

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Humphry Marshall House

and or common Marshall House; Marshall's Garden; Marshall's Arboretum; Botany Farm

2. Location

street & number 1407 South Strasburg Road (PA 162) n/a not for publication

city, town Marshallton, West Bradford — vicinity of West Chester (P.O.)

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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Chester County Historical Society, Roland Woodward, Executive Director

street & number 225 North High Street

city, town West Chester — vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chester County Courthouse

street & number High and Market Streets

city, town West Chester state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1957 (Pa 203)  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state DC

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located in the village of Marshallton in West Bradford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, the Marshall property relates to a group of three buildings and a garden. These include 1) a stone mansion built in 1773-1774, and enlarged before 1801; 2) its new west (service) wing built in 1949; 3) a frame barn, built c. 1880; and 4) a botanical garden. These components are in the southeast corner of a fifty-acre tract in an area comprising about two and a half acres. Situated north of the Strasburg Road on a slight rise, the mansion is barely within view of Marshallton Meeting (1865) and the west end of the village; tall trees in the garden south of the house have long obliterated such a prospect. The barn is north and east of the mansion, close to the property bounds and the garden lies immediately south of the house. All exist in a special landscape.

#### Mansion

The mansion, enhanced by an ashlar facade, was built as a two-and-a-half story dwelling and workplace, the conformation of which was determined by a unique use of the four-room, side-passage plan.<sup>1</sup> In this particular version of the plan, a double-pile, two-bay unit is attached to a three-bay side-passage unit, the whole integrated within the outside walls and entirely roofed over with a continuous ridge. The building is most clearly read as a house-and-a-half, the double-pile, two-bay west unit reading as a "half" section and the three-bay, four-room east unit as the principal section. On the south elevation the smaller unit is marked not only by well-placed wide windows--8/12 on the second floor and 12/12 on the first floor--but also by a glazed grade-level door element which originally served as the only entrance to a plant room or conservatory. The larger unit features a corresponding sense of fenestration, the second floor area centered by a marble datestone, balanced below by a door frame which incorporates a four-light transom. The north elevation is marked by a less formal bay division with fewer windows in each unit and the two-door opening set off-center to accommodate interior relationships.

Nineteenth century graphic documents show that c. 1849, a jettied frame, second-floor shed extended from the stone facade, presumably to provide the necessary viewing options for an eighteenth century observatory, here the so-called long room. The grade-level conservatory door is also recorded in 1849 and c. 1872, as is also a shed-roofed porch (removed, c. 1890<sup>2</sup>) together with a one-story west wing, treated (probably inaccurately) as stone in 1849 and, more realistically, stone and frame c. 1872. The framed south wall of the west wing extends forward of the west window in the original kitchen.

The plan separates the 1774 mansion into a living area (the principal east section) and a service area (the west section). A thick stone wall divides the two as does a change in floor level from the living section down to the original kitchen. Front entrance into the living section is gained from the south into the main parlor, the space traditionally described as the work space of the

## 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 checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1773–1813 **Builder/Architect** Humphry Marshall

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Marshall House is a rare surviving example of a Pennsylvania country house that is built on the unusual four-room side passage plan. The house and gardens are largely intact and they still retain most of the original 18th century features. This unique construction by one of the two earliest American botanists is the only known surviving example of an 18th century laboratory that was designed as an integral part of a farm house and garden along with a working farm. The heated conservatory and specimen room on the second floor are largely untouched and show many features of the botanical profession as it was practiced then.

As a clear reminder of a singular and influential early Republican lifestyle which refers to the later life of a significant natural scientist, and as a home and garden site each retaining distinguishable characteristics, the Humphry Marshall House and its garden hold significance relative to architecture, agriculture (horticulture) and science. The Humphry Marshall property refers to a unique rural Delaware Valley homestead built in 1773-1774 by and for a mason-botanist who became internationally renowned as a pioneer purveyor of botanicals and author of Arbustum Americanum, the first account of forest trees and shrubs native to the United States. From 1774 to 1801, the mansion and its immediate environs were the home, office, warehouse, conservatory, and garden laboratory of Humphry Marshall (1722-1801), farmer, miller, mason, amateur astronomer, Quaker and naturalist-nurseryman. The garden adjacent to the mansion on the south identified the site of the larger of America's two surviving colonial botanic gardens. Together, the mansion and the garden reflect one man's influence on the development of science in the early years of the early American Republic. Largely because of his work at this home place, Marshall was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1785--when Benjamin Franklin was president--and, in 1786, to honorary membership in the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture--the latter an organization which provided a forum for Marshall's advocating national self-sufficiency through forest conservation and scientific farming. Both house and garden derive national significance from their association with Humphry Marshall. The garden, by its rare survivorship and its prototypical reference to the mail order nursery business, also holds national significance. And the mansion itself embodies distinctive characteristics in and of itself and of the Delaware Valley's four-room, side-passage plan,<sup>14</sup> a mid-eighteenth century phenomenon which contributed to comfortably informal spacial relationships. In this particular case, the plan provides idiosyncratic function for structural elements as well as spaces.

From 1748 to 1773, Humphry Marshall had managed the family homestead on the Brandywine where he incorporated a greenhouse,<sup>15</sup> perhaps the earliest such combination of a dwelling and laboratory in Pennsylvania. When Abraham Marshall

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.559

Quadrangle name Unionville, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alice Kent Schooler, Architectural Historian, edited by Carolyn Pitts

organization National Park Service, History Division date December 15, 1986

street & number 1100 L Street, NW telephone (202)343-8166

city or town Washington state DC 20013

## 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 date

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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original owner.<sup>3</sup> The west side fireplace is enhanced by a period gougework-ornamented surround, installed between 1932 and 1934 when the then owner reduced the size of the eighteenth century fireplace. The original stone hearth survives, however, as does evidence for cupboards having dominated the fireplace wall. Although the room now extends through the depth of the building, regularly spaced nailhole evidence in the floor, shy of the doors, shows where a board partition, recorded in situ, as late as 1894,<sup>4</sup> originally separated the side-plan passage from the principal parlor. The steep closed-string stair in the side-passage area relates to the north wall where its paneled spandrel integrated into the paneling of a cupboard (or closet) which partially boxes the staircase, obscuring the quarter landing and the upper six treads. All are original features.

On the first floor two back-to-back parlors, each featuring a corner fireplace, mark the east end of the original four-room section. The southeast parlor, with its segmentally arched chimney cupboard, matching the arched fireplace face, is surrounded by narrow fielded paneling. The northeast parlor is treated similarly.

Of major significance is the masonry mass which rises from the fireplace of the principal parlor space through to the far west wall. Incorporating flues which serve the fireplace in this room and the fireplace of the original kitchen, this element is capable of heating the north wall of the original conservatory as well as the north wall of the original long room and observatory. Such service is especially significant for safe year-round use of the conservatory, originally built as a segregated space when it was accessible only from its south door. Evidence of two openings in the back wall of the fireplace suggests that the conservatory was also provided with supplemental heat which could radiate from an oven and perhaps even a stove, as recorded in 1849.<sup>5</sup>

The original west wing, a second generation kitchen, is depicted graphically as early as 1849 and documented earlier in the inventory of the original owner in 1801, when the original kitchen was referenced as "the back room below stairs." In this old but adjunct space is another uniquely structured element--an oversized masonry feature which occupies the entire west wall. Incorporated here are a cooking fireplace with two ample ovens that provide radiant heat for a kiln or drying cupboards, a narrow, deep space accessible only from the exterior, its door--still extant--is appropriately depicted in an 1872 watercolor.

The second floor follows the plan established by the first floor and the long room, so-called in the 1801 inventory offers another remarkable original element. Built into the masonry of the skewed flue is a deep four drawer specimen cabinet, well crafted in oak. A plate metal door provides overall cover.

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Missing today is the jettied observatory, recorded as falling into decay by 1867 and removed sometime between 1883 and 1894.<sup>6</sup> The garret, which provides access by a boxed quarter-turn stair entered from the side passage, runs the full length of the two-and-a-half-story portion of the mansion. Strut mounted poplar purlins, 51 feet long, provide intermedial support for the rafters, indicating undisturbed original construction.

Renovations performed after 1946, when Campbell Weir was the owner, included reroofing the summer kitchen and installing dormers when adding a bathroom. This, together with the c. 1834-incorporation of a bathroom in the living section, created a narrow passage access to the conservatory. The elimination of the porch and the jettied shed, constitute the major changes in plan which have been undertaken. In reference to the roof, other changes have occurred over three generations of renovations to the cornices and bargeboard/eaves with corresponding use of roofing materials but all changes in plan and fabric are clear to the educated eye; otherwise, enough remarkably unique features survive to provide a significant amount of information about the practical genius of the original owner.

The new west wing, a one and a half story frame unit connected to the first floor of the old house by a passage was built in 1949, by Charles Okie, Architect.<sup>7</sup> (Noncontributing)

The barn is a frame double-decker structure built on a conventional north-south axis. Constructed probably about 1880,<sup>8</sup> after the original family had sold the property, this had been sided with asbestos shingles by 1949.<sup>9</sup> Its south pound has long been unused and its cow house level converted to horse stalls accessible from the west. (Noncontributing)

The garden comprises approximately two acres in the south east corner of the estate.<sup>10</sup> Although no early record exists for the size of the garden or its contents, Robert Gutowski, horticulturalist and landscape historian, estimates that the garden, the mansion, and some outbuildings (of which there was a property total of six in 1798) probably occupied no more than two to three acres.<sup>11</sup> Some garden plants, including species described by the original owner in 1785 date to his time. Plants which appear to have survived from the eighteenth century include Sugar Maple, Yellow Buckeye, Cucumber Magnolia, Winter Aconite, and three varieties of boxwood which themselves provide clues as to arrangement and nature of the original garden design. This is "the largest surviving original colonial American botanic garden planting"<sup>12</sup> (and it is) within acceptable limits for historic landscape preservation.<sup>13</sup> (Contributing)

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(1669-1767) died he left Humphry, the eighth of his nine children, with a considerable fortune, enabling this son to establish a mill on the Brandywine and to further his interests in natural science. It was at this time that Humphry Marshall, with the encouragement of his cousin John Bartram, began to correspond with amateur English botanists Peter Collinson (1693-1768) and Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780). When he first built his twelve-room mansion two miles north of his birthplace, Marshall lived there with his wife of twenty years, Sarah Pennock (1720-1786). In 1788, the same year his Arbustum was translated into French, the widowed Marshall married Margaret Minshall (d. 1823). Because he was childless from both marriages, Marshall opened his ample home to "whichever of his thirty-seven nieces and nephews needed a home."<sup>16</sup> Among these were Moses Marshall (1758-1813) and Alice Pennock (1770-1841). The young couple married in 1797, by which time their uncle was nearly blinded by cataracts. Moses worked with his uncle and they continued as a part of the household, raising their children while Moses, a physician by training, continued as his uncle's partner. Sometimes he traveled to western Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Georgia filling orders for such clients as Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Academy. Not only did Moses' choice emphasize the common bond between botany and medicine; it also emphasized the older man's influence on the younger generation. In 1791, both men were recognized by J. C. D. Schreber in his new edition of Linnaeus' Genera Plantarum when he named a genus of the composite family "Marshallia."<sup>17</sup> As heir to his uncle's enterprise, Moses continued to fill orders and tend the garden until he died in 1813.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Humphry Marshall not only corresponded with and sold seeds and specimens to such British collectors and disseminators as Dr. Fothergill, he also served King Louis XVI of France and scholars in Holland, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, sometimes with his friend Benjamin Franklin serving as intermediary. As a consequence, Marshall added old world specimens to his own collection, as he also supplied the gardens of Europe with plants from the new world. From Dr. Fothergill he also received a telescope, a microscope, and a thermometer.<sup>18</sup> In addition to collecting from early travels in the colonies, he drew also from the botanical collection of his first cousin John Bartram (1699-1777) whose garden in Kingsessing near Philadelphia, established in 1728, today represents the other of two surviving colonial botanic gardens.

Marshall's reown in Europe also drew him to the attention of like-minded Americans, including the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, the "father of American Botany" and William Hamilton, gentleman grandson of Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton. William Hamilton exchanged many plants with Marshall when he was developing Woodlands, his Philadelphia area estate, perhaps the greatest example of English (Romantic) landscape in America.<sup>19</sup>

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In his garden Marshall planted an acorn from a Bartram yellow oak (*Quercus heterophylla*), a hybrid discovered by the elder naturalist, and he planted winter aconites, also from Bartram's garden.<sup>20</sup> Other species which he cultivated included boxwood, rhododendron, black birch, and some of the first specimens of *Ailanthus* planted in America.<sup>21</sup>

From 1823 to 1876, Humphrey Marshall, the bachelor son of Moses and Alice Marshall, lived on the place, fencing the garden but not otherwise tending the space. By 1849 the place was described as having a large number of trees but otherwise as a wilderness.<sup>22</sup> The property remained in the Marshall family, both mansion and garden relatively untended, until 1881, when Robert B. Lilley purchased the home and about thirty acres.<sup>23</sup> The descent of title went then to Lilley's son, Walter Lilley, and later reverted to Robert's possession; then, in 1932, to J. Elliot Newlin; in 1936, to Francis A. Hathaway; and finally, in 1946, to Campbell Weir who willed his estate to the Chester County Historical Society in 1982.<sup>24</sup>

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Professor Bernard L. Herman, University of Delaware, is currently studying the relationship of house plans to eighteenth century material culture. He has identified at least five other examples of the four-room, side-passage plan in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. These include "Mt. Jones," New Castle County, Delaware (1760); "Willowdale," Cecil County, Maryland (1770); and "Poplar Hill," Northampton County, Virginia (1780).

<sup>2</sup>A photograph taken by R. S. Redfield in 1884, records the porch and jettied shed intact, but a subsequent photograph, taken by Gilbert Cope in 1894, shows both elements missing.

<sup>3</sup>"His Old Trees: Humphry Marshall's Garden is Still Extant," Philadelphia Times, June 3, 1894.

<sup>4</sup>Philadelphia Times, June 3, 1894.

<sup>5</sup>William Darlington, Memorial of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall (1849), p. 487.

<sup>6</sup>MS 28309 (c. 1900); Society Collection, Chester County Historical Society, see also note 2.

<sup>7</sup>Campbell Weir Collection, Chester County Historical Society, Box 10, File 10.

<sup>8</sup>This assumption is based on the information provided by the chain of title and the barn structure itself.



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<sup>9</sup>Campbell Weir to Mrs. George Melton Jones, November 30, 1948. Campbell Weir Collection, Chester County Historical Society, Box 10, file 2.

<sup>10</sup>Robert R. Gutowski. "The Marshallton Botanic Garden," report prepared for Michael G. Clarke, AICP, March 7, 1985, p. 2.

<sup>11</sup>Gutowski (1985), p. 2.

<sup>12</sup>Gutowski (1985), p. 7.

<sup>13</sup>Gutowski (1985), p. 17.

<sup>14</sup>See Item 7, note 1.

<sup>15</sup>William Darlington, Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall (1849), p. 486.

<sup>16</sup>Louise Conway Beldon "Humphry Marshall, American Quaker Botanist," (1958), p. 36.

<sup>17</sup>Marion Parris Smith, "Humphry Marshall," Dictionary of American Biography (1933), volume 12, p. 312; Darlington, Memorials, p. 490.

<sup>18</sup>Smith, (1933), p. 312.

<sup>19</sup>Robert R. Gutowski. "The Marshallton Botanic Garden" (1985), p. 3.

<sup>20</sup>Gutowski (1985), p. 7.

<sup>21</sup>"His Old Trees: Humphry Marshall's Garden is Still Intact," Philadelphia Times, June 3, 1894.

<sup>22</sup>Darlington (1849), p. 488.

<sup>23</sup>Chester County Deed Book, vol. K9, p. 545, April 1, 1881.

<sup>24</sup>Chester County Deed Books, vol. Y9, p. 274, March 31, 1884, vol. Y18, p. 62, November 21, 1932; vol. R19, p. 272, October 16, 1936; vol. S22, p. 33, June 21, 1946; Will Book 134, p. 923, May 5, 1982; Deed Book vol. D60, p. 261, July 8, 1982.

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[Chester County Court of Common Pleas] Paper book of Plaintiff in Error: Error to the Common Pleas of Chester County: Aquilla Marshall (Plaintiff in Error) v. Marshall Palmer et al (Defendants in Error, 1877).

[Chester County Orphans Court] "An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels rights and credits of Humphry Marshall....," File 4886, filed Chester County Clerk of Orphans Court, December 22, 1801.

[Chester County Orphans Court] "An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels rights and credits of Moses Marshall, Esq.....," File 5946, filed October 24, 1813.

[Chester County Orphans Court] "An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels rights and credits which were Margaret marshall's....," file #7316, filed August 19, 1823.

"Record of Proceedings in The Common Pleas Court: Marshall v. Palmer et at." Daily Local News, February 24, 1880.

U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Particular List or Description of Each Dwelling House which, with the outhouses appertenant thereto, and Lot on which same are erected...[as] owned, possessed or occupied in the First Day of October, 1798 in the Township of East and West Bradford... County of Chester... exceeding in value the sum of One Hundred Dollars. NARS RG58, Microfilm Reel 372-7, on file Chester County Historical Society as R-V6-T-3-Reel 1, U.S. Direct Tax.

2. Private Collections

Chester County Historical Society  
Historic American Building Survey, West Bradford folio, Humphry Marshall House; Notes and photographs, c. 1954.

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Chester County Historical Society  
Campbell Weir Collection  
Box 10, Files 1,2 and 10.

Chester County Historical Society  
Society Collection  
MS 28309 (Embree/Woodward) c. 1900

Winterthur Museum and Gardens, Winterthur, Delaware  
Manuscript and Rare Book Collection  
Papers of G. Edwin Brumbaugh. File 51, sketches for I beam installed  
in 1958.

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Belden, Louise Conway. "Humphry Marshall, American Quaker Botanist,"  
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Gutowski, Robert R. "The Marshallton Botanic Garden," report prepared for  
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Society.

Gutowski, "Consultant's Report: Condition of the Trees in the Marshallton  
Botanic Garden." Report submitted to Chester County Historical Society,  
March 1984.

Schooler, Alice Kent. "The Humphry Marshall House, Marshallton, Pennsylvan-  
ia," report prepared for Chester County Historical Society, July 10,  
1985. On file, Chester County Historical Society.

Webster, Eleanor. National Register Nomination, Humphry Marshall House,  
July, 1970. On file, Brandywine Conservancy, Chadds Ford, PA.

4. Photographs and Other Graphics

Cope, Gilbert. View from south, southeast, 1894, (Cope view 1023, on  
file).

Shows range of boxwood forward of porch, unincised datestone, new cornice,  
slate roof. No pent on east gable; no observatory, but mortar in west  
stonework of second floor is obviously new. Obilterates west kitchen  
wing; suggests two-story building north of east side of house.

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Redfield, R. S. View from southeast, 1884 (see Harshberger, 1899).

Shows observatory in place, south porch in place, pent roof in east gable, two story stone extension of outbuilding northeast of house as compared to Townsend. Suggests much of original fabric survived into 1880s.

(P. S.) "Humphry Marshall House, 1772" Chester County Historical Society accession number pic-72, (n.d.; probably 1872).

Townsend, Washington. "Residence of Humphry Marshall: Built with his own hands, A. D. 1773," (pub. 1849; see Darlington).

5. Secondary Sources (published)

Baxter, Samuel Newsom. "The Humphry Marshall Arboretum: Notes from a Visit to the old Homestead of the First American Author on Native Trees," The Florist's Exchange and Horticultural Trade World. August 15, 1925.

Belden, Louise Conway. "Humphry Marshall's Trade in Plants of the New World for Gardens and Forests of the Old World." Winterthur Portfolio, II (1965) 107-126.

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Gutowski, Robert R. "Documenting Humphry Marshall's Boxwood," The Boxwood Bulletin, v. 24, no. 4, April 1985, pp. 95-102.

Harshberger, John W. The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work. Philadelphia: T. C. Davis Press, 1899.

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- "Old Marshall Mansion, The," Daily Local News. November 11, 1880.
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Verbal Boundary

The boundary of the Humphry Marshall House property is shown as the heavy line in the accompanying map entitled Composite Map, Plan No. 50-72, surveyed by Yerkes Associates, Inc., on November 26, 1985, last revised December 10, 1986, and drawn at a scale of 100 feet to the inch.

Beginning at a point set in the title line in the Strasburg Road, L. R. 15180, at a common corner with land belonging to Robert Siter; said point being distant 3046.32 feet, more or less, measured eastwardly along the title line of the Strasburg Road from its intersection with the title line of the Marshallton Thorndale Road; thence extending from the first mentioned point and place of beginning, along the title line of the Strasburg Road the two following courses and distances to wit: (1) North 84 degrees 53 minutes 00 seconds West 56.92 feet to a point; thence (2) North 78 degrees 38 minutes 03 seconds West 0 360.00 feet to a point; thence leaving the road and extending along remaining land belonging to the Chester County Historical Society the 4 following courses and distances to wit: (1) North 05 degrees 51 seconds East 250.00 feet to a point; thence (2) North 82 degrees 25 minutes 20 seconds East 131.64 feet to a point; thence (3) North 20 degrees 53 minutes 00 seconds West 90.00 feet to a point; thence (4) 69 degrees 07 minutes 00 seconds East 115.00 feet to a point set in a line of land belonging to Robert A. Siter; thence extending along land of Robert A. Siter, South 20 degrees 53 minutes 00 seconds East 500.00 feet to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

Containing an area of 2.559 acres of land be the same more or less.

This area comprised all lands within the Marshall tract which seem to bear historic references to the mansion and the botanic garden.

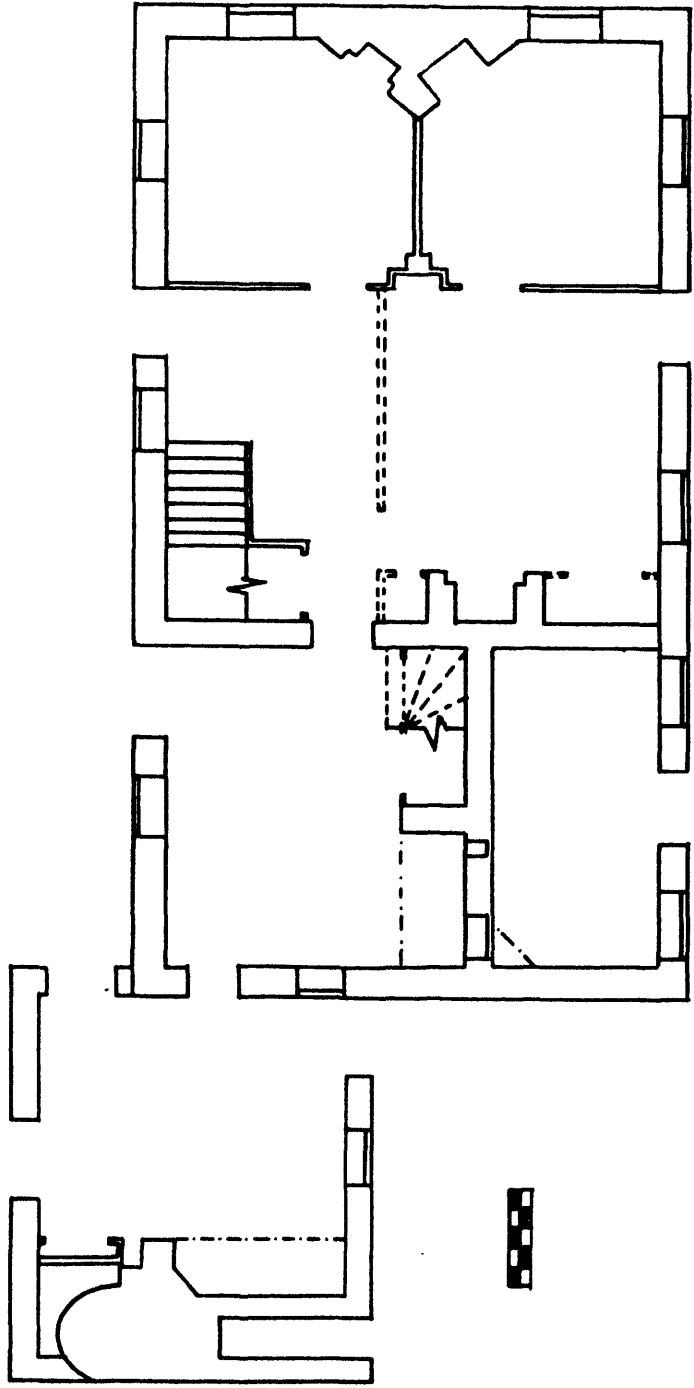


Figure 1  
Historic first floor plan.  
(B. Herman)

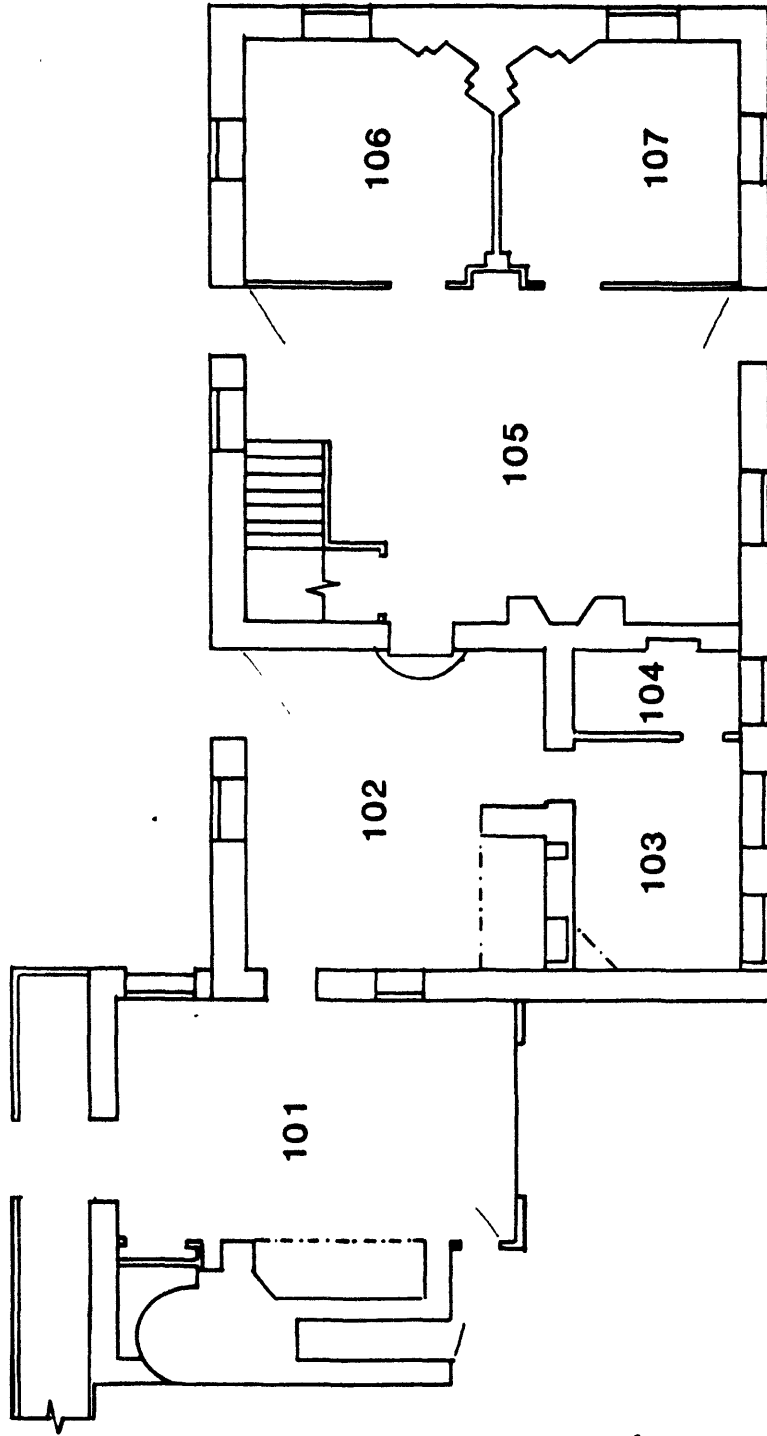


Figure 2  
First floor plan; existing conditions.



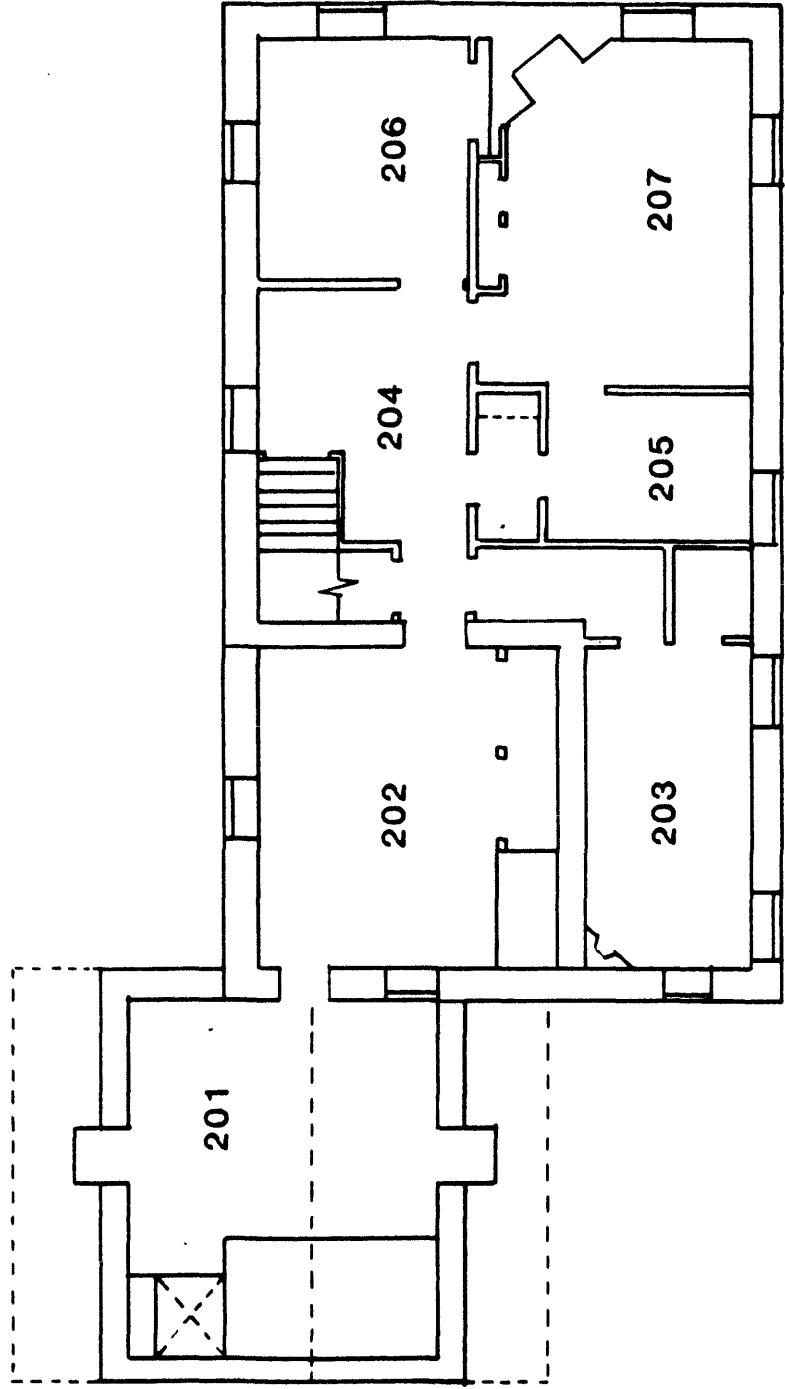


Figure 3  
Second floor plan, existing conditions.