

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Formreceived APR 11 1985
date entered 5/20/85See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common East Fallowfield Township Multiple Resources: Partial Inventory:

2. Location Historic and Architectural Properties

street & number Township of East Fallowfield n/a not for publication

city, town East Fallowfield Twp. n/a vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Chester code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
X multiple resources	n/a being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chester County Courthouse

street & number Market and High Streets

city, town West Chester state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Chester County Historic Sites Survey

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1981 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date N/A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located approximately forty miles west of Philadelphia and twenty miles east of Lancaster, East Fallowfield Township, Chester County is part of southeastern Pennsylvania's expansive piedmont region. It is juxtapositioned south of the heavily trafficked main east-west transportation corridor that traverses Coatesville, the county's only city. The townships roads serve as feeder routes to the more prominent thoroughfares, the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike (Lincoln Highway, Rt. #30) to the north as well as the Strasburg Road and Route #82 within the township.

The Great Valley, a shallow limestone supported valley, one to three miles in width, bisects Chester County in a slight northeast-southwest direction. Land at the southwest terminus rises abruptly from the valley floor, 150 feet in 2200 feet, to form a plateau on the northern boundary of the township.

The majority of the 1,594 square miles are 401-600 feet above sea level dominated by rolling hills interspersed with approximately three dozen small valleys especially near stream beds. The western branch of the Brandywine Creek delineates the township boundary on the northeast and east and Buck Run forms almost all of the southern boundary. The highest elevation, between 600 and 628 feet above sea level extends from just west of Towerville on the Strasburg Road through Humphreyville to near Stottsville at the northwest township boundary.

The slope and soil of the rolling hills have been factors in the development of the area. A band on either side of the Strasburg Road is the most desirable land, sloping 3%-8%, and well suited for crop production. The remainder of the land in the township is dotted by slopes of 8%-15% (moderately sloping), 15%-25% (strongly sloping), and 25% and up (steep and very steep slopes). These slopes are too steep for most crop production, commercial or industrial development and high density purposes.

Equally important are the soil types in association with agricultural capabilities. Sixty-nine percent of the county contains Glenely-Manor-Chester soils, including all of East Fallowfield Township. The moderately deep, well drained soil was developed from Wissahickon and Peter's Creek schist and Baltimore gneiss.

The excellent soil composition for agrarian activities is offset by less than desirable land use capabilities. With the exception of acreage near Ercildoun, Goosetown, Glen Rose and Humphreyville, most of the land is categorized as Class IV (land suitable for occasional cultivation) and Class V (land generally not suitable for cultivation). Restrictive use and careful management are required due to moderate to severe erosion, poor drainage patterns, and wetlands. Therefore, location, accessibility, and geological analysis have influenced the lack of the area's development.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	N.A	Builder/Architect	N/A
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The historic resources of East Fallowfield Township reflect two and one-half centuries of settlement. Historically, agriculture dominated the land usage and directly influenced the development of other significant areas. While location and geological factors primarily affected the development and levels of significance for these areas, the location and ethnic group composition also affected the area's educational, religious, and social/humanitarian climate and its involvement in the abolitionist movement.

The township's isolation resulted in the slow and vernacular development of its manmade resources as compared to more favorably located commercial and trading centers in southeastern Pennsylvania.

East Fallowfield's significance is local in context, the resources, people and historic events primarily relate to this isolated and little developed area of the county. The geography, land quality and usage directly affected the amount of and level of architectural style interpretation in the township. Therefore, the assessment of resource eligibility and interpretation of the National Register criteria are focused on the township. Comparison to other Chester County areas is for analysis only, as each area has a unique history and a unique context and scope of significance. The major areas of local significance for East Fallowfield Township are agriculture, transportation, the development of vernacular types of architecture; and the social/humanitarian involvement in the nineteenth century abolitionist movement, as well as minor significance in other functional and commercial/industrial activities common to all human occupations.

On March 14, 1681, William Penn received a charter from Charles II, King of England, for a grant of land to establish a colony, called Pennsylvania, in the New World. The charter gave Penn sole proprietorship and broad powers to formulate and enact government laws. Penn, a devout Quaker, immediately began to sell land to his fellow countrymen, some of whom never set foot on the foreign soil. The following year he sailed to his new acquisition and named the first three counties along the Delaware River: Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia. The area later designated as East Fallowfield Township was located in Chester County.

Property ownership transferred from the proprietary government to private citizens involved a lengthy procedure due to a lack of a subdivision plot plan. Beginning at the Delaware River and moving westward, English, Welsh, German and Irish Quaker immigrants chose the best available vacant land upon which to settle and then petitioned the proprietors to purchase a specific parcel. After the administration surveyed the

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. Adams, Archibald G. Hephzibah Baptist Church 1720-1953. Privately printed, 1953.
2. Blockson, Charles L. The Underground Railroad In Pennsylvania.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 92.1 acres total of acreage nominated as part of districts, Quadrangle name Parkesburg, Coatesville and individuals. Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets for specific districts and properties.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane L. S. Davidson

organization Historic Research Associates date 1981

street & number Box 96, R.D. #2 telephone (215) 942-3616

city or town Glenmoore state Pennsylvania 19343

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date 4/2/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listings date 4/2/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Architecture

The discussion of the architecture of East Fallowfield Township is organized by building type and architectural style. Because residential construction encompassed a broad period in the township, it will be discussed first followed by specific architectural styles in chronological order. Letter and number in parentheses refer to inventory numbers assigned during the area's historic site survey. The selection of structures to be nominated was based on the analysis of the local community resource personnel, the county historic preservation consultant and the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation.

Residential Buildings

East Fallowfield Township remained a sparsely populated, agrarian society for much of its early history. The housing stock associated with these early farmsteads were in place by 1850. During this early period little land subdivision activity occurred. Therefore, the isolated and self-sufficient farm complex formed the continuous development pattern throughout the township. Single family dwellings sometimes functioning as dual residential/commercial facilities were built at the intersections of major roads, i.e. on the Strasburg Road at Humphreyville, McWilliamstown now called Hephzibah, Towerville, Youngsburg and Mortonville. Other low density neighborhoods of single family dwellings developed in conjunction with churches, schools and the industrial sites at Rokeby, Ercildoun, Buck Run and Glen Rose. Worker row housing can be found at Newlinville and on Hephzibah Hill Road.

Practical and utilitarian use received a high priority on these early farmsteads rather than the display of high architectural styles, these structures were truly vernacular or folk in nature. Traditionalism in style and interpretation governed the manmade environment. Design semblance is evident in Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate structures. The only exceptions are the Lukens Pierce Octagonal House, listed on the National Register individually in 1973 and the Queen Anne houses (SRTH-7, SRTH-8, SRTH-9) at Towerville on the Strasburg Road. The conservatism in design, maintenance and land use development in the township has enhanced the preservation of these structures and perpetuated a lack of change.

Isolation from the architectural centers at Philadelphia and Lancaster, plus the distance from major transportation arteries had a correlating effect on building construction. White-washed stuccoed walls over fieldstone gathered locally formed the smooth and simple farmhouse facades. This method of finishing stone transcended all architectural styles in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Brick and frame structures were the exception rather than the rule in the township. No formally trained architects are known to have practiced in the township. Structures were built by local artisans and tradesmen using skills inherited or passed from one generation to the next with little outside influence.

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Vernacular Architecture 1800-1930

Function rather than style embodied the purpose for the vernacular structure's existence. Residences built primarily of fieldstone, 3 or 4 bays wide, two stories, and gable roof, are historic resources of the township that reflect the essence of the practical and simple land based economy. The best examples of the type are the Eli Hampton House, c.1835 (E-1) and the Caleb Pierce House, c.1855 (E-12) in Ercildoun plus the James Newlin Tenant House, c.1840 (GR-1) in Glen Rose. Frequently, second and third generations added rectangular additions to create rambling non-descript farmhouses of 5 to 9 bays, as found in the Joshua Pusey House, c.1800 (I-22). Four other Pennsylvania additive farmhouses are located in the Ercildoun Historic District: the Thomas Welch House, c.1803 (E-9), the James Fulton House, c.1806 (E-16), the Joseph Walton Tenant House, c.1830 (E-10), and the Joseph Walton House, c.1841 (E-4).

English Colonial 1740-1879

The simple form of the English Colonial style provided for settlers on the frontier and in sparsely settled areas a method to construct homes without the need for intensive manpower. The unsophisticated design, void of any decorative embellishment, provided a structure of three bays, two stories, flush gable chimneys for heating and cooking, a central main entrance and a gable roof. The Daniel McPeak House on the Strasburg Road, c.1740 (SRTH-4) and the Rev. Joshua Vaughan House, 1796 (SRTH-22) are the best maintained examples of this type of architecture built during the eighteenth century, with the McPeak House being the oldest documented residence in the township. Other examples include the James Fulton Tenant House, c.1835 (E-15) and the James L. Carter House, c.1879 (E-3) in Ercildoun. This basic form was used by settlers long after other styles became popular.

Georgian 1720-1780

The Young Farm on Rt.#82, c.1770 (I-11) is the only example in the township attributed to this popular Mid-Atlantic architectural style. Many of the massing characteristics common to this style are common in the numerous vernacular buildings in the township.

Penn Plan 1720-1800

This style fell out of popularity after the Revolution in the Philadelphia area but because of East Fallowfield's isolation it was continued to be used as late as 1800. Narrow in width, the double pile house usually had two bays, flush gable-end chimneys and an off-center main entrance. Located at opposite ends of the township, the David Scott House on Mt. Carmel Road, c.1800 (I-4) and the Joseph Gladden House, West Chester Road, c.1800 (I-24) have survived as the best examples of the type in the township.

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Federal 1770-1840

During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century farmers reinvested their profits by replacing their smaller, settlement period houses with more formal and spacious structures. The Federal style in varying definitive degrees is located in every section of the township, making it the most widely used style. Both the side-hall and the three-bay and the center hall-five bay plan have representatives here. Though no pure high style example is present several superior country versions are present, such as the Mansel Passmore House, Glen Rose Road, c.1830 (I-8), the John Hanna Farm, Fairview Road, 1819 (I-21) and the Martha Pennock House, Route #82, c.1825 (I-14). Less formal examples also include the John Bailey Farm, c.1810 (I-10), the Robert Wilson House, Strasburg Road, 1823 (SRTH-12), the I.Powell Farm, Dupont Road, 1794 (I-17), John Powell House, c.1796 (I-16), and the John Wentz House, c.1783 (I-12). Examples showing latter alteration of the style can be seen in the Thomas Scott House, Park Avenue, c.1796 (I-5) and the Edward Dougherty House, Mt.Carmel Road, c.1796 (I-3).

Greek Revival 1840-1860

The examples of this style in East Fallowfield are very conservative and only allude to the characteristics of this style in detailing. This conservative interpretation, as in the Federal style, point to the utilitarian and practical concerns of the farmer/residents.

Three of the four examples of this style in the Ercildoun Historic District were probably built by the same artisan over a two to five year period. These include the George Lee House, c.1850 (E-27), the Rachel Walton House, c.1852 (E-2), the Joshua Lee House, c.1855 (E-26) and the Gideon Pierce House, c.1855 (E-29). The Robert Steen House, Fairview Road, c.1846 (I-20), a simple unadorned example of the Greek Revival style was also used as a school during its history.

Octagon Mode 1856

In 1856 Lukens Pierce built the only example of this unusual style in Chester County. The stuccoed fieldstone structure with its slate roof has four large rectangular and four small triangular rooms on each floor. This structure was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1958 and was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

Italianate 1865-1915

The township did not see the use of brick as a construction material until the close of the Civil War and first appeared in Italianate style residential structures. Both the James Cooper House, c.1865 (E-20) and the Brandywine Building and Loan Association structures, c.1913 (I-15) are conservative interpretations which allude to the style through their corbelled cornices, shallow rooflines, single and twin relieving arch windows and medium to large verandas.

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Queen Anne 1890-1925

Until the turn of the century little alteration of the original styles of residential structures occurred in the township. With the development of Towerville, the creation of a towered village by the DeHaven Brothers, the addition of Queen Anne elements became popular. The Asa Walton House, c.1810 (SRTH-7), an earlier farmhouse, was transformed into a "country-type" Queen Anne residence complete with a multifaceted tower and extensive verandas.

The short-lived DeHaven Brother's dream of towered houses on all horizons resulted in the construction of only two additional buildings in close proximity to each other on the Strasburg Road, the Isaac Pawling House, c.1900 (SRTH-8) and the Harry DeHaven House, c.1900 (SRTH-9).

Other than the Octagonal House, the Queen Anne houses represent the first more complete architectural style interpretation in the township. The period and the accessibility to eastern trends and materials along the Strasburg Road may have influenced this development. Spaciousness and massiveness are articulated in the extensive verandas, two-story bay windows, conical towers, corbelled chimneys and open floor plans. These three examples represent the best Queen Anne structures built in the township during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Twentieth Century 1920-Present

Between the 1920's and the present bungalows, one story ranchers and cape cod style houses were built along the major transportation arteries: the Strasburg Road, Route #82 north of Ercildoun, Buck Run Road in the Goosetown area, and the West Chester Road. More recently entire farms have been converted to housing developments.

Building Functions

Non-Residential Buildings

Because of the township's isolation and continued usage for agricultural purposes most of the non-residential buildings are associated with the farming industry. Barns, stables, and the numerous farm related structures were common in the township and many are still extant and associated with their farm properties.

Other industrial buildings located in the township historically included the numerous papermills and grist mills. Today only remnants of these industries remain in the Thomas Truman Grist Mill, c.1775 (GR-4).

Commercial Buildings

The inns and taverns located along the Strasburg Road approximately one mile apart along its entire length, represent the largest collection of commercial architecture in the township. Their construction coincided with the development pattern of the Strasburg Road as a major east-west transportation corridor. Beginning with the Philip Dougherty Tavern, c.1778 (SRTH-3), constructed during the Revolutionary War, each succeeding inn or tavern captured the lucrative transportation related trade.

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The White Horse Tavern, c.1816 (SRTH-17) and the Drover's Inn, c.1820 (SRTH-11) were constructed shortly after the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania designated the Strasburg Road as a state road in 1806. The Mortonville Hotel, c.1849 (SRTH-35) was converted to a hotel from a 1796 farmhouse and became an important axis adjacent to the township's eastern boundary. Other early inns such as the Peggy Bann and McWilliamstown Inns were demolished or allowed to decay in an earlier period and today no ruins of these establishments are present.

The Federal and Georgian style floor plan and massing lent itself naturally for usage as taverns or inns. This can best be seen in the seven bay wide White Horse Inn. The other three inns, the Philip Dougherty Tavern, Drover's Inn and Mortonville Hotel are more utilitarian in nature and style.

The same emphasis on function can be seen on the additional commercial structures with the exception of the English Colonial style, George Passmore Cobbler Shop, c.1805 (GR-6) in the Glen Rose Historic District. More typical of the utilitarian vernacular buildings in the township are the Thomas Truman Grist Mill, c.1775 (GR-4) and the George Passmore Cider Mill, 1825 (GR-7). Other vernacular examples include the Gideon Pierce House and Store, c.1818 (E-23) in the Ercildoun Historic District, and the Robert Young Store, c.1820 (SRTH-19).

Industrial Buildings

Water from the West Branch of the Brandywine Creek and the Buck Run provided a natural source of water to operate the iron and paper mill industries in the township. In 1793, Isaac Pennock founded the Federal slitting mill on the Brandywine Creek at Rokeby. Later this industry moved to Coatesville as the Brandywine Rolling Mill and is now known as the Lukens Steel Company. Pennock's original site passed through several ownerships before Joshua Broomall converted it into a paper mill in 1866.

The flourishing paper industry primarily on the Buck Run precipitated a strong local economy in the nineteenth century. In 1795, Gibbons Paper Mill served as a catalyst for succeeding smaller enterprises: Beaver Dam Paper Mill in 1824, Truman's Paper Mills in 1844, Dennis Run Paper Mill in 1854 and the Buck Run Paper Mill in 1865. The only complex still in existence today is the Newlin Paper Mill in the Glen Rose Historic District which was originally built as the Thomas Truman Grist Mill, c.1775 (GR-4).

Located at the important Ercildoun crossroads, the Lee, Pierce and Thompson Foundry, 1854, (E-13,14) was not dependent upon water resources.

Religious Buildings

By 1832, one-third of Chester County's population belonged to the Society of Friends. Their presence in East Fallowfield Township can be found in the Fallowfield Meetinghouse and Cemetery, 1801 (E-24). The Abolitionist stand taken by members during the nineteenth century influenced the establishment of the Christ Disciple Church and Cemetery, c.1894 (E-19) in the same community.

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In 1720 an effort was made to establish a Baptist congregation in the adjacent township of Newlin. This congregation became known as the Hephzibah Baptist Church. Under the leadership of Rev. Joshua Vaughan they erected a church on the Strasburg Road in 1792. Rev. Vaughan built a residence for himself in 1796 (SRTH-22) nearby.

During the same period other religious groups founded churches in the township such as the Doe Run Presbyterian Church, also on the Strasburg Road, in 1740. Their present building dates from 1821.

To serve the residents of the Glen Rose community a non-denominational chapel was constructed in 1920 (GR-8).

Social and Institutional Buildings

The Quaker views on slavery and their leadership in the Abolitionist movement had a profound effect on the area. The establishment of the People's Hall, c.1845 (E-25) in Ercildoun provided a forum for the teaching and dissemination of Abolitionist ideas. To this day this building is owned by the people of the community. This freedom and sentiment allowed for an early Black settlement in the area and the establishment of the Christ Disciple Church.

Educational Buildings

Education was a high priority of the early Quaker settlers and they devoted considerable effort to formulate a system which reached all people in their area. Later their early efforts were joined by the Hephzibah Baptists and subscription schools were begun in the area prior to the adoption of the Pennsylvania mandatory public education act in 1834. Additional schools were constructed in the township throughout the nineteenth century, two examples of these institutions are the Ercildoun Academy, 1851 (E-11) and the Ercildoun School, c. 1899 (E-3).

Bridges

After the Strasburg Road became a state road in 1806, the need arose for a substantial bridge crossing the West Branch of the Brandywine Creek at Mortonville and the township's eastern boundary. Built in 1826, the Mortonville Bridge (SRTH-33) is one of Chester County's oldest stone arch bridges in continuous use. Its sister bridge, Cope's, c.1806, in nearby East Bradford Township is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Three wooden covered bridges are also located in East Fallowfield Township, the Hayes Clark Bridge, Mary Ann Pyle or Speakman's No. 2 and Speakman's Bridge. All three are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Resources

The focus of this multiple resource nomination concentrates on the significance of the above-ground historic resources as they contribute to the development of East Fallowfield Township. Future research and survey needs to be completed before the archaeological resources of the township can be evaluated and nominated.

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Survey Methodology

The East Fallowfield Township portion of the Chester County Historic Site Survey upon which this nomination is based was completed in 1979-80. This survey was funded through a Survey and Planning Grant from the Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and locally with the Chester County Historical Society and the Brandywine Conservancy. The multiple resource nomination was funded by the East Fallowfield Township Supervisors using Community Development Block Grant money from the Chester County Redevelopment Authority and sub-contracted with Jane L.S.Davidson.

Using resources identified through the Historic Sites Survey of Chester County additional research to identify significant historic themes was undertaken by the grantee. A local historical researcher, Mrs. Margaret S. Young assisted in gathering of additional documentation and participated in the evaluation sessions.

All identified historic resources in the township were then evaluated by the Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission using the National Register criteria. Those properties appearing to meet the criteria were then included in the final multiple resource nomination.

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land and received payment, the government issued a patent to the rightful owners.

Intensive activity in land distribution took place first in the fertile soil areas; shallow valleys, stream beds and previously worn, but unsurveyed, cartpaths and trails. Within one year, legal documents for land exchanged hands as far west as the eastern branch of the Brandywine Creek as shown on the 1690's map. See Exhibit B.

Although sporadic squatting occurred in the East Fallowfield area during the early eighteenth century, a concerted effort to settle the land did not take place until the mid-eighteenth century; almost six decades after the initial Great Valley settlement only about ten miles east of East Fallowfield. John Philson, Francis Boggs, and Daniel McPeak (SRTH-4) were among the first settlers to file for land surveys prior to 1760.

In the article, "The Township: The Community of the rural Pennsylvania," (Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1982), Lucy Simler points out that the "...colonial township was a unit for self-government and a method of settlement." Penn instructed his surveyors to lay out the land to settlers in a series of contiguous townships beginning at the Delaware River and progressing outwards. Eastern Cheser County followed this orderly and compact pattern of settlement designed to produce efficient use of resources, develop a good highway system and encourage trade. This method of settlement however, was abandoned by 1700 when in order to attract settlers it became necessary to sell on the buyer's terms.

The first survey in the Fallowfield area was not made until 1712 and its pattern of settlement was scattered, its highway system slow to develop and its entry into commerce delayed until late in the colonial period. This retarded development pattern has characterized East Fallowfield Township throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. East Fallowfield still remains a sparsely settled township with a limited road system and negligible commercial activity.

On a governmental level Penn adopted the eighteenth century English form of local government with a township replacing the town or village as the unit of government.

Although some of the early warrants in the Fallowfield area were issued to Quakers, such as John Salkeld and Sarah Fallowfield, the majority of the early warrants were issued to Scots-Irishmen. There were no early German settlements in East Fallowfield; the German farmers with their agricultural knowledge were looking for more fertile soil than existed in the township.

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Settlers of Scots-Irish extraction entered the New World through the port of New Castle, Delaware, and initially settled in East and West Nottingham in the southwest corner of Chester County, before spreading northward. Two individuals who originally settled in the Nottingham Plots and later removed to East Fallowfield were Ninian Young (I-11) in 1738 and Patrick Carson in 1758.

During this period the local economy was primarily agricultural in nature. The early settlers were dependent upon the land as their source of livelihood. Of these early farms, the only surviving example is the Daniel McPeak House (SRTH-4) located near the Strasburg Road. It is significant for its rarity and is characterized by its vernacular interpretation of the English Colonial architectural style.

As areas developed in East Fallowfield the establishment of community support organizations followed. There were three major eighteenth century religious congregations in East Fallowfield: the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends. Of these, the Baptist residents first met at the house of John Bently in Newlin Township, but after 1752 they built a house of worship on land donated by Jeffrey Bentley in East Fallowfield. Later this congregation became known as the Hephzibah Baptist Church and it is the congregation in which Rev. Josua Vaughan (SRTH-22) served as pastor from 1791 to 1808.

In 1790, John Filson, Francis Boggs, and others erected a house of worship on the Strasburg Road and organized under the name of Doe Run Presbyterian Church.

The Society of Friends was the last group to organize in the eighteenth century. The Fallowfield Preparative Meeting functioned as an "indulged meeting" sometime prior to 1792. Meetings were held in the home of George Welsh (Ercildoun Historic District, E-21) until 1794. In that year an acre of land was purchased from James Welsh and a log meeting house was erected. From this concentrated area of Quakers with their concern for freedom and nonviolence, a climate evolved in which the abolitionist movement flourished in the nineteenth century.

The county court system continued to change township boundaries based on population expansion. Although Fallowfield Township was organized in 1728, there was not a sufficient population to warrant splitting it into East and West Fallowfield Township until 1743. In contrast, more densely populated townships in Chester County divided earlier, such as East and West Nottingham in 1718 and East and West Bradford in 1731.

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The East Fallowfield Township population continued to grow after the division expanding from 49 taxables in 1750 to 71 taxables in 1760. This growth extended into the next period of significance, 1761-1810, and affected agrarian, commercial, and industrial development.

During this period, agriculture and related occupations continued to be the chief source of livelihood for residents of the township. Self-sufficient family farms significantly contributed to the local economy. By this time agrarian properties had acquired a semblance of efficiency that included delineated fields, and varied outbuildings. Earlier homesteads tended to be replaced by more spacious farmhouses. These structures primarily consisted of vernacular interpretations of Georgian and Federal architectural styles.

Township farmsteads are generally two-story with smooth white-washed or stuccoed facades, four or five bays wide, rectangular structures displaying little or no embellishments from any particular architectural style. This may reflect a greater degree of concern being attached to the utilitarian purpose of the building rather than its style. The best examples from this period are the Edward Dougherty House (I-3), John Baily Farm (I-10), the Philip Dougherty House (SRTH-2), the I. Powell Farm (I-17), John Powell House (I-16), John Wentz House (I-12), Josua Pusey House (I-22), the Thomas Scott House (I-5), the Young Farm (I-11), and the Joseph Gladden House (I-24).

In comparison, skilled artisans built or wealthier citizens contracted to have structures erected that contained conservative architectural refinements found elsewhere in Chester County. Of these the John Hanna Farm (I-21), the Martha Pennock Farm (I-14), the Robert Young House (SRTH-16), and the Mansel Passmore House (I-8), while still conservative, highlight the best in local Federal architecture. The David Scott House (I-4) is a unique structure built at the turn of the eighteenth century from the Penn Plan. This period retains the largest percentage of farmsteads possessing integrity and significance in the township.

Although East Fallowfield was essentially an agricultural township, it was during this period that the agrarian society began to support limited activity in commercial and industrial establishments. Farmers brought their grain crops to the neighborhood grist mill for processing into flour. Grist mills abounded in the eighteenth century; remaining examples can be found in Mortonville and Glen Rose (Glen Rose Historic District). In 1767, Thomas Hayes erected a grist mill on the Strasburg Road at the west branch of Brandywine Creek in an area now known as Mortonville. He, plus subsequent eighteenth and nineteenth century owners (Worth, Pim, Strode, and Smith) built the enterprise into an extensive business that contributed to the local economy.

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The Truman mill in Glen Rose, (Glen Rose Historic District) was built in 1775. By the time of Truman's death in 1788, he was able to leave to his son, William, his tracts in Fallowfields "...with mills and dwellings thereon."

During the period, 1761-1810, several noteworthy personages lived in East Fallowfield. John Filson, who resided in the Doe Run area, was an internationally known cartographer and author of the first written history of Kentucky. He also wrote an account of the adventures of Daniel Boone, who was his personal friend.

Figures of significance during the Revolutionary War period included Col. Jacob Humphrey, Joseph Cowan, and Thomas Heslip. Humphrey, whose house and tavern still remain, (SRTH-3) served as a Colonel in the Revolution and as host to his comrade, General Lafayette on his visit to the township in 1825. Humphrey was also a member of the Pennsylvania State Assembly.

In 1777 Thomas Heaslip of East Fallowfield and Samuel Futhey of West Fallowfield were appointed by the Council to take an account of all wheat, flour, grain, and other stores in Chester County in order to provide for the poor that might need to be removed from the city of Philadelphia in the event of a British occupation. Heaslip along with Joseph Cowan was chosen to participate in a committee to prepare a series of resolutions to be presented to the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Joseph Cowan resided in the Daniel McPeak house (SRTH-4) which is located near the Strasburg Road.

The last decade of the eighteenth century was marked by the emergence of the iron and paper industries. Two enterprises in the local iron industry were situated partially within East Fallowfield Township. Laurel Forge on the boundary of Newlin Township was founded by James, William, and Jessie Laverty about 1793 for the manufacture of nails and horseshoes. The Federal Slitting Mill at Rokeby on the West Marlborough border was also established in 1793. Isaac Pennock purchased the mill from George Harlan in that year and converted it to a slitting mill. In 1826, Martha Pennock (I-14), Isaac's widow, rebuilt the mill and called it Rokeby Iron Works.

The iron industries assisted the local economy at a time of great difficulty, though none of the enterprises brought additional settlers into the area.

The Old Wilmington Road, one of the first market roads in the area linking Lancaster and Wilmington was only a cartpath during this period and never fully developed as a profitable and major transportation corridor.

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It was eclipsed by the Strasburg Road which was laid out in sections through the township and became a state road in 1806. It created a much needed accessible route between farmers in Lancaster County and western Chester County and the markets in Philadelphia. As it gained popularity as a drovers' road, unencumbered by tolls, the volume of traffic increased.

Prior to the Strasburg Road's designation as a state road, local entrepreneurs were building taverns to meet the needs of weary travellers. Although a petition exists for a tavern as early as 1758 by William Hamilton, the earliest inn was built c1776 by Philip Dougherty (SRTH-3) at the intersection of Old Wilmington and Strasburg Roads.

Within a few decades additional taverns were established along the road, namely, Drover's Inn (SRTH-11), White Horse Tavern (SRTH-17) with the adjacent Robert Young Store (SRTH-19), McWilliamstown Inn and Mortonville Hotel (SRTH-35). All of these structures were functional in nature and lacked the refinements of first class establishments. Though vernacular in nature the White Horse Tavern has conservative Federal architectural components as found in the building configuration, the main entrance, window size and shape, and cornice.

Increased reliance on transportation developed most of the communities on the Strasburg Road; placing more emphasis on the transportation corridor's commerce and a decline on land usage for agriculture. This increased commerce and transportation continued around the centers of inns and taverns from the earlier period.

Auxiliary commercial establishments also used the Strasburg Road's accessibility to develop their local businesses as well as expanding beyond the East Fallowfield Township's borders. Of these businesses the most prominent was the Walson Tannery (SRTH-12) located on the Strasburg Road. Robert Wilson, an experienced tanner, arrived in the United States in 1798, and working for others, accumulated a moderate wealth and returned to Ireland. Returning to the United States at a later time, his ship was captured by a British man-o-war and he was pressed into British military service for nine months. He escaped and secured passage on a ship to Boston, which unfortunately was shipwrecked. Finally he reached Chester County, penniless and destitute. In a few years he accumulated sufficient money to purchase property on the Strasburg Road in East Fallowfield where he erected a tannery.

In addition to the development of business enterprises along the Strasburg Road, local waterways provided the means to establish and develop a local industrial economy. In this period, 1811-1865, eight paper mills operated within the township, along the Buck and Doe Runs: one of the largest concentration of paper mills in Chester County.

The Gibbons Paper Mill was established in 1795 followed by Beaver Dam

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Paper Mill in 1824, Bicking Mill in 1827, Truman Paper Mill in 1844, Dennis Run in 1854, Newlin Paper Mill in 1860, Buck Run in 1865 and finally, the Rokeby Paper Mill in 1866. The Rokeby Mill was built by Joshua Bromall at the site of the Rokeby Iron Works. None of these mills are presently in operation nor remain extant. The Bicking Paper Mill, the only mill still standing, closed in 1979. These enterprises were vital to the area's nineteenth century economic development.

With the establishment of the Strasburg Road, population increased in the corridor resulting in the founding of small communities. Of the ten hamlets scattered throughout the township half of them are located on this main east-west transportation corridor.

Beginning near the township's western boundary is the hamlet of Humphreyville, named for Col. Jacob Humphrey. It was in the Humphreyville Tavern (SRTH-3) that Col. Humphrey entertained his comrad-in-arms, General Lafayette in 1825.

The growth of Youngsburg centered around the White Horse Tavern (SRTH-17) built in 1816 by James and Robert Young. Hephzibah, originally called McWilliamstown, developed around Hephzibah Baptist Church. Finally, Mortonville, partially in Newlin Township, lies at the eastern end of the Strasburg Road. By 1826, as the traffic increased on the road it became necessary to build a more permanent and stable bridge (SRTH-33) at the hamlet of Mortonville. It is several miles west of Cope's Bridge, built twenty years earlier and recently listed on the National Register of Historic Place.

The remaining hamlets in the township are located on feeder routes which either meet or bisect the Strasburg Road. The hamlet of Buck Run was associated with the paper industry while Newlinville provided housing for the steel industry in Coatesville. Rokeby, only partially located in East Fallowfield, was the site of the Federal Slitting, later converted to the Rokeby Paper Mill. Glen Rose (Glen Rose Historic District) originally called Timicula, is another example of a hamlet that evolved from a mill site.

Ercildoun (Ercildoun Historic District) the largest hamlet in the township today, is historically linked with the anti-slavery movement. As early as 1760, Quakers in Pennsylvania were disowned from their meeting for holding slaves and by 1781 blacks were accepted as members of Quaker meeting. In the nineteenth century the more liberal faction within the Quakers began to take a more active role in the abolitionist movement. In 1835, the East Fallowfield Anti-slavery Society was formed. Ercildoun's proximity to the Mason-Dixon line as well as its concentrated Quaker community which fostered the development of

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a liberal social conscience, was responsible for the abolitionist movement developing here rather than in other sections of the township.

This area contained a higher than normal active participation in the abolitionist movement and resulted in the development of a large free black community. The citizens pooled their resources to construct People's Hall (Ercildoun Historic District, E-25), a community building specifically erected to give abolitionists a place to meet undisturbed. A few decades later the black community built their own church, Christ Disciple Church and Cemetery (Ercildoun Historic District, E-19).

Although the Quakers were pioneers in the field of education in Chester County there are no Quaker sponsored schools in the township. According to Margaret YHoung's monograph, "East Fallowfield Township," the only school directly related to a religious community was the McWilliamstown School built in 1860 to replace the Old Beulah School, associated with the Hephzibah Baptist Church. The two private boarding schools, both built in the township in 1851, were Ercildoun Academy (Ercildoun Historic District, E-11) and Sunnyside Seminary. As common with many early communities, schools were small and located near the farmsteads which they served. These remaining of the nineteenth century East Fallowfield school structures have alternantive uses today, primarily as private residences. The Robert Steen House (I-20) is an example of this type.

The post Civil War period, 1866-1910, was marked by the further development of the road system and the erection of several bridges within the township. The present Rokeby Bridge was built to replace an iron bridge erected in 1874. Both Speakman Bridge, and the Mary Ann Pyle or Speakman No. 2 Bridge, are woden covered bridges over the Buck Run Creek built in 1881. The original Hayes Clark Bridge over the Doe Run Creek was built in 1884. The last three bridges mentioned are all on the National Register of Historic Places.

These improvements, along with the development of the railroads, contributed to the further expansion and change in the agricultural economy. The White Clay and Doe Run Railroad on the western boundary was laid through the township in 1877. The eastern part of the township was serviced by the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Local farmers welcomed the railroads because they served as a more efficient means of transporting agricultural goods to the markets in Wilmington, Lancaster, and Philadelphia. According to the Federal agricultural census for 1860-1870, the number of farms increased from 103 to 132. Some of the increase was attributed to the family farms being subdivided into smaller agrarian units for the next generation of farmers.

Despite the smaller acreage per farm, yields increased as a result

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of nineteenth century scientific agricultural advancements. The provision of milk, cheese and eggs for the expanded market via the railroad made dairying the best source of cash. In addition, Nelson P. Boyer (I-7) operated one of the largest stock farms in western Chester County. Regardless of the accessibility to outside influences, the agrarian farm complex architecture remained a local, utilitarian entity and retained the vernacular form.

Architecture in the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century was not limited to vernacular farm buildings, but can be found in the Octagon House, the Towerville hamlet houses and the Brandywine Building and Loan Association Development. In 1856, Lukens Pierce built the only octagon home in western Chester County which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Building Survey. Towerville, on the Strasburg Road, so named because two local contractors, the DeHaven Brothers, planned an entire village of towered Queen Anne Revival houses at this location (SRTH-7, SRTH-8, SRTH-9). The plan failed and only three structures were actually built. In 1913, Brandywine Building and Loan Association (I-15) constructed as an investment Italianate rowhouse to be rented by local residents who worked in the paper or steel mills nearby.

The local twentieth century economy of East Fallowfield is a reflection of the citizens' expanded mobility as a result of the automobile. In this period, 1911-present, some agrarian units became gentlemen farms or were subdivided into housing developments. Between 1946 and 1984 the southeast quadrant of the township was owned by the Kleberg family, who used the acreage as the eastern headquarters for their cattle business. Steers from Texas were brought to the Buck and Doe Run Valley Farms, a subsidiary of the King Ranch, and fattened before being transported to eastern markets. Several earlier farmsteads were absorbed by the corporation (I-16, I-17). This enterprise has recently dissolved and the farms are again reverting to private ownership.

Within the past few decades the township's expanded population density, approximately 4,500 in 1980, necessitated improving the road system and providing better educational facilities in East Fallowfield. The Strasburg Road remains the only east-west transportation corridor,, but improvements made on Route #82 have given local residents a more accessible north-south route. In addition, a more efficient education system was developed by building consolidated elementary schools affiliated with the Coatesville Area School District, shifting the focus of education from local to regional centers.

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East Fallowfield Township remains primarily an agrarian society, which experienced a brief period of industrialization in the paper industry during the nineteenth century. Its commercial establishments have always been of a local character intended to serve the surrounding communities. During the period when the Strasburg Road represented a major east-west commercial route the business establishments not only serviced parochial needs but expanded service to transient commerce.

Broader attention was focused on the township when it acquired a position of some importance in the abolitionist movement before the Civil War. Despite the outside influences afforded by the exposure and the accessibility of the Strasburg Road, the architecture remained basically vernacular.

Though perhaps the period of greatest achievement in the history of East Fallowfield Township occurred during the nineteenth century, it also possessed local significance in the eighteenth and twentieth centuries. The township today however, is most reflective in character and appearance of its nineteenth century period.

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STARTING at a point on the Buck Run where it intersects with township line separating Valley, Highland and East Fallowfield Townships, approximately one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) feet southwest of the point where the Strasburg Road crosses the township, using Parkesburg and Coatesville Quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey Maps, then following Buck Run, in a southeast direction to where the Buck Run intersects with Highland, West Marlborough and East Fallowfield Townships, for approximately thirty thousand three hundred seventy-five (30,375) feet, then northeast to a point where Buck Run meets West Marlborough and East Fallowfield Townships for approximately three thousand three hundred sixty (3,360) feet, then following the Buck Run in a northeasterly direction for approximately seven thousand six hundred twenty-five (7,625) feet, then east on two courses for two thousand three hundred sixty-five (2,365) feet, then southeast for two thousand five hundred ten (2,510) feet, then southeast for two thousand six hundred forty (2,640) feet, then southeast on two courses for four thousand two hundred (4,200) feet, then northeast along the Newlin Township line for eleven thousand five hundred (11,500) feet, then northwest three hundred fifty (350) feet, then northeast for four thousand six hundred thirty (4,630) feet, then southeast for nine hundred twenty-five (925) feet, then northeast along the West Bradford Township line for four thousand

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one hundred twenty-five (4,125) feet, then northwest for approximately nine hundred eighty (980) feet, then almost north to the Caln Township Line for three thousand eight hundred seventy-five (3,875) feet, then southwest on two courses to the Coatesville City line for eight thousand three hundred (8,350) feet, then south along the Coatesville City line for six hundred twenty-five (625) feet, then southwest on two courses for five thousand nine hundred eighty (5,980) feet, then southeast for two thousand two hundred (2,200) feet, then southwest on four courses for approximately three thousand two hundred fifty (3,200) feet, then northeast for one hundred twenty-five (125) feet, then northwest for five hundred (500) feet then southwest for eight hundred eighty-five (885) feet, then northwest for four hundred fifty (450) feet, then west and north west on two courses for four hundred seventy (470) feet, then northeast for one thousand four hundred twenty-five (1,425) feet, northwest on two courses for nine hundred ninety (990) feet, then southwest on two courses for one thousand one hundred twenty-five (1,125) feet, then west for seven hundred fifty (750) feet, then south for two thousand sixty-five (2,065) feet, then in a westerly direction for approximately one thousand nine hundred (1,900) feet, then north for nine hundred fifty (950) feet, then northwest for two thousand seven hundred (2,700) feet, then southwest for two thousand four hundred fifty (2,450) feet, then

Verbal Boundary Description of East Fallowfield Township, Chester County

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

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northwest for one thousand (1000) feet, then northeast for one thousand seven hundred (1,700) feet then northwest for nine hundred (900) feet, then northeast on two courses for two thousand nine hundred fifty (2,950) feet, then northwest on five courses for approximately two thousand three hundred seventy-five (2,375) feet, then southwest for eighteen thousand eight hundred seventy (18,870) feet to the place of beginning.

CONTAINING: 15.94 square miles or 10,201.6 acres.

UTM References for East Fallowfield Township, Chester County

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

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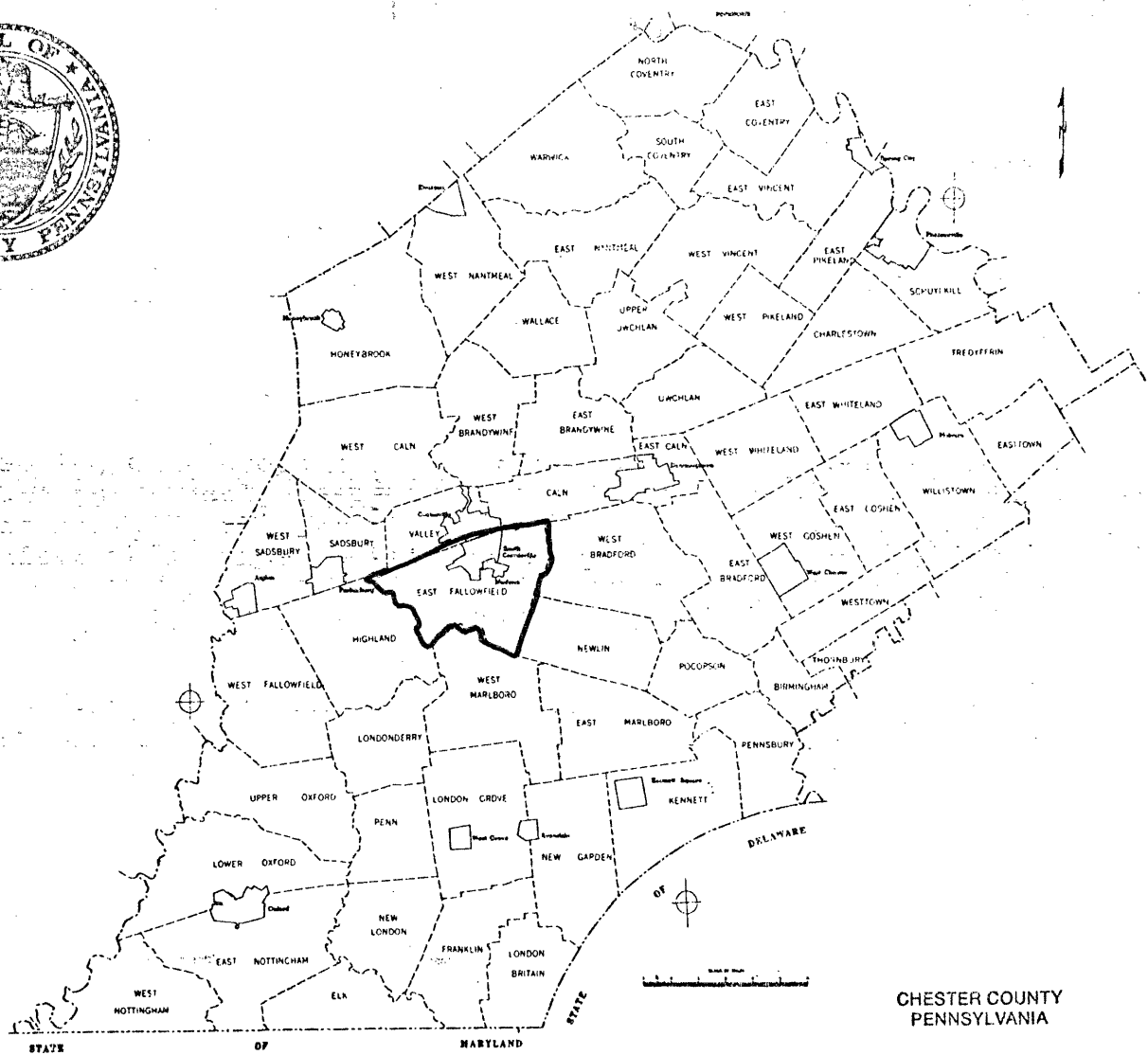
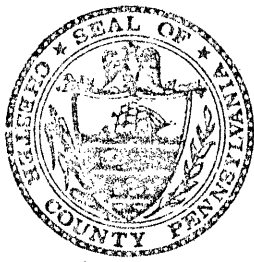
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<u>Zone 18</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	E423-960	N4423-300
B	E429-440	N4425-100
C	E429-700	N4424-480
D	E428-995	N4423-920
E	E428-740	N4423-440
F	E429-420	N4423-780
G	E429-960	N4422-880
H	E430-560	N4422-900
I	E430-600	N4423-520
J	E431-440	N4423-520
K	E431-440	N4423-000
L	E432-240	N4423-760
M	E431-560	N4423-900
N	E431-840	N4425-800
O	E434-400	N4426-200
P	E434-700	N4424-500
Q	E434-320	N4423-280
R	E433-640	N4421-880
S	E432-700	N4418-500
T	E430-820	N4419-400
U	E430-580	N4420-140
V	E428-540	N4419-860
W	E427-640	N4419-440
X	E427-020	N4420-420
Y	E425-720	N4421-480
Z	E424-800	N4422-260

United States Geological Survey
Department of the Interior
Pennsylvania - Chester County
Coatesville Quadrangle
Parkesburg Quadrangle

7.5 minutes series (topographic)



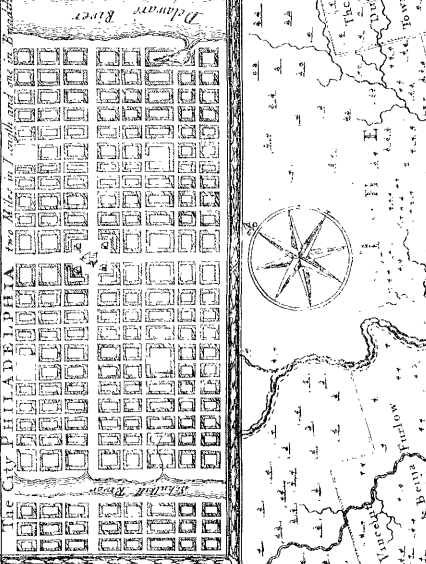
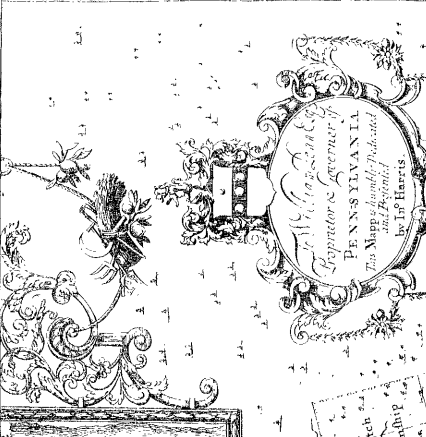
CHESTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER COUNTY
EAST FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP MRA
MAP EXHIBIT A
Current Chester County

A MAP OF IMPROVED PART OF PENNSYLVANIA IN AMERICA DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS AND LOTS

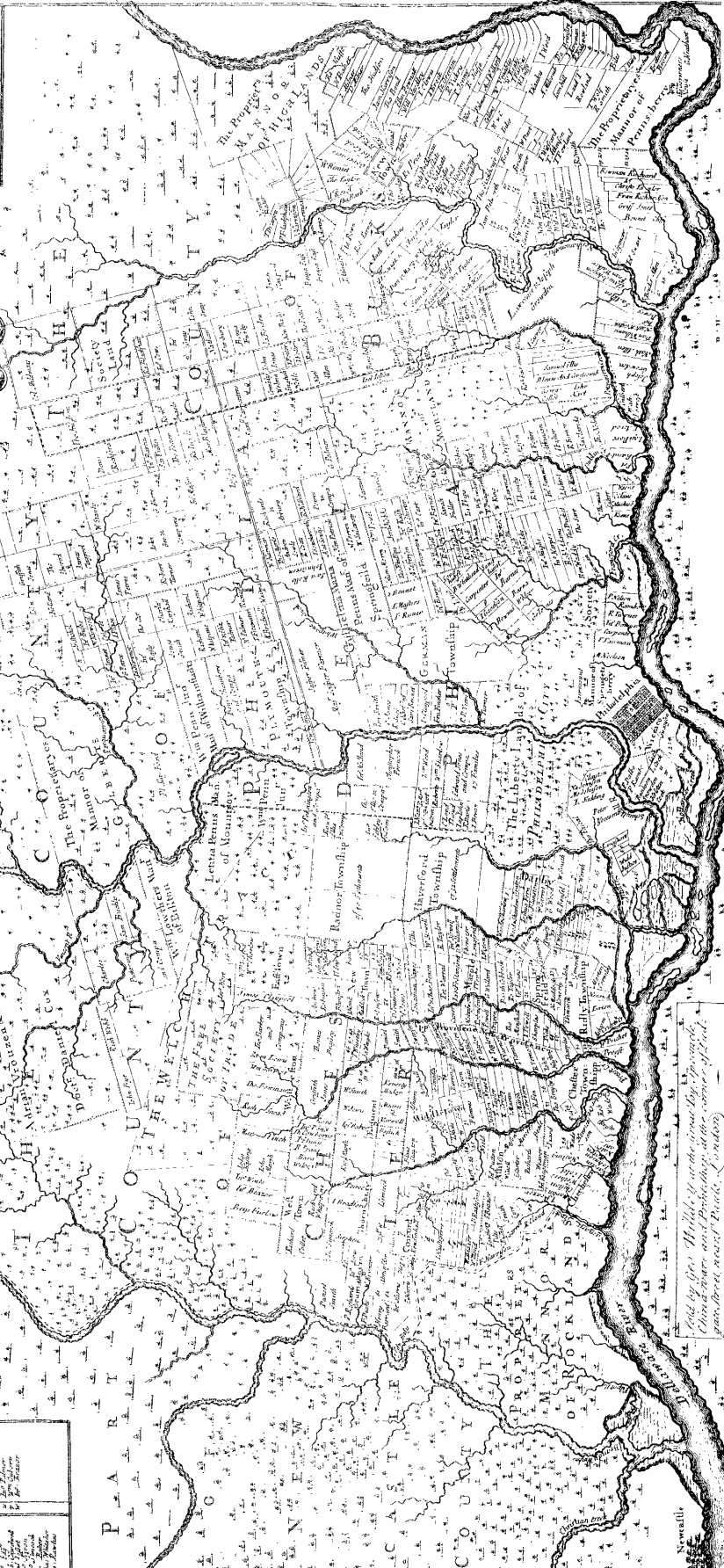
References to the statements of several thousand names of owners of lots in the County of Philadelphia

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



References to the statements of several thousand names of owners of lots in the County of Philadelphia

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



CHESTER COUNTY
EAST FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP MRA
Map Exhibit B
Thomas Holmes 1691

PART OF WEST NEW J A

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