relevant broad themes are ‘18th century landscape’, ‘local community’, and ‘military activity’, with specific themes of: Brandywine Valley settlement patterns, still readable battlefield areas, Crown Force army logistics, Gen’l Howe’s two columns military tactic, American military activity and reconnaissance, skirmishing, local community and battle impact, and Quaker roots/Peace Testimony.

1 ‘Road’ indicates the approximate battle-era road roadbed and alignment still exist. ‘Spur is the approximate road extension of a battle-era road that still exists. ‘Trace’ indicates a former battle-era road, farm lane, or by-road that today is largely an archeological site. ‘Damage claim’ means Depredation report, Plunder report, Quaker Suffering, or Relief Request to Quaker Meeting.

2 Kennett Square was not yet a separate Borough in 1777; it was smaller in size as a village in Kennett Township. Today’s New Garden Township is slightly smaller in size than in 1777, as western sections went to form part of today’s Avondale Borough and London Britain Township. Today’s East Marlborough Township is slightly smaller than in 1777, as the northeastern section went to form part of today’s Pocopson Township, as did the northern section of 1777 Pennsbury Township that is smaller in size today than in 1777. Today’s Kennett Township is nearly identical to that in 1777.

3 Landscapes’ context is part of the ‘Statement of Significance’ (Chapter 2) as supplemented by municipal historic context in Appendix B.

Thus, understanding historic context is necessary to more definitively identify which built features are battle-era contributing resources. Built features have been examined for how they support each Landscape’s significance and convey information about battle events and plan themes. Built features identified as ‘contributing resources’ (Figures 4-2a, 4-2b, 4-2c, 4-3a, 4-3b, and 4-3c) have characteristics that embody aspects of Landscape or battlefield significance and plan themes, while features that are also ‘defining’ (Figures 4-1a, 4-1b, and 4-1c) relay information about battle military-related events.

Historic Structures, Properties, Sites

This section reviews, refines, and updates information for previously inventoried battle-era historic resources from the 2013 Plan, with the goal to identify battle-era built features that speak or contribute to the overall story of the Landscapes within the battlefield setting. For this plan, historic resources include battle-era buildings, structures, sites, and properties, and in addition to historic context and Landscapes significance, take into account early settlement patterns and battle events in present-day municipalities (described below). As well, to accomplish this analysis, research (Appendix B¹) and mapping presenting a depiction² of the battle-era development pattern was undertaken by Chester County Archives using primary source materials.

Figure 4-1c: Associated Approach & Encampment Landscape and related KOCOA Cultural Topography Defining Features (updated from the 2010 Study and 2013 Plan)

DEFINING FEATURE	LANDSCAPE	KOCOA CATEGORY
Historic Resources in Figure 4-2c	Encampment & Approach	Key Terrain
Historic Roads in Figure 4-3c	See figure	See figure
1777 Kennett Square village site (modern Kennett Square Borough)	Encampment & Approach	Key Terrain
Peter Bell’s Unicorn Tavern Site on 1743 Great Nottingham Road/1720 Road (modern State St/Union St/Unionville Rd)	Encampment	Crown Force Headquarters
Abraham Taylor Farm – Plunder Claim & Suffering	Encampment	Key Terrain
Caleb Johnson Mill & Farm - Damage Claim	Encampment	Key Terrain
Moses Pennock Farm - Damage Claim	Encampment	Key Terrain
Daniel Mercer Farm Site - Damage Claim	Encampment	Key Terrain
Caleb Peirce (James Jefferies tenant) - Damage Claim	Encampment	Key Terrain
Ellis Lewis/Gavin Hamilton Mill property - Damage Claim (military landmark)	Encampment	Key Terrain
Isaac Allen’s Tavern/farm site	Approach	Key Terrain
New Garden Meetinghouse	Approach	Key Terrain, Avenue of Approach, Field of Fire
William Miller property	Approach	Key Terrain
Stephen Anderson’s Tavern site	Approach	Key Terrain
Red Clay Creek west branch Ford	Approach	Avenue of Approach, Obstacle, Key Terrain
Trace to Red Clay Creek west branch Ford. Possible trace descending north from modern Chandler’s Mill Rd/Kaolin Rd juncture to possible fording site across Creek. Trace is possible extension of farm lane or by-road that pre-dated Chandler’s Mill Rd as it descended to Creek.	Approach	Avenue of Approach
Trace from Red Clay Creek west branch Ford extending north directly uphill from ford passing Michael Gregg House to 1720 Road (modern Kaolin Rd)	Approach	Avenue of Approach

1 Such analytical mapping shows known property lines, owners, and roads as they likely existed in 1777, providing a good representation of the battle-era landscape. This is critical in analyzing the battlefield, as insight on the development pattern (road network and location/size/ownership of properties) is necessary to identify extant built features (buildings and roads) contributing and/or relating to the Landscapes. The mapped 1777 landscape can then be compared to historic person accounts and battle and township histories to understand the civilian population (families and locations of their properties and their relative’s properties in association/distance to one another), and ascertain present-day locations of historic accounts and battle-era structures/properties. Important for Chapter 3’s battle and geospatial analysis, property location/owner mapping is used to trace the Crown Force advance by plotting Quaker sufferings and civilian recordings of depredation and plunder claims on their respective properties.

2 It is important to note that battle-era landscape maps are as accurate as possible depictions. For example, researchers found early roads were improperly laid out, not completed, used but not officially recorded, or abandoned but official vacating never recorded. Minor paths, e.g. farm lanes or by-roads, would not have been recorded. It was found that during the 19th century, records from the 18th century were destroyed.

Settlement Patterns

Prominent regional settlement patterns, building types, and architectural design choices characterize the Landscapes and embody the pattern of colonial life. Farmhouses, tenant houses, and outbuildings on farmsteads dotted the landscape near roads for access to farm products and markets. Today many historic buildings are found abutting the edge of roads, as roads have widened and improved over the centuries since the battle. Settlements also included early crossroads with tradesmen (blacksmith or wheelwright shops), mills, homes, and taverns. Some buildings served the unanticipated, impromptu role as field hospitals, officer's headquarters, and troop concealment for the battle. Most structures were owned/built by original settlement families (primarily Quaker), with a few erected by or for farm staff, millers, and tavern owners. Buildings are mostly conservative and practical in design, befitting the tastes of their builders. Structures were often built in phases and expanded, even in the early colonial era, to reflect multi-generational growth or inclusion of a new use. Common architectural elements include: 2-story, stone construction, side-gable roofs, and representations of English Colonial vernacular building types popular in the region.

Northern Column Landscape Battle Events

Northern Column in East Marlborough Township

On the morning of September 11, while Gen'l Knyphausen's Division was advancing towards Chads's Ford, Gen'ls Howe's/Cornwallis' Division was heading north with the main body of the Crown Force army. The finest troops in Gen'l Howe's army made up this approximately 9,000-strong Division. The Division's advance guard, led by Hessian Capt. Johann Ewald, was a mixed force of Hessian Jager and British light infantry. Guiding the troops on country roads were local Loyalists, including John Jackson, a clockmaker from East Marlborough, and Curtis Lewis, a blacksmith and large landowner in West Bradford Township, both of whom had scouted the fords of Brandywine Creek the night before. These men were under the direction of Joseph Galloway, Pennsylvania's leading Loyalist, who also accompanied Gen'l Howe. With American patrols scouring the countryside looking for enemy activity there was bound to be conflict. Hessian Capt. Ewald reported that within the first ½-hour of the northern march he encountered American skirmishers, likely at today's Unionville Rd/Street Rd. intersection. This was very likely some part of American Lt. Col. Ross' Detachment who were patrolling the western front. Capt. Ewald reports from then on, skirmishing continued with the American in various places until noon.



The 1728 Road of the Great Valley, modern Northbrook Rd. looking north. The 18th century roadbed and alignment is still evident with the deeply incised road banks and still relatively narrow cartway.

East Marlborough records for damage claims are few; only four properties are identified, although it is very likely far more were affected. These properties were owned by John Jackson, Sr., Caleb Johnson, and the Wickersham family, Abel and James. The James Wickersham property ruins have been located to verify where the house once stood and is an archeological site. In 1777, for failure to attend militia exercises, John Jackson Sr had blankets taken in lieu of a fine. Jackson reported the British stole a horse from his property back. Caleb Johnson Grist and Saw Mill are still standing and he filed a depredation claim against the British. Although the property is not on the direct march route it is included since it is highly likely that scouting parties were on nearby roads and the 1733 Road to his mill ran parallel to the 1720 Road.

Eastern Column Landscape Battle Events

Eastern Column in Kennett Township

The Eastern Column advancing straight for Chads's Ford was commanded by 61-year old Lt. Gen Baron Wilhelm Reichsfreiherr zu Inn-und Knyphausen, a dependable and able officer who spent much of his career in the Prussian army. Gen'l Knyphausen's Division, consisting of approximately 6,800 men, began moving along the 1743 Great Nottingham Road (away from their camp site along McFarland/Schoolhouse Rds. just east of Kennett Square) at 5AM, led by British riflemen, Loyalist infantry, and British light dragoons. The remainder of the Division followed, including Hessian and British infantry, British artillery, and the baggage supply and provision wagon train including the cattle herd.

Blocking the road to Chads's Ford were elements of American Gen'l Maxwell's Light Infantry Corps. Out in front along the road between Welch's Tavern and Old Kennett Meetinghouse a mile west were four American advance posts. They were under orders to fire on the advancing Crown Forces and then fall back towards Brandywine Creek. Gen'l Knyphausen reported that the first shots of the day were fired at Welch's Tavern (Ezikial Webb's) about a mile east of his Division's camp site when the Crown Force advance guard encountered the first of Gen'l Maxwell's posts. Both sides reported serious fighting and injuries. Withdrawing from Welch's Tavern, to a hill near Hamorton Village, to Old Kennett Meetinghouse, and then to the vicinity of Baltimore Pike/Hickory Hill Rd. intersection, the Americans waited until the enemy was close, fired a volley then fell back to the next post. This series of four short, but sharp, clashes served to slow Gen'l Knyphausen's advance towards Chad's Ford. Each series of American action caused the Crown Force's lead formations to deploy, engage, chase the retreating Americans, then reorganize before moving forward. By the time the fourth American position had been overcome, British riflemen and Loyalist infantry were tired and disorganized. They had taken relatively heavy casualties, particularly among officers.



Commemorative Stone, "In Memory of Hessian Soldiers," Old Kennett Meetinghouse Cemetery.

Following behind the advance column on the 1743 Great Nottingham Road was the Crown Force army's baggage and supply wagon train. Studying roads available to this provision wagon train, it appears the only choice the wagon train had in order to move away from the skirmishing (and impending battle that was to come) was to head south shortly after passing aka Welch's Tavern. Not far past Welch's Tavern, the wagon train turned south onto the 1759 Road to Wilmington.

Eastern Column in Pennsbury Township

Two distinct military activities were taking place in Pennsbury on the day of battle. The first was Gen'l Knyphausen's steady march toward Chads's Ford met with frequent and heavy fire between the two armies. Around 8:30AM, the British heavy artillery was sent up the 1760 Road (today's Brinton's Bridge Rd.) to take their position along the high ground on Brandywine Creek west bank and near Brinton's Mill. By 9:30AM, the Americans had been forced back across the Creek and the Crown Forces were in place for battle¹.



Former road trace of the 1743 Great Nottingham Road in front of the 18th century Barnes-Brinton House. Modern Baltimore Pike is to the left (rear) of the building.

The second military activity involved the Crown Force army's baggage and supply wagon train, including the cattle which while waiting for the battle's outcome, ransacked area properties for added supplies judging from the extensive damage claims from the Mendenhall and Harvey families. Other properties the area were likely impacted as well. After turning south in Kennett Township onto the 1759 Road to Wilmington, the wagon train turned east and waited out the battle on the 1754 Brandywine Road.

¹ Starting from the movements on modern Brinton's Bridge Rd. is the subject of Phase 3 study.

In Pennsbury Township, the first colonial holdings impacted by advancing Crown Forces were owned by the Peirce family. There are two colonial structures attributed to Dr. Joseph Peirce with damage claims. James Brinton held significant lands along the 1743 Great Nottingham Road and several colonial structures are attributed to his family. His son, Joseph Brinton, who lived on the western most portion of James Brinton's holdings filed a claim.

Associated Encampment & Approach Landscapes Battle Events

The Approach Landscape straddles the Mason-Dixon Line separating PA from DE. Two major 18th century (and modern) east-west roads crossed these Landscapes - the 1743 Great Nottingham Road (today's Baltimore Pike) that connected Baltimore and Philadelphia and the 1740/1773/1720 Newport-Gap Pike (modern Newport-Gap Rd./Rt. 41) connecting Newport, DE and Lancaster, PA. One major north/south road crossed these Landscapes, the 1710 Limestone Road/1733 Newark Road connecting Newark, DE to Chester County's Great Valley.

Both Landscapes contain rural landscapes south of the Baltimore Pike, and are situated along much of the route that Gen'l Knyphausen's troops followed in 1777 along the 1740/1773/1720 Newport-Gap Pike and the Great Nottingham Road toward Kennett Square Village on September 9 and 10. At the time of the battle, the village was essentially a crossroad, consisting of Joseph Shippen's brick mansion and Peter Bell's Unicorn Tavern. Bell's Tavern was used by Gen'l Knyphausen for his headquarters on September 10/11.

Approach Landscape in New Garden Township

Starting in early afternoon of September 9, Crown Forces began their march out of New Castle County, DE into Chester County, PA. The Road to Lancaster or the 1740/1773/1720 Newport-Gap Pike (modern Newport-Gap Rd./Rt. 41) was used by Gen'l Knyphausen's Division on the afternoon and evening of September 9 into the early morning hours of September 10 as they approached the area of Kennett Square Village. The movement of Gen'l Knyphausen's Division began about 3PM from their overnight bivouac along modern Rt. 7 in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County. The Division moved past New Garden Meetinghouse and marched to the intersection with the 1743 Great Nottingham Road (today's Baltimore Pike) at today's Avondale Borough. From there, the Division turned east (or right) onto the 1743 Great Nottingham Road and continued their march towards Kennett Square Village. The Division halted at a temporary location immediately west of modern Kennett Square Borough, probably in the vicinity of modern Cedar Spring Rd. in New Garden Township. The halt was for several hours and was necessary to allow Gen'l Cornwallis' Division to move through the village and get into formation and encampment position.



New Garden Meetinghouse, c. 1915
(Thomas C. Marshall photographs,
Accession 1990.270, Audiovisual
Collections and Digital Initiatives
Department, Hagley Museum & Library,
Wilmington, DE 19807).

The Great Nottingham Road was the principal route used by Gen'l Knyphausen's Division to approach the village on September 10, and again to move toward the American position along Brandywine Creek starting the following morning. During the early morning hours of September 10, the Division halted west of the village, probably in the general vicinity of modern Cedar Spring Rd. in New Garden Township. This area today is relatively developed, but the wide, broad valley of Scarlett Run, a Red Clay Creek tributary, is still apparent, as is the high ground on which modern Kennett Square Borough is sited. The Division halted for several hours in this area, before proceeding through Kennett Square village to high ground east of the village.

Damages reported in the vicinity of New Garden Meetinghouse were generally loss of horses, cattle, sheep, and wagons or carts. One resident along the 1733 Newark Road/1710 Limestone Road, Isaac Miller, claimed £200 in

damages caused by Crown Forces as follows “one bay mare branded RC, one gray horse, one two year old colt, one six year old horse, one sixteen year old mare, sixteen sheep, two men’s saddles, one eighteen year old mare, one fourteen year old mare, one (almost new) cart and gears, one pair of horse gears, one year old calf, eighty bushels of oats and sundry household goods worth.” Damages caused in this area may also be related to the fire reported by New Castle County militiaman Isaiah Mann, who declared in his pension that he was in a slight skirmish near New Garden Meetinghouse.

Based on period documentation and evidence provided by property damage claims, Crown Forces from Cornwallis’ Division that were ordered to change course and instead join into Gen’l Knyphausen’s Division appear to have used the Newark Road/ Limestone Road to approach the Great Nottingham Road. The Newark Road was established by 1733, and intersected with the 1710 Limestone Road at the 1740/1733/1720 Newport-Gap Road and New Garden Meetinghouse. British and Hessian accounts of the movement indicate that two British brigades, 3rd and 4th Brigades, were detached from Gen’l Cornwallis’ Division, at that time struggling in advance north in the difficult Red Clay Creek valley terrain, and sent west to join Gen’l Knyphausen’s column. The two brigades, attempting to catch up with Knyphausen’s Division had difficulty locating his route. There were few intersections, or crossroads, at the time, with an important one in the area being at New Garden Meetinghouse. It is no coincidence that several New Garden Township property owners claimed damages in the immediate vicinity of the Newark/Limestone Road crossroad. It is likely that two British brigades did not proceed all the way to William Miller’s grist and saw mill, as did Gen’l Knyphausen’s Division, but instead turned north on the Newark/Limestone Road, a route that would bring them to the Great Nottingham Road interaction at Stephen Anderson’s Tavern.



Modern New Garden Rd “loop” was formerly part of the Road to Lancaster (looking north toward its intersection with modern Newark Rd, the 1710 Limestone Road.)

Encampment Landscape near East Marlborough Township

Gen’l Cornwallis’ Division bivouacked along today’s Union St/Unionville Rd corridor the night of September 10/11, however major elements of his Division do not appear to have extended into East Marlborough Township. (Also see Kennett Square Borough) While the records for damages in the Township are few, the number of claims in the surrounding townships were higher, suggesting that the inhabitants of East Marlborough Township generally did not report depredations, they were under-reported, or the records are missing. For example, drawing from damage claims by battle-era properties in Kennett Township east of the village, the devastation on local residents by the Gen’l Knyphausen Division encampment along McFarland Rd. is clear.

Encampment Landscape in Kennett Square Borough

On September 10, following a difficult night march through Red Clay Creek valley, Gen’l Cornwallis’ Division arrived at Kennett Square village in column formation along today’s Union St, and extending north on Unionville Rd. in East Marlborough. They camped in this formation. The night of September 10/11, his column bivouacked along today’s Union St, extending south from Unionville Rd. (in the vicinity of today’s Unionville Rd’s overpass of Rt. 1 Bypass interchange) south through the center of modern Kennett Square Borough to around South St. and the hill where today’s Kennett High School is located, a distance of approximately 1.7 miles. Based on damage claims of Kennett Township residents, some of the heaviest damages reported were concentrated in the area of South Union/South Broad Sts just north of today’s Kennett Square High School.

Today’s Union St./Unionville Rd. was an early road, established in 1720, and linked north to/intersecting the very early pre-1707 Marlborough Street Road to the north, passing Peter Bell’s (the Unicorn) Tavern in the center of the village. This 1720 Road reached south ending at Gavin Hamilton’s mill on Red Clay Creek. Hamilton had purchased the mill from Ellis Lewis in 1776, which is why it was referred to as “Lewis Mill” by Hessian officers.

The Crown Force army's configuration in two parallel lines meant that Gen'l Cornwallis' Division was encamped along the line of modern Rt. 82, extending north beyond the crossroads of the village by approximately a ½-mile towards Marlborough Meetinghouse. This distance placed the front elements of Gen'l Cornwallis' Division around today's Union Hill Cemetery, an elevation north of the village and south of today's Rt. 1 interchange, which has a local name of 'Hessian Hill'. Two landowners in this area, Jesse Miller and Francis Way reported property damage. However, properties immediately north of their tracts in East Marlborough do not indicate any damages, suggesting that either the general vicinity of today's Rt. 1 interchange was the limit of the September 10/11 overnight encampment, or Quakers in neighboring East Marlborough Township farms chose to not report any losses or damages. The precise location of Marlborough Quaker Meeting has not yet been discerned. A number of English and German period accounts mention this Meeting, but the meetinghouse, as it stands today, was not officially created until 1799. Research suggests that an informally defined Marlborough Meeting may have been functioning at private homes, or it may have been a misnomer for a nearby Meeting in East Marlborough.

Approach & Encampment Landscapes in Kennett Township

In the dark of night on September 10, Gen'l Cornwallis' Division struggled to make its way through the difficult Red Clay Creek valley terrain. There were no established roads in the area by 1777, so their route was likely via farm lanes and by-roads. Their route seems to have closely followed modern Chandler's Mill Rd., which may have once been a farm lane. They descended to the likely fording site from modern Chandler's Mill Rd/Kaolin Rd juncture. After fording, they directly ascended uphill past the Michael Gregg House to the 1720 Road (modern Kaolin Rd) on trace. As such farms lanes or by-roads were never dedicated as official roads, they are termed 'traces'.



The 18th century Michael Gregg House that Gen'l Cornwallis' Division passed on their route to Kennett Square village

On September 10, following a difficult night march through Red Clay Creek valley, Gen'l Cornwallis' Division was in column formation along today's Kaolin Rd finally nearing Kennett Square Village. Gen'l Knyphausen's Division was halted just west of the village to wait for Gen'l Cornwallis' Division movement north-south through the village. After allowing much of Gen'l Cornwallis' Division to proceed through Kennett Square village on today's Union St, around noon on September 10 Gen'l Knyphausen's Division resumed its formation and march to the high ground in Kennett Township to the east of today's Kennett Square Borough. McFarlan Rd. to Schoolhouse Rd in East Marlborough established in 1723, marks the approximate north-south line of Gen'l Knyphausen's Division overnight September 10/11 camp. Period British maps clearly depict this high ground.

Damage claims provide some of the best evidence for where the overnight Gen'l Knyphausen Division encampment was situated. Based on damage claims by Kennett Township residents, some of the heaviest damages reported were concentrated in the area of today's McFarlan Rd. The overnight camp had a significant impact on the immediate physical surrounds in the form of damaged real estate and personal property. Locations of properties reporting damage clearly delineate the size of the encampment. Of the 33 landowners in Kennett Township residing to the west of Red Clay Creek, 21 landowners (nearly 64%) reported damages by the Crown Force army through Depredation Claims, Plunder Claims, and Quaker Sufferings, and on occasion Requests for Relief to Quaker Meetings. Reported damages are especially heavy among farms along the McFarlan Rd. Corridor, extending south from Baltimore Pike. This corridor likely marks the overnight position of Gen'l Knyphausen's Division and largely extends from around Abraham Taylor's property on the Great Nottingham Road as far south as the Gavin Hamilton (Lewis') Mill on Red Clay Creek, a distance of about 2.5 miles. Other property damage is centered along today's Rt. 82 Corridor, and likely relates to Gen'l Cornwallis' Division's overnight camp that was largely sited in Kennett Square Village.

From the various sources, it is clear that the Crown Force army established and camped in two parallel, north-south trending lines, one behind the other, along the 1720 Road for Gen'l Cornwallis' Division and the 1723

Road for Gen'l Knyphausen's Division. In doing so, the army not only readied themselves to already be in formation the day of battle, but also created a double defensive line in case of attack by the Americans.

Historic Resources Contributing to Southern Battlefield Landscapes

While the 2013 Plan takes a macro look at battle-era historic resources and evident defining features throughout the battlefield, this plan takes a micro look at historic resources that: were present at the time of the battle in or near southern battlefield Landscapes, contribute to Landscapes significance or plan themes, and may also inform about battle events.

Figures 4-2a (Northern Column), 4-2b (Eastern Column), and 4-2c (Associated Approach and Encampment Landscape) update the 2013 Plan historic resource and defining features inventories¹ for the respective Landscapes, and are categorized as 'contributing' resources to the Landscapes. Structures and sites listed in the figures existed at the time of the battle, and as such are listed by their battle-era property owner or tenant names unless otherwise indicated. In all figures, 'Map IDs' with an 'N' indicate newly identified historic resources since the 2013 Plan. Figures also show current historic resource designation status (e.g. resources in and designated as contributing to a Historic District) and indicate suggested future designation based on this plan analysis. Historic resources designations include resources that are currently: National Historic Landmarks (NHL), individually listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), contributing to a National Register Historic District (HD), and/or identified as a KOCO A built defining feature (KOCO A). Figures also show historic resources that are recommended by this plan to be considered for National Register eligibility as individual resources or as part of a historic district (NRE), as locally significant (Local), and/or an interpretive resource (Interp²). Maps 4-1a and 4-1b delineate resources in these figures.

Contributing resources, whether they are defining features, National Register listed or eligible, or other designation, are equally valuable resources that tell the story of important aspects of the battle and battlefield and are worthy of protection.

Figure 4-2a: Northern Column Landscape Contributing Historic Resources & Current and Recommended Resource Designation Status

MAP ID	PARCEL NUMBER	PARCEL ADDRESS	OWNER/ASSOCIATION	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS		
				NHL	NR	HD	KO COA	NRE	LOCAL	INTERP
EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP										
N61.13	61-2-53.2 61-2-119	101 & 114 E. Doe Run Rd	John Jackson, Sr. Farm: no battle era structures. (Depredation & Suffering)							X
N61.14	61-3-7	770 Marlboro Spring Rd	Abel Wickersham Farm: no battle era structures. (request for relief to his Quaker meeting)							X
N61.15	61-3-4.3	811 Marlboro Spring Rd	James Wickersham Farm: contained part stone/part log house & a log barn. (Suffering)							X
N61.16	61-5-492	160 E Doe Run Rd	William Windle Farm: extant battle-era structures. (possible Suffering)						X	X
N61.17	61-2-48	1765 W Doe Run Rd	William Baily Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Suffering)						X	X

¹ In the 2013 Plan, Historic Resources are listed in Figure 3.6 and Defining Features in Figure 3.9, and both are shown on Map 3.12.

² See heritage tour in Appendix C.

Figure 4-2b: Eastern Column Landscape Contributing Historic Resources & Current and Recommended Resource Designation Status

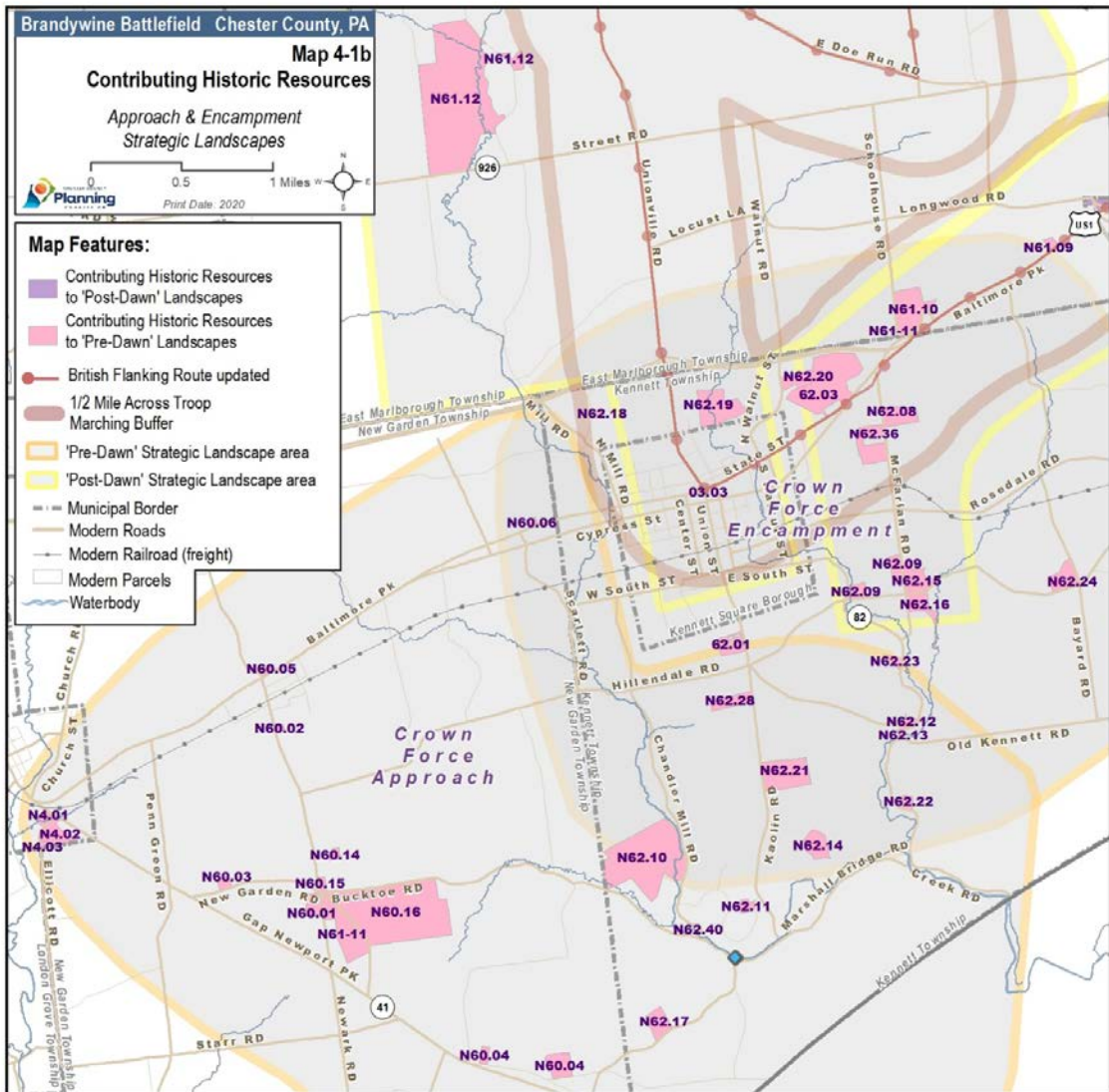
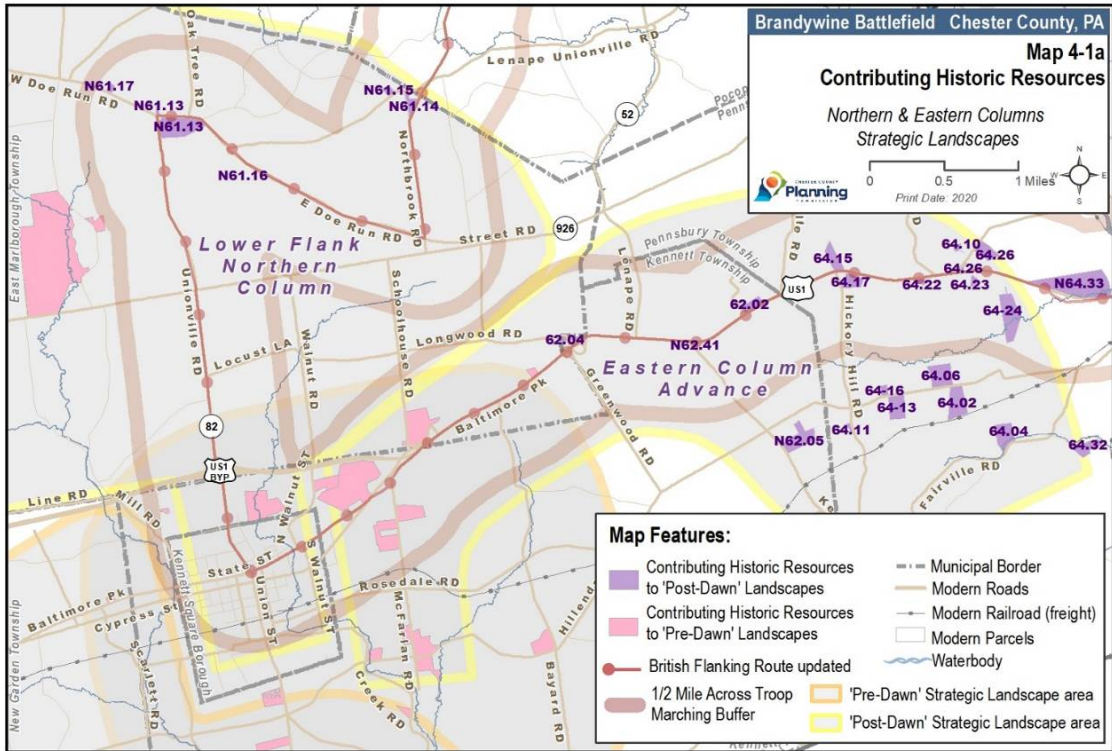
MAP ID	PARCEL NUMBER	PARCEL ADDRESS	OWNER/ASSOCIATION	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS		
				NHL	NR	HD	KOCSA	NRE	LOCAL	INTERP
KENNETT TOWNSHIP										
62.04	62-1-36.1	300 Greenwood Rd	Eastern Column & Supply Wagon Train. Longwood Gardens HD Ezekiel Webb/Welch’s/Anvil Tavern site: foundation wall remains as part of garden wall at 20 th century Colonial Revival house. (Ezekiel Webb – Plunder)			X				X
62.02	62-2-13	489 Meetinghouse Ln	Eastern Column & Supply Wagon Train Old Kennett Meetinghouse & burial ground (extant)	X	X					X
N62.41	62-1-23	245 Kennett Pk	Eastern Column & Supply Wagon Train. Hamorton Village HD Free Store: Place holder pending research			X	X		X	X
N62.05	62-2-71	307 Kennett Pk	Supply Wagon Train Walter Craig Farm site: No verified extant structures							
PENNSBURY TOWNSHIP										
64.02	64-3-115	508 Hillendale Rd	Supply Wagon Train Isaac Mendenhall property, Thomas and Joseph Mendenhall, and Amos Davis tenants: Later structures, farmland extant. (Noah Mendenhall (son of Isaac) – Depredation & Plunder)		X					
64.04	64-3-119	951 Fairville Rd	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.02) Isaac Mendenhall property. Extant structure, date needs to be established						X	
64.06	64-3-88	701 Hillendale Rd	Supply Wagon Train William Harvey Jr. Farm, Peter Harvey tenant. Extant house, later barn, farmland extant. (Peter Harvey – Depredation & Plunder)						X	X
64.10	64-3-62.1	1310 Brintons Bridge Rd	Eastern Column Jacob Way Farm/Residence. Extant battle-era house.						X	
64.11	64-3-113	1383 Hickory Rd	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.02) Isaac Mendenhall property: Extant battle-era house.						X	
64.13	64-3-114	1250 Hillendale Rd	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.02) Isaac Mendenhall property: Extant later structures.		X					
64.15	64-3-36	883 Baltimore Pk	Eastern Column & Supply Wagon Train Dr. Joseph Peirce property: current Pennsbury Inn with battle-era buildings and land remaining. (Joseph Peirce, Jr. son of Joseph the owner – Depredation)	X					X	X
64-16	64-3-87	1349 Hillendale Rd	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.06) William Harvey Jr. Farm: No associated structures, farmland extant.							
64.17	64-3-85.2	100 Hickory Hill Rd	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.15) Dr. Joseph Peirce property: extant house and farmland.						X	
64.22	64-3-96.2	620 Baltimore Pk	Eastern Column & Supply Wagon Train. Barns-Brinton House James Brinton properties: 700 acre plantation (Depredation & Plunder)	X	X					X
64.23	64-3-100	450 Old Baltimore Pk	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.22) James Brinton properties: extant battle era house.						X	
64-24	64-3-110.1	414 Old Baltimore Pk	Supply Wagon Train (See 64.22) James Brinton properties: extant battle era farmland with potential battle-era structures.						X	
N64.33	64-4-7	201 Baltimore Pk	Eastern Column Susanna Hope Fred (and John Fred) property (Benjamin Fred & John Fred - Depredations & Plunder)						X	
64.25	64-3-74	1401 Brintons Bridge Rd	Eastern Column William Harvey Jr. property, Amos Harvey tenant: battle era house. (Amos Harvey – Depredation)						X	X
64.26	64-3-69	1301 Brintons Bridge Rd	Eastern Column (See 64.22) James Brinton properties: later extant structure (Brinton-King house currently antique store & barn is The Gables restaurant)		X					X
64.32	64-6-1.4	160 Stabler Rd	Supply Wagon Train. Caleb and Moses Mendenhall property: extant battle era structures. (Depredation)						X	

Figure 4-2c: Associated Approach & Encampment Landscape Contributing Historic Resources & Current and Recommended Resource Designation Status

MAP ID	PARCEL NUMBER	PARCEL ADDRESS	OWNER/ASSOCIATION	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS		
				NHL	NR	HD	KOCCA	NRE	LOCAL	INTERP
KENNETT TOWNSHIP (Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns Approach & Encampment)										
N62.08	62-4-140	418 McFarlan Rd	Knyphausen Column Approach & Encampment John Richardson Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.09	62-4-217 62-4-218.1	203 E. Hillendale Rd 549 McFarlan Rd	Approach & Encampment Robert Cooper Farm & Fulling Mill: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.10 N62.40	62-6-3 62-6-4.1	500 & 541 Chandler Mill Rd	Cornwallis Column Approach Isaac Gregg & Fulling Mill: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)		X					
N62.11	62-6-16.5	103 Round Hill Rd	Cornwallis Column Approach Michael Gregg Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.12 N62.13	62-7-11.7 62-7-33	728 Creek Rd: House 162 Old Kennett Pk: extent Clifton Mill	Cornwallis Column Approach & Encampment Ellis Lewis/Gavin Hamilton Mill: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)				X		X	X
N62.14	62-7-39.1	3 Penn Oak La	Cornwallis Column Approach & Encampment George Passmore Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
62.03	62-4-15.2	647 Millers Hill	Encampment Abraham Taylor Farm & Tenant Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder & Suffering)				X		X	X
N62.36	62-4-68	433 McFarlan Rd	Knyphausen Column Approach & Encampment Jesse Mendenhall property: extant battle-era structures.							X
62.01	62-3-110	912 S. Union St	Cornwallis Column Approach & Encampment James Walter Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)						X	X
N62.15	62-4-240	580 McFarland Rd	Knyphausen Column Approach & Encampment Robert Lamborn Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.16	62-4-294	600 McFarland Rd	Knyphausen Column Approach & Encampment William Lamborn Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.17	62-6-46.2	1150 Kaolin Rd	Cornwallis Column Approach Henry Dixson Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.18	62-3-28.1	160 Davenport Rd	Approach & Encampment Jesse Miller Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.19	62-3-35	Kennett Area Park Authority	Cornwallis Column Encampment Francis Swayne Farm site (Plunder)							
N62.20	62-3-48.1	410 N. Walnut St	Cornwallis Column Encampment Caleb Taylor Farm site (Plunder)							
N62.21	62-6-30	1045 Kaolin Dr	Cornwallis Column Approach & Encampment Solomon Gregg Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.28	62-3-141.1	1012 Kaolin Rd	Cornwallis Column Approach & Encampment William Pyle Property site (Plunder)							
N62.22	62-7-40	825 Creek Rd	Approach & Encampment Robert Brown Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder)							X
N62.23	62-4-278	704 Creek Rd.	Approach & Encampment Robert Lewis Farm: extant battle-era structures. (Plunder & Depredation)							X
N62.24	62-4-235.1	595 Bayard Rd	Knyphausen Column Encampment Robert Way Farm site (Plunder)							
N62.25	Location not determined		Enoch Dixon Farm (Plunder)							
N62.26	Location not determined		Joseph Springer Farm (Plunder)							
N62.27	Location not determined		Joshua Sharpless Farm (Plunder)							
NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP (Knyphausen Column Approach)										
N60.01	60-3-114	875 Newark Rd	Knyphausen Column New Garden 1715 Meetinghouse, built a new. larger Meetinghouse in 1743				X		X	X
N60.02	60-3c-33	101 Maple Ln	Knyphausen Column Isaac Miller (Son of Joseph) Farm: extant (Depredation)						X	X
N60.03	60-3-107.1	121 New Garden Rd	Knyphausen Column James Miller (son of James) Farm: extant (Depredation)						X	

Figure 4-2c: Con't

MAP ID	PARCEL NUMBER	PARCEL ADDRESS	OWNER/ASSOCIATION	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS		
				NHL	NR	HD	KCOA	NRE	LOCAL	INTERP
NEW GARDEN TOWNSHIP CON'T (Knyphausen Column Approach)										
N60.04	60-4-59.4 60-4-62.6	107 Sheehan Rd 3 Colonial Farm Dr	Knyphausen Column Isaac Allen Tavern/Farm site (Depredation)				X			X
N60.05	60-1-63	1455 Baltimore Pk	Knyphausen Column Stephen Anderson/Sam White Tavern ruins site				X			X
N60.06	60-2-41.1	749 W. Baltimore Pk	Knyphausen Column Charles Hall Farm site (Suffering)							
N60.14	60-3-146.2	928 Newark Rd.	Knyphausen Column James Miller, William Martin tenant: extant (Depredation)							X
N60.15	60-3-148	461 Bucktoe Rd	Jesse Miller Tenant Farm, William Whitesides likely tenant (Depredation)							X
N60.16	60-3-157	251 New Garden Rd	Knyphausen Column David Frame Farm (Depredation)							X
N60.12	Location not determined		Knyphausen Column Andrew McIntire Farm site (Depredation)							
N60.13	Location not determined		Knyphausen Column William Dixon Farm site (Plunder)							
AVONDALE BOROUGH (Knyphausen Column Approach)										
N4.01	4-3-27	42 Gap-Newport Pk 2 Ellicot Rd.	William Miller Mill: contained a house, three outbuildings, two grist mills, and two saw mills. Extant mill race on property.				X			X
N4.02	4-3-37	21 Ellicot Rd.	William Miller Barn ruin site							
N4.03	4-3-37.1	23 Ellicot Rd.	House attributed to William Miller							X
EAST MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP (Knyphausen Column Encampment)										
N61.09	61-6Q-12	921 E. Baltimore Pk	Knyphausen Encampment/Column Caleb Peirce Farm Tenant Farm – James Jefferies Tenant (James Jefferies – Depredation)				X			X
N61.10	61-6-75	516 Schoolhouse Rd	Knyphausen Encampment/Column Daniel Mercer Farm site. (modern Walmart development site) (Suffering)				X			
N61.11	61-6-74 60-3-149.1	509 Schoolhouse Rd	Knyphausen Encampment/Column Moses Pennock Farm - extant structure. (Depredation)				X		X	X
N61.12	61-5-5 61-5-10	293 W. Street Rd 730 Wollaston Rd	Knyphausen Encampment/Column Caleb Johnson Farm & Mill site: extant structure. (Depredation & possible Suffering)				X		X	
KENNETT SQUARE BOROUGH (Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns Encampment)										
03.02	3-2-204	108 N. Union St.	Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns/Encampment Robert Morris/Peter Bell/Unicorn Tavern site (Peter Bell - Depredation & Robert Morris - Plunder)			X	X			X
03.03	3-2-271	100 E. State St.	Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns/Encampment Col. Joseph Shippen Mansion Tenant site			X				
03.04	Location not determined		Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns/Encampment William Hutcheson Farm site (Plunder)			X				
N03.05	Location not determined		Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns/Encampment Joseph Walter Sr. Farm site (Plunder)			X				
N03.06	Location not determined		Cornwallis & Knyphausen Columns/Encampment John Warner, Saddler, site (Plunder & Suffering)			X				



Historic Roads

Examining historic resources for Phase 1 and Phase 2 strategic landscapes projects revealed the need to reconsider the assumed battle-era road network; as key roads thought to have existed at the time of the battle appeared to be later roads. This section reviews and updates the assumed 2010 Study battle-era road network.

Roads - as built features under KOCO A - are a key feature for battlefield analysis (Chapter 3) as to their role in the battle/locations of battle events, whether they are KOCO A built defining features, and their relationship to the battle-era and modern landscape. Understanding where roads were located at the time of the battle, and in relation to properties, structures, and reported losses, is necessary to clarify and compare locations of places, and their proximity to one another, which are referenced in historic accounts, deeds, road petitions, and civilian property loss records.

Review of roads was necessary to carry out basic project goals of identifying route(s) taken by Crown Forces to move from DE into PA, establish their encampment, and march the day of battle. This also includes understanding roads leading to fords and the fords themselves as ‘waterway roads’. Roads identified as built defining features represent aspects of plan themes of settlement patterns, and/or association with military events or battle impact on the local community.

Chester County Archives re-examined the battle-era road network using primary source materials. Their detailed research and analytical mapping¹ provides a visual representation of the public road network, as well as properties², including their owners, present at the time of the battle. It shows how roads relate to longstanding historic places, some of which are referenced in battle-related accounts. This mapping updates the battle-era road network shown in the 2010 Study and 2013 Plan, and should be used in place of that road network.

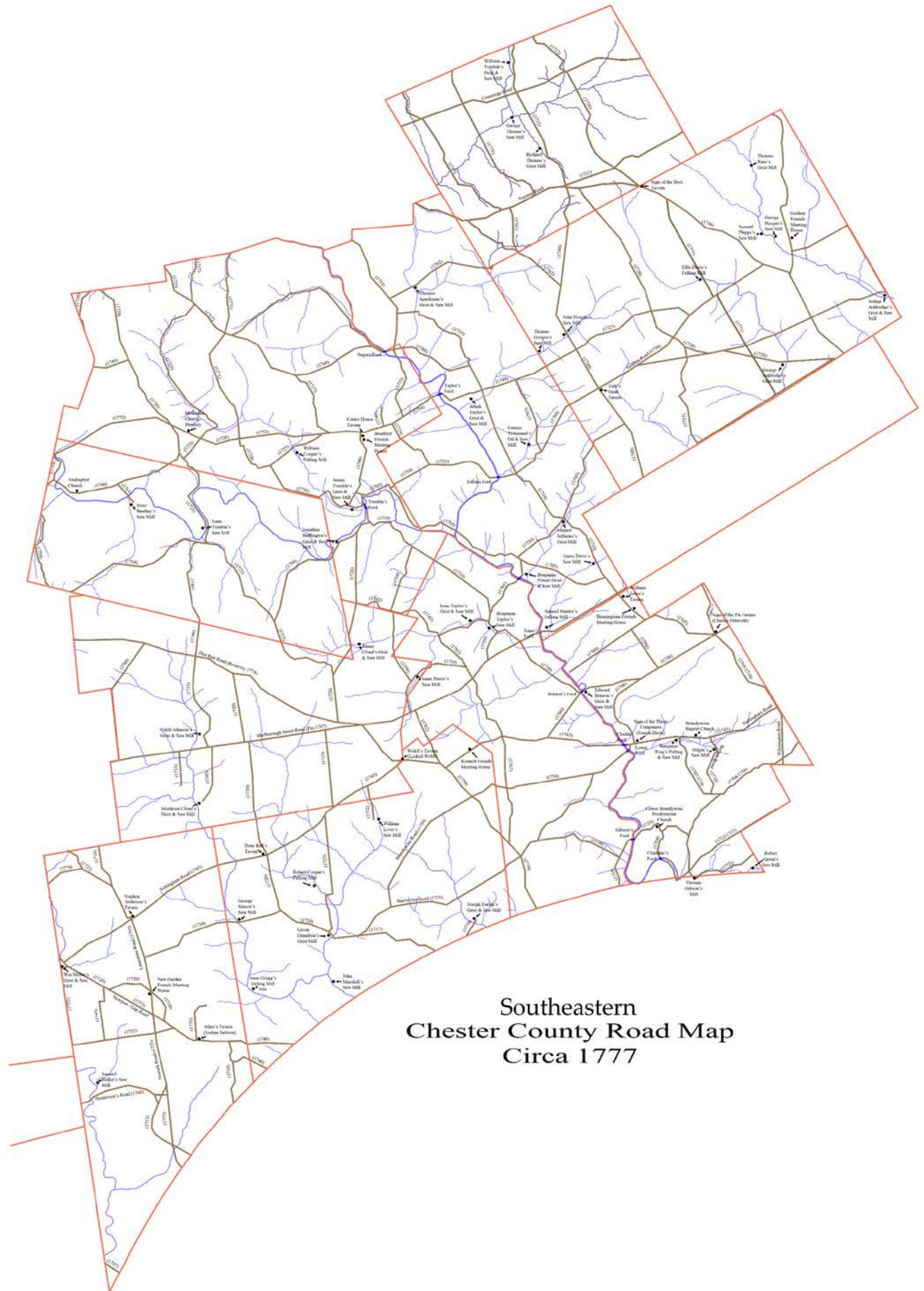
This battle-era road mapping is considered a depiction, as delineating historical information with varying degrees of specificity and availability is a challenging and imperfect task, and the area has seen changes since 1777. For example, Red Clay and Brandywine Creeks and municipal borders have altered over time, and modern Kennett Square Borough did not exist as such in 1777. But, Phase 1 and Phase 2 mapping provides the best and possibly first detailed modern delineation of the battle-era road network that employed specific primary source research.

Knowledge of battle-era properties was needed to map battle-era roads (and vice versa) – original road petition descriptions and property line/owner/deed descriptions were compared against one another, and with other historic mapping³, to confirm historic information and accuracy in mapping. Date labels next to roads on battle-era road mapping indicate road petition dates. There may have been additional public roads, cart paths, and by-roads in existence in 1777 for which documentation no longer exists or is not available. Given the large tracts sizes in the area in 1777, and the need for property owners to have access to public roads to conduct business and life affairs, private farm lanes would have also existed in 1777. However, being private means no road petitions were filed and so they can only be located when named in other reference materials or as remaining imprints on the landscape seen via Lidar and like mapping. The 1874 and 1883 maps show farm lanes, some of which project researchers conjecture were likely there at the time of the battle. This is surmised as development was minimal during that roughly 100 year time span in Chester County, which remained rural and relatively unchanged in the 19th century still having battle-era properties and families.

1 1777 Map by Clifford Parker, Chester County Archives, provides a delineation of best available primary source information from Chester County Archives as researched by Archival staff.

2 Appendix B contains 1777 property and damage claims mapping.

3 1847 (roads), 1860 (properties), 1874 (property owners and roads), and 1883 (properties lines) maps were referenced as they are considered the most accurate, detailed, and closest in age to 1777 of known and accessible maps.



**Southeastern
Chester County Road Map
Circa 1777**

The battle-era map depiction provides a basis for understanding the public road network available to Crown Forces and American Forces, as well as civilians impacted by the battle and the local community at large. By analyzing the location of extant battle-era structures, properties/owners, and roads, some of which still exist, along with civilian recordings of battle-related losses, a clear picture of the location of troop movement, battle features, and battle events emerges. Figures

The 18th century road network was generally formed through a system of approved roads (via road petitions) that connected destinations, typically mills, taverns, crossroad villages, and places of worship. Primary roads with similar destinations would share the same road name. For example, in Phase 1 there were several ‘Roads to the Great Valley’ all leading to the industrial corridor in colonial-era Caln Township and Chester County’s Great (limestone) Valley, through which the official ‘Great Valley Road’ traversed. Road spurs were referred to in the same manner as their related primary road. Roads from the era were not given the level of systematic road naming that exists today. As such, road dates on the 1777 Road map are the primary way Phases 1 and 2 can provide ‘road names’ to discuss extant roads at the battle. Figure 4-3a (Northern Column Landscape), Figure 4-3b (Eastern Column Landscape), and 4-3c (Associated Approach and Encampment Landscape) summarize key battle-era roads that are defining features.

Figure 4-3a: Northern Column Strategic Landscape Contributing -Historic Roads and KOCO A Defining Features & Recommended Historic Resource Designation

ROAD TYPE	ROAD NAME	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS	
		NHL	NR	HD	KO COA	LOCAL	INTERP
Modern Roads	1720 Road (modern Union St/Unionville Rd/Rt. 82) KOCO A - Avenue of Approach, Key Terrain				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1774 (resurvey) Doe Run Road (modern E Doe Run Rd) KOCO A - Avenue of Approach, Key Terrain				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	Pre-1707 Marlborough Street Road, one of the earliest roads created by William Penn. Led to Painter’s/Wistar’s Ford (modern Street Rd/Rt. 926). KOCO A -Key Terrain, Observation, Fields of Fire Juncture of the pre-1707 Marlborough Street Road/1774 (resurvey) Doe Run Road/1728 Road to the Great Valley - observation point/probable location of Lt. Col. Ross’ detachment on the high ground north of Welch’s Tavern & skirmish site				Y	Y	Y
Modern Road, Trace	1728 Road to the Great Valley (toward Trimble’s Ford) (modern Northbrook Rd that becomes Red Lion Rd in Trimble’s Ford Landscape) KOCO A - Avenue of Approach, Key Terrain (Section of road further north in Trimble’s Ford Landscape leading to Trimble’s Ford is a trace/no longer an active road, but is readily apparent on the landscape)				Y	Y	Y

Figure 4-3b: Eastern Column Strategic Landscape Contributing Historic Roads and KOCO A Defining Features & Recommended Historic Resource Designation

ROAD TYPE	ROAD NAME	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS	
		NHL	NR	HD	KO COA	LOCAL	INTERP
Modern Roads	1743 Great Nottingham Road (modern Baltimore Pike/Rt. 1) KOCO A – Avenue of Approach				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1760 Road (Today’s Brinton’s Bridge Road)				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1759 Road to Wilmington or 1767 Road (modern Kennett Pike or Hickory Hill Rd) KOCO A – Avenue of Approach for Baggage & Supply Train				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1754 Brandywine Road (modern Hillendale Rd/Fairville Rd) KOCO A – Avenue of Approach for Baggage & Supply Train				Y	Y	Y

Figure 4-3c: Associated Approach and Encampment Landscapes Historic Roads and KOCO A Defining Features & Recommended Historic Resource Designation

ROAD TYPE	ROAD NAME	CURRENT STATUS				RECOMM. STATUS	
		NHL	NR	HD	KO A	LOCAL	INTERP
Modern Roads	Battle-era farm lane or by-road (modern Kaolin Rd) Approach Landscape KOCO A - Avenue of Approach				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads, Traces	Battle-era farm lane or by-road (modern Chandler’s Mill Rd) Approach Landscape KOCO A - Avenue of Approach				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1740/1773/1720 Newport-Gap Pike ‘Road to Lancaster’ (modern Newport-Gap Rd/Rt. 41) KOCO A - Avenue of Approach Approach Landscape				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1710 Road/Limestone Road (modern Limestone Rd) Approach Landscape KOCO A - Avenue of Approach				Y	Y	Y
Modern Roads	1740 Road (modern Ewart Rd & Old Wilmington Pike) Approach Landscape KOCO A - Avenue of Approach						
Modern Roads	1720 Road (modern Unionville Rd/Rt. 82/Union St) Approach & Encampment Landscapes KOCO A - Avenue of Approach						
Modern Roads	1723 Road (modern McFarlan Rd to Schoolhouse Ln) Approach & Encampment Landscapes KOCO A - Avenue of Approach						
Modern Roads	1743 Great Nottingham Road (modern Baltimore Pike/Rt. 1) KOCO A - Avenue of Approach Approach & Encampment Landscapes						

Recommendations

Using the analysis undertaken in this chapter, the following recommendations were developed, and are to be used in concert with historic resource recommendations in Chapter 5. Parties that may carry out a recommendation are noted after the related recommendation.

Overarching Recommendation: A KOCO A analysis is a valuable tool for planning and interpretation purposes, as it identifies extant features that still define the battle/battlefield. Protecting those resources is paramount in efforts to preserve and/or interpret the battlefield and history of the battle in the American Revolution and as part of Chester County’s legacy. All future actions should be made with consideration and focus on protection of KOCO A identified defining features, including battle-related historic structures and their associated contextual surrounding lands and historic landscapes.

- 4.1. Develop a strategy to undertake a Thematic/Multiple Property National Register eligibility nomination for the battlefield, which could include historic resources, historic districts, roads, fords and other battle-related built features. The strategy should outline funding and hiring an architectural historian to assist. (BTF, Battlefield Historical Commissions, PHMC, CCPC, Architectural Historian)
- 4.2. Research extant battlefield historic resources from the 2013 Plan and update municipal historic resource inventories to reflect these contributing battlefield resources. (Battlefield Historical Commissions)
- 4.3. Research extant battlefield historic resources in New Castle County and Delaware County. These resources should be mapped and identified. While not within the Core of the battlefield, they are significant historical markers. (Battlefield Historical Commissions)

- 4.4. Research 18th century families in the Landscapes. Focus on families named in this plan to understand the dynamics between them and their motivations to support the Revolutionary War effort or live by the Quaker Testimony of Peace. (Historical Commissions working with Military historian)
- 4.5. Determine how to integrate newly attributed and/or associated resources into their respective historic districts. This could entail including them in the municipal historic resources inventory as such and designating them as locally significant resources. This could also include updating National Register documentation, whether or not the updated information is officially submitted to the National Register. (Battlefield Historical Commissions, CCPC)
- 4.6. Continue to refine 1777 property and road network mapping in New Castle County and Delaware County. (CC Archives with volunteer researchers)
- 4.7. Update information and resources mapping from the 2013 Plan to reflect findings herein. (CCPC)