Historic Resources
Documentation & Context

This Appendix provides detailed property information for historic resources discussed in Chapter 4. This research was completed via extensive deed research undertaken by Chester County Archives. Numbers listed before the historic resource property owner names refer to ‘Map IDs’ in Chapter 4 tables and maps. The present-day municipal name is noted in parentheses after the resource property owner name. The term ‘site’ indicates the structure is no longer extant. If the 1777 property owner claimed property damages related to the battle, Plunder, Depredation and/or Suffering is indicated. This Appendix also provides a brief historic context of each municipality discussed in Chapter 4. The 1777 property and road maps were developed by Chester County Archives based upon property lines in 1883 Breou’s Maps, deed research, and original road papers.

Associated Encampment & Approach Landscapes Historic Resources

Robert Morris/Peter Bell Tavern Site/Unicorn Tavern Site (Robert Morris – Plunder & Peter Bell – Depredation - Kennett Square)
03.02: 108 N. Union Street (Parcel #3-2-204)

Robert Morris of Philadelphia (the financier of the American Revolution) purchased an 87 acre tract of land in March of 1777 of which this lot was a part (Deed Book W pg 194). He sold it in 1779 to Peter Bell, an inn holder, who had been operating the tavern since 1774. Located on the northwest corner of State and Union Streets, the tavern had been rebuilt in 1777 from black stone on the site of the earlier tavern which had burned. Knyphausen had his headquarters here. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses, one barn and one stable. Peter Bell submitted a depredation claim in 1782 claiming the loss of the following: four horses with saddle, bridle, great coat holsters, thirteen heads of cattle, ten hogs, four tons of hay, one hundred and forty bushels of oats, fifty bushels of barley, one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, eight acres of Indian corn, one chaise and harness, forty five gallons of rum, one gross of bottled cider, a quantity of loaf and muscovado sugar, kitchen furniture of all kinds, glass and china of all kinds, three pair of blankets and four pair of sheets, one feather bed, two bonds and five notes, provisions in the house (valued at £10), a quantity of horse gears, damage done to the plantation (valued at £20), boots and spurs and a number of valuable books.

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1 Research included Sufferings, Plunder claims, and Depredation claims known at the time of this plan, which varied per community. It is not known if this variation is because no Sufferings or Claims occurred in a community, or instead if records are privately held by individual families or have been lost. Plunder claims comprise individuals identified as ‘plundered’ in the state tax assessment compiled following the events of September 1777. The local tax assessment took place in late fall and early winter of 1777 and was then returned to the County Assessor’s by January 5, 1778. Individuals who were plundered had their taxes forgiven or abated. (Chester County Tax Records, S-1a). Depredation claims comprise a register compiled in November 1782 that contains accounts of property of Chester County residents seized or (not as frequently) destroyed, without compensation, by the Crown Forces, aided by ‘adherents’ (Pennsylvania Tories), during their march toward and occupation of Philadelphia, from the fall of 1777 until June 1778. Most of the accounts are for damages that occurred during Crown Force marches through Chester County in mid-September 1777. Township and borough tax assessors, acting upon the orders of the County Commissioners, collected these accounts in their respective municipalities. Sufferings were recorded by Quakers at meetinghouses as part of the Quaker Testimony of Peace and a way to document their property losses.
Col. Joseph Shippen Mansion Tenant Site (Kennett Square)
03.03: 100 E. State Street (Parcel #3-2-271)
Col. Shippen purchased this lot, which was part of a 108 acre tract, in 1776 from Joseph Musgrave (Deed Book V pg 406). Shippen did not appear to live on the property. William Hickman was the possible tenant. In 1777, this mansion, the Unicorn Tavern, and a few log houses were all that formed the village of Kennett Square. There is no direct evidence that this property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses, two barns and three shops.

William Hutcheson Farm Site (Plunder - Kennett Square)
N03.04: A fixed location has not been verified.
William Hutcheson, a wheelwright, acquired three contiguous lots of land containing 15 acres from Joseph Musgrave in January of 1777 (Deed Book C-2 pg 184). By the time he sold the property in 1783, William had acquired the two neighboring one acre lots to the north. William was not a Quaker. There was evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained three dwelling houses, one barn and one shop (owner Absalom Baird).

Joseph Walter Sr. Farm Site (Quaker) (Plunder - Kennett Square)
N03.05: A fixed location has not been verified.
Joseph Walter Sr. purchased this 250 acre tract of land from George Miller in 1755 (Deed Book T pg 477). Joseph sold 87 acres of the tract to Joseph Musgrave in 1764 (Deed Book V pg 378). He was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is clear evidence in the taxes that Joseph’s property was plundered. In the 1778 tax assessments, which were taken only a few months after the events of 1777, Joseph’s entry indicates that he was “Plundered.” In *Kennett Square: Yesterday and Today* the author states that “Joseph and James Walter lost the deeds to their property when the Hessians ripped open their feather beds and made off with their valuables hidden inside” (Pg 11). *Hagerty, Ann. Once Upon a Time in New Garden Township.* New Garden Historical Commission, 1977. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses, one barn and one shop. This was part of the Ann Baynard account of the battle activity in her diary.

John Warner (Plunder & Suffering - Kennett Square)
N03.06: A fixed location has not been verified.
In 1777, John Warner, a saddler, and his wife Lydia lived in the village of Kennett Square on an unknown lot. John was a Quaker and a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting where he married his wife Lydia Woodrow in 1766. There is direct evidence that his property was plundered. In 1797, Lydia Warner submitted a claim of suffering to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. The following is a list of what was claimed as being taken or destroyed on September 10, 1777: two beef cattle, two large bundles of leather, a quantity of saddler tools, one barrel of flour, a quantity of household goods, about thirty fowl and a good garden destroyed.

William Miller Mill Ruin (Avondale Borough)
N4.01: 42 Gap Newport Pike (Parcel #4-3-27) Mill Race
N4.02: 21 Ellicot Road (Parcel #4-3-37) Barn Ruin
N4.03: 23 Ellicot Road (Parcel #4-3-37.1) Residence
William Miller acquired this 760 acre tract upon the death of his father William Miller Sr. in 1768 (W&A #2447). As early as 1710 a mill was identified on this site when the property was owned by William’s grandfather, John Miller. William was a miller by occupation and a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting. 1783 the property contained one dwelling house, three out buildings, two grist mills and two saw mills (under Jacob
Lindley). There is no evidence that this property was looted. A mill race remains on the property. Given the location of the mill and the losses sustained at the neighboring property, loss research is recommended.

New Garden Quaker Meetinghouse (New Garden)
N60.01: 875 Newark Rd (Parcel #60-3-114)
“While meeting at John Miller's house, decisions were soon made to build a Meeting House and in June of 1713 another request was made to Newark Monthly Meeting, this time requesting permission to build. It was granted. Out of a primitive forest, a place of worship became a reality, the result of courage, endurance, and a strong faith that religion was a necessary part of life. Imagine the task of clearing the forest and building, log by log, a Meeting House while struggling at the same time to build their own homes, clear their farms, and produce enough food for their large families. It undoubtedly represented a sacrifice of personal plans; but in spite of privation and hardships, the first Meeting for Worship was held in the new Meeting House in the fall of 1715, only seven years after the first land grants were made. What a joy and satisfaction they must have experienced as they worshipped there on that First-day morning! Here these sturdy Irish Quakers would continue to worship and marry, and would end their earthly days in the adjoining graveyard. The log Meeting House served well. Membership increased so much that it soon became too small and plans were made to build a new and larger one in 1743. Roads had improved by this time and they were able to transport brick for the south end from Newport, Delaware that had been used as ballast in sailing ships. The north end was added in 1790.” Hagerty, Ann. Once Upon a Time in New Garden Township. New Garden Historical Commission, 1977.

Isaac Miller (son of Joseph) Farm (Quaker) (Depredation - New Garden)
N60.02: 101 Maple Lane (Parcel #60-3c-33)
Isaac Miller inherited this 150 acre tract of land on the death of his father Joseph Miller in 1727 (Deed Book A-2 pg 58). Isaac was a Quaker farmer and a member of the New Garden Meeting. In 1782 he submitted a depredation claim for the loss of: 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 £200.0.0. HR #10

James Miller Farm (Quaker), tenant William Martin) (Depredation - New Garden)
N60.03: 121 New Garden Rd (Parcel #60-3-107.1)
James Miller inherited this 306 acre tract of land on the death of his father James Miller Sr. in 1774 (W&A #2849). James was a Quaker farmer and a member of the New Garden Meeting. In 1782 he submitted a depredation claim for the loss of: three work oxen, two beef cattle, three milk cows, four two year old heifers, one year old bull and twenty-five sheep.

Isaac Allen Tavern/Farm Site (Depredation - New Garden)
N60.04: 107 Sheehan Rd (Parcel #60-4-59.4), 3 Colonial Farm Dr (Parcel #60-4-62.6)
Isaac Allen purchased this 150 acre property in 1764 (Deed Book P-2 pg 6). He submitted his first petition for a tavern license in August of 1764 noting that he had been “at a very Great Expence” building a suitable messuage or tenement to accommodate a great many travelers that passed by on the “Christianna Bridge Newport” road. Isaac leased the tavern to Joshua Jackson from 1776 through 1778 and it was Joshua Jackson who was likely occupying the tavern site in September of 1777. Isaac was appointed tax collector several times between 1776 and 1779, each time being excused from service. Both Isaac Allen and his son James Allen submitted depredation claims in 1782 indicated that the property was looted. Isaac Allen claimed the loss of three horses and “sundry articles” valued at £50.0.0. James Allen claimed the following: one smith’s vise, screw plates, files and hammers, shoeing tools and drills, and one small chain.
Appendix B – Documentation

The Army Marched at Dawn – Southern Battlefield Strategic Landscapes Plan

Stephen Anderson/Sam White Tavern Ruins Site (Hammer & Trowel) (New Garden)
N60.05: 1455 Baltimore Pk (Parcel #60-1-63)
Stephen Anderson, an inn holder then of London Grove, bought this 64 acre tract from Elizabeth Ring in 1772 (Deed Book T pg 341). A tavern was operated on this site since 1738 when William Carpenter applied for a tavern license. By 1772 the tavern had gone through a succession of owners, including Stephen White, who may be the “Sam” White identified on the Blaskowitz map. Anderson operated the tavern, known then as the Sign of the Ship, from 1772 until 1776. No surviving tavern petitions exist for Stephen Anderson from 1777 through 1780 and his taxes, for the same period, do not indicate that he was running a tavern on the property. In 1778 he was appointed to serve as tax collector and freeholder, both times he refused and was fined. In 1781/2 his property was confiscated by the state for being “an Attainted Traitor,” having joined the army of the enemy, meaning he was a loyalist.

Charles Hall Farm Site (Wife Quaker/Suffering - New Garden) (also owned a lot in Kennett Square)
N60.06: 749 W. Baltimore Pike (Parcel #60-2-41.1)
Charles Hall, a chair maker, bought this tract of 24 acres from John Carpenter in 1759 (Deed Book R-3 Page 88). Charles married Sarah Taylor in 1761. Sarah was a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Monthly Meeting where she was disowned for marrying out of unity to Charles Hall, a non-Quaker. Sarah was eventually reinstated into membership in 1770. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and one out building. In 1795 Sarah Hall, now a widow, submitted a claim of suffering to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. In it, she claimed that the British under General Howe took the following articles: one gelding, one mare, one bull, one heifer, nine sheep, seventy dozens of oats, one mare and saddle and four bridles, saddle bags and plush housings, three bags and three bushels of wheat, one bushel of rye, sixty pounds of bacon, one falling ax, one saw and one drawing knife. She also stated that several other articles were taken but not inserted on the list. In total it was claimed that Charles Hall and his wife lost near £70 of property by “the ravages of the British Army.”

Andrew McIntire Farm Site (Depredation - New Garden & New Castle County)
N60.12: No fixed location has been verified.
Andrew McIntire, then of Drumore Township, Lancaster County, purchased this 200 acre tract from the estate of Robert Halliday in 1762. He was a farmer but not a member of the Quaker faith. In 1782 Andrew submitted a depredation claim which claimed the loss of two mares. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and three out buildings.

William Dixon Farm Site (Plunder - Kennett & New Garden)
N60.13: No fixed location has been verified
William Dixon, yeoman, inherited this 190 acre tract of land upon the death of his mother Sarah Dixon in 1764 (Deed Book D-2 pg 101). He was a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting and married his wife Rebecca Woodward at the London Grove Meetinghouse in 1766. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and one out building.

James Miller Tenant Farm, William Martin likely tenant (Depredation - New Garden)
N60.14: 928 Newark Road, 60-3-146.2 probable colonial core
James Miller, yeoman, acquired this 63 acre tract from Isaac and Sarah Richardson in 1771 (Deed Book E-2 pg 171). William Martin may have been a tenant on this lot in 1777. In 1782 Martin submitted a depredation claim. He claimed the loss of the following items: one horse, one cow, two heifers, five sheep, half a ton of hay, things taken out of the house.
Jesse Miller Tenant Farm, William Whitesides likely tenant (Depredation - New Garden)
N60.15: 461 Bucktoe Road, (Parcel #60-3-148)
Jesse Miller, yeoman, acquired this 22 acre tract from David and Catharine Frame in 1763. Jesse was a Quaker and a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting. In 1777 this property was likely in the tenancy of William Whiteside. William Whiteside was not a Quaker. He married Hannah Miller, a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, in 1763 for which she was disowned. In 1782 William Whiteside submitted a depredation claim for the loss of: cash in state and hard, a “cash in specie,” one silver watch, one mare, one saddle and bridle, one pair of pistols, two pair “not Fellows,” one gun.

David Frame Farm (New Garden - Depredation)
N60.16: 251 New Garden Road (Parcel #60-3-157)
David Frame, yeoman, acquired this 48 acre tract from William Miller in 1776 (Deed Book B-2 pg 457). David married Catharine Miller a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting in 1759. David was not a Quaker and Catharine Miller was disowned for marrying out of unity. In 1782 David Frame submitted a depredation claim for the loss of the following items: one lock and key, three window bolts, fourteen light of sash, fourteen light of glass, four bolts and two cross bars, nine light of glass and twelve bushels of Indian corn. Considering the items lost by David he may have been a glazier by profession.

Caleb Peirce Tenant Farm (James Jefferies Tenant) (Depredation - East Marlborough)
N61.09: 921 E. Baltimore Pike (Parcel #61-6Q-12)
Caleb Peirce acquired this 209 acre tract sometime prior to 1777 from his Uncle Thomas Gilpin in an unrecorded deed (W&A #6234). Caleb was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. In 1777 the property was likely being leased to James Jefferies who was taxed for 209 acres. James was likely a farmer by trade and not a Quaker. Jefferies submitted a depredation claim in 1782 claiming the loss of the following: five pair of chains with harness, four leather collars and hems, two carts, saddles and backbands, two blind bridles, four guns(?), one hundred bushels of potatoes and about thirty bushels of apples. In 1783 this property contained one frame dwelling, one log and one frame barns, one log stable and one log schoolhouse.

Daniel Mercer Farm Site (Suffering - East Marlborough)
N61.10: 516 Schoolhouse Road (Parcel #61-6-75 & land Parcel #60-3-149.1)
Daniel Mercer, son of Thomas Mercer Jr. inherited this 250 acre tract of land from his grandfather Thomas Mercer Sr. of Thornbury Township in 1716 when he was two years old (W&A #42). Daniel was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Monthly Meeting. In 1783 the property contained one brick dwelling, one frame barn and one stone springhouse. Solomon Mercer, Daniel’s son, who resided on his father’s property in 1777, submitted a claim of suffering to the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. He stated that the British Army had taken “his Waggon, Horses, Household furniture etc to the amount of two hundred pounds.”

Moses Pennock Farm (Depredation - East Marlborough)
N61.11: 509 Schoolhouse Road (Parcel #61-6-74)
Moses Pennock inherited this 500 acre tract after the death of his father William Pennock in 1767 (OCD, William Pennock 1767). Moses was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. He submitted a depredation claim in 1782 claiming the loss of the following items: two fine sheets, two coarse sheets, four pillow cases, one diaper table cloth, two napkins, six yards of fine linen, part of a suit of curtains, one fine shirt, one check apron, one handkerchief, one tea kettle, tea spoons, one saddle, one hundred weight of cheese, mutton, half a hundred of flour, four glass bottles with coffee and molasses. On the same paper John Pennock claimed the loss of nine sheep which may suggest that he resided on the property in September 1777. In 1783 the property contained one brick and stone dwelling, one frame barn and one old shop.
Caleb Johnson Farm & Mill (Quaker) Depredation & Possible Suffering – East Marlborough
N61.12: 293 W Street Road (Parcel #61-5-5)/730 Wollaston Road (Parcel 61-5-10)
Caleb Johnson bought this 200 acre tract, including a grist and saw mill, from his father Robert Johnson of Wilmington in 1769 (Deed Book L-2 pg 247). Caleb was a Quaker farmer and miller who was a member of the London Grove Preparative Meeting. Caleb reported a Suffering to his Meeting. There is no indication that this property itself was looted. However Caleb did submit a depredation claim in 1782 for the loss of two horses. A Suffering was reported by Caleb, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777. In 1783 the property contained one log dwelling, one frame barn, two stone springs, and one old mill.

John Richardson Farm (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.08: 418 McFarlan Rd (Parcel #62-4-140)
John Richardson acquired this large tract of land likely by 1770 when he is taxed for 350 acres and appears as the property owner on the 1770 Pennsbury/Kennett Township division map. There is no recorded deed for his purchase of this property. The property remained in his hands until his death in 1819 when it was estimated to be 450 acres (OC Descendent – John Richardson, 1819). John was a carpenter by trade and does not appear to have been a member of the Society of Friends. He was appointed tax collector in April 1777. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house and one barn.

Robert Cooper Farm & Fulling Mill (Disowned Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.09: 203 E. Hillendale Rd (Parcel #62-4-217)/549 McFarlan Rd (Parcel #62-4-218.1)
William and Mary Cooper sold this 100 acre tract to their son Robert Cooper in 1774 (Deed Book D-2 pg 230). Robert Cooper was a fuller by trade and operated a fulling mill on the property until he sold it to Job Packer in 1788. He was a birthright Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting until he was disowned for marrying out of meeting in 1769. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop.

Isaac Gregg Farm & Fulling Mill Site (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.10: 500 Chandler Mill Rd (Parcel #62-6-3) (NR)
N62.40: 541 Chandler Mill Rd (Parcel #62-6-4.1) (NR)
Writing his will in 1770, Joseph Gregg left his son Isaac Gregg a half part of his 200 acre tract whereon Joseph then lived (W&A #2586). Isaac also purchased an adjoining 33 acre tract from Daniel Meredith in 1770. On this 33 acre tract of land a fulling mill was established by John Gregg in the mid-1750s. The fulling mill was in operation until 1767 when it was taxed for the last time. Isaac Gregg, however, still referred to this parcel as the fulling mill site as late as 1807 when he willed the property to his son Solomon Gregg (W&A #5414). Solomon Gregg established a grist mill on this same site in the early 19th century. The grist mill was eventually sold to Abraham Chandler in 1866. By the late 19th century, the mill became known as Chandler’s Mill. Isaac Gregg was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. He was disowned for marrying contrary to discipline in 1774. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses and one barn.

Michael Gregg Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.11: 103 Round Hill Rd (Parcel #62-6-16.5)
Michael Gregg acquired this tract of 200 acres after the death of his father Thomas Gregg in 1753 (Deed Book Z pg 274). Michael was a Quaker farmer and a member of both the New Garden and Kennett Meetings. There is
evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses, one barn and one shop.

**Ellis Lewis/Gavin Hamilton Mill (Plunder - Kennett)**

N62.12: 728 Creek Rd (Parcel #62-7-11.7) Residence  
N62.13: 162 Old Kennett Pike (62-7-33) Mill  

Gavin Hamilton, a tobacconist from Philadelphia, purchased this 100 acre mill tract from the estate of Ellis Lewis in 1776 (Deed Book F-2 pg 396). Gavin operated a grist and snuff mill on the property until 1794. He was born in Scotland and operated a tobacco exporting business in Philadelphia. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and two mills. This property was historically known and referred to as Lewis’s Mill during the 18th century. Clifton Mill is located at the site today.

**George Passmore Farm (Quaker) (Plunder - Kennett)**

N61.14: 3 Penn Oak La (Parcel #62-7-39.1)  
George Passmore, a tailor, purchased this 106 acre tract from John Eves in 1765 (Deed Book D-7 pg 145). George was a birthright Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting until he married contrary to discipline in 1763. He was reinstated into membership in 1785. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house and one barn.

**Abraham Taylor Farm & Tenant Farm (Quaker) (Suffering & Plunder - Kennett)**

62.03: 647 Millers Hill (Parcel #62-4-15.2) & 433 McFarland Rd (Parcel #62-4-68)  

Jesse Mendenhall and Sarah his wife sold this 113 acre tract of land to Abraham Taylor in 1776 (Deed Book W-2 pg 35). Abraham was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. In May 1779 he refused to serve as township assessor. There are several indications that his property was affected by the events of September 1777. He submitted an account of suffering to his meeting and the tax records indicate his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses and two barns.

**Jesse Mendenhall Property (Disowned Quaker) (Kennett)**

N62.36: 429 McFarlan Rd (Parcel #62-4-67)  

Jesse purchased a 116 acre tract from Enoch Eachus in 1763. In February 1776 Jesse and his wife Abigail sold 113 acres to Abraham Taylor, his neighbor, leaving Jesse with less than 3 acres of land. Jesse was the son of Joseph and Ruth Gilpin Mendenhall, a Quaker family originally from Concord Township. Jesse was disowned from the Kennett Meeting for marrying out of unity to Abigail Harris in 1757. There is no direct evidence that his property was looted. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses (Owner Benjamin McKeown).

**James Walter Farm (Disowned Quaker) (Plunder - Kennett)**

62.01: 912 S. Union St (Parcel #62-3-110)  

This tract was originally owned by Aaron Musgrave who acquired the 170 acres from William Chandler in 1757. Aaron in turn sold the tract to Joseph Walter in 1768 who likely purchased the property with the intention of giving it to his son James. James Walter appears to have been seated on this property as early as 1770 but did not officially purchase it from his father until 1774. (Deed Boxes - Kennett, Elizabeth Musgrave, et.al., to James Walter, 1789, CCHS). James was a birthright Quaker who was disowned in 1770 for being married by a priest to Sarah Dixon. James Walter refused to serve in a public capacity as assistant tax assessor in 1778 and 1779. He was fined for his refusal in 1778 and was able to find a substitute in 1779. (Commissioner’s Minutes, 1777-1782, Pgs. 68, 109, 110) This was fairly common, especially for Quakers, who did not wish to support either side during the war. James Walter was a mason, though it appears his principle trade was farming for most of his life. He remained on the property until his death in 1797.
In 1783 James Walter’s property consisted of one dwelling house, one barn and one shop. There is clear evidence in the taxes that James’s property was plundered. In the 1778 tax assessments, which were taken only a few months after the events of 1777, James’s entry indicates that he was “Plundered.” (1778 State Tax, S-a1, Pg 213) In Kennett Square: Yesterday and Today the author states that “Joseph and James Walter lost the deeds to their property when the Hessians ripped open their feather beds and made off with their valuables hidden inside” (Pg 11). This is further borne out by the unrecorded release cited above. In 1789 James Walter requested a release from the previous owners of his 170 tract because the deeds were “now lost or destroyed” leaving his title to the property defective. The word destroyed is significant because it connotes a willful act of destruction not the usual “misplaced” which is generally used in these situations.

Robert Lamborn Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.15: 580 McFarland Road (Parcel #62-4-240)
Robert Lamborn Sr. and his wife Ann of London Grove sold this 76 acre track to their son Robert Lamborn Jr. in 1751 (Deed Book B-2 pg 261). Robert was a blacksmith by trade and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop. HR #82 – probable colonial core.

William Lamborn Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.16: 600 McFarland Rd (Parcel #2-4-294)
William Lamborn acquired these two parcels comprising 125 acres from his father Robert Lamborn in 1751 (Deed Book O pg 324). William was a saddler and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house and one barn. HR#193 – Probable colonial core.

Henry Dixson Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.17: 1150 Kaolin Rd., (Parcel #62-6-46.2)
Henry Dixson, a yeoman then of Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, acquired this 146 acre tract from James Maginley in 1745 (Deed Book X-2 pg 217). Henry was likely a birthright Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained three dwelling houses and one barn. HR#89, probable colonial core.

Jesse Miller Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.18: 160 Davenport Road (Parcel #61-3-28.1)
Jesse Miller inherited this 200 acre tract from his father James Miller who died in 1732 when he was a minor (W&A #432). Jesse was a Quaker farmer and a member of the New Garden and Kennett Meeting. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained three dwelling houses, one barn, one shop, one smokehouse and one tan house. Penn Plan House.

Francis Swayne Farm Site (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.19: Kennett Area Park Authority (Parcel #62-3-35)
In 1762 Francis Swayne, then of East Marlborough, saddle-tree maker, bought this 165 acre tract of land from David Yarnall (Deed Book E-2 pg 128). Francis was a Quaker and originally a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting but transferred to the Kennett Monthly Meeting in 1777. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 the property contained two dwelling houses, one barn and one shop.
Caleb Taylor Farm Site (Disowned Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.20: 410 N. Walnut Road (Parcel #62-3-48.1)
Caleb Taylor, a yeoman and the son of Josiah Taylor, inherited this 47 acre tract of land from his father in 1765 (W&A #2203). Caleb was a birthright Quaker but was disowned by the Kennett Monthly Meeting in 1768. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop.

Solomon Gregg Farm (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.21: 1045 Kaolin Drive (Parcel #62-6-30)
Solomon Gregg, a yeoman, bought this 104 acre tract from John Eves in 1771 (Deed Book V-2 pg 267). Solomon was a birthright Quaker but was disowned by the Kennett Monthly Meeting for joining the army in 1779. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and one barn (owned then by Enoch Gregg). HR #183, c. 1810, probable colonial core

William Pyle Property Site (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.28: 1012 Kaolin Road (Parcel #62-3-141.1)
William Pyle, a weaver, inherited this 73 acre tract from his father John Pyle in 1771 (W&A #2659) with an additional 20 acres of land inherited by his brother James Pyle which he purchased at an unknown date. William Pyle was a birthright Quaker who married his wife Sarah Hutton at the New Garden Meetinghouse in 1784. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn, and one shop. There is evidence that this property was plundered.

Robert Brown Farm (Disowned Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.22: 825 Creek Road (Parcel #62-7-40)
Robert Brown, yeoman, officially acquired this 159 acre tract though his wife Jane Bennett, daughter of Jacob Bennett in 1747 (Deed Book G-2 pg 507). Robert was not a Quaker. His wife Jane however, was a birthright Quaker and a member of the Kennett Monthly Meeting before she was disowned in 1740 for marrying out of unity to Robert Brown. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 his property contained one dwelling, one barn and one shop. HR#77, c. 1807, probable colonial core

Robert Lewis Farm (Plunder & Depredation – Kennett)
N62.23: 704 Creek Road (Parcel #62-4-278)
Robert Lewis, merchant of the city of Philadelphia, acquired three adjoining tracts, including a grist mill from his father Ellis Lewis in 1741 (Deed Book N pg 19). This 195 acre tract was all that remained in Robert’s hands after the sale of the neighboring grist mill tract sold to Gavin Hamilton in 1776. Robert Lewis left the area early and was not residing on the property in September 1777. While there is no definitive evidence to suggest the name of the lessee of the 195 acres in 1777, the most likely candidate is John McFarlan. John was not a Quaker. There is evidence in the tax records that he was plundered. He also submitted a depredation claim in 1782 claiming the loss of the following items: one roan mare (6 years old), one bay horse (7 years old), one black horse (about 10 years old), three leather “Hollers” four pair hems, three blind bridles, one cart saddle and backband, one pair pin chains and harness, one saddle and bridle, one pair new shoes and buckles, six yards of “8 hundred” linen, one blanket, one sheet, one pair stays, one cloth coat, one linen jack coat, twenty seven sheep and three swine. HR#190, c 1820, probable colonial core.
Robert Way Farm Site (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.24: 595 Bayard Road (62-4-235.1)
John Way and Ann his wife sold this 222 acre tract to Robert Way in 1773 (Deed Book S-1 pg 307). Robert was a yeoman and a birthright Quaker but was disowned in 1762. There is evidence that his property was plundered. Probable colonial core.

Enoch Dixon Farm Site (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.25: A location has not been verified
Enoch Dixon, a yeoman then of Christiana Hundred, Delaware, acquired this 112 acre tract from Thomas Nichols Jr. in 1762 (Deed Book G-3 pg 273). Enoch was a birthright Quaker but he was disowned by the Kennett Meeting for marrying out of unity in 1756. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses and one barn.

Joseph Springer Farm Site (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.26: A location has not been verified.
Joseph Springer acquired this 140 acre tract of land from John Beeson in April of 1777 (Deed Book G-3 pg 276). Joseph was a farmer originally from Christiana Hundred, Delaware. He was not a Quaker and appears to be associated with Old Swedes Church in New Castle County, Delaware. There is evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses and one barn.

Joshua Sharpless Farm Site (Quaker) (Plunder – Kennett)
N62.27: A location has not been verified.
Joshua Sharpless of Middletown bought these two tracts of land containing 129 acres from William Lamborn and Samuel McCool in 1769 (Deed Book E-2 pg 395). Joshua was a Quaker and an active member of the New Garden Meeting. According to the The Sharpless Family by Bart Anderson he “was active in efforts to abolish slave-holding among Friends” (pg 57). Joshua remained on the farm until 1787 when he bought 200 acres in East Bradford. There is evidence that his property was plundered.

Northern Column Landscape Historic Resources

John Jackson, Sr. Farm Site (Depredation & Suffering - East Marlborough)
N61.13: 101 E. Doe Run Road (Parcel #61-2-53.2) & 114 E. Doe Run Road (Parcel #61-2-119 land)
John Jackson acquired this land prior to 1772. The date and nature of this purchase is unknown. John was a Quaker farmer and a member of the London Grove Preparative Meeting where he married his wife Margaret Starr in 1769. In 1777, for failure to attend militia exercises, John Jackson had blankets taken in lieu of a fine. In 1782, Jackson reported that the British stole a horse from his property back in 1777. In 1783 the property contained one frame dwelling and one frame and stone barn.

Abel Wickersham Farm Site (Request for Relief - East Marlborough)
N61.14: 770 Marlboro Spring Road (Parcel #61-3-7)
Abel Wickersham, a blacksmith, was the son of James Wickersham and bought these two contiguous tracts of land from James McMasters and his wife Susanna in 1770. Also a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting like his father, he married Sarah Sellers daughter of his near neighbor Samuel Sellers. In 1783 Abel is taxed for one log
The dwelling house, one log barn, two old shops and a coal house. In the months immediately following the battle Abel Wickersham submitted a request for relief to his Quaker meeting.

James Wickersham Farm Site (Suffering - East Marlborough)
N61.15: 811 Marlboro Spring Road (Parcel #61-3-4.3)
James Wickersham bought this 85 acre tract as part of a 123 acre tract from Moses Key in 1740 (Mortgage Book E pg 55). James was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. In 1777 his son Abner Wickersham was likely operating the farm as he is taxed for the property the following year. There is evidence that James’s property was looted. In a petition filed in the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting for Sufferings in 1798, James Wickersham, then 83 years of age, indicated that he had lost “several horse Creatures and horse Geers, to a Considerable amount,” when the British marched from the head of the Elk to the Brandywine in September of 1777. In 1783 this property contained one part stone and part log dwelling and one log barn.

William Windle Farm (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
N61.16: 160 E Doe Run Road (Parcel #61-5-49.2)
William Windle bought this 55 acre tract from his father Francis Windle in 1764 (Deed Book S pg 128). William was a joiner and a member of the London Grove Preparative Meeting where he married his wife Mary Jackson, the daughter of his neighbor Thomas Jackson in 1761. In 1778 William was subjected to a substitute fine and had two cows and three young cattle. There is no indication that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one log house, one log barn and one shop.

William Baily Farm (Suffering - East Marlborough)
N61.17: 1765 W Doe Run Road (Parcel #61-2-48)
William Baily died possessed of this tract of 275 acres in 1783 (Orphans’ Court Docket B pg 163). He acquired the property through several unrecorded deeds beginning with a 140 acre tract which he bought of John Jackson in 1745 (Deed Book A-2 pg 345). William was a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting where he married his first wife Betty Cloud in 1745. He was a farmer with extensive operations that included growing flax for his spinning house which housed five spinning wheels, three cheese vats and three stocks of bees for honey (W&A #3505). In 1778 William was subjected to a substitute fine and had 21 yards of course table linen taken from his property (New Garden Quaker Sufferings). There is no indication that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one brick dwelling, one frame barn, two shops and a spinning house.

Richard Barnard property (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
This property needs to be researched. A Suffering was reported by Richard Barnard, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777.

Thomas Jackson property (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
This property needs to be researched. A Suffering was reported by Thomas Jackson, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777.

Henry Neal property (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
This property needs to be researched. A Suffering was reported by Henry Neal, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777.
Thomas Vernon (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
This property needs to be researched. A Suffering was reported by Thomas Vernon, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777.

Francis Windle (possible Tenant David Windle) (Possible Suffering - East Marlborough)
This property needs to be researched. A Suffering was reported by Francis Windle, which may or may not be related to events of September 1777.

Eastern Column Landscape
Historic Resources

Ezekiel Webb Tavern/Welch’s Tavern/Anvil Tavern Site (Plunder - Kennett)
62.04: 300 Greenwood Rd (Parcel #62-1-36.1)
Ezekiel Webb bought this 5 acre tract from Thomas Welch in 1775 and the surrounding 44 acres from Thomas Temple the same year (Deed Books X pg 249/V pg 191). Thomas Welch operated a tavern here as early as 1767 which appears to have been continued under Ezekiel Webb’s ownership. Ezekiel was a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is evidence that his property was plundered. 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. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and two shops.

Old Kennett Meetinghouse (Kennett)
62.02: 489 Meetinghouse Lane (Parcel #62-2-13-E)
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 Knyphausen’s men and Maxwell’s militia. The September 11, 1777 minutes of the women’s meeting noted the passing of soldiers.

Jacob Way Farm (son/heir of John) (Pennsbury)
64.10: 1310 Brintons Bridge Road (Parcel #64-3-62.1)
John Way was born ca. 1694 to English immigrants Robert and Hannah Hickman Way. The family was Quaker, but John was disowned by Kennett monthly meeting in 1725 for marrying Ann Hannum, whose family by that time had left the Quaker faith. Whether they were welcomed back is not known. The couple had the following known children: Jacob, Caleb, Rebecca, Lydia, Ann, Ruth, Rachel (m. Larkin), Sarah (m. Miller), Elizabeth (m. Brown), Robert, John, Benjamin. John purchased this tract of land in 1724 from his father, who had owned it since 1691, and owned it until his death in August 1777 when his son Jacob inherited it. (The portion of this house that is pre-revolutionary was not built by James Brinton as was previously reported by researchers.)

Dr. Joseph Peirce Farm (Former Quaker) (Depredation - Pennsbury)
64.15: 883 Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-3-36)
64.17: 100 Hickory Hill Road (Parcel #64-3-85.2)
Joseph Peirce was born in 1725 to English immigrant Joshua Peirce Sr. and Rachel Gilpin. He married his first cousin Ann Mendenhall and then the widow Ann (née Marshal) Hope. Joseph’s parents were Quaker, but the absence of Joseph’s family in the church records suggests that he may have been shunned, probably for marrying
his first cousin. His children were: Joseph, Sarah (m. Gilpin), Hannah, John, Irenus, Celia, Anna Matilda, Lydia (m. Fagan), Ann (m. Hollingsworth), and Thomas. He purchased part of the estate of his new wife’s late husband, Amos Hope, in 1772. Dr. Peirce died in 1811. Today’s Pennsbury Inn. A claim was filed by Joseph Peirce Jr. (son of Joseph the owner) for items lost or damaged September 11, 1777.

1 cloth coat, 1 camblet coat, 1 sagathie coat, 2 camblet Talcoats, 1 pair breeches, 2 pair trousers, 1 bag sadle & bridle’ 1 feather bed and cloths, 1 quilt.

Quantity of goods purchased at Philadelphia, Quantity of pewter, Quantity of walnut furniture, Quantity of pewter, 1 bed tick 23 yards linen, 5 pair sheets & pillowcases, 1 coverlet 2 pair blanket, 8 ½ yards linen, 6 diaper napkins and table cloth, 3 table cloths and 4 handkerchiefs, 2 looking glasses 1 very large, 1 set curtains 1 pair of fine sheets, Quantity of fine linen.

James Brinton Farm & Properties (Quaker) (Depredation, & Plunder - Pennsbury)

64.22: 620 Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-3-96.2-E) (Barns-Brinton House) (NR)
64.23: 450 Old Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-3-100)
64.24: 414 Old Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-3-110.1)
64.26: 1301 Brinton’s Bridge Road (Parcel #64-3-69) NR (Brinton-King House (antique shop) & Barn (The Gables restaurant)

James Brinton was born ca. 1723 to Joseph and Mary Peirce Brinton of Thornbury. He married Mary Ford in 1745 and the couple had the following children: Joseph, William, Hannah (m. Ring), Phebe (m. Dick), Ann (m. West), Mary (m. Gibbons), and Caleb. James moved to what would become Pennsbury in 1753 and by the time he died ca. 1810, he had amassed a plantation of ~700 acres, which he purchased in several transactions. His property was in the direct line of Knyphausen’s march in 1777. This property did not belong to Isaac Miller as reported by previous researchers. A claim was made by Joseph Brinton (son of owner James), who lived on the western most portion of James Brinton’s plantation, for the following items lost or damaged September 11 and 12, 1777: 1 cow, 2 horses, 100 dozen wheat, 50 dozen rye, 6 ton hay, Sundry household goods.

William Harvey Jr. Farm (likely Tenant Amos/son of William) (Quaker) (Depredation - Amos Harvey - Pennsbury)

64.25: 1401 Brintons Bridge Road (Parcel #64-3-74)

William Harvey Jr. was born ca. 1717 to English immigrant William Harvey and Judith Bolin (?). He married Ann Evitt in 1741 and the couple had children William, Judith, Caleb, and Amos. He inherited his father’s plantation in 1754 (see will #1546) and owned it (co-occupied with son Amos at the time of the battle) until 1809 when Amos purchased it for $1 (83,380). The Harvey’s were a Quaker family and belonged to Kennett monthly meeting. A claim was made by Amos Harvey (son of William the owner) for the following items lost September 11 and 12, 1777: 4 horses, 35 sheep, 1 calf, 1 bull, 1 hog, 30 dozen oats, 1 ton of hay.

Eastern Column Landscape: Baggage & Supply Train Historic Resources

Walter Craig Farm Site (Kennett)

N62.05: 307 Kennett Pike (Parcel #62-2-71)

Walter Craig acquired this 200 acre tract from a sheriff’s sale in 1755 (Deed Book K pg 216). Walter, identified as a yeoman, was not a member of the Society of Friends. He was appointed township assessor in 1779. His farm does not appear to have been looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house and one barn. The property was most likely on the road the Wagon Train took to the 1754. Brandywine Road where it awaited the
outcome of the battle. This is the only property not reporting significant plunder but is included as a contributing property because of location. Extant structure has not been verified.

**William Harvey Jr. Farm (Peter Harvey Tenant) (Quaker) (Depredation & Plunder - Peter Harvey, - Pennsbury)**

64.06: 701 Hillendale Road (Parcel #64-3-88)
64.16: 1349 Hillendale Road (Parcel 64-3-87)

William Harvey Jr. was born ca. 1717 to English immigrant William Harvey and Judith Bolin (?). He married Ann Evitt in 1741 and the couple had children William, Judith, Caleb, and Amos. He inherited his father’s plantation in 1754 (see will #1546) and owned it (co-occupied with son Amos at the time of the battle) until 1809 when Amos purchased it for $1 (83,380). The Harvey’s were a Quaker family and belonged to Kennett monthly meeting. A claim was made by Peter Harvey for the following items lost September 11 and 12, 1777: 2 year old heffer, Handsaw, 1 pair boots, 150 beef salted, 1 pair silver knee buckles, 1 year old calf, 1 silver stock buckle, 1 grid iron, 1 dozen pewter spoons, 3 dozen silver tea spoons, 1 peck of salt, 1 iron kettle, 1 ½ dozen knives and forks, 6 tins. Reported December 31, 1782

**Caleb and Moses Mendenhall Farm (Quaker) (Depredation - Pennsbury)**

64.32: 160 Stabler Road (Parcel #64-6-1.4)

Moses and Caleb Mendenhall were born in 1744 and 1747 to Caleb and Ann Peirce Mendenhall. When Caleb, the father, died in 1746, his property descended to his sons. Moses married Mary James and had known children Caleb, Ann, Joshua, Samuel, Hannah, Catharine, Samuel, Mary, Enoch, Jacob, and Elizabeth. Caleb married Susanna James, sister of the aforesaid Mary, and had known children Mary, Moses, Amelia, Benjamin, Sarah, Caleb, Ann, and Eli. A claim was made by Moses Mendenhall for the following items that were lost or damaged on September 11, 1777: 5 horses, 3 set of horse geers, Sundry household goods, Wearing apparel.

**Isaac Mendenhall Farm (tenants Thomas and Joseph Mendenhall and Amos Davis) (Quaker) (Depredation & Plunder- Pennsbury)**

64.02: 508 Hillendale Road (Parcel #64-3-115) NR
64.04: 951 Fairville Road (Parcel #64-3-119)
64.11: 1383 Hickory Hill Road (Parcel #64-3-113)
64.13: 1250 Hillendale Road (Parcel #64-3-114) NR

Isaac Mendenhall was born ca. 1719 to Joseph and Hannah Gilpin Mendenhall. He married Martha Robinson and had the following children: Joseph, Isaac, Betty, Thomas, Noah, Benjamin, Martha, Aaron, Dinah, Ruth, and Caleb. He later married Ann Collins. Isaac inherited 117 acres from his father’s estate in 1748. By the time he died ca. 1803, he owned ~500 acres in Pennsbury, which was devised to his sons Aaron, Isaac, Thomas, and Noah. A claim was filed by Noah Mendenhall (son of Isaac the owner) for items lost or damaged in September 1777: 3 sheep, 100 meale, 1 coverlid, 1 pair blankets, 1 blanket, 1 bushel coarse salt, ½ bushel fine salt, 1 pair velvet, breeches, 1 pair sheets, 1 broad cloth jacket, 2 pillow cases, 1 shirts gown, 1 calico gown, 1 shirt petticoat and 5 capes, 1 apron and 3 handkerchiefs, 1 calico bed gown, 2 pair stockings, 1 pair shoes, 1 surtoute, Child’s petticoat and shift, 10 capes and 8 shirts, 1 white petticoat, A child’s frock, Shirt and trousers, 6 pewter plates 13 spoons, 1 pewter tea pot and blue creme [?] gug [sic], 1 Queens ware tea pot delf gug [sic], 6 tea cups 6 casers 6 tea spoons, 1 glass tumbler and gill glass, 2 half gill tumbler and 2 bowls, 1 silver thimble and comb, 3 knives and forks, 11 dozen fine yarn, 3 pounds woolen yarn, 1 bushel onions, 1 box sugar, 1 snuff box and some coffee, 700 tacks, 1 pair woolen gloves.
Susanna Hope Fred (and John Fred) (Depredation & Plunder – Pennsbury)

N64.33: 201 Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-4-7)

Susanna Fred, born c. 1723, was the daughter of John Hope and Elizabeth Hobson. She was disowned by the Kennett monthly meeting in 1744 when she married John Fred, presumably a non-Quaker. She inherited 50 acres from her father in 1749, which her son Benjamin sold in 1786. It does not appear as if there are any historic resources currently standing on this property. A depredation claim was made by Benjamin Fred (son of Susanna the owner) for the following items lost or damaged during the Battle of Brandywine: 1 brown mare 3 years old, 5 sheep, 1 suit of clothes, 1 new hat, 2 fine shirts, 3 coarse shirts, 3 pairs of trousers, 1 pair shoes, 1 pair shoes, 3 pair stockings, 2 tuck coats, 2 stocks, 1 ½ yards linen, Small pieces of linen, and 1 walnut box 1 pine trunk locks. A claim was also made by John Fred (husband of Susanna the owner) for the following items lost or damaged September 11 and 12, 1777: 100 dozen wheat, 30 dozen rye, 10 dozen oats, 3 tons hay, 60 flax, 1 bay mare, 6 sheep, 2 milk cows, 2 yearlings, 7 swine, 2 dozen fowl, 800 or 900 rails, Cooper stuff, 2 suits of clothes, 1 hat and shirts, 1 surtout coat, 3 pair trousers, 2 pair shoes, 5 pair stockings, 10 long gowns, 9 smokes, 5 petticoats, 1 worsted skirt, 10 aprons, 10 capes, 10 handkerchiefs, 1 pair stays, 3 pairs gloves, 2 feather beds and bedding.

Pennsbury Depredation Claims with no associated property:

A claim was made by Thomas Monks for the following items lost or damaged September 11 and 12, 1777: Cash, 1 new falling ax, 1 new great coat, 1 new cloth coat, 1 new bed tick, 3 coverlids, 40 yards linen, 2 good, lankets, 5 sheets, 1 pewter quart cup 3 bassons, 2 pewter dishes, 1 pewter plate, 1 ½ dozen pewter spoons, 1 ½ dozen teaspoons, 1 pair still yards, 7 new pair shoes, Quantity of leather, 2 pair of stays, 10 handkerchiefs, 1 new, alico petticoat, ½ c. wt of meat, 1 silk gown, 1 calico gown, 1 petticoat, 1 petticoat flanen, 1 cloak 2 short gowns, 3 cloaks and 3 aprons, Quantity of baby clothes 1 coatee, 1 jacket 1 new bonnet, 5 yards huckabauk, 5 bowls delf, nd a quantity of earthen, 8 cups and sauces, 4 wine glasses 1 delf plate, 1 tea pot 2 canisters 1 tin funnel, 5 pair, stockings, 4 pair trousers, 4 shirts, 2 pails, 32 of beef, 150 head of cabbage, Quantity of other garden stuff and cheese. Reported December 31, 1782

A claim was made by John Roles for the following items lost or damaged September 11-16, 1777: 1 cow and 2 hogs, Smith bellow and tools, 100 iron and 2 dozen tiles, 1 dozen hammers 15 pair horse shoes, 3, ed and furniture, 3 wheels 1 reel, 1 big wheel 1 set spoons, 2 desk 1 dough trough 1 table, 1 large 7 small chairs, 2, iber and 4 beef tubs, 5 flour barrels ½ wt flour, 11 bushels of ____, 2 bushels malt 2 bushels sags, 3 casks of tow ?, nd 30 flare?, 1 warming pan and frying pan, 2 flat irons earthenware of sundry sorts, 12 yards linen. Wearing apparel, 2 beaver hats, 1 pair spoon molds, 2 pewter plates and basins, 1 side upper leather 1 side sole, 8 pairs shoes, ogs and shovel, 3 bushels corn, 2 bushels onions 50 cabbage, 3 dozen spoons 1 chest, 1 brass kettle 3 pails, Yarn, Stocking yarn and 10 pairs, 8 lb wool 3 lb worsted, Book notes bonds, 1 trunk 1 box, 2 locks and knives forks, 1 sythe cradle and ½ dozen sickles, 5 pairs of cardes, 2 ½ of powder, 3 of lead shot bagg powder horn.
Additional Historic Resources in/near the Landscapes that contribute to the Battlefield

Isaac Jackson (son of John) Farm Site (New Garden)
N60.07: 6730 Limestone Road (Parcel #60-6-44.1)
Isaac Jackson, yeoman, bought this 184 acre tract of land from his father John Jackson in 1767 (Deed Book L-2 pg 250). Isaac was a Quaker and a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting. There is no evidence that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and two out buildings.

John Beale Farm Site (New Garden)
N60.08: 9148 Gap Newport Pike (Parcel #60-6-62.4)
John Beale acquired this 135 acre tract on the death of his father George Beale of St. Croix in the West Indies in 1769 (Deed Book X pg 390). The property was likely leased for most of George and John Beale’s ownership except for two years in 1780 and 1781 when John Beale was taxed directly for the property. It is not known who leased the property in 1777.
Rebecca Cox Dixon Farm (New Garden)
N60.09: 1 Hartefeld Drive (Parcel #60-4-63.1) (#60-4-62.2)
Rebecca Dixon inherited this 174 acre tract of land from her husband John Dixon in 1765 (Deed Book C-2 pg 176). Rebecca Cox was a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Monthly Meeting where she married her husband John Dixon in 1742. There is no evidence that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one dwelling house and one out building.

Isaac Jackson (son of William) Farm (Quaker) (New Garden)
N60.10: 291 New Garden Rd (Parcel #60-4-31)
Isaac Jackson acquired this 200 acre tract of land from his father William Jackson in 1762 (Deed Book O pg 222). The following is taken from the New Garden Historical Commission’s 2006 Historic House Bus Tour:

“This house is brick, built about 1770 by Isaac and Hannah Jackson. They lived here for 40 years, reared 11 children in their small, 4-room house. Isaac Jackson was a premier maker of tall clocks, so it is most likely that one second floor room was his workshop.”

Isaac was a Quaker and a member of the New Garden Meeting. There is no direct evidence that his farm was looted though his farm was in the direct path of troop movement. HR#42

Moses Rowan Farm (Quaker) (New Garden)
N60.11: 316 Sunny Dell Rd (Parcel #60-6-35.4)
Moses Rowan purchased this 200 acre tract from sheriff’s sale, the estate of Jane Jenkins, widow of Nathaniel Jenkins of Philadelphia, in 1770 (Deed Book Q pg 409). Moses subdivided and sold several parcels of the original tract, leaving him approximately 80 acres by 1777. Prior to his purchase, Moses was a ship joiner, shipwright and house carpenter in Philadelphia. He appears to have built the oldest section of the current structure in 1770 based on the archival evidence and a date stone. Moses was a Quaker and married Hannah Jackson, sister of Isaac Jackson the clockmaker. He removed with his family back to Philadelphia in 1784. There is no direct evidence that his farm was looted though his farm was in the direct path of troop movement.

Robert Barr Farm (Kennett)
N62.28: 834 Starve Gut Ln (Parcel #62-7-19.2)
Robert Barr died possessed of this 200 acre tract in 1797. Unfortunately no recorded deed exists for his purchase of this property but he was likely seated here as early as 1765 when he was first taxed for 200 acres in Kennett Township. Barr was not a Quaker and served as an assistant tax collector in 1780. His farm does not appear to have been looted. In 1783 this property contained two dwelling houses and one barn.

John Marshall Farm & Saw Mill (Quaker) (Kennett)
N62.29: 295 Marshall Bridge Rd (Parcel #62-7-38.1)
John Marshall purchased this 155 acre tract from the heirs of Joseph Hackney in 1764 (Deed Book N-10 pg 323). John was a wheelwright by trade but appears to have operated a saw mill on the property as early as 1775. He was a Quaker and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There is no evidence that his property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn, one shop and one saw mill.

Robert Stewart Farm (Kennett)
N62.30: 280 Old Kennett Rd (Parcel #62-7-50.4)
Robert Stewart, a weaver, purchased this 46 acre tract of David Nielson in March of 1777 (Deed Book H-2 pg 83). Robert was not a Quaker. There is no evidence that the property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house and one barn.
Andrew Shivery Farm (Kennett)
N62.31: 915 Sunstone La (Parcel #62-4-310.3)/600 Bayard Rd (Parcel #62-4-311)
Andrew Shivery, a yeoman, purchased this tract of 108 acres from Israel Pemberton in April of 1777 (Deed Book M-2 pg 63). Andrew does not appear to be a Quaker, his wife Sarah Keeran was disowned from the Kennett Meeting for marrying him in 1769. There is no evidence that his property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop.

Betty Prew Wiley Bennett Farm (Quaker) (Kennett)
N62.32: 107 Ironstone La (Parcel #62-4-310.8)
Writing his will in 1726, Caleb Prew left his daughter Betty this 112 acre tract. Betty was a birthright Quaker but married out of unity in 1739 to Allen Wiley. Allen died intestate in 1748 and Betty married second Joseph Bennett at the Centre Meetinghouse suggesting she had been accepted back into the Kennett Meeting. The land was likely leased after the death of Allen Wiley in 1748 until her death in 1792 in New Castle County. The family still maintained control of the property well into the 19th Century (Deed Book Q-3 pg 83). Since it is not known who was leasing the property in 1777 it cannot be stated with certainty if the farm was looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop (Tenant Thomas Wiley).

Andrew Yeatman Farm (Kennett)
N62.33: 5 Nine Gates Rd (Parcel #62-7-67.1)
Andrew Yeatman, a yeoman, bought this 144 acre tract, which lies in both Chester and New Castle Counties, from George Gordon in 1772 (Deed Book S pg 493). Andrew was not a Quaker. There is no evidence that this property was looted.

Edward Pennington Farm (Kennett)
N62.34: 180 Ewart Rd (Parcel #62-9-2)
Edward Pennington, a sugar baker from Philadelphia, purchased this 155 acre tract from in Shesbazzar Bentley in March of 1777 (New Castle County, Delaware Deed Book C-2 pg 120). This tract straddled the line between Chester and New Castle County and was likely leased until Edward sold it in 1792. It is not clear who was leasing the property in 1777 and therefore it cannot be stated with certainty if the farm was looted.

Jacob Zimpher Farm (Kennett)
N62.35: 424 E. Hillendale Rd (Parcel #62-4-255)
Jacob Zimpher, alias Simmons, purchased this 15 acre tract from Israel Pemberton in 1766. Jacob was a farmer, of German extraction and not a Quaker. There is no evidence that his property was plundered. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one shop.

John Dixon Farm (Kennett)
N62.37: 560 Chandler Mill Rd (Parcel #62-6-45.2)
John Hollingsworth sold this tract of 150 acres to John Dixon in 1738 (Deed Book A-3 pg 432). John Dixon married Susanna Pryor, a birthright Quaker, in 1761. She was chastised for marrying out of meeting suggesting that John Dixon was not a member of the Society of Friends. John Dixon died intestate in the mid-1760s leaving his wife Susanna and a daughter Sarah Dixon to survive him. Susanna remarried Stephen Gregg and removed to Virginia in 1771. It was likely that the property was leased from the time of John Dixon’s death until the heirs of Sarah Dixon Gregg, his daughter, sold the property in 1807. It has not been possible to determine who was leasing the property in 1777 and therefore it cannot be stated with certainty if the farm was looted.
George Mason Jr. Farm & Sawmill Site (Quaker) (Kennett)
N62.38: 117 Chandler Mill Road (Parcel #62-3-105)
George Mason Jr., a yeoman, inherited this 196 acre tract from his father George Mason Sr. in 1774 (W&A #2885). A saw mill operated on this tract of land as early as 1765. George was a Quaker and a member of the New Garden Monthly Meeting. There is no evidence that his property was looted. In 1783 his property contained three dwellings, one barn, one shop and one sawmill.

John Pyle Jr Farm Site (Kennett)
N62.39: A fixed location has not been verified
John Pyle Sr. left this 160 acre tract of land in his will to his son John in 1771 (W&A #2659). John Jr., who married Judith Hollingsworth in the Kennett Meeting, died intestate in 1775 (W&A #2905). The property descended to their son John who was a minor in 1777. It appears that the property was leased until John Pyle reached his majority and sold the tract in 1789 (Deed Book E-2 pg 92). Since it is not known who was leasing the property in 1777 it cannot be stated with certainty if the farm was looted.

Caleb Peirce Farm (East Marlborough) (The Peirce House at Longwood Gardens)
61.06: 335 Longwood Road (61-6-57) (NR)
Joshua Peirce left this 189 acre tract to his son Caleb in his will in 1752 (W&A #1444). Caleb was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. During the battle, the Peirce House stood on the Marlborough Road just north of Welch’s/Anvil Tavern. Built in 1730, it was expanded in 1764. The Peirce family took a strong interest in botany and in the mid-19th century planted specimen trees and gardens. There are no indications that this property was looted. It is included as a primary resource due to its proximity and family relationship to the Caleb Peirce Tenant Farm. In 1783 this property contained one brick dwelling, one frame barn and one frame shop.

Gabriel Clark Farm (Kennett)
N62.06: 614 E. Hillendale Rd (Parcel #62-4-197.1)
Gabriel Clark acquired this 30 acre tract in 1773 from the estate of William Webb, dec’d (Deed Book Y-2 pg 441). He was a cooper by trade and was not a member of the Society of Friends. His farm does not appear to have been looted. In 1783 this property contained one dwelling house, one barn and one stable.

John Lamborn Farm (Quaker) (Kennett)
N62.07: 594 E. Hillendale Rd (Parcel #62-4-197.8)/731 Norway Rd (Parcel #62-4-267.1)
John Lamborn purchased this 170 acre tract from William Shipley in 1764 (Deed Book H-3 pg 63). John was a farmer and member of the Kennett Meeting. His farm does not appear to have been looted. In 1783 this property contained four dwelling houses, two barns and one shop.

Joshua Peirce Jr. Tenant Farm (his son, Joshua III likely tenant) (Quaker) (Pennsbury)
64.08: 1011 Baltimore Pike (Parcel #64-3-38)
64.12: 101 Hickory Hill Road Parcel (Parcel #64-3-82.1)
Joshua Peirce Sr. was an English immigrant who married Rachel Gilpin. Joshua Jr. married Ann Bailey in 1748 and the couple had children: Rachel, Joshua, Daniel, Isaac, Olive, and Ann. Joshua Jr. purchased this land from Amos Hope’s estate in 1769. It appears that both Joshua and his son Joshua had residences in Pennsbury at the time of the battle. The house (1011 Baltimore Pike, #64-3-38) was not built in 1770 by Abram Peirce as has been reported by previous researchers. There is no evidence of an Abram Peirce living in Pennsbury during the 18th century.
James Bennett Farm Property (Quaker)
64.03: 1265 Parkersville Road, Extant (Parcel #64-3-8)
64.14 1325 Parkersville Road, Extant (Parcel #64-3-12.1)
64.18 1779 Pocopson Road, Extant (Parcel #64-3-22)
64.30: 16 McMullin Farm Lane, Extant (Parcel #64-1-14.14)

James Bennett, son of John and Sarah of Birmingham, was born in 1734. He married Hannah Gilpin, daughter of Isaac and Mary, and they had Mary, Isaac, Sarah, James, Joseph (died young), Jacob, Hannah, and Joseph II. The family attended Kennett Monthly Meeting. Although Bennett transferred the property to Peirce in February 1771, Peirce transferred it back 5 days later. The buildings currently on this property have not been verified for dates.

George Brown Farm Site (non-Quaker)(Depredation - Pennsbury)
N64.34: Address of potential site 64-5-74, 720 Kennett Pike
There is very little documentation locally available for George Brown who was a millwright in what would become Pennsbury Township. He married Susannah Harlan who was disowned by the Quaker meeting for marrying out of unity. Brown owned this property 1762-1786. A claim was made by George Brown for the following items lost or damaged September 1777: 1 silver watch, 1 beaver hat, 1 case of razors, 1 pair silver buckles, 1 pair shoes, 1 knife, 1 lawn apron, Some fine linen.

Eleanor Parker Wickersham Farm (Quaker)(Pennsbury)
64.29: 1710 East Street Road (Parcel #64-1-13.1)
Eleanor Wickersham was the daughter of Isaac Richardson and Catherine Gandy. She married Abraham Parker and the couple had children John, Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia, and Kezia. When Abraham died in 1752/53, Eleanor purchased two adjacent tracts totaling 120 acres from his estate. Although the deed did not mention a dwelling, tax records suggest that there was a house on the property since the Parkers were only taxed in what was then Kennett. Although Eleanor owned it until her death, in 1791-92, she did not occupy the land. She remarried William Wickersham in 1764 and lived in Newlin Township for the remainder of her days. Eleanor was a Quaker.

George Gordon Farm Site (possible tenant Balser and/or Conrad Selsor) (Depredation - Pennsbury)
N64.35: 60 Selbourne Drive (Parcel #64-5-76.1A) Possible Location
There is no locally available documentation on any of these individuals. George Gordon was a non-resident owner. It is not clear who occupied this land. One possibility is the Salser/Selser/Selsor family. A claim was made by Conrad Sellsor for the following items lost or damaged September 12, 1777: 1 gown half silk, 1 gown striped linen, 1 petticoat, 1 jacket, 1 pair breeches, 2 pair shoes, 1 little pig, damage to a case of drawers, 1 bridle, 25 yards shirten. Research is ongoing to locate any remaining ruins.

Stephen Webb Farm (Quaker) (Pennsbury) (contains William Webb Farmhouse at Longwood Gardens)
64.28: 101 Lenape Road (Parcel #64-2-6)
64.07: 1691 E. Street Road (Parcel #64-2-2.4)
64.27: 2090 Lenape Road (Parcel #64-2-1.1A)
Stephen Webb, born 1738, was the son of William Webb and Elizabeth Hoopes and the grandson of English immigrant William Webb. He married Hannah Harlan and had children William, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ann, Stephen, Ezekiel, Susanna, Hannah, and Harlan. He inherited the larger portion (327a) of this land in 1763 from his father and, upon his own death in 1787, the land was divided amongst his children. William was a member of
Kennett monthly meeting. The William Webb House, c.1740, (and the Pierce House, c.1730) is part of Longwood Gardens property. The Webb House would have witnessed the battle. The Webb House was within view of the Welch’s Tavern skirmish, while the Pierce was also within view of that skirmish as the Northern Column skirmish with Lt. Col. Ross’ Patrol.

**Caleb Pennock Farm (East Marlborough) (Possible Suffering)**

61.05: 232 E. Street Road (Parcel #61-6-48.1)

Caleb Pennock acquired this 150 acre tract of land in two purchases made in 1775. He bought one tract of 75 acres bought of William Pennock (Deed Book E-2 pg 369), and the other 75 acres from Humphrey Marshall and Levis Pennock (Deed Book T pg 409). Caleb was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting. There are no indications that his property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one log dwelling, one “old” stable and one shop.

**Jacob Tagart Farm (East Marlborough)**

61.02: 115 Corman Drive (Parcel #61-5-91)/166 W. Street Rd (Parcel #61-5-64)

Jacob Tagart purchased this 200 acre tract from a sheriff’s sale, property of the late Robert Wickersham, in 1759 (Deed Book N pg 1). Jacob was a farmer by trade and not a member of the Quaker Society of Friends. There are no indications this property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one stone dwelling and one log barn.

**Mordecai Cloud Mill Site (East Marlborough)**

61.03: 621 Wollaston Road (Parcel #61-5-60)/606 Wollaston Road (Parcel #61-5-61)

Mordecai Cloud bought this 17 acre mill tract from John Carpenter in 1763 (Deed Book F-2 pg 339). He also bought the adjoining tract of 174 acres in 1763 from Isaac Allen (Deed Book F-2 pg 342). Mordecai was a miller by trade. He was a Quaker and a member of the London Grove Meeting but was disowned for paying a military fine in 1780. In June of 1779 he was appointed township assessor but refused to serve and was fined. There is no indication that his property was looted. In 1783 this property contained one stone dwelling, two frame barns, one stone mill, one log shop and one frame stable.

**Daniel & Caleb Baily Farm (East Marlborough)**

N61.18: 2121 Lenape Unionville Road (Parcel #61-2-129.1)

Daniel Baily bought this 200 acre tract of land in 1727 and bequeathed it to his son Caleb in his will proved 1783 (Deed Book S-2 pg 429). Daniel was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting where he married his wife Olive Harry in 1720 and the London Grove Preparative Meeting. Likely because of his father’s advanced age, Caleb Baily appears to be operating the farm in 1777. There is no indication that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one stone and frame dwelling, one frame barn and one small stable.

**Joshua Peirce Jr. Farm (Quaker) (East Marlborough)**

N61.19: 733 Beversrede Trail (Parcel #61-6-43.1)

Joshua Peirce Jr. was born in the 1720s to English immigrant Joshua Peirce Sr. and Rachel Gilpin. Joshua inherited this 177 acre tract from his father Joshua Peirce Sr. in 1752 (W&A #1444). Joshua Jr. was a Quaker farmer and a member of the Kennett Meeting where he married his wife Ann Baily in 1748 and the couple had children: Rachel, Joshua, Daniel, Isaac, Olive, and Ann. There are no indications that his farm was looted. In 1783 the property contained one brick house, one frame barn and two shops (see Daniel Peirce).

**Thomas Pusey Farm (East Marlborough)**
382 West Street Road
61.01: Parcel #61-4-12.1 Caleb Hussey House
61.08: Parcel #61-4-17) South Brook Farm

Thomas Pusey acquired this 241 acre tract from his father Caleb Pusey’s will which was written in 1752 (W&A #1612). Caleb Pusey, the father, 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, the mill became the first successful mill in Chester County. Caleb retired to this property, near the London Grove Meeting where he worshiped. Thomas, his son, was a farmer and a member of the London Grove Meeting. There is no indication that this property was looted. In 1783 the property contained one stone dwelling, one frame barn, granary, one shop and one stable.

Previously Reported Historic Resources Not Contributing: Remove from Inventory
64.01: Parkersville Road (Parcel #64-1-6, 2073)
03.01: 416 Hessian Drive (Parcel #3-2-19.9) Hessian Camp Site
61.04: 166 W. Street Road, (Parcel #61-5-64) Jacob Taggart Property
61.07: 606 Wollaston Road (Parcel #61-5-61) Miller’s House Property

Historic Context

Brandywine Valley Historic Context

More so than many places in the American colonies, Chester County farms enjoyed fertile soil, moderate climate and access to nearby markets. Here the early, primarily Quaker, settlers quickly realized the quality of the rich soils, and that Brandywine Creek, with its many tributaries and considerable slope, could power numerous mills. To the north, settlers found added resources of a limestone valley (Chester County’s Great Valley), iron ore, and more powerful creeks to sustain ironworks and mills. Within 30 years of original settlement, increased demand and population led to building a second iron forge (c.1717 in Coventry) and additional mills in the County. By the 1790s, the Creek powered over 70 mills and over 130 at the height of use.

The Brandywine Creek’s east and west branches join to form its main stem at the ‘Forks of the Brandywine’ in East Bradford, with the west branch considered the ‘parent’ of the main stem. West Branch Brandywine Creek Multiple Resources and Thematic National Register Area was completed as part of a planning effort, which led to the successful designation of the lower Creek as part of the state Scenic River system, the focus of which is to support water quality and flow and protect pastoral scenic and historic characteristics including historic mill dams. The Thematic Area denotes the Creek’s significance as the ‘heart’ of the Brandywine Valley and focus of regional identity historically and today. For Lenni-Lenape Indians, the Creek was a source of food. For colonial (and 19th century) settlers, the Creek provided fertile soil for agriculture and hydropower for milling. In modern times, the Creek provides drinking water and recreation. The Thematic Area melds historic resources, landscapes, and natural resources, particularly the Creek. In the Two Column Strategic Landscape, the Red Clay Creek plays a more decisive role in the development of the region but it is still within the larger Brandywine Creek watershed.

Flour, wheat, corn, pork, beef, flaxseed, butter, and iron after 1750, were all important products produced in Chester County and surrounding counties, and were exported from Philadelphia to as far away as China. Although farms in the Brandywine Valley produced a wide variety of products, it was still a relatively modest yield overall. Physical clearing of land required rigorous manual labor and took a long while. By the time of the battle the region had been settled for 80 years, yet most farms still had uncleared lands. Fallow lands, woodlots, and meadows took up a relatively large proportion of cleared land. Livestock were few and usually found their own forage, roaming unfenced. Orchards and vegetable and herb gardens, as family food sources, rounded out
the typical farmstead land-use pattern. More prosperous farms were located on the many creek tributaries, which would also power mills and serve as centers for trade before villages developed starting at the turn of the century.

William Penn’s surveyors charted lands in Chester County in the late 1600s and many land patents were granted by the early 1700s. At the time of the battle, the majority of property owners in the Brandywine Valley were Quaker. A key tenant of Quaker faith was testimonies or descriptions of faithful actions. The Peace Testimony (the majority of Quakers practiced) were actions to promote peace and refrain from participation in war. These actions were documented by individuals as ‘sufferings’ and recorded at their Meetinghouses as testimonies of good conscience. Likewise, non-Quaker property owners filed depredation claims against the Crown and/or plunder claims ‘deductions’ on their state tax assessment, indicating they had experienced losses from battle actions. Due to their nature, depredations generally include more detailed information than plunders or sufferings. Sufferings and claims by landowners were researched for this plan to provide a broad understanding of ‘on the ground goings on’ that occurred, level of support or lack thereof both armies experienced, and the impact of the battle on the civilian community. Sufferings and claims are key information for this plan as, when mapped as to their location of occurrence, they reveal places where troops were present. This information, combined with understanding the battle-era road network, location of properties and owners, and first person accounts and histories, is critical for Chapter 3’s analysis and helping to identify the path of the British flank.

New Garden Township Historic Context

Located in southern Chester County, Pennsylvania, New Garden was a land of deep woods, tumbling streams and Indian trails until the arrival of William Penn, Jr’s land agent in the early 1700’s. Within two decades the most level, arable land in the center of the Township was settled by Quaker farmers from County Carlow, Ireland. Mary Rowland’s 1708 patent for 700 acres east of Toughkenamon, was the first. Soon she had neighbors, John Miller with 1,013 acres, Joseph Sharp, Michael Lightfoot, Gayen Miller, Joseph Hutton, James Starr and others, all former members of a Quaker Meeting in Ireland called New Garden. New Garden was a name they gave to their log Meeting House built in 1715 on the southwest corner of John Miller’s land.

The settlers’ first task was to clear their land of the virgin forest trees; they needed lumber to build their log buildings and open land for crops and pasture. Soon, a road to be known as Newark Road was blazed from a mill in Doe Run to the Meeting House. Another road, the Great Road to Newport (Rt 41), cut across the Township on its route from Lancaster to Christiana, Delaware. Isaac Allen’s tavern, originally a log cabin, built at the intersection of sharp road and the great road, served travelers from the early 1700’s.

With a growing population New Garden Quakers needed a larger Meetinghouse. In 1743, on the site of the log building, they constructed a larger brick building which is the southern end of the present Meetinghouse. Burials took place behind the Meetinghouse (though no stones were placed prior to 1840) and in 1777, a log school house, with a huge stone fireplace on one end, was built on the grounds. The Meetinghouse was the center of the settlers’ lives; it was here they gathered to worship, but also to learn news in the community and to provide support for each other. By the early 1800’s a village had begun to grow west and north of the Meetinghouse.

Almost 100 years elapsed between the coming of the Irish Quakers and the settlement of the southern part of the Township where the rough, hilly terrain drained by the White Clay Creek was less desirable land for farming. However as soon as capital became available, the White Clay Creek’s potential to provide water power, made the area attractive for a milling industry. In 1810 a mill was built in Laurel; then about 1820, Enock Chandler built a grist mill and a saw mill downstream from that first mill. Laurel and Chandlerville were the names given to the mill sites. In 1862, Martin Landenberg purchased the mills, encouraged the building of a railroad to service the industries and gave the valley his name.
The coming of railroads also marked the impetus for the kaolin industry and its accompanying workmen’s village. As early as 1802, kaolin, a clay used for making porcelain and fire bricks, was known to lie beneath the soil south of the Gap-Newport Pike, now known as Route 41, near the Delaware line. Although the 19th century saw the growth of industrial villages in the Township, farming remained the norm for most New Garden families. In the 1880’s creameries to process milk into butter and cottage cheese, opened in both Landenberg and in Toughkenamon. By 1900, New Garden Township was known as the “township of glass houses.” More greenhouses were reported to be in New Garden Township than in any other township in Chester County. Often it was sons of rose and carnation growers who experimented with mushroom culture. They were trying to find a use for the empty space under the greenhouse benches; wasted dark space where the air was warm and moist. Soon dairy farmers began to experiment growing mushrooms in their barns, chicken houses and even in the cellars of their homes. The population of the Township grew from 3,027 in 1950, to 11,984 in the year 2010. New Garden Township’s rural character with its farmhouses, barns, mushroom houses and open fields began to be eclipsed by houses and manicured lawns of suburbia.

Kennett Square
Borough Historic Context

This map of just Kennett Square indicates roughly where the boundaries of the village in 1777 began and ended. Most of the development in that period occurred on what is now Union Street. The history of the small lots on the east side of S. Union Street is complicated by a succession of unrecorded deeds. Most of the owners, however, did not live on the lots and likely leased them. The village of Kennett Square was important during the Revolutionary War as the site of the British encampment prior to the Battle of the Brandywine. The two
structures of note in the small crossroads settlement were the Unicorn Tavern where Gen’l Knyphausen made his headquarters and the Colonel Shippen “mansion.”

By 1810, there was a village of about eight dwellings, five of which were log and in 1853 a group of citizens petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester to form a borough. After several petitions and objections from farmers, the court granted the articles of incorporation and in 1855 Kennett Square held its first local elections. The Borough itself comprised a little over one square mile of land and included 606 inhabitants at the time of its formation. Antebellum Kennett was an important region in the Underground Railroad, and many prominent citizens of Kennett Square and the surrounding region played an important role in securing freedom for runaway slaves.

Kennett Square’s most famous citizen was Bayard Taylor (1825-1878) author, diplomat, poet, and journalist. Many industries helped Kennett grow including S & M Pennock & Sons in 1941, the railroad in the late 1850-s, greenhouses, the mushroom industry and the Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company. Local inventors included Samuel and Moses Pennock (grain drill), James Green (hayknife), Bernard Wiley (Wiley Plow), John Chambers (asbestos stove plate), and Cyrus Chambers (brick-making and paper-folding machines. In 1896, William Swayne, constructed the first successful mushroom house. The local mushroom industry became the largest in the United States earning Kennett Square the title “Mushroom Capital of the World.” Today, local restaurants and small retail and commercial businesses are destinations for visitors and area residents.

Kennett Township Historic Context

The present land area that comprises Kennett Township was originally part of a 30,000 acre tract conveyed by William Penn to his children, William Jr. and Letitia. The tract known as Stenning Manor, surveyed by Henry Hollingsworth in 1701, included the land within the present boundaries of Kennett Square Borough, the Townships of New Garden, Pennsbury, and Pocopson, and several thousand acres in present day New Castle County, DE. The first recorded mention of Kennett Township was in February of 1705, when Henry Peirce, the Township constable, appeared in court. The Borough of Kennett Square was formed from the Township and incorporated in 1855 (See Kennett Square Borough Historic Context.)

Most of the early settlers were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). Because fording Brandywine Creek to attend New Ark Meeting in Brandywine Hundred was impossible at some times of the year, Old Kennett Meetinghouse was built in 1710, enlarged in 1719, and again in 1731. During the American Revolution, British soldiers and Hessian mercenaries camped on September 10th and marshaled forces on September 11th in the Township. The Borough of Kennett Square was formed from the Township and incorporated in 1855. Because most residents of the community and the surrounding area were Quaker, they strived to remain neutral during the Revolutionary War.
The early settlers were farmers, since the fertile soil of Kennett Township was adaptable to diversified agricultural activities supported by the many mills that grew along the Red Clay Creek. With the 1743 Nottingham Road passing through the township, access to markets was enhanced and the villages of Kennett Square, Hamorton and Anvil grew. Today, Hamorton Village and the Borough of Kennett Square are National Register Historic Districts. In the mid-1800s, a group of merchants and farmers joined together to collect funds to build a turnpike from Kennett Square to Wilmington, now known as Kennett Pike. This remained a toll road until the early 1900s. A significant step in the agricultural progress of the community was the forging of the first iron plow in Pennsylvania by Bernard Wiley in a blacksmith shop on Bayard Road in 1810. Blacksmiths, necessary in any economy depending upon horse-drawn transportation, were frequently wheelwrights as well. A necessary adjunct of clearing the land for agriculture and building homes was the saw mill for production of lumber and the grist mill for grinding of flour for human consumption and to feed livestock. These mills were water powered and located along the streams. The first recorded grist mill in the Township was built on the Red Clay Creek in 1689. At the time of the revolution, the following mills were in production: Robert Cooper’s Fulling Mill, George Mason’s Saw Mill, Gavin Hamilton’s Grist Mill, John Marshall’s Saw Mill, Joseph Harlan’s Grist and Saw Mill, and William Levis’s Saw Mill.
Prior to the Civil War, many of the Quakers in Kennett Township were active in the "Underground Railroad," which aided runaway slaves in their efforts to escape to Canada. Free blacks were an important segment of Kennett Township’s population as early as 1830, many of whom were landowners by 1870. By 1850, the George Peirce had established one of the finest collections of trees in the nation in the township. To preserve the trees, Pierre du Pont bought the Peirce farm in 1906 and established what would become the world renowned Longwood Gardens. In addition to supporting a profitable agricultural community, the national resources of Kennett provided clay for bricks, lime for mortar and fertilizer, and hornblende for building stone. A new venture in specialized agriculture began in Kennett Township about 1895, when several residents began growing flowers and vegetables under glass.

Pennsbury Township Historic Context

When William Penn first started organizing Chester County in 1682, Pennsbury was part of Kennett Township; however Pennsbury was officially established in 1770. From its inception, Pennsbury was an important link to the less developed west. Pennsbury Township began as part of Kennett Township which was one of the original Townships from the grant to William Penn. The first surveys of the Township were made about 1686, but few people actually lived here until 1700. The area along the west bank of the Brandywine River was the earliest settled. This populated portion was broken off in 1770 to form Pennsbury Township. Pennsbury grew from 595 persons in 1790 to 933 in 1849. Toward the end of this early growth period the northern portion of the Township separated to form Pocopson Township.

An early settler, John Chad, established a ferry service and opened a public house along the Brandywine Creek. Three main roads traversed the prosperous community. The Great Road to Nottingham was the main artery from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Marlborough Street Road was a main road through the valley also running east and west. Travelers to New Castle used the Doe Run-Wilmington Road, now knows as the Kennett Pike. The Mendenhall’s were one of the first families to settle on the western bank of the Brandywine. Three brothers Benjamin, John and Moses received a grant of approximately 2,000 acres from William Penn in 1684. Springdale Farm, also known as Elwood Mendenhall Farm built in 1748, was inhabited by the Mendenhall Family until two years ago. By 1714, Quaker Farmer John Hope had amassed 700 acres on the Great Nottingham Road in Pennsbury Township. He built several buildings on his property which still stand. William Harvey, a maulster, emigrated from England purchased 300 acres from Joseph and Hannah Gilpin in August 1715 and built a stone two story banked house in that period. This is the earliest of the five remaining Harvey family houses built in Chester County. He was a member of Concord Meeting. His son William was a trustee of Kennett meeting. Much of the Darlington farm from 1757 now stands in Pocopson but was in Pennsbury in the 1700s. Previous owners of the 327 acre farm were Francis Smith and James Bennett.

In September of 1777, General George Washington was encamped in Chadds Ford, guarded by the surrounding hills of rolling Pennsbury Township. Crown Force troops under the command of General Knyphausen situated themselves on the Pennsbury side of the Brandywine and engaged Washington’s army. Following the war, the population grew from 595 persons in 1790 to 933 in 1840. Three villages grew and became centers of activity: Fairville, Parkersville and Chadds Ford Junction. Farming was a major occupation as was the commerce from mills. Today Pennsbury Township still preserves its secluded beauty and historic lands, but the population rise has been dramatic. Many 18th century homes and barns from this revolutionary period are still extant in Pennsbury Township. Pennsbury’s natural beauty has been captured by many of its resident artists. A neighbor, Andrew Wyeth, has painted many scenes from Pennsbury, one being the famous “Tenant Farmer,” a painting of the Barns-Brinton House. The house now owned by the Chadds Ford Historical Society, opened as a tavern in 1714.
East Marlborough Historic Context

By 1704, Marlborough Township was established and Penn had the Marlborough Street Road (Route 926) laid out from the Schuylkill in Philadelphia to the Susquehanna. Inns and taverns sprang up to serve the growing market traffic generated by this route, three still exist along Street Road. Such prosperity brought more settlers who cleared more land, built mills along the streams, and established small businesses. The Lenape were pushed farther west and by the mid-1700s their culture had disappeared. Thomas Wickersham was the first constable. In 1730, on petition of John Strode, Joseph Pennock (who built Primitive Hall) and five others, it was ordered that the line of West Marlborough be established. Inns and taverns sprang up to serve the growing market traffic generated by Street Road; three still exist along Street Road. Such prosperity brought more settlers who cleared more land, built mills along the streams, and established small businesses. The Lenape were pushed farther west and by the mid-1700s their culture had disappeared.
Among the founding homes still standing in what became East Marlborough, the Peirce House stood on Marlborough Road just north of Welch’s (Anvil) Tavern (today the entrance to Longwood Gardens.) Built in 1730 by Quaker George Peirce, the Peirce family took a strong interest in botany and in the mid-19th century planted specimen trees and gardens, the foundation of Longwood Gardens. Caleb Pusey first settled on this land in 1713 and the Caleb Pusey house was built in 1720. Brought up a Baptist in England, Pusey joined the Society of Friends and immigrated to Pennsylvania on the Welcome ship in 1682. He soon built a grist mill and saw mill in Chester County in partnership with William Penn, Richard Townsend, and Samuel Carpenter. After much experimentation, a mill was established that was not washed out by the spring storms and it was the first successful mill in the County. He retired in a small stone house not far from London Grove Meeting where he was a member.

In September 10, 1777, the British Crown Forces encamped around Kennett Square and the southern edge of East Marlborough and looted the local farms. On September 11, General Howe and Cornwallis marched northeast with around 9,000 soldiers through East Marlborough to flank General Washington. There were only a few claims for damages made in East Marlborough Township. This may have been due to the very strong Quaker presence in the township and pressure to resist recognizing the acts of war that residents suffered.
The Revolution also inspired the legend of Sandy Flash. Sandy was actually James Fitzpatrick, a brawny, red-haired blacksmith. After a flogging by the Continental Army, he deserted to the British and may have guided Cornwallis's troops. After the war, he became a local terror as a highwayman until he was hanged in 1778 leaving a rumored buried treasure.

By the early 1800s the nation was bitterly dividing over the issue of slavery. Seven miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line, East Marlborough was among the first refuge for those fleeing to freedom. A network of "stations" on the Underground Railroad developed in the 1830s. In 1855, local Quakers built the Progressive Meetinghouse to which every major Abolition speaker came. Most were hosted by John and Hannah Cox whose house still stands just west of the Meeting, all on Longwood Gardens property.