Chapter 3

Historic Resources Plan

The Brandywine Battlefield covers 35,000 acres, of which 14,000 acres have remained undeveloped since 1777. As a result, there are abundant historic resources within the Battlefield which has been designated as a "Protected Areas of National Significance" in *Landscapes2*, the Chester County Comprehensive Policy Plan. The *2010 ABPP Battle of Brandywine: Historic Resource Survey and Animated Map (2010 ABPP Survey)* identified numerous historic resources that are further evaluated in this chapter, along with newly identified resources. This chapter also discusses the Brandywine Battlefield National Landmark (the Landmark) which, until now, was never mapped using modern cartographical methods. This chapter also discusses "Battlefield Planning Boundaries" which are mapped resource areas used in municipal land use ordinances. Lastly, this chapter identifies historic sites which could be protected as open space, and then addresses municipal ordinances that address historic resources preservation.

This chapter also includes a Historic Resources Plan for the Battlefield. This plan was developed based on an evaluation that prioritizes those parts of the Battlefield that are well suited to be studied in greater detail or protected. The Battlefield is large and includes extensive areas of developed land in which there are no existing historic structures. Even the topography of the land has been graded in many areas so that hills or swales that were present in 1777 no longer exist. To determine what areas warrant further study and protection, an analysis was conducted that focuses on historic resources such as buildings; land areas that were used by troops for camping, marching, or combat; and defining features such as villages or streams that were important to the events of the Battle. By evaluating all of these elements, 13 strategic landscapes were identified which are recommended to be the focus of future studies and initiatives.

Many historic structures, such as this outbuilding near the John Chad's House, are close to roads or modern developments that are still actively used.

PREVIOUS HISTORIC AND MILITARY STUDIES

The historic resources plan presented later in this chapter was developed based on information from a number of previously compiled sources and studies, along with newly compiled information. The Brandywine Valley is a rich historical landscape with buildings and properties that are associated with the Battle but also later events from the 19th and 20th centuries. It is therefore necessary to briefly discuss the significance of the Battle, so as to determine what historic resources relate to the Battle and will be addressed in this plan, as opposed to those historic resources which may be valuable, but are associated with a later period of time.

The Significance of the Battlefield and its Historic Resources

As noted in *Chapter 1*, it is widely accepted that the Battle of Brandywine was significant. It has been well documented that the Battlefield currently includes many historic resources (including structures, ruins and other landscapes features) which date to the Revolutionary War and the colonial era. The methodology for determining the historic significance of the resources in a battlefield is set forth in the 1992 NPS *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*.[1] This methodology requires that a resource be evaluated based upon its ability to represent a significant part of history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture of an area.

Furthermore, a historic resource must have characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. To do this, a resource must be judged within its historic context. Historic contexts are patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property or site is understood and its meaning made clear. The key elements of each context are the theme(s), geographical limits, and the chronological period that provide a perspective from which to evaluate the property's significance.

The Battlefield includes many significant 18th and 19th century historic resources, but not all of them relate to the Battle of Brandywine.

The first step in this process is developing a "Statement of Significance" which presents a summary of reasons (or "themes") explaining why the Battle was significant. Each historic resource, such as a house or a barn, can then be evaluated to determine if it contributes to the Battlefield based on how well it is associated with the Statement of Significance. *Figure 3.1* presents the Statement of Significance for the Brandywine Battlefield which was developed

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[1] National Park Service, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields, National Register Bulletin 40*. (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000).

based on the *NPS 1992 Guidelines* along with information and public input gathered as part of this study. This statement is the core concept that guides the historic inventory presented in this chapter, as well as the historic interpretation opportunities addressed in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.1 The Statement of Significance for the Brandywine Battlefield

"The Brandywine Battlefield highlights one of the United States most significant historical events when on September 11, 1777, General Howe and his well-armed professional army engaged the citizen soldiers led by General Washington for a day long battle along the banks of the Brandywine Creek. Although it was a loss for the Americans, it proved that they had the talent and resiliency to fight a long and difficult war. It demonstrated to the Americans that they would never win by fighting a conventional "European" war, forcing them to adopt an alternative defensive strategy that Washington dubbed the "War of Posts." Lastly, it convinced the French that Washington's newly formed rebel troops were reliable enough that they deserved assistance from the French Navy, and all the troops and munitions it could deliver.

When the two large armies, which together totaled 30,000 soldiers, marched into the Brandywine Valley, they instantly changed the character of what had been a quiet homogeneous farming community of some 350 residents, most of whom were Quakers. Since the Quaker faith forbade participation in war, even in a just war, the Brandywine Valley Quakers refused to take sides. Therefore, what essentially took place that day was an invasion of "Quaker country" by two outside armies, one British and one non-Quaker Americans. Local Quaker property was damaged or seized by both armies. And although the Quaker community did not cooperate with either side during the active combat, they spontaneously organized to provide medical care to the wounded immediately after the Battle, even turning their meetinghouses into hospitals."

Previous Studies Focusing on Military History

Only recently has the Battle of Brandywine been addressed as the central topic of a well documented historical publication. In general, most books dealing with the Battle have touched on it as but one feature of the history of the region or of the Revolutionary War. One of the earliest documents addressing the Battle was *History of Chester County, Pa with Genealogical & Biographical Sketches* (1881) by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope.[2] Although this 461 page book is encyclopedic, it was not written to modern standards of historical scholarship, and is currently regarded as having questionable accuracy. *The Battle of Brandywine* (1976) was a 32-page long publication written by Samuel S. Smith that provides a description of Battle action along with a thorough listing of the divisions, their numbers and their officers.[3]

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[2] J. Smith Futhey, Gilbert Cope, *History of Chester County, PA with Genealogical & Biographical Sketches*, (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts and Co, 1881).

[3] Samuel S. Smith, *The Battle of Brandywine*, (Monmouth, NJ: Philip Freneau Press, 1976).

More modern histories that focus on the Battle include Bruce Mowday's 2002 *September 11, 1777: Washington's Defeat Dooms Philadelphia* and Justin Clement's 2007, *Philadelphia 1777: Taking the Capital.*[4] Publications that put the Battle into a larger cultural or historical context include:[5]

- *The America Way of War: A history of the United States Military Strategy and Policy* (1973) by Russell F. Weigley
- *1777: Year of the Hangman (1977)* by John S. Pancake
- *Liberty! The American Revolution* (1997) by Thomas Fleming
- *The War for Independence and the Transformation of American Society* (1999) by Harry M. Ward.
- *Rebels & Redcoats: The American Revolutionary War*, (2003) by Hugh Bicheno
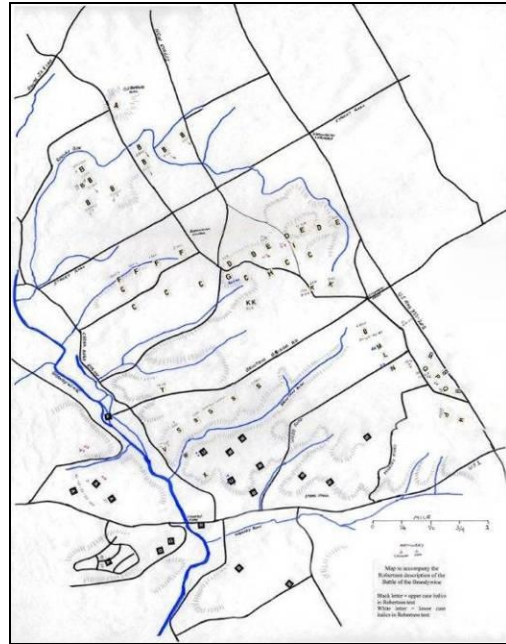
This modern schematic map was developed by the Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield based on the 1777 Windsor Map, and posted at their Web site.

The Battle has been summarized in popular form in *Brandywine Battlefield Park: Pennsylvania Trail of History Guide* (2001) by Thomas McGuire, and in a more scholarly form in *The Encyclopedia of the American Revolution* (1994), edited by Mark M. Boatner.[6] For many years, this latter book was regarded as the definitive account of the Battle.[7] However, in 2006, Thomas McGuire wrote the most detailed evaluation of the Battle to date in his book *The Philadelphia Campaign: Brandywine and the Fall of Philadelphia.* While researched this book, McGuire uncovered a largely unknown map of the Battle drawn by Capt. Archibald Robertson of the Royal Engineers, an officer under Gen. Howe.[8] This map was sketched during the five days after the Battle when British troops rested at Chadds Ford. It had been stored in the Royal Collection of the Windsor Castle, and so is now known as the "Windsor Map." It provided corrections of previous maps that were drawn, in some cases, long after the Battle. The Windsor Map and McGuire's research served as the foundation for the *2010 ABPP Survey*.

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[4] Bruce Mowday *September 11, 1777: Washington's Defeat Dooms Philadelphia* (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing, 2002) and Justin Clement, *Philadelphia 1777: Taking the Capital* (Westminster Maryland: Random House/Osprey Publishing, 2007).

[5] Russell F. Weigley, *The America Way of War: A history of the United States Military Strategy and Policy*, (Bloomington, IN: University of Indiana Press, 1973); John S. Pancake, *1777: Year of the Hangman* (Chicago: University of Alabama Press, 1977); Thomas Fleming, *Liberty! The American Revolution* (New York: Viking/Penguin Group, 1997); Harry M. Ward, *The War for Independence and the Transformation of American Society* (London: Routledge, 1999); and Hugh Bicheno, *Rebels & Redcoats: The American Revolutionary War*, (London: Harper Collins, 2003).

[6] Thomas McGuire, *Brandywine Battlefield Park: Pennsylvania Trail of History Guide* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Pennsylvania Museum and Historic Commission/Stackpole Books, 1994, 2001), and Mark M. Boatner, ed. *The Encyclopedia of the American Revolution* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1994).

[7] Thomas Fleming, personal communication, 2011.

[8] "Maps," *Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield Web page*, (accessed 2012).

> **Issues/Analysis:** To date, the public perception of the history of the Battlefield focuses on military events and on the use of the Ferguson rifle. Most of the displays at the Brandywine Battlefield Park focus on military matters. There is limited discussion of how the injured were cared for by local civilians, and how local farmers were reimbursed or promised reimbursement by both armies for damages and material acquired. Events such as the Annual Chadds Ford Days at the Chadds Ford

The Chadds Ford Days festival held each September include Colonial Era presenters focusing on everyday life in the 18th century Brandywine Valley.

Historical Society include presentations relating to the roles of camp followers, women and African Americans. However, more detailed presentation of these non-traditional historical topics has not been widely distributed to the public.

2010 KOCOA Evaluation of the Brandywine Battlefield

The *2010 ABPP Survey* analyzed the Battlefield using KOCOA, which is a modern technique used by the United Sates Armed Forces to evaluate battlefields where fire was given or exchanged. The acronym stands for **Key** Terrain; **Observation** and Fields of Fire; **Cover** and Concealment; **Obstacles**; and **Avenues** of Approach and Retreat, as detailed in the *Figure 3.2*. KOCOA has been used since World War II by the Army War College, but was first used as a cultural landscape tool at Gettysburg National Military Park in 1996. The National Park Service (NPS) currently uses KOCOA for evaluations of historic battlefields.

Figure 3.2: KOCOA Battlefield Evaluation System Definitions

Battlefield Element	Definition	Examples
Key Terrain	A portion of the battlefield, possession of which gives and advantage to the possessor.	Road junctions, bridges, high ground.
Observation and Fields of Fire	Any point on the landscape that allows observation of the movements, deployments, and activity of the enemy that is not necessarily key terrain, offers opportunity to see over an area and acquire targets, and allows flat-trajectory weapons to be brought to bear on the enemy.	High ground, sloping approaches to entrenched positions.
Cover and Concealment	Landforms or landscape elements that provide protection from fire and hide troop positions from observation.	Walls, structures, forests, ravines, riverbanks, entrenchments, ditches.
Obstacles	Landscape elements that hinder movement and affect the ultimate course of the battle.	Rivers, walls, dense vegetation, fortifications, ravines, ditches.
Avenues of Approach	Corridors used to transfer troops between the core battle area and outer logistical areas.	Roads, paths, creek beds, railroads.

The *2010 ABPP Survey* evaluated historic sites (*Map 3.1*), historic roadways and combat locations (*Map 3.2*), and topography and vegetation (*Map 3.3*). This information was the combined to analyze the Battle of Brandywine according to the KOCOA methodology, as shown on *Map 3.4.* This identified the following sites where troops camped or marched and where live fire occurred either as skirmishes or large scale core combat:

1. **"British Army Camped at Kennett Square"** - This area was where the British camped the night before the Battle. It has been largely developed into a residential community and a commercial corridor.

2. **"Howe and Cornwallis' Flanking March"** - The *2010 ABPP Survey* found that Cornwallis' left flank extended further east than was previously thought.

3. **"Knyphausen's March"** - The *2010 ABPP Survey* found that this marching corridor extended further to the east than was previously thought. This area has been largely developed.

US Route 1 is a modern highway, but this very same road was also a major "Avenue of Approach and Retreat" for both armies during the Battle.

4. **"Knyphausen's Assault on Chad's Ford/Crossing of Brandywine Creek"** - This was a core combat area where Hessian troops seized control of the Chadds Ford area which the Americans had used for their artillery posts and encampment. Chadds Ford Village still exists and is largely surrounded by residential development and lands protected by the Brandywine Conservancy.

5. **"Cornwallis' Assault on Birmingham Hill"** - This area was where core combat occurred and is the heart of the Battlefield. It is a mix of residential properties and farms, many of which have been protected by easements. However, there are still opportunities to protect more open land in this area.

6. **Greene's Rearguard Defense near Dilworthtown** - This final combat phase of the Battle involved Maj. Gen. Greene organizing five brigades to stop the British advance. This action allowed the rest of Washington's army to retreat in an orderly fashion to the City of Chester in Delaware County, free of British fire. The *2010 ABPP Survey* found that Greene's troops were lined up further to the east than was previously thought. This area is a transportation and commercial corridor with some farmland.

7. **"Continental Retreat to Chester"** - After active fire had ceased, the Americans retreated through the hamlet of Thornton, which was witnessed by local citizens. Thornton still remains as a residential community and some of it colonial era structures still exist.

There were two other sites in which live fire was exchanged as noted by the *2010 ABPP Survey*:

8. **Martin's Tavern Area at Marshallton** - This area was where the American patrol under Ross first spotted the British, and later fired on British troops crossing Trimble's Ford. This the tavern was also the ad hoc base for the American patrol under Spear, which after touring the north of the Battlefield incorrectly reported to Washington that the British were not in that area.

The village of Marshallton includes a number of historic structures that stood during the Battle, and it is still a popular community gathering spot.

9. **Brinton's Ford Area** - A cannon duel was fought at this forge, and along the stream corridor south of it. Although no major troop crossing occurred here, it was of key interest to both armies because it had the potential to be a crossing for troops.

These nine sites are not the only areas of importance in the Battlefield, since the Battlefield also includes numerous other sites that were the location of strategic troop movements, camp sites, minor skirmishes, and interactions between civilian and troops from both sides.

Previous Studies Focusing in Historic Resources

In the field of historic resource planning, the term "historic resource" can refer to a variety of historic structures or features on the landscape. According to *The Pennsylvania History Code*, a historic resource is a "building, structure, object, district, place, site or area significant in the history, architecture, maritime heritage, archaeology or culture of this Commonwealth, its communities or the nation."[9] The definition used by the Chester County Heritage Preservation Coordinator is a "site that is 50 years or older with architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural remains present in districts, sites, buildings, landscapes or structures that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It represents or contributes to an understanding of the broad patterns of local, state, or national history based upon association with events, people, significant works of architecture or engineering, or the ability to yield important historic information. "

Over the past 50 years, many of the historic resources in the Battlefield have been studied and recognized for their historic significance. These previous studies include:

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[9] *Pennsylvania History Code, Title 37, Chapter 1, 103. Definitions*

1961 National Landmark Designation for the Brandywine Battlefield (1961 Landmark Designation) - In 1961 an area covering parts of six municipalities in two counties was designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. At the time of this designation the Statement of Significance was, "Here Washington's Continental army fought British forces under Lord Howe on September 11, 1777. Although the Battle was an American defeat, the Continentals withstood the determined attack of British regulars, even while sustaining heavy losses."[10]

The nomination included the Chadds Fords Historic District and following thirteen individual contributing resources: Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse (1767); Daniel Davis House and Barn (1740); Brinton's Mill (1719); Barnes-Brinton House (c. 1726); Pennsbury Inn/Lancaster Inn; Springdale Farm (1748); William Harvey House (pre-1725); 1704 House; Gilpin Homestead/Howe's Headquarters (1745); Ring House Reconstruction/Washington's Headquarters (originally pre-1750); and Gideon Gilpin House/Lafayette's Headquarters (pre-1745). These resources are located in Chadds

The initial Battlefield preservation efforts focused on core combat areas such as the large undeveloped farm fields along Meetinghouse Road.

Ford Township (formerly Birmingham) Delaware County, and the Chester County Townships of Birmingham, Kennett, Pennsbury, and Thornbury. The Landmark also included Westtown, but listed no historic resources as being located there.[11]

1966 National Register of Historic Places Nomination (1966 Nomination) - In 1966 the Landmark was accepted for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, which was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Battlefield was one of the first set of historic sites recognized by the Act. The National Register Number was 66000660, with a "Resource Type: District" and a "Property Type: Defense-Battle."[12]

1977 National Landmark Boundary Certification (1977 Boundary Certification) - On May 25, 1977 the Landmark Boundary was certified by the National Register.[13] This certification was documented on a National Register Nomination Form approved on November 24, 1978.

1989 Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study (1989 Management Study)[14] - At the urging of Birmingham Township, which is almost

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[10] National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program Web Page, Brandywine Battlefield, http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=488&ResourceType=District, (accessed August 2012).

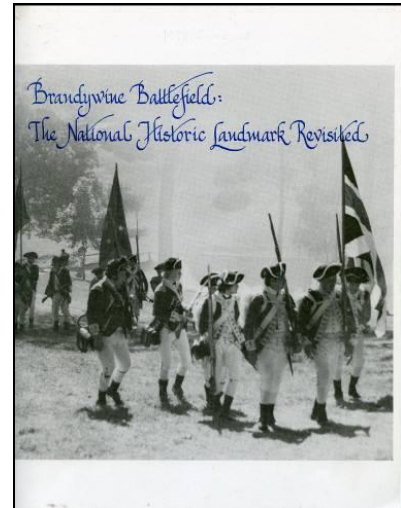[11] Brandywine Battlefield Park - National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form 10-300. (Designation Date, January 20, 1961. Form Prepared December 1974).

[12] National Historic Landmarks Program Web Page, (accessed August 2012).

[13] "Brandywine Battlefield Park," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form* (National Register Verification Date: November 24, 1978).

entirely within the Landmark, a review of historic resources was initiated in the mid 1980's. In 1989, the findings were published by the Delaware County Planning Department (CDPD). This report included a detailed history of the Battle action; an analysis of cultural resources (extant and archaeological potential); and recommendations to preserve these resources. It also included mapping with a "New Recommended National Historic Landmark Boundary."

1992 Brandywine Battlefield: The National Historic Landmark Revisited (1992 Landmark Revisited) - In 1992, a summary of the findings of the 1989 study was completed by the DCPD. It identified two historic districts and 14 sites as designated historic resources in the Landmark. It also identified 36 significant historic resources and recommended that the revised Landmark boundary be adopted for local and regional planning. It also identified preservation techniques that could be used to preserve the Battlefield.[15]

2010 Battle of Brandywine: Historic Resource Survey and Animated Map (2010 ABPP Survey) - Through an ABPP, Chester County undertook a survey of Brandywine Battlefield historic resources based upon a KOCOA analysis. This analysis was used to generate GIS based animated mapping of troop movements over current and historic landscape

Until recently, the 1992 study was the primary source of guidance for regional Battlefield planning.

features. As a result of this analysis of troop movements, it was determined that the Battlefield encompassed a total of 15 municipalities as shown on *Map 3.1.*

> ➢ **Issues/Analysis:** A problem with past studies was that resources were surveyed and reported in an inconsistent manner. Historic names of properties were often used without addresses. Resources were mapped in a preliminary manner that does not meet the modern standards of cartography.

Cartographic Mapping of the Landmark and Planning Boundaries

While preparing this plan, it was discovered that the boundary lines of the Landmark have been mapped somewhat differently in different publications. This has caused some confusion for local land planners. Fortunately, records were uncovered in 2012 that verified the correct boundaries of the Landmark. It appears that in the late 1970s, maps of the Landmark were repeatedly photocopied or reproduced by hand, and as a result errors were unknowingly copied. The following present a brief, but necessary explanation of how the Landmark was

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[14] Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study* (Media, PA: August 1989).

[15] Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield: The National Historic Landmark Revisited* (Media, PA, 1992).

mapped, and how that mapping was used in land planning documents used by municipal governments.

In 1961, the Brandywine Battlefield was designated as a Landmark, but the Landmark's boundaries were not accurately mapped at that time. Such detailed mapping was not a requirement back then. The Landmark's boundary was eventually drawn onto USGS quadrangles, and this mapping was approved by the NPS in 1977. This 1977 mapping is shown in *Map 3.5* as a black outline. NPS files in Washington, DC still contain the original USGS quadrangle mapping.[16]

However, at some point after 1977, these USGS maps were reduced, probably on a photocopy machine, to make them smaller and easier to handle. *Figure 3.3* shows the reduced mapping to scale, in which the Landmark boundaries are difficult to read. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, this reduced map was used by county and municipal planners when making maps for planning documents such as comprehensive plans. However, the lines on this small map are hard to read and were often misread. As a result, some local planning documents in the Battlefield included inaccurate mapping, which is shown in the dark green on *Map 3.5*. This inaccurate Landmark boundary was using for planning purposes and so will be called a "Planning Boundary" to distinguish it from the accurate Landmark boundary.

Figure 3.3: The Post 1977 Reduced Mapping of the Landmark Boundary[17]

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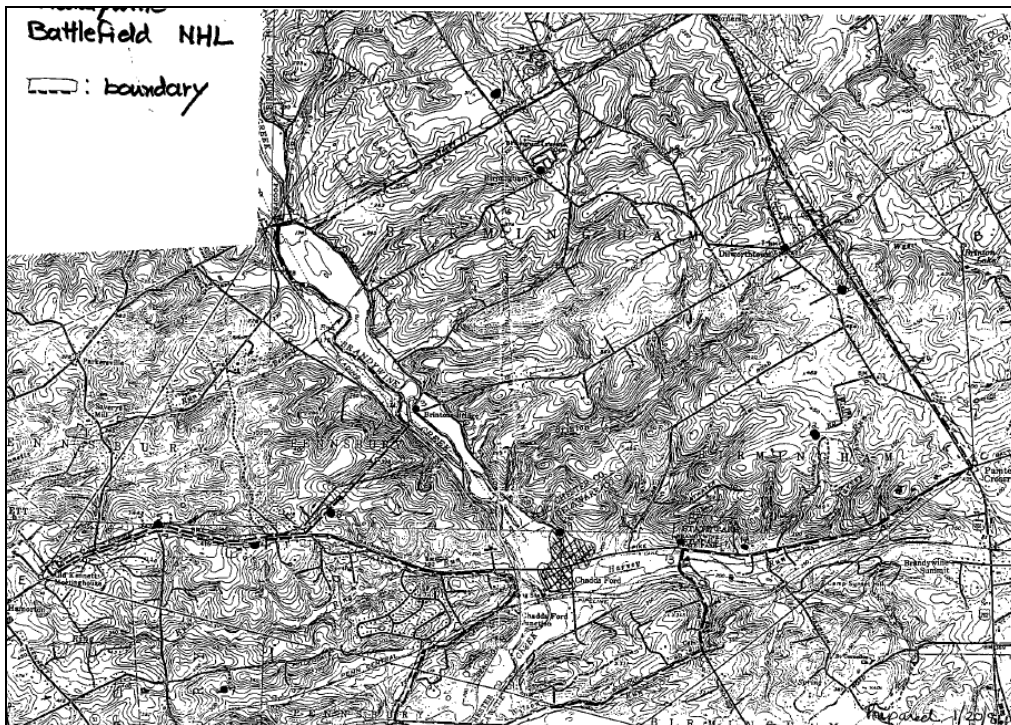
[16] Kristin McMasters, ABPP, personal communication, 2013.

[17] "Brandywine Battlefield Park," *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form* (National Register Verification Date: November 24, 1978).

In the late 1980s, local historians identified significant Battlefield resources that were outside the Landmark, and so in the *1989 Management Study* it was suggested that the Landmark might be revised. This proposed revision is shown in blue green on *Map 3.5*. However, this revision did not occur. Three years later, the Delaware County Planning Department published *1992 Landmark Revisited* which included an updated map of the Battle as shown in *Figure 3.4.* This document identified additional Battlefield resources outside the Landmark, and suggested that the 1989 Planning Boundaries could be further extended to the south. *Figure 3.5* shows the 1989 Boundary as a dashed line and the "new recommended boundary" as a dotted line. In *Map 3.5*, the 1992 Planning Boundaries are in light green.

Over the last 30 years, municipalities throughout the Battlefield have developed land use ordinances, such as zoning, which include provisions that protect historic resources within the 1993 Planning Boundary. Although the Planning Boundary deviated somewhat from the Landmark Boundary, such an approach is acceptable because the *1992 Landmark Revisited* included a thorough evaluation of historic resources which demonstrated that the Planning Boundary was warranted.

However, the various iterations of mapping has caused some confusion as to what lands are specifically within the Landmark. Even the *2010 APBB Survey* did not resolve this issue. As *Map 3.1* shows, it the 2010 ABPP Plan presented the 1992 boundary and labeled it the "National Landmark Area."

During the Battle, the British baggage train parked along this rural roadway south of the US Route 1 Corridor, yet this area is outside the Landmark.

Fortunately the accurate boundary of the Landmark is now known, and will be presented on maps throughout this chapter. The 1992 Planning Boundary will also be shown because it has been used by local planners for a generation, and so is more familiar. Later in this chapter, an evaluation of the 1992 Planning Boundary will be discussed, along with options for revising it to include resources that were identified by the *2020 ABPP Survey* and also by research conducted in 2011 and 2012.

Figure 3.4: 1995 Mapping of the Battle of Brandywine[18]
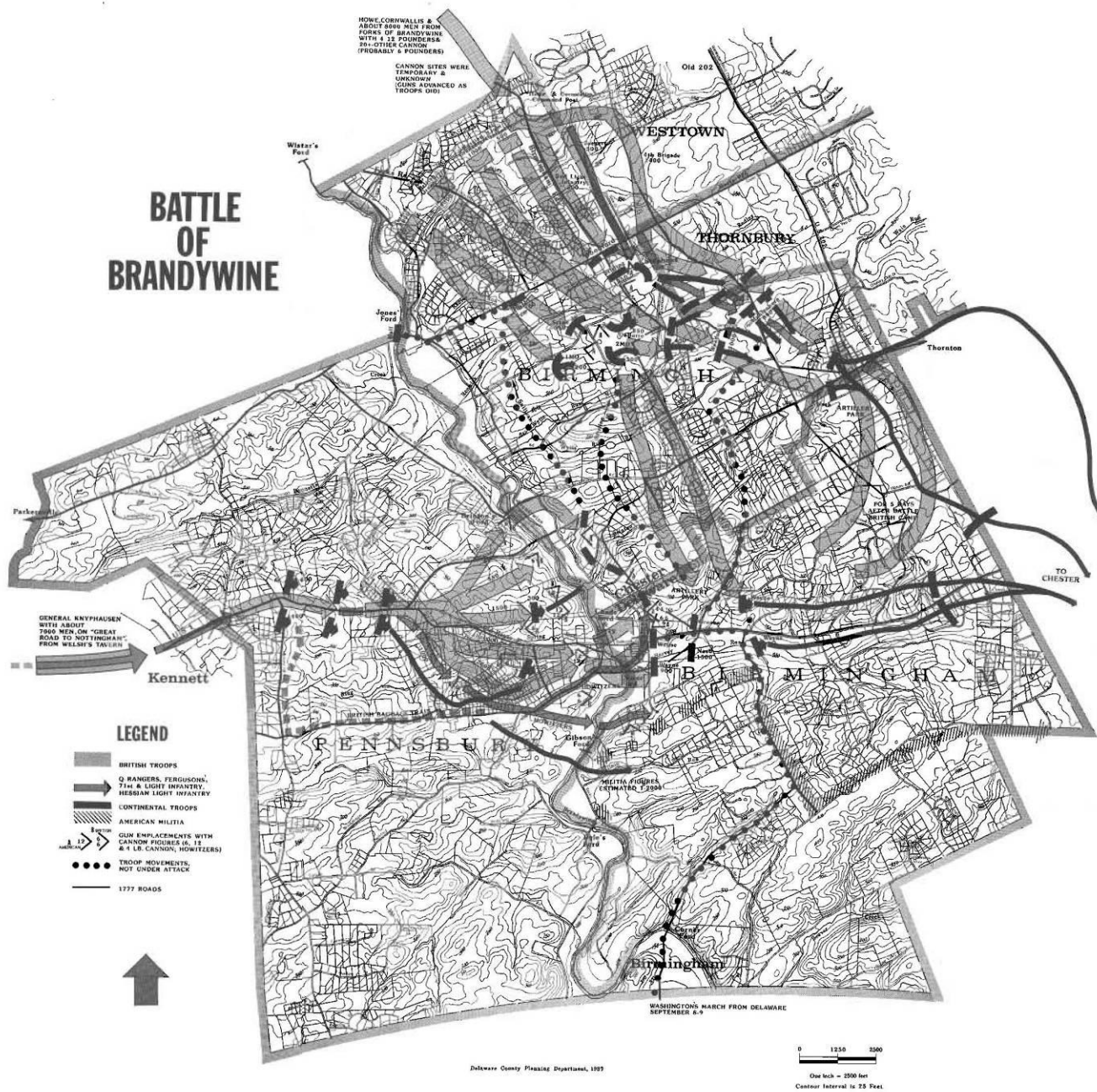
Figure 3.5: 1996 Mapping of the Landmark Boundaries[19]

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

The *2010 ABPP Survey* generated mapping of the historic resources within the Battlefield that date to 18th century or earlier. This mapping listed 33 sites within Delaware County and 296 sites within Chester County. However, the 2010 analysis was an initial inventory and not an in-depth evaluation. As a result, efforts were undertaken in 2012 to back check and, where needed, correct the previous mapping and inventory of historic resources. This effort was conducted to be consistent with the guidelines of Pennsylvania History Code. In the following text any reference to "historic resources" refers to those of the 17th and 18th centuries unless otherwise noted.

As part of the 2012 effort, the municipal Historical Commissions or Committees (HC) for each of the fifteen Battlefield municipalities participated in an evaluation of Battlefield historic resources. Representatives from the HCs were provided with survey forms to be used in gathering information from primary and secondary historic sources.

The animated map of the Battle that was developed as part of the 2010 ABPP Survey is now posted on the Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield Web site.

In March of 2012, a meeting was held with the HCs in which they were the provided with the guidelines on how to review the historic resources based on the Statement of Significance presented previously in this chapter. Resources were evaluated according to: date of construction; owner at the time of construction; known function of the structure; potential for archaeological information; and level of threat to the resource.

This information was gathered through the summer of 2012. In some cases the HC research found that some previously mapped resources that did not relate to the colonial era. Also, some resources were added which had not been mapped before. During the winter of 2012, all of this information and older paper maps of historic sites were used to generate a digital map of historic resources presented in *Map 3.6*. This map was also back checked against digital mapping of modern tax parcels and aerial photography. Through this extensive and time-consuming effort, it was determined that some of the old map locations were not correct, although most were in the correct vicinity. Thus, both the mapping and the inventory of resources were updated. A detailed inventory of historic resources is presented in *Appendix B*.

Inventory of Historic Resources within the Battlefield

A listing of all the currently mapped historic resources within the Battlefield is presented in *Figure 3.6.* Most of these historic resources are historic buildings such as a house, barn, church, inn, or any other similar construction that is created principally to shelter any human activity. A historic building may also be a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn. Associated structures or ruins on a property, such as walls or an outdoor summer kitchen oven, can also be listed with the primary building. Historic buildings can include: private sites such as residences or farmsteads; public sites such as meetinghouses, churches or taverns; and commercial sites such as mills or blacksmith shops.

The table in *Figure 3.6* includes most, but not all of the resources initially inventoried in the *2010 ABPP Survey* and some additional resources that were not included in the *2010 ABPP Survey*. The inventory may have included Battle-related properties that were previously deemed "Not Eligible for the National Register" and properties currently classified as "Undetermined by the PHMC. Each resource in this table has been classified based on the following designations:

The Quaker Meetinghouses in the Battlefield, such as at Birmingham, served as houses of worship, community centers, and after the Battle, hospitals.

- **"Landmark" -** These are sites located within the Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark.

- **Nat. Reg." -** These sites are on, or are eligible for, listing on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as contributing elements to a district.

- **Locally Sig. -** These are locally significant historic resources identified as Class 2 resources by the 2012 HC Survey through a windshield survey. Class 2 resources are associated with events or people that contributed to local history and still maintain their integrity. These Class 2 resources provide new information on the history of the Brandywine Valley during the Battle, and some may be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in the future. Resources that were on or eligible for the National Register were called Class 1.

- **Interp. Sites -** These are Battlefield sites that are well suited for historic interpretation as discussed in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
Kennett Square Borough, Chester County							
03.01	3-2-19.9	416 Hessian Rd.	Hessian Camp Site, 1777	N	N	N	N
03.02	3-2-204	108 N. Union St.	Unicorn Tavern Site, 1777	N	N	N	Y
03.03	3-2-271	100 E. State St.	Col. Joseph Shippen Mansion, 1777	N	N	N	N
03.04	3-5-94	600 S Broad St.	British Camp Sites, 1777	N	N	N	N
Chadds Ford Township, Delaware County							
04.01	04-02-008:001	6 Oakland Rd.	Wonderland Farm, 1770	Y	N	Y	N
04.02	04-05-028:000	478 Webb Rd.	Biddlebrook Farm, 1750	Y	N	Y	N
04.03	04-05-030:000	482 Webb Rd.	No Name, 1725	Y	N	Y	N
04.04	04-09-039:000	198 Harvey Rd.	Howe's Headquarters/George Gilpin Homestead, 1750	Y	Y	N	Y
04.05	04-14-002:000	672 Webb Rd.	No Name, 1720	Y	N	Y	Y
04.06	04-13-004:000	1719 Creek Rd.	John Chadd's House & Springhouse, 1725	Y	Y	N	Y
04.07	04-14-006:000	1491 Baltimore Pk.	Lafayette's Quarters/Gideon Gilpin House & Benjamin Ring House, 1750	Y	Y	N	Y
04.08	04-13-026:000	1598 Baltimore Pk.	Pyle's Barn, 1780	Y	Y	N	N
04.09	04-21-008:000	40 Old Orchard Ln.	No Name, 1725	Y	N	Y	N
04.10	04-06-002:000	38 Harvey Rd.	Samuel Painter Farm, 1730	Y	N	Y	N
04.11	04-08-001:000	601 Webb Rd.	No Name, 1750	Y	N	Y	N
04.12	04-13-023:000	1597 Baltimore Pk.	Greene's Quarters, 1735	Y	Y	N	Y
04.13	04-20-033:000	57 Bullock Rd.	Bullock Log House, 1750	Y	N	Y	N
04.14	04-02-014:000	21 Oakland Rd.	Brinton 1704 House, 1704	Y	Y	N	Y
04.15	04-14-007:000	1463 Baltimore Pk.	Brandywine Baptist Church, 1869	Y	N	Y	Y
04.16	04-10-003:002	165 Harvey Rd.	No Name, 1755-99	Y	N	Y	N
04.17	04-02-006:000	310 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name, 1750	Y	Y	N	N
04.18	04-02-002:000	360 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name, 1770-1779	Y	N	Y	N
04.19	04-13-042:000	1 Hoffmans Mill Rd.	Hoffman's Mill, 1703	Y	Y	N	Y
Concord Township, Delaware County							
13.01	13-20-039:000	821 and 821 Concord Rd.	Concord Friends Meetinghouse & Nicholas Newlin Tenant House, 1750	N	Y	N	Y
13.02	13-12-006:000	126 Thornton Rd.	Concord Mill Storage House, 1720	N	N	Y	N
13.03	13-12-002:000	160 Thornton Rd.	M. Thompson Cottage, early 1700s	N	Y	N	N
13.04	13-05-009:000	180 Thornton Rd.	John Pierce House	N	Y	N	N
13.05	13-12-009:000	125 Thornton Rd.	No Name, 1729	N	N	Y	N
13.06	13-05-061:000	166 Trimble Rd.	Mendenhall-Trimble House, 1713	N	N	Y	N
13.07	13-20-37:000	815 Concord Rd.	Samuel Trimble Hat Shop, 1767	N	Y	N	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
Concord Township, Delaware County (Continued)							
13.08	13-05-058:000	183 Trimble Rd.	Joseph Edward House, 1695	N	N	Y	N
13.09	13-12-061:000	853 821 Concord Rd.	Nicholas Newlin House, 1720	N	Y	N	N
Thornbury Township, Delaware County							
44.01	44-19-055:000	16 Oaktree Hollow	Meadowcroft Farm, 1760	N	N	Y	N
44.02	44-27-046:000	32 Westtown Rd.	No Name, 1737	N	N	Y	N
44.03	44-36-103:000	430 Glen Mills Rd.	Hill House Farm, 1760	N	N	Y	N
44.04	44-28-065:000	373 Glen Mills Rd.	Isaac Pyle House, 1777	N	Y	N	N
44.05	44-28-093:000	378 Glen Mills Rd.	The Yellow House, 1750-1755	N	Y	N	Y
44.06	44-37-013:000	389 Brinton Lake Rd.	No Name, 1700	N	N	Y	N
44.07	44-41-001:000	1001 Wilmington Pk.	Thatcher-Painter/Craig Farm, 1715	N	Y	N	N
Newlin Township, Chester County							
49.01	49-5-267	1066 Unionville-Wawaset Rd.	Barnard/Huey Farm, 1755	N	N	Y	Y
49.02	49-2-85	299 Brandywine Dr.	Indian Deep Farm, 1759	N	Y	N	N
49.03	49-5-53	Marlboro Spring Rd.	Barnard/Wickersham Farm,1726	N	N	Y	N
West Bradford Township, Chester County							
50.01	50-6P-40-E	550 Northbrook Rd.	Martin's Tavern, 1750	N	Y	N	Y
50.02	50-9-34	206 Northbrook Rd.	Derbydown, 1707	N	Y	N	N
50.03	50-6-101.1	479 Cann Rd.	No Name, 1750	N	N	Y	N
50.04	50-6-93.1A	1199 W. Strasburg Rd	No Name, 1717	N	N	Y	N
50.05	50-9-8	521 Northbrook Rd.	Bradford Meetinghouse, 1764	N	Y	N	Y
50.06	50-6-66.1	1407 W. Strasburg Rd	Humphrey Marshall House, 1773	N	Y	N	N
50.07	50-9-25	311 Broad Run Rd.	No Name, 1750	N	Y	N	N
50.08	50-6P-71	1258 W. Strasburg Rd.	No Name, 1760	N	Y	N	N
50.09	50-9-37	311 Northbrook Rd.	James Trimble House, 1720	N	Y	N	Y
50.10	50-9-31.1	1573 Camp Linden Rd.	Greenwood Boarding School, 1770s	N	Y	N	Y
50.11	50-6P-1	1371 W. Strasburg Rd.	No Name, 1735	N	N	Y	N
50.12	50-6P-59	1340 W. Strasburg Rd.	Blacksmith & Wheelwright Shop, 1748	N	Y	N	Y
50.13	50-8-22.1	685 Broad Run Rd.	Temple-Webster-Stoner House, 1730	N	Y	N	N
East Bradford Township, Chester County							
51.01	51-5-75	890 W. Strasburg Rd.	Joseph Cope-Mellor House, 1721	N	Y	N	N
51.02	51-5-74	922 W. Strasburg Rd.	Black Horse Inn, 1740	N	Y	N	N
51.03	51-5-73	940 W. Strasburg Rd.	Taylor Mill House, 1745	N	Y	N	N
51.04	51-5-69-E	450 N. Creek Rd.	Thomas Worth House & Farm, 1740	N	Y	N	N
51.05	51-7-7	145 Lucky Hill Rd.	Lucky Hill Farm, 1730	N	Y	N	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
East Bradford Township, Chester County (continued)
51.06	51-6-2.3	320 Lucky Hill Rd.	Barr Farmhouse, 1726-1750	N	Y	N	N
51.07	51-7-5	175 Lucky Hill Rd.	Blacksmith Shop, 1780	N	Y	N	N
51.08	51-6-16	240 Lucky Hill Rd.	Emmor Jefferis Tenant House, 1730	N	Y	N	N
51.09	51-6-15.2	270 Lucky Hill Rd.	Isaac Miller/Allerton Tenant House, 1730	N	Y	N	N
51.10	51-7-21.2	1104 Allerton Rd.	Sign of the Eel's Foot,1714-1760	N	Y	N	Y
51.11	51-7-82.1	950 Sconnelltown Rd.	No Name, 1770-1820	N	N	Y	N
51.12	51-7-115	945 Tigue Rd.	George Entriken House, 1700s-1800s	N	N	Y	N
51.13	51-6-3.4	137 N Wawaset Rd.	Barry Farm Main House,1770	N	Y	N	N
51.14	51-7-113.1	415 Birmingham Rd.	No Name, 1777	N	Y	N	N
51.15	51-7-132	1000 Lenape Rd.	Entriken-Strodes Mill, 1721	N	Y	N	Y
51.16	51-7-36.1	1027 Lenape Rd.	Blacksmith Shop, 1800	N	Y	N	N
51.17	51-7-137.1	645 Birmingham Rd.	Strode Farm, 1772	N	Y	N	N
51.18	51-7-133.1	1018 Lenape Rd.	Strode Tennant House, 1777	N	Y	N	N
51.19	51-7Q-351	1046 Lenape Rd.	No Name, 1733	N	Y	N	N
51.20	51-7-28	277 S. Creek Rd.	No Name, 1709	N	Y	N	N
51.21	51-7-27.11	485 S. Creek Rd.	No Name, 1767	N	N	Y	N
51.22	51-7-135	927 Tigue Rd.	No Name, 1721	N	N	Y	N
51.23	51-5-72.1	525 N. Creek Rd.	Abiah Taylor House, 1724	N	Y	N	N
51.24	51-4-27.1	898 Franks Rd.	No name, 1760	N	Y	N	N
51.25	51-5-83	975 Hillsdale Rd.	John Taylor Farm, 1741	N	N	Y	N
51.26	51-7-16	35 S Bridge St.	Joseph Hance House and Barn, 1795	N	Y	N	N
51.27	51-7-81	901 Paxton Rd.	Sconnelltown Wheelwright Shop, 1700s	N	N	Y	N
51.28	51-5-83	702 Lenape Rd.	No Name, 1731	N	N	Y	N
East Marlborough Township, Chester County
61.01	61-4-12.1	382 W. Street Rd.	Caleb Pusey House, 1720	N	Y	N	N
61.02	61-5-91	115 Corman Dr.	No Name, 1740	N	N	Y	N
61.03	61-5-60	621 Wollaston Rd.	No Name, 1763	N	N	Y	N
61.04	61-5-64	166 W. Street Rd.	No Name, 1759	N	N	Y	N
61.05	61-6-48.1	232 E. Street Rd.	No Name, 1752	N	N	Y	N
61.06	61-6-57	335 Longwood Rd.	Pierce House, 1730	N	Y	N	Y
61.07	61-5-61	606 Wollaston Rd.	No Name, 1700s	N	N	Y	N
61.08	61-4-17	382 W. Street Rd.	South Brook Farm, pre 1769	N	Y	N	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
			Kennett Township, Chester County				
62.01	62-3-110	912 S. Union St.	No Name, 1768	N	N	Y	N
62.02	62-2-13-E	489 Meetinghouse Ln.	Old Kennett Meetinghouse, 1731	N	Y	N	Y
62.03	62-4-15.2	647 Millers Hill Rd.	Miller's Hill, 1780	N	N	Y	N
62.04	62-1-36.1	300 Greenwood Rd.	Welch's/Anvil Tavern Site, 1767	N	Y	N	Y
			Pocopson Township, Chester County				
63.01	63-1-57	155 Hickory Hill Rd.	No Name, 1825	N	N	Y	N
63.02	63-3-112	1780 Lenape-Unionville Rd.	Benjamin/Amos House, 1769	N	N	Y	N
63.03	63-3-30.3	350 S. Wawaset Rd.	No Name, 1711	N	N	Y	N
63.04	63-4-167.3B	1239 Pocopson Rd.	Darlington House, 1757	N	Y	N	N
63.05	63-3-21.1	498 Corinne Rd.	Corinne/Locust Grove House, 1700	N	N	Y	N
63.06	63-1-53	100 Hickory Hill Rd.	No Name, 1751	N	N	Y	N
63.07	63-3-106	680 Haines Mill Rd.	No Name, 1750	N	N	Y	N
63.08	63-1-9	1511 Unionville-Wawaset Rd	No Name, 1740	N	N	Y	N
63.09	63-1-19	65 N. Wawaset Rd.	William Marshal House, 1709	N	N	Y	N
63.10	63-3-5	1857 Unionville-Wawaset Rd.	No Name, 1780	N	N	Y	N
63.11	63-3-26.1	350 Locust Grove Rd.	No Name, 1780	N	N	Y	N
63.12	63-4-334	580 W. Creek Rd.	No Name, 1776	N	N	Y	N
63.13	63-1-5	205 Northbrook Rd.	Moses Marshall House, 1764	N	Y	N	N
63.14	63-3-82	650 Larkin Baily Rd.	No Name, 1776	N	N	Y	N
63.15	63-4-133	2003 W. Street Rd.	No Name, 1780	N	N	Y	N
63.16	63-3-25	430 Locust Grove Rd.	No Name, 1735	N	N	Y	N
63.17	63-4-167.3A	1241 Pocopson Rd.	Darlington Tennant House, 1700s	N	Y	N	N
63.18	63-1-41	180 Bragg Hill Rd.	No Name, 1700s	N	N	Y	N
63.19	63-1-10	45 Bragg Hill Rd.	Baily/Trimble's Farm and Ford, 1770	N	Y	N	Y
63.20	63-3-79	651 Haines Mill Rd.	No Name, 1700s	N	Y	N	N
			Pennsbury Township, Chester County				
64.01	64-1-6	2073 Parkersville Rd.	No Name, 1750	N	Y	N	N
64.02	64-3-115	508 Hillendale Rd.	Oakdale, 1729, 1840	Y	Y	N	N
64.03	64-3-8	1265 Parkersville Rd.	Thomas Elkinton House, 1772	N	N	Y	N
64.04	64-3-119	951 Fairville Rd.	No Name, 1731	Y	N	Y	N
64.05	64-1-22	2630 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Meadow House, 1703	N	Y	N	N
64.06	64-3-88	701 Hillendale Rd.	Peter Harvey House, 1773	Y	Y	N	N
64.07	64-2-2.4	1691 E. Street Rd.	Stephen Webb House, 1775	N	N	Y	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
PennsburyTownship, Chester County (Continued)							
64.08	64-3-38	1011 Baltimore Pk.	Abram Pierce House, 1770	Y	N	Y	N
64.09	64-1-29.1	2299 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Huey Tennant House, 1770	N	N	Y	N
64.10	64-3-62.1	1310 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name, 1750	Y	N	Y	N
64.11	64-3-113	1383 Hickory Hill Rd.	Jacob Schaffer Farm, 1730	N	N	Y	N
64.12	64-3-82.1	101 Hickory Hill Rd.	Daniel Pierce House, 1702	Y	N	Y	N
64.13	64-3-114	1250 Hillendale Rd.	Springdale Farm, 1748	Y	Y	N	N
64.14	64-3-12.1	1325 Parkersville Rd.	Taylor Creamery, 1750	N	N	Y	N
64.15	64-3-36	883 Baltimore Pk.	Pennsbury Inn, 1714-1720	Y	Y	N	Y
64.16	64-3-87	1349 Hillendale Rd.	Mendenhall Tenant House, 1750	N	N	Y	N
64.17	64-3-85.2	100 Hickory Hill Rd.	No Name, 1769	Y	N	Y	N
64.18	64-3-22	1799 Pocopson Rd.	Fulton Farm, 1758	N	N	Y	N
64.19	64-3-44.1	2153 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Huey Farm, 1770	N	N	Y	N
64.20	64-3-64.3	2001 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Mary Lewis Farm, 1775	N	N	Y	N
64.21	64-3-64.4	2005 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Mary Lewis,1770	N	N	Y	N
64.22	64-3-96.2	620 Baltimore Pk.	Barns-Brinton House/William Barns Tavern, 1714	Y	Y	N	Y
64.23	64-3-100	450 Old Baltimore Pk.	Brinton House, 1720	N	N	Y	N
64.24	64-3-110.1	414 Old Baltimore Pk.	William Shimer House, 1773	N	N	Y	N
64.25	64-3-74	1401 Brintons Bridge Rd.	William Harvey House, 1715	Y	N	Y	Y
64.26	64-3-69	1301 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Brinton-King House, 1775	Y	Y	N	Y
64.27	64-2-1.1A	2090 Lenape Rd.	Stephen Webb Tennant House, 1765	N	Y	N	N
64.28	64-2-6	101 Lenape Rd.	William Webb House, 1740	N	Y	N	Y
64.29	64-1-13.1	1710 E. Street Rd.	Ravenroyd, 1777	N	N	Y	N
64.30	64-1-14.14	16 McMullen farm Lane	Patrick Welsh Farmhouse, 1740	N	N	Y	N
64.31	64-4-28	2400 Brintons Bridge Rd.	George Temple Farm, 1716	N	N	Y	N
64.32	64-6-1.4	160 Stabler Rd.	No Name, 1700s-1800s	N	N	Y	N
Birmingham Township, Chester County							
65.01	65-4-6.2	1025 Meetinghouse Rd.	Battlefield Farm, early 1700s	Y	N	Y	N
65.02	65-3-13	1215 Creek Rd.	Townsend/Jones Farm, 1712	Y	N	Y	N
65.03	65-2-2	903 Birmingham Rd.	Osborne Hill, 1755	N	Y	N	Y
65.04	65-3-5.2	705 Creek Rd.	Miller House, late 1700s	N	N	Y	N
65.05	65-3-7.1	1075 Creek Rd.	No Name, 1722	N	N	Y	N
65.06	65-4-2	1121 Birmingham Rd.	No Name, 1712	N	N	Y	N
65.07	65-3D-70	1083 Country Club Rd.	No Name, 1738	N	N	Y	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
**Birmingham Township, Chester County (Continued)**
65.08	65-3-14	1104 W. Street Rd.	No Name, 1770	Y	N	Y	N
65.09	65-4-63	311 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name 1700-1800s	Y	N	Y	N
65.10	65-4-64	301 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name 1686	Y	Y	N	N
65.11	65-4-9.1	1001 Meetinghouse Rd.	No Name, 1800	Y	N	Y	N
65.12	65-4-96	630 Brintons Bridge Rd.	Edward Brinton 1726 House, 1726	Y	N	Y	N
65.13	65-4-65	275 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name, 1700s	Y	N	Y	Y
65.14	65-3-21	1195 W. Street Rd.	No Name, 1757-1776	N	N	Y	N
65.15	65-3H-51	128 Dorset Dr.	No Name, 1757	N	N	Y	N
65.16	65-4-304	531 Knolls Rd.	Charles Davis Farm, 1779	Y	N	Y	N
65.17	65-4-4.3	1175 Birmingham Rd.	Daniel Davis House, 1740	N	Y	N	Y
65.18	65-5-1	1330 Creek Rd.	Brinton's Mill, 1720	Y	Y	N	Y
65.19	65-5-2	1400 Creek Rd.	No Name, 1720	Y	Y	N	N
65.20	65-3-5.1A	711 Creek Rd.	No Name, late 1700s	N	N	Y	N
65.21	65-5-5.3	1502 Creek Rd.	No Name, 1700-1800s	Y	N	Y	N
65.22	65-5-5.7	1479 Creek Rd.	No Name, 1700-1800s	Y	Y	N	N
65.23	65-3-5.3	1315 Lenape Rd.	No Name, late 1700s	N	N	Y	N
65.24	65-5-5.6	1509 Creek Rd.	No Name 1700-1800s	Y	N	Y	N
65.25	65-4-10.2	1225 Birmingham Rd.	Linden Farm, 1732	Y	N	Y	N
65.26	65-3-16	1180 Meetinghouse Rd.	No Name, 1783	Y	N	Y	N
65.27	65-3H-52	1130 Dorset Dr.	No Name, 1757	N	N	Y	N
65.28	65-4-37.5A	1053 Brintons Bridge Rd.	No Name, 1700s	Y	N	Y	N
65.29	65-4-100	1110 W. Street Rd.	No Name, 1746.	Y	N	Y	N
65.30	65-4-62	1370 Birmingham Rd.	No Name, 1769	Y	N	Y	N
65.31	65-3D-74	1090 Country Club Rd.	No Name, 1749	N	N	Y	N
65.32	65-3D-86	1111 Country Club Rd.	No Name, 1750	N	N	Y	N
65.33	65-4-11-E	1237 Birmingham Rd.	Birmingham Lafayette Cem., 1700s	Y	N	N	Y
65.34	65-4-12-E	1245 Birmingham Rd.	Birmingham Meetinghouse, 1763	Y	Y	N	Y
65.35	65-4-49.1-E	1313 Birmingham Rd.	Sandy Hollow, 1777	Y	N	Y	Y
65.36	65-3D-75	1100 Country Club Rd.	No Name, 1770	N	N	Y	N
65.37	65-4-66	1391 Old Wilmington Pk.	"James" Dilworth House, 1758	Y	Y	N	Y
65.38	65-4-25.1	Meetinghouse Rd.	Birmingham Hill, 1777	Y	N	Y	Y
65.39	65-4-36	1120 Wylie Rd.	No Name, 1800	Y	N	Y	N
65.40	65-4-38.3	1000 Wylie Rd.	No Name, 1746	Y	N	Y	N
65.41	65-2-2.1	1045 Birmingham Rd.	No Name, 1700s	N	Y	N	N

Figure 3.6: Historic Resources within the Battlefield (Continued)

Map ID	Parcel Number	Parcel Address	Traditional Name, Circa Date	Landmark	Nat. Reg.	Locally Sig.	Interp. Site
Thornbury Township, Chester County							
66.01	66-3-2	1255 Thornbury Rd.	Davis/Darlington Farm, 1700s	Y	N	N	Y
66.02	66-4-20.2	1375 S Concord Rd.	The Beehive, 1705	N	N	Y	N
Westtown Township, Chester County							
67.01	67-4-1	901 Birmingham Rd.	Osbourne Hill, 1755	N	N	N	N
67.02	67-4-4	1100 S. New Street	No Name, 1700s	N	N	N	N

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2013

Inventory of National Register "Historic Places" within the Battlefield

The many National Register "Historic Places" within the Battlefield are shown on *Map 3.7*. The boundaries for these properties came from a number of studies conducted at different times, some using paper mapping and other digital. There is some inconsistency to the information presented on this map, and the boundary lines should be regarded as estimates. *Map 3.7* also includes the Brandywine Battlefield Park, a property which was included as a key element of the Landmark, but has never been formally designated as an independent Historic District on its own. For the purposes of this plan, it is regarded as a "Historic Place," although there is the possibility that further research may determine that such is not technically speaking the case. It is beyond the scope of work for this plan to research and correct all these boundaries.

Figure 3.7 lists the Historic Places presented on *Map 3.7* including National Register Listed Historic Districts. These are officially designated areas possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole. A Historic District can include a crossroad village or hamlet, or an industrial complex such as a mill.

> ➢ **Issues/Analysis:** The mapping of historic resources and related features such as districts comes from a variety of sources, some of which are quite old. Although these materials are valuable, they are not always reliable. Further study is required to verify their accuracy to a level that would meet the standards of modern historical research. The status of Brandywine Battlefield Park also requires further research. All future documentation of historic resources in the Battlefield should following the guidelines of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) as detailed in *Recommendation*

E3-12 in **Appendix E**. Such an approach will help the BHP to update their records. It will also encourage the preparation of new "Determination of Eligibility" reports for properties identified in the Battlefield. Lastly, this approach will also assist the BHP in making more informed decisions when conducting environmental review for projects that could impact the integrity of the Battlefield.

Figure 3.7: National Register Historic Districts

Name	Municipalities that include a historic district	Contributing resources within each historic district**
Total: 16	13	68
Birmingham Historic District	Birmingham Twp.	13
Brandywine Battlefield Park*	Chadds Ford Twp.	2
Chadds Ford Historic District	Chadds Ford Twp	4
Concordville Historic District	Concord Twp.	3
Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Historic District	Pennsbury Twp.	1
	Pocopson Twp.	2
Dilworthtown Historic District	Birmingham Twp.	0
	Chadds Ford Twp.	2
Kennett Square Historic District	Kennett Square Boro.	1
Longwood Gardens Historic District	E. Marlborough Twp.	1
	Kennett Twp	1
	Pennsbury Twp.	1
Marlborough Village Historic District	Newlin Twp.	1
Marshallton Historic District	West Bradford Twp.	8
Northbrook Historic District	Pocopson Twp.	2
	West Bradford Twp	1
Taylor Cope Historic District	East Bradford Twp	4
Thornton Historic District	Thornbury Twp. DC	2
Trimblesville Historic District	Pocopson Twp.	1
	West Bradford Twp.	3
Strodes Mill Historic District	East Bradford Twp.	7
Worth Jefferies Rural Historic District	East Bradford Twp.	8

Notes: *Brandywine Battlefield Park was listed in the National Register as an element of the National Landmark, but was not formally described in that documentation as a "district" despite having the attributes of a district. Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2012. ** The term "contributing resources" as used in this context, refers only to properties considered contributing to the Battle.

ARCHEOLOGY INVENTORY AND MAPPING

According to the 1983 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation,* archeological documentation is:

> "…a series of actions applied to properties of archeological interest. Documentation of such properties may occur at any or all levels of planning, identification, evaluation or treatment. The nature and level of documentation is dictated by each specific set of circumstances. Archeological documentation consists of activities such as archival research, observation and recording of above-ground remains, and observation (directly, through excavation, or indirectly, through remote sensing) of below-ground remains."[20]

A detailed archeological investigation is beyond the scope of this document. However, the review of literature, prior field views, and digital mapping evaluated for this document did provide information that can be valuable to evaluating the areas of the Battlefield that would be best suited for further archeological investigation.

Archeological Resources Anticipated to Still Exist in the Battlefield

The 1989 *Management Study* evaluated the potential for archeological remains likely to be found in the Battlefield. The following paragraphs are based on this evaluation.[21] This evaluation identified 72 sites as possessing high archaeological potential. These sites were often minimally developed, with large areas in pasture, culti-vated fields, and wooded areas. A total of 46 sites were identified as possessing moderate archaeological potential. Residential land use was the most common development pattern among these sites. "Low Potential Sites" tended to cluster along highways, in areas dominated by modern housing or commercial developments. This evaluation recommended field testing at the "Phase I Level" of investigation (see below) for sites thought to contain significant battle-related archaeological deposits.

As this exhibit from the CFHS shows, most of the gear carried or dropped by soldiers was biodegradable and did not preserve.

No permanent military fortifications were associated with the Battle, aside from some gun redoubts. Temporary field works may have been constructed from materials at hand, but it is unlikely

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[20] National Park Service, Department of the Interior, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (1983), www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_1.htm.

[21] Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study* (Media, PA: August 1989), 47-54.

that evidence of these works has survived. For the most part, Brandywine was a moving battle with large numbers of soldiers and camp followers marching over rolling terrain and crossing steams, sometimes under heavy fire. Several soldiers described shedding gear as the Battle progressed. Maj. Gen. Greene would later remind the Commissary General that the men had lost most of their blankets and other gear at Brandywine.

The bulk of material dropped by both armies was biodegradable cloth or leather. These items included blankets, shirts, haversacks, knapsacks, pouches, slings, cartridge boxes, and scabbards. In addition to personal weapons, cavalry required tack, saddles, and other equipment for their mounts. Soldiers might also carry personal items such as powder horns, extra shot, flints, a canteen, and eating utensils. Uniform buttons, buckles, and other durable items can survive intact. Troops also carried field pieces, rifles, muskets, and bayonets, along with personal weapons such as pistols, swords, and knives.

The ordnance fired by weapons or simply dropped are the most common artifacts recovered in battlefield archaeology. Guns and muskets are rarely found because they were generally confiscated by the victorious combatants. To date, not even part of Ferguson rifle has been discovered. The artillery consisted primarily of six- and twelve-pound cannon and howitzers. These cannons were mounted on field carriages, and would have been seized if left behind. Also, the British occupied the Battlefield for at least five days after the fight. During that time, Gen. Howe announced there would be a reward for each firelock found and turned in.

Metal objects dropped or abandoned during the Battle are now rare in part because the British scavenged for them for a few days after the Battle.

Archeological resources associated with military headquarters, rear echelon support, and camp sites depend largely on the duration of the occupation during the Battle. Standing buildings, especially private dwellings, were frequently taken over as headquarters sites. These sites and their associations are generally identified in the historical record. Rear echelon support areas and camp sites are more ephemeral and are seldom identified in historical record. Camp sites usually consisted of tents or simple shelters erected from materials at hand. Except for fireplace remains, camp sites are likely to be identified by their artifact content rather than the presence of extant features. Aside from military artifacts, camps may include objects used in food preparation and garbage, animal bones, tobacco pipes, bottles, and personal possessions.

There is a potential that human remains could be found in the Battlefield. Medical facilities and hospital sites generally made use of existing facilities such as churches, school houses, or meetinghouses. Human remains including bones from amputation could be recovered from these sites along with medical equipment, housekeeping supplies, and drug containers. As of

1989, no more than 350 battle-related grave sites had been identified. There is a mass grave estimated at 300 or less burials at Birmingham Meeting. The Kennett Meeting property includes a mass grave of 13 Hessian. As of 1989, remains of an estimated 1,600 casualties had yet to be accounted for. Numerous burial sites may still be intact within the Battlefield.

Previous Archeological Studies

There have been limited archeological investigations of the Battlefield, largely because most of it has been developed or is privately owned. These studies generally fall into the following three categories as defined by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC): [22]

Phase I Investigation provides an inventory of potentially eligible archaeological resources within the project area. The methodology should make it highly probable that all eligible sites will be recorded. Sites may be identified and recorded through a combination of documentary research, informant interviews, surface reconnaissance, and subsurface testing. The Phase I survey confirmations the existence and location of previously recorded sites and also involves the discovery of unrecorded sites.

Phase II Investigation more thoroughly samples archaeological sites identified during the Phase I survey. It allows a decision to be made as to a site's significance, and its eligibility for listing on the National Register. The Phase II investigation is designed to reveal information on stratification, the presence of features, paleo-environment, artifact variation, and culturally determined horizontal artifact patterning.

Phase III Investigation is intended to mitigate the adverse effects on sites through data recovery. Phase III investigations are designed on an individual basis. Completion of Phase III studies, approval of the final report, and receipt of the artifacts by a suitable repository (like a state museum) will usually satisfy the mitigation. The agency and professional archaeologists involved in a Phase III study are responsible for publishing the results in a scholarly manner.

Brandywine Battlefield park is one of the few locations where archaeological remains from the Battle are displayed for public viewing.

The PHMC maintains a database of all archeological reports conducted in the state. A search of their on-line records for the 15 Battlefield municipalities identified 129 reports, some of which may relate to areas outside the Battlefield. Of these reports, the majority were either pre-Phase 1 reports, Phase I Surveys, addendum reports, or management studies. Most of these

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[22] The discussion of the three phases is based on Bureau for Historic Preservation, PA Historical and Museum Commission, *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations on Pennsylvania*, (Harrisburg, PA: Nov. 2008)), 12-14.

reports deal with lands within a highway or pipeline project. There were 12 Phase II reports as listed in *Figure 3.8*. The only Phase III Report was *Archaeological Testing at the Gideon Gilpin House (36DE0084), Brandywine Battlefield, Chadds Ford, PA* (8/1/1990) in Chadds Ford Township.

Figure 3.8: Phase II Archeological Reports for the Battlefield Municipalities[23]

Report Title (Date)	# of Sites	Municipality
Hist. and Arch. Invest, Exton Bypass Wetland Mitigation Proj., Chester Co., PA, Vols I-III (4/1/2001)	7	E. Bradford & W. Bradford Twps.
Arch. Data Recovery, 36CH374, 36CH161, 36DE22, Three Sites In The Piedmont Uplands, CH, DE COS., PA (5/1/1989)	3	Pennsbury Twp.
Phase I Arch. Surv. of McMullen Tract, Pennsbury Twp., CH Co. (11/1/1993)	2	Pennsbury Twp.
Phase II Arch. Rpt., Columbia Gas 20" Pipeline, CH, DE COS., PA. (5/15/1987)	3	Pennsbury Twp.
Archaeological Investigations at 23 Upland Sites in Eastern PA, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montgomery, & York Counties. (9/1/2005)	23	Thornbury Twp. Chester Co.
Preserve at Squire Cheyney Farm/Dallett Property; Thornbury Township, Chester County and Thornbury Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; Phase I/II Archaeological Testing. (7/1/2005)	1	Thornbury (CC) & Thornbury (DC) Twps.
Phase II Archaeological Survey, 36 CH 309. (8/1/1993)	1	Thornbury (CC) Twp.
Phase I and II Report, S.R. 0926, Sec. 60S, Westtown Bridge Replacement see also 1996-8193-029-A. (12/1/1996)	1	Westtown Twp.
Phase Ib/II Cultural Resource Investigation, Applied Card Systems Project Concord Township, Delaware County, PA. (10/9/2000)	1	Concord Twp.
Phase II Arch. Invest. Stony Bank Site (36DE115), Concord and Thornbury Twps,, Delaware Co, Pennsylvania. (4/1/1998)	1	Concord Twp.
Phase I/II Report, Concord Central Sewer Project, Concord Twp., Delaware Co, PA. (11/1/1995)	1	Concord Twp.
Ph. II Arch. Invest. Stony Bank Site (36DE115), Concord and Thornbury Twps, Delaware Co., PA. (4/1/1998)	1	Thornbury (DC) Twp.

Other readily available studies are:

- *US 202 Section ES1 Improvement Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Section 4(f) Evaluation* - This EIS covered land along the US Route 202 corridor in the vicinity of the Battlefield. It identified seven archeological sites, (historic and prehistoric), five of which were recommended for further study. Due to denial of access, no additional in-depth studies were completed for this EIS.[24]

- *Geophysical and Archeological Investigations of the Spackman Property* - This document presented the findings of a limited geophysical and archeological investigation of the

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[23] Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Cultural Resources GIS Web Page, http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/crgis/3802, (Accessed October 2012)

[24] US Department of Transportation, *US 202 Section ES1 Improvement Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Section 4(f) Evaluation* (Draft), approved December 17, 2003.

Spackman property on the Meetinghouse Road Corridor where heavy combat occurred. The main focus was an earthen mound that was thought to have possibly been a mass grave. No burials were identified at this site. However the study concluded that within the Battlefield, it is likely that, "the remains of up to several hundred battle causalities remain unaccounted for and still lie in unmarked and unknown graves at various locations.[25]"

- *Archeological Survey and Excavation Monitoring: Sandy Hollow Heritage Park* - This document presented the results of an archeological survey and excavation monitoring for the 18.7 acre Sandy Hollow Park Site, known to have been the site of heavy combat action during the Battle. This study determined that the property, "retains the potential to provide significant information," and "contains information that can be used to reconstruct troop positions and movements." It recommended that the site be posted to forbid metal detecting and relic hunting. It also noted that further studies were warranted.[26]

So much of Sandy Hollow Park remains as open fields with enough potential for archaeological artifacts that metal detecting is prohibited.

- *Brandywine Battlefield National Landmark Cultural Resources Study* - As part of this study a visual assessment of the land in the Landmark was conducted to identify areas of potentially significant archeological resources; to assess which of these resources may have been disturbed; and to establish preservation priorities.[27] The mapping developed for this study is presented on *Map 3.8*.

  - **Issues/Analysis:** The preliminary-level archeological studies conducted to date suggest that there are large areas which are likely to contain materials that related the Battle. The fact that the Battle covered such a large area means that there is the potential for numerous studies. However, such studies would be expensive. Thus, there is need to determine on a Battlefield-wide basis which areas are a priority for further study.

A Preliminary Inventory of Potential Archeological Sites

Statewide records maintained by the PHMC indicate that there are 286 documented archeological sites which have been investigated within the 15 battlefield municipalities, some of which may be located outside the Battlefield or relate to time periods before or after the

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[25] Brandywine Battlefield Task Force, (prepared by Mark D. Shaffer, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) *Geophysical and Archeological Investigations of the Spackman Property*, June 2006.

[26] Birmingham Township (prepared by A. D. Marble and Company), *Archeological Survey and Excavation Monitoring: Sandy Hollow Heritage Park*, September 2002.

[27] Delaware County Planning Department, *Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Cultural Resources Management Study* (Media, PA: August 1989), 43.

Revolutionary War.[28] The majority of these sites were evaluated by "Informant Interview/Amateur Survey."Almost all of the 286 sites were deemed by the PHMC to have "Insufficient Data Available to Make a Decision" or were "Considered Not Eligible" by the State Historic Preservation Officer. Those sites that were "Considered Eligible by Submitter" or "Considered Eligible by the SHPO" were:

- **Cox Property**, which is a "historic domestic" site in East Marlborough Twp.
- **Embreeville Mills**, which is a "historic and prehistoric" site in Newlin Twp.
- **Dutt#11**, which is a "open habitation, prehistoric" site in Thornbury Twp., Chester Co.
- **Dutt#a**, which is a "open habitation, prehistoric" site in Thornbury Twp., Chester Co.
- **Creek Road Site**, which is a "historic and prehistoric" site in Chadds Ford Twp.

The only sites noted as "Listed or Determined Eligible" by the Keeper of the National Register were Brinton 1704 House and the Gilphin House, both in Chadds Ford Township.

To better understand the archeological potential of the lands within the Battlefield, *Map 3.9* was created using a two step mapping process. First, current land use mapping was overlain on top of mapping that shows the Battle Engagement Zones and the 200-yard Marching Corridor. Then all developed lands were removed from the Engagement Zones or Marching Corridors. The goal was to determine lands used for battle or troop movements which have not yet been disturbed by development. The findings of this mapping exercise are:

- Much of the area around Kennett Square Borough has been so thorough developed that there is little potential for archeological finds. This area was used as a campsite by the British forces the night before the Battle.

- Most of the Marching Corridors have the potential for archeological remains, including the British Wagon Train area. Many of the parcels along these roadways are one to 10-acre residential properties and obtaining permission to conduct studies could be complicated.

Kennett Square Borough and its surrounding areas have been so disturbed by development that the potential for recovering Battle artifacts is low.

- There are three large Engagement Zone areas within the Battlefield that still have the potential for further archeological studies, and could include unmarked grave sites. These areas, as shown on *Map 3.9* are the Meetinghouse Road Corridor, the Chadds Ford Area, and Greene's Rearguard Defense Area including Dilworthtown.

[28] Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Cultural Resources GIS Web Page, http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/crgis/3802, (Accessed October 2012)

- Within the marching corridors there are three locations where the British troops may have rested, albeit briefly. These include the Trimbles Ford area and the Jefferis Tavern Area where troops may have had to wait in a cue to ford the creek. The third location is the Strode's Mill Area where Cornwallis's troops reorganized after their day-long march.

Future Research Opportunities

During the course of preparing this plan, a number of issues arose as to the location of some of the Battlefield events. According to some local historians, British troops marched down roadways or abandoned roadways that were different from those marching routes as presented in the *2010 ABPP Survey*. There are also many rumored burial sites or ruins whose locations have never been accurately mapped. Resolving such issues would likely require preliminary archeological studies or similar evaluations that evaluate how land forms, such as river alignments, have changed since the time of the Battle.

There are a number of unused or abandoned roads in the vicinity of Trimbles Ford that could have been routes used for British troops marching in the area.

For example, historic maps and modern maps show different alignments for the waterways in the vicinity of Trimbles Ford. These differences suggest that the currently accepted location for Trimbles Ford may be mistaken. As *Map 3.10* shows, the topography of the area due south of Camp Linden Road shows evidence that the Brandywine Creek once followed a more winding alignment.

Mapping from 1883 also shows that the Creek was quite winding in the past. It seems possible that the waterway was more winding during the 1770s. This would make it unlikely that Cornwallis's troops would have forded at the currently accepted site. Instead it might have been more logical for them to have turned west and forded the Creek to its western shore, and only then marched north along a former road bed which intersected with Camp Linden Road.

Given that the fording of the Creek would have likely required that troops and wagons slow down, it seems possible that this area might yield archeological resources. Furthermore, the weather during the Battle was cloudy and overcast, suggesting that conditions may have been rainy with water high, which would also slow the troops. Fortunately, this area is still largely undeveloped and so is well suited for further archeological investigations.

There are also disputes as to the locations of building sites and ruins. For example, *Map 3.11* deals with the area in which the ruins of Welsh's Tavern (also known as the Anvil Tavern) are mostly likely to occur. This tavern was the site of the first gunfire on September 11[th,] and there are stone wall ruins on this site. As this map shows, this site was located in the small crossroads village of Anvil, which has since been largely demolished and covered by a highway

interchange. Furthermore, the land on which the tavern likely stood appears to have been originally located in East Marlborough Township but later became part of Kennett Township. The changes in land use and boundary designation make this a complex site to evaluate.

ANALYSIS OF DEFINING FEATURES AND COMPLEXES

Determining "Defining Features" of the Battlefield

The Brandywine Battlefield is a modern living community which has undergone development of some sort throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. It still retains numerous historic resources and landscapes which are significant, but **do not relate** to the Battle of Brandywine.

In order to thoroughly understand and interpret the Battlefield, it is necessary to determine which resources and landscape features **do relate** to the Battle. These "defining features" can include roads, hills and streams. They are a key aspect of the ABPP's *Battlefield Mapping Methodology* which states that defining features aid in establishing:

A number of defining features within the Battlefield are the sites of former fords, such as Jones Ford which is now a bridge over Brandywine Creek.

> "…legitimate, historically defensible boundaries around a battlefield landscape. They are natural terrain features, manmade features, and place names found in battle descriptions or on historic maps that can be used to locate significant actions and events associated with a battle. A defining feature may be a place such as a town or farm, a structure such as a mill, house or church, a road, wood lot, earthwork, or farm field; it may be a natural terrain feature, such as a stream, ridge, hill, ford, or ravine… Features that no longer exist… are not mapped as defining features."[29]

The Defining Features for the Battlefield are presented on *Map 3.12* and listed in *Figure 3.9*. They are organized into Military, Hospital, and Ford Related Features, and Roadways and Waterways. This listing does not represent a prioritization by importance or preservation value. It does however, show that Defining Features are mostly concentrated in municipalities in which the core combat actions occurred.

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[29] American Battlefield Protection Program, *Battlefield Mapping Methodology,* (Washington DC: National Park Service, 2011), 1.

Figure 3.9: Defining Features in the Brandywine Battlefield

Defining Features (Structures or Historic Landscapes)	Birmingham	E. Bradford	E. Marlborough*	Kennett Twp.	Kennett Square	Newlin*	Pennsbury*	Pocopson	Thornbury, CC	W. Bradford	Westtown	Chadds Ford	Concord	Thornbury, DC
Total	18	11	5	5	5	1	11	9	3	9	3	11	6	5
Military Features (Staging Areas, Headquarters, Skirmish Areas and Battle Areas in Chronological Order)														
1: Kennett Square Staging, Sites 03.01, 03.02, & 03.04					3X									
2: Welch's/Anvil Tavern Skirmish, Site 62.04				X										
3: Kennett Meetinghouse Skirmish, Site 62.02 (See A)				X										
4: **Chadds Ford Village Staging Site 64.22**							X					X		
5: Baggage Train Staging, Hillendale Rd. Area							X							
6: Martin's Tavern Militia Staging, Site 50.01										X				
7: Trimbles Ford Skirmish, Site 50.10 (See H)								X		2X				
8: Strodes Mill/Sconnelltown Staging, Site 51.15		X										X		
9: Osbourne Hill Staging, Site 65.03	X													
10: **Birmingham Hill Battle, Site 65.38, 67.01, 67.02**	X										2X			
11: **Davis/Darlington Farm Battle, Site 66.01**								X						
12: **Sandy Hollow Battle, Site 65.35**	X													
13: **Brintons Ford Battle, Site 65.18 & 64.20 (See M)**	X						X							
14: **Chadds Ford Village Staging & Battle, Sites 64.22 & 04.06** (See N).							X					X		
15: Chadds Ford Village American Staging, Site 04.07												X		
16: Howe's Headquarters at Gilpin House, Site 04.04												X		
17: 1704 House/Dilworthtown Staging, Site 04.14 & 65.37	X											X		
18: **Rearguard Defense Battle, Site 44.07**														X
Hospital Features (Meetinghouses and Private Residences)														
A: Kennett Meetinghouse, Site 62.02 (See 3).				X										
B: Birmingham Meetinghouse Hospital, Site 65.34	X													
C: Webb Road Field Hospital, Site 04.05												X		
D: Samuel Painter Field Hospital, Site 04.10												X		
E: Yellow House Field Hospital, Site 44.05														X
F: Concord Meetinghouse Field Hospital, Site 13.01													X	
G: Nicholas Newlin House Field Hospital, Site 13.09													X	
Ford Related Features (Guard Areas, Staging Areas, Skirmish Areas and Battle Combat Areas)														
H: Trimbles Ford Staging & Skirmish, Sites 63.19, 50.09 & 50.10								X		2X				
I: Buffingtons Ford Guard, Site 51.26		X												
J: Jefferis Ford Staging, Site 51.10		X												
K: Wistars Ford Guard, Site 65.04	X													
L: Jones Ford Staging, 65.02	X													
M: **Brintons Ford Staging & Battle, Site 65.18 & 64.20**	X						X							
N: **Chadds Ford Staging & Battle, Sites 64.22 & 04.06**							X					X		

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2013. Notes: **Core battle sites are in bold**. New Garden Township has no defining features associated with the Battlefield. *In 1777, portions of East Marlborough, Newlin and Pennsbury Townships formed what is now Pocopson Township.

Figure 3.9: Defining Features in the Brandywine Battlefield (Continued)

Defining Features (Structures or Historic Landscapes)	Birmingham	E. Bradford	E. Marlborough*	Kennett Twp.	Kennett Square	Newlin*	Pennsbury*	Pocopson	Thornbury., CC	W. Bradford	Westtown	Chadds Ford	Concord	Thornbury, DC
Roadways Features (Roads Used by Troops for Travel or Combat Maneuvers)														
Allerton Rd.		X												
Birmingham Rd.	X	X							X					
Braggs Hill Rd. to Trimbles Ford								X						
Brintons Bridge Rd.	X						X							
Camp Linden Rd.										X				
Creek Rd. South	X	X												
Dilworthtown Rd., (Former Great Rd.)	X								X			X		X
Doe Run Rd., (Former Marlborough Rd.)			X											
Lucky Hill Rd.		X												
Harvey Run Rd.												X		
Hickory Hill Rd.							X							
Hillendale Rd., Formerly Starvegut Rd.				X			X							
Kennett Pk.				X			X							
Marlboro Rd.		X												
Marlborough Springs Rd.		X						X						
Northbrook Rd.										X				
Oakland Rd.												X	X	
Red Lion Rd.								X						
South New St.											X			
Road in Birmingham Twp. (Former roadway)														
Road in East Bradford Twp. (Former roadway)		X								X				
Street Rd.	X													
Sunny Ridge Lane						X								
Thornton Rd., (Formerly Concord Rd.)													X	X
US Rt. 1, (Former Great Nottingham Rd.)			X	X	X		X					X	X	
Unionville Rd.			X		X									
Unionville-Wawaset Rd.								X						
Wawaset Rd. North										X				
Wylie Road (Former)	X													
Waterway Features (Waterways of Strategic Military Importance)														
Brandywine Creek, Main Stem	X	X					X	X				X		
Brandywine Creek, East Branch		X												
Brandywine Creek, West Branch		X				X		X		X				
Broad Run Creek										X				
Chester Creek, West Branch	X												X	X
Radley Run	X													
Renwick Run	X													
Ring Run							X							

Evaluating Complexes

Many of the Battlefield's historic resources are clustered together as noted on *Map 3.13*. Some of these clusters are part of existing Historic Districts are shown previously on *Map 3.6*. Other clusters have not been designated or studied to determine if they have the potential to one day become part of a Historic District. Through preliminary studies and field views, some of these clusters have been identified by Chester County as a "Complex," which is a cluster of resources that related to the Battle. These preliminary studies were based upon the County's guidelines for identifying resources of local significance. Complexes that appear to be well suited to be studied for listing as a future Historic District are listed in *Figure 3.10*. Some of these complexes may be too small to be a district, which would be determined through further study.

Figure 3.10: Complexes

Name	Municipalities with a historic complex	Contributing historic resources within each historic complex
Total: 19	6	54
The Abraham and Mary Marshall Complex	Pocopson Twp.	63.01 & 63.06
The Biddlebrook Farm Complex	Chadds Ford Twp.	40.02 & 04.03
The Brandywine Glen Complex	Chadds Ford Twp.	04.05 & 04.11
The Brinton Family Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.10, 64.22, 64.23 & 64.26
The Concord Mills Complex	Concord Twp	13.05 & 13.02
The Darlington Family Complex	Birmingham Twp.	65.39 & 65.40
The Darlington/Hillhurst Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.07
The Isaac Sellers Complex	Pocopson Twp	63.11 & 63.16
The John Davis House/ Abraham Darlington Farm Complex	Thornbury Twp. CC	66.00
The John Hope Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.12, 64.17 & 64.17
The Joseph Way/ Mary Lewis Farm Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.09, 64.19, 64.20 & 64.21
The Mendenhall Family Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.02, 64.04, 64.06, 64.11, 64.13 & 64.16
The Mordecai Cloud Williamson Complex	Pocopson Twp.	63.07, 63.14 & 63.20
The Painter Complex	Birmingham Twp.	65.07, 65.31, 65.32 & 65.36
The Parkersville Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.10, 64.03, 64.14 & 64.29
The Roundelay Complex	Birmingham Twp.	65.21, 65.22 & 65.24
The Sager's Mill Complex	Birmingham Twp.	65.23, 65.04 & 65.20
The South Brook Farm Complex	E. Marlborough Twp.	61.10, 61.03, 61.07 & 61.08
The Stephen Webb House and Tennant House Complex	Pennsbury Twp.	64.07 & 64.27

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2013.

RESOURCE INVENTORY AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

According to PA 247, the Municipalities Planning Code, it is the municipality, not the state or county, which has the ultimate legal authority in land use issues. Thus it is of key importance for this plan to provide information to assist municipal officials in preserving Battlefield.

Municipal Heritage Resource Inventory

Figure 3.11 presents a summary of all the resources inventoried above. *Figure 3.12* provides a more detailed listing and *Appendix B* gives a description for each resource. These listings are not exhaustive and there may be other resources within the Battlefield not inventoried by them. However, these listings provide a sense of scale that can be useful to municipal planners. For example, *Figure 3.11* indicates that the bulk of the resources are located within the Townships of Birmingham, East Bradford, Pennsbury and Pocopson. Thus it would be prudent for these municipalities to conduct future planning that accounts for these resources.

Municipalities with few resources may not need to emphasize planning that focuses on the Battlefield. However, the number of resources within a municipality does not indicate that the few resources which are present are unimportant. For example Chadds Ford Township, with few resources, contains some core combat areas and the site of Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense. This unprotected farmland is as integral to the Battlefield as the more well-known and protected lands along the Meetinghouse corridor where the bulk of the core combat occurred.

Figure 3.11: Municipal Resources Inventory Summary

Defining Features (Structures or Historic Landscapes)	Total Battlefield	Birmingham	E. Bradford	E. Marlborough	Kennett Twp.	Kennett Square	New Garden	Newlin	Pennsbury	Pocopson	Thornbury , CC	W. Bradford	Westtown	Chadds Ford	Concord	Thornbury , DC
Total Buildings*	**186**	**39**	**28**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**32**	**20**	**2**	**13**	**0**	**19**	**10**	**7**
Buildings outside Districts & Complexes	**65**	**14**	**9**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**5**
Historic Districts*	**30**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**2**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Buildings within Historic Districts	81	13	19	1	1	2	0	1	17	3	0	12	0	7	3	2
Complexes	**19**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Buildings within Historic Complexes	56	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	24	9	1	0	0	4	2	0
Defining Features*	**100**	**18**	**11**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**12**	**7**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**6**	**5**
Archeological Potential (Strong, Medium or Poor)	N/A	S	S	M	M	M	M	M	S	S	M	S	P	S	M	S

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2013. *Resources that relate to the Battle of Brandywine.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality

Birmingham Township, Chester County

Historic Buildings
65.02: (65-3-13), 1215 Creek Rd.
65.05: (65-3-7.1), 1075 Creek Rd.
65.08: (65-3-14), 1140 W. Street Rd.
65.12: (65-4-96), 630 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
65.14: (65-3-21), 1195 W. Street Rd.
65.15: (65-3H-51), 1128 Dorset Rd.
65.16: (65-4-304), 531 Knolls Rd.
65.18: (65-5-1), 1330 Creek Rd.
65.19: (65-5-2), 1400 Creek Rd.
65.26: (65-3-16), 1180 Meetinghouse Rd.
65.27: (65-3H-52), 1130 Dorset Rd.
65.28: (65-4-37.5A), 1055 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
65.29: (65-4-100), 1110 W. Street Rd.
65.30: (65-4-62), 1370 Birmingham Rd.

The Birmingham Historic District
Birmingham Corridor Area
65.03: (65-2-2), 901 Birmingham Rd.
65.06: (65-4-2), 1121 Birmingham Rd.
65.17: (65-4-4.3), 1175 Birmingham Rd.
65.25: (65-4-10.2), 1225 Birmingham Rd.
65.41: (65-2-2.1), 1045 Birmingham Rd.

The Birmingham Friends Meeting/Lafayette
    Cemetery Area
65.01: (65-4-6.2), 1025 Meetinghouse Rd.
65.11: (65-4-9.1), 1001 Meetinghouse Rd.
65.34: (65-4-12-E), 1245 Birmingham Rd.*
65.33: (65-4-11-E), 1237 Birmingham Rd.*

The Dilworthtown Area
65.09: (65-4-63), 311 Brintons Bridge Rd.
65.10: (65-4-64), 301 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
65.13: (65-4-65), 275 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
65.37: (65-4-66), 1391 Old Wilmington Pk.*

The Darlington Family Complex
65.39: (65-4-36), 1120 Wylie Rd.
65.40: (65-4-38.3), 1000 Wylie Rd.

The Painter Complex
65.07: (65-3D-70), 1083 Country Club Rd.
65.31: (65-3D-74), 1090 Country Club Rd.
65.32: (65-3D-86), 1111 Country Club Rd.
65.36: (65-3D-75), 1100 Country Club Rd.

The Roundelay Complex
65.21: (65-5-5.3), 1501 Creek Rd.
65.22: (65-5-5.7), 1479 Creek Rd.
65.24: (65-5-5.6), 1509 Creek Rd.

The Sager's Mill Complex
65.04: (65-3-5.2), 705 Creek Rd.
65.20: (65-3-5.1A), 711 Creek Rd.
65.23: (65-5-5.3), -1315 Lenape Rd.

Battle Related Defining Features
- 65.02: Jones Ford Staging Feature. See Historic Buildings.
- 65.03: Osborne Hill Staging Feature. See Historic Buildings.
- 65.04: Wistars Ford Staging Feature. See Sager's Mill Complex .
- 65.18: Brintons Ford Staging & Battle Feature. See Brinton's Mill Historic Complex.
- 65.34: Birmingham Meetinghouse Hospital Feature. See Birmingham Historic District.
- 65.35: Sandy Hollow Battle Feature.
- 65.37: 1704 House/Dilworthtown Staging Feature. See Birmingham Historic District.
- 65.38: Birmingham Hill Battle Feature (65-4-25.1 and 65-4-6.3, 65-4-22)
- Roadways: Birmingham Rd, Brintons Bridge Rd., Creek Rd. South , Dilworthtown Rd. (Former Great Rd., Street Rd., and Wylie Rd. (Former Roadway).
- Waterways: Brandywine Creek Main Stem, Chester Creek West Branch, Radley Run, and Renwick Run.

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality (Continued)

East Bradford Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings	**The Worth Jeffries Historic District**
51.11: (51-7-82.1), 950 Sconnelltown Rd.	51.04: 51-5-69-E, 450 N. Creek Rd.
51.14: (51-7-113.1), 415 Birmingham Rd.	51.05: (51-7-7), 145 Lucky Hill Rd.
51.20: (51-7-28), 277 South Creek Rd.	51.06: (51-6-2.3), 320 Lucky Hill Rd.
51.21: (51-7-27.11), 485 S. Creek Rd.	51.07: (51-7-5, 175), Lucky Hill Rd.
51.24: (51-4-27.1A), 898 Frank Rd.	51.08: (51-6-16, 240), Lucky Hill Rd.
51.25: (51-5-83), 975 Hillsdale Rd.	51.09: (51-6-15.2), 270 Lucky Hill Rd.
51.26: (51-7-16.1, 51-7-16, 15) 35 S. Bridge Rd.	51.10: (51-7-21.2), 1104 Allerton Rd.*
51.27: (51-7-81), 901 Paxon Rd.	51.13: (51-6-3.4), 137 N. Wawaset Rd.
51.28: (51-7-34), 414 Birmingham Rd.	
	Battle Related Defining Features
The Taylor Cope Historic District	• 51.10: Jefferis Ford Staging Feature. See Worth Jefferis Historic District .
51.01: (51-5-75), 890 W, Strasburg Rd.	• 51.15: Strodes Mill/Sconnelltown Staging Feature. See Strodes Mill Historic District Section.
51.02: (51-5-74), 922 W. Strasburg Rd.	• 51.26: Buffington's Ford Guard Feature. See Historic Buildings.
51.03: (51-5-73), 940 W. Strasburg Rd.	• Roadways: Allerton Rd., Birmingham Rd., Creek Rd., Lucky Hill Rd., and Road in West Bradford Twp. (former roadway).
51.23: (51-5-72.1, 51-5-68.1), 525 N. Creek Rd.	• Waterways: Brandywine Creek Main Stem, Brandywine Creek East Branch, and Brandywine Creek West Branch.
The Strodes Mill Historic District	
51.12: (51-7-115) 945 Tigue Rd.	
51.15: (51-7-132), 1000 Lenape Rd.*	
51.16: (51-7-36.1), 1027 Lenape Rd.	
51.17: (51-7-137.1), 645 Birmingham Rd.	
51.18: (51-7-133.1), 1018 Lenape Rd.	
51.19: (51-7Q-351), 1046 Lenape Rd.	
51.22: (51-7-135), 972 Tigue Rd.	

East Marlborough Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings	**The South Brook Farm Complex (Continued)**
61.02: (61-5-91), 115 Corman Dr.	61.03: (61-5-60), 621 Wollaston Rd.
61.04: (61-5-64), 166 W. Street Rd.	61.07: (61-5-61), 606 Wollaston Rd.
61.05: (61-6-48.1), 232 E. Street Rd.	61.08: (61-4-17), 382 West Street Rd.
The Longwood Gardens Historic District	**Battle Related Defining Features**
61.06: (61-6-57), 335 Longwood Rd.*	• Roadways: Doe Run Rd. (Former Marlborough Rd.), Marlboro Rd., Marlboro Springs Rd. , US Rt. 1 (Former Great Nottingham Rd.) and Unionville Rd.
The South Brook Farm Historic Complex	
61.01: (61-4-12.1), 382 West Street Rd.	

Kennett Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings	**Battle Related Defining Features**
62.01: (62-3-110) 912 S. Union St.	• 62.02: Old Kennett Meetinghouse Skirmish Feature. See Historic Buildings.
62.02: (62-2-13-E), 489 Meetinghouse Ln.*	• 62.04: Welch's/Anvil Tavern Skirmish Feature. See Longwood Gardens Historic District .
62.03: (62-4-15.2), 647 Miller's Hill Rd.	• Roadways: Hillendale Rd. (Former Starvegut Rd.), Kennett Pk., US Rt. 1, and (Former Great Nottingham Rd.).
The Longwood Gardens Historic District	
62.04: (62-1-36.1), 300 Greenwood Rd.*	

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality (Continued)

Kennett Square Borough, Chester County	
The Kennett Square Historic District 03.02: (3-2-204), 108 N. Union St. 03.03: (3-2-271), 100 E. State St. **Battle Related Defining Features** • 03.01: Hessian Camp Staging Feature. 03.01: (3-2-19.9), 416 Hessian Drive and numerous nearby parcels located off W. Sickle St.	**Battle Related Defining Features (Continued)** • 03.02: Unicorn Tavern Staging Feature. See Kennett Square Historic District. • 03.04: British Camp Staging Feature. 03.04: (3-5-94), 600 S. Broad St. • <u>Roadways</u>: Unionville Rd and US Rt. 1 (Former Great Nottingham Rd.)

Newlin Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings 49.01: (49-5-267), 1066 Unionville Wawaset Rd. * 49.02: (49-2-85), 299 Brandywine Dr.	**The Marlborough Village Historic District** 49.03: (49-5-53), 940 Marlboro Spring Rd. **Battle Related Defining Features** • <u>Waterways</u>: Brandywine Creek West Branch.

Pennsbury Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings 64.08: (64-3-38), 1011 Baltimore Pk. 64.18: (64-3-22), 1779 Pocopson Rd. 64.24: (64-3-110.1), 414 Old Baltimore Pk. 64.25: (64-3-74), 1401 Brinton's Bridge Rd.* 64.30: (64-1-14.14), 16 McMullin Farm Ln. 64.31: (64-1-28), 2400 Brinton Bridge Rd. 64.32: (64-6-1.4, 160 Stabler Rd. **The Longwood Gardens Historic District** 64.28: (64-2-6), 101 Lenape Rd.* **The Brinton Family Complex** 64.10: (64-3-62.1), 1310 Brinton's Bridge Rd. 64.22: (64-3-96.2-E), 620 Baltimore Pk.* 64.23: (64-3-100), 450 Old Balt. Pk. 64.26: (64-3-69), 1301 Brinton's Bridge Rd.* **The Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Complex** 64.05: (64-1-22), 2630 Brinton's Bridge Rd. **The John Hope Complex** 64.12: (64-3-82.1, 101), Hickory Hill Rd. 64.15: (64-3-36), 883 Baltimore Pk.* 64.17: (64-3-85.2), 100 Hickory Hill Rd. **The Joseph Way/Mary Lewis Farm Complex** 64.09: (64-1-29.1), 2299 Brinton's Bridge Rd. 64.19: (64-3-44.1), 2153 Brinton's Bridge Rd. 64.20: (64-3-64.3), 2001 Brinton's Bridge Rd.* 64.21: (64-3-64.4), 2005 Brinton's Bridge Rd.*	**The Mendenhall Family Complex** 64.02: (64-3-115), 508 Hillendale Rd. 64.04: (64-3-119), 951 Fairville Rd. 64.06: (64-3-88), 701 Hillendale Rd. 64.11: (64-3-113), 1383 Hickory Hill Rd. 64.13: (64-32-114), 1250 Hillendale Rd. 64.16: (64-3-87), 1349 Hillendale Rd. **The Parkersville Complex** 64.01: (64-1-6), 2073 N. Parkersville Rd. 64.03: (64-3-8), 1265 Parkersville Rd. 64.14: (64-3-12.1), 1325 Parkersville Rd. 64.29: (64-1-13.1), 1710 E. Street Rd., **The Stephen Webb House and Tennant House Complex** 64.07: (64-2-2.4), 1691 E. Street Rd. 64.27: (64-2-1.1A), 2090 Lenape Rd. **Battle Related Defining Features** • Baggage Train Staging Feature, Hillendale Rd. Area. • 64.20: Brintons Ford Staging & Battle Feature. See Joseph Way/Mary Lewis Farm Historic Complex. • 64.22: Chadds Ford British Staging Feature. See Brinton Family Complex. • <u>Roadways</u>: Brintons Bridge Rd., Hickory Hill Rd., Hillendale Rd. (Former Starvegut Rd.), Kennett Pk., Sunny Ridge Ln., and US Rt. 1 (Former Great Nottingham Rd.) • <u>Waterways</u>: Brandywine Creek Main and Ring Run.

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality (Continued)

Pocopson Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings 63.02 (63-3-112), 1780 Lenape Rd. 63.03: (63-3-30.2), 350 South Wawaset Rd. 63.05: (63-3-21.1), 498 Corinne Rd. 63.08: (63-1-9), 1511 Unionville-Wawaset Rd. 63.09: (63-1-19), 65 N. Wawaset Rd. 63.10: (63-3-5), 1857 Unionville-Wawaset Rd. 63.12: (63-4-334), 580 W. Creek Rd. 63.15: (63-4-133), 2003 West Street Rd. **The Northbrook Historic District** 63.13: (63-1-5, 205), Northbrook Rd. 63.18: (63-1-41), 180 Bragg Hill Rd. **The Trimblesville Historic District** 63.19: (63-1-10), 45 Bragg Hill Rd.* **The Abraham and Mary Marshall Complex** 63.01: (63-01-57), 155 Hickory Hill Rd. 63.06: (63-01-53), 100 Hickory Hill Rd.	**The Darlington Farm/Hillhurst Complex** 63.04: (63-4-167.3B), 1239 Pocopson Rd. 63.17: (63-4-167.3A), 1241 Pocopson Rd. **The Isaac Sellers Potential Complex** 63.11: (63-3-26.1), 350 Locust Grove Rd. 63.16: (63-3-25), 430 Locust Grove Rd. **The Mordecai Cloud Williamson Complex** 63.07: (63-3-106), 680 Haines Mill Rd. 63.14: (63-3-82), 650 Larkin Baily Rd. 63.20: (63-3-79), 651 Haines Mill Rd. **Battle Related Defining Features** • 63.19: (63-1-10, 63-1-12, and 63-1-12.1) Trimbles Ford Staging and Skirmish Feature. See Trimblesville Historic District. • <u>Roadways</u>: Bragg Hill Rd, Marlboro Springs Rd., and Red Lion Rd., and Unionville/Wawaset Rd. • <u>Waterways</u>: Brandywine Creek Main Stem and Brandywine Creek West Branch.
Thornbury Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings 66.02: (66-4-20.2), 1375 South Concord Rd. **The J. Davis House/A. Darlington Farm Complex** 66.01: (66-3-1), 1252 Thornbury Rd., and (66-3-2) 1255/ 1256 Thornbury Rd.*	**Battle Related Defining Features** • 66.01: Davis/Darlington Farm Battle Feature. See John Davis House/Abraham Darlington Farm Complex. • <u>Roadways</u>: Birmingham Rd. and Dilworthtown Rd. (former Great Rd.)
West Bradford Township, Chester County	
Historic Buildings 50.13: (50-8-22.1), 685 Broad Run Rd. **The Marshallton Historic District** 50.01: (50-6P-40-E), 550 Northbrook Rd.* 50.03: (50-6-101.1), 479 Cann Rd. 50.04: (50-6-93.1A), 1199 W. Strasburg Rd. 50.05: (50-9-8-E), 521 Northbrook Rd.* 50.06: (50-6-66.1), 1407 W. Strasburg Rd. 50.08: (50-6P-71), 1258 W. Strasburg Rd. 50.11: (50-6P-1), 1371 W. Strasburg Rd. 50.12: (50-6P-59), 1340 W. Strasburg Rd.* **The Northbrook Historic District** 50.02: (50-9-34), 206 Northbrook Rd.	**The Trimblesville Historic District** 50.07: (50-9-25), 311 Broad Run Rd. 50.09: (50-9-37), 311 Northbrook Rd.* 50.10: (50-9-31.1), 1573 Camp Linden Rd.* **Battle Related Defining Features** • 50.01: Martin's Tavern Militia Staging Feature. See Marshallton Historic District. • 50.09: Trimbles Ford Staging & Skirmish Feature. See Trimbles Ford Historic District. • 50.10: Trimbles Ford Skirmish Feature. See Trimbles Ford Historic District. • <u>Roadways</u>: Camp Linden Rd., Road in West Bradford (Former Unnamed Rd.), Northbrook Rd, and Wawaset Rd. North • <u>Waterways</u>: West Branch Brandywine Creek and Broad Run Creek.

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality (Continued)

Westtown Township, Chester County	
Battle Related Defining Features	**Battle Related Defining Features (Continued)**
• 67.01: Osborne Hill Staging Feature. (67-4-1), 901 Birmingham Rd.	• 67.02: Osborne Hill Staging Feature. (67-4-4), 1100 S. New Street • Roadways: South New St.

Chadds Ford Township, Delaware County	
Historic Buildings	**The Dilworthtown Historic District**
04.01: (04-02-008:001), 6 Oakland Rd.	04.17: Parcels (04-00-00-120-00, 04-00-00-119-00), 300 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
04.04: (04-09-039:000), 198 Harvey Rd.*	04.18: (04-00-00-126-00), 360 Brinton's Bridge Rd.
04.09: (04-21-008:000), 40 Old Orchard Ln.	
04.10: (04-06-002:000), 38 Harvey Rd.*	
04.13: (04-20-033:000), 57 Bullock Rd.	**The Brandywine Battlefield Historic Park**
04.14: (04-02-014:000), 21 Oakland Rd.*	04.07: (04-14-006:000), 1491 Baltimore Pk.*
04.15: (04-14-007:000), Baltimore Pk.*	
04.16: (04-10-003:002), 165 Harvey Rd.	**The Biddlebrook Farm Complex**
	04.02: (04-04-028:000), 478 Webb Rd.
Chadds Ford Historic District	04.03: (04-05-030:00), 482 Webb Rd.
04.06: (04-13-004:000), 1719 Creek Rd.*	
04.08: (04-13-026:000), 1598 Baltimore Pk.	**The Brandywine Glen Complex**
04.12: (04-13-023:000), 1597 Baltimore Pk.*	04.05: (04-14-002:000), 672 Webb Rd.*
04.19: (04-13-042:000), 1 Hoffman's Mill Rd.	04.11: (04-08-001:000), 601 Webb Rd.

Chadds Ford Township, Delaware County	
Historic Buildings	**The Biddlebrook Farm Complex**
04.01: (04-02-008:001), 6 Oakland Rd.	04.02: (04-04-028:000), 478 Webb Rd.
04.04: (04-09-039:000), 198 Harvey Rd.*	04.03: (04-05-030:00), 482 Webb Rd.
04.09: (04-21-008:000), 40 Old Orchard Ln.	
04.10: (04-06-002:000), 38 Harvey Rd.*	**The Brandywine Glen Complex**
04.13: (04-20-033:000), 57 Bullock Rd.	04.05: (04-14-002:000), 672 Webb Rd.*
04.14: (04-02-014:000), 21 Oakland Rd.*	04.11: (04-08-001:000), 601 Webb Rd.
04.15: (04-14-007:000), Baltimore Pk.*	
04.16: (04-10-003:002), 165 Harvey Rd.	**Battle Related Defining Features**
	• 04.04: General Howe's Headquarters Feature. See Historic Buildings.
Chadds Ford Historic District	• 04.05: Webb Road Field Hospital Feature. See Brandywine Glen Historic Complex.
04.06: (04-13-004:000), 1719 Creek Rd.*	• 04.06: Chads Ford Staging and Battle Feature. See Chadds Ford Historic District.
04.08: (04-13-026:000), 1598 Baltimore Pk.	• 04.07: Chadds Ford American Staging Feature. See Brandywine Battlefield Historic Park.
04.12: (04-13-023:000), 1597 Baltimore Pk.*	• 04.10: Samuel Painter Field Hospital Feature. See Historic Buildings.
04.19: (04-13-042:000), 1 Hoffman's Mill Rd.*	• 04.14: 1704 House/Dilworthtown Stagining Feature. See Historic Buildings.
	• Roadways: Dilworthtown Rd. (Former Great Rd.), Harvey Run Rd., Oakland Rd., and US Rt. 1 (Former Great Nottingham Rd.)
The Dilworthtown Historic District	
04.17: Parcels (04-00-00-120-00, 04-00-00-119-00), 300 Brinton's Bridge Rd.	
04.18: (04-00-00-126-00), 360 Brinton's Bridge Rd.	
The Brandywine Battlefield Historic Park	
04.07: (04-14-006:000), 1491 Baltimore Pk.*	• Waterways: Brandywine Creek Main Stem.

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*.

Figure 3.12: Resources Inventory by Municipality (Continued)

Concord Township, Delaware County	
Historic Buildings 13.03: (13-12-002:000), 160 Thornton Rd. 13.04: (13-05-009:000), 180 Thornton Rd. 13.08: (13-05-058:000), 183 Trimble Rd. 13.06: (13-05-061:000), 166 Trimble Rd. **Concordville Historic District** 13.09: (13-12-061:000), 853 Concord Rd.* 13.01: (13-20-041:000), 821 and 827 Concord Rd.* 13.07: (13-20-037:000), 815 Concord Rd.	**Concord Mills Complex** 13.05: (13-12-009:000), 125 Thornton Rd. 13.02: (13-12-006:000), 126 Thornton Rd. **Battle Related Defining Features** • 13.01: Concord Meetinghouse Field Hospital Site. See Concordville Historic District • 13.09: Newlin House Field Hospital Feature. See Concordville Historic District • <u>Roadways:</u> Oakland Rd., Thornton Rd. (Former Concord Rd.), US Rt. 1/Baltimore Pk. (Former Great Nottingham Rd.) • <u>Waterways:</u> Chester Creek West Branch

Thornbury Township, Delaware County	
Historic Buildings 44.01: (44-19-055:000), 16 Oak Tree Hollow Rd. 44.02: (44-27-046:000), 32 Westtown Rd. 44.03: (44-36-103:000), 430 Glen Mills Rd. 44.06: (44-37-013:000), 389 Brinton Lake Rd. 44.07: (44-41-001:000), 1001 Wilmington Pike* **The Thornton Historic District** 44.04: (44-28-065:000), 373 Glen Mills Rd. 44.05: (44-28-093:000), 378 Glen Mills Rd.*	**Battle Related Defining Features** • 44.05: Yellow House Field Hospital Feature. See Thornton Historic District. • 44.07: Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense Battle Site. See Historic Buildings. • <u>Roadways:</u> Dilworthtown Rd. (Former Great Rd.) and Thornton Rd. (Former Concord Rd.). • <u>Waterways:</u> Chester Creek West Branch.

Note: Parcel numbers in parentheses. * Indicates interpretation potential as described in *Chapter 5*. All future documentation of historic resources in the Battlefield should following the guidelines of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) as detailed in *Recommendation E3-12* in *Appendix E*.

Open Space Protection Inventory

Chapter 2 focused on the protection of parcels of open land within the Battlefield, which was summarized in *Map 2.9*. This map presented all undeveloped parcels of land (in green) that are protected from development. This map also presented all parcels (in pink) that are undeveloped and not protected, but are well suited for protection because they are over ten acres and have other attributes. This mapping was combined with the mapping of historic resources presented in this chapter to generate *Map 3.14*.

Map 3.14 shows all the historic resources that are located on three types of land: protected open spaces (a black dot), unprotected open spaces (a half-black dot), and land that is developed and so is not open space at all (a yellow dot). For example, resource 66.35 is marked with a black dot because it is within Sandy Hollow Township Park which is protected open space. Resource 62.03 in Kennett Township is located in a developed commercial area and so it is marked with a yellow dot. The resources marked with a yellow dot are all in developed areas and thus cannot

realistically be preserved through the protection of open space. Such resources would be best protected at the municipal level through historic preservation ordinances.

On *Map 3.14* there are a number of historic resources located on unprotected parcels of land that are well suited for protection as open space. These parcels are indicated on *Map 3.14* as a dot that is half-black and half yellow. These are the historic resources, usually buildings, whose surrounding lands are best suited for protection through an open space easement. Such protection does not ensure that historic structures or building will be preserved, but it is a first step that will at least hold off development. As *Figure 3.13* shows there are 32 historic resources on parcels that are well suited for protection as open space. Some of these parcels are small or isolated. And so from a strict land preservation perspective, they would not be a high protection priority. However, because these parcels contain historic resources associated with the Battlefield, their open space preservation priority is increased.

The largest of the parcels listed in *Figure 3.13* are well suited for protection both in terms of open space and historic resources. The smaller parcels would not, under normal circumstances, be especially well suited for open space protection. However, the presence of historic resources boosts up their priority. This is especially true for small parcels like 61.04 or 64.29 that are adjacent to existing protected lands. Protecting these small parcels would enlarge an existing open space. Such a scenario often improves the likelihood that their preservation will receive funding from state or county grant programs.

Figure 3.13: Open Space Parcels over 10 Acres with Historic Resources

Historic Resource	Size Rank	Municipality	Historic Resource	Size Rank	Municipality
51 to 150 Acre Parcels			10 to 20 ac. Parcels		
04.11	1	Chadds Ford Twp.	64.19	16	Pennsbury Twp.
49.30	2	Newlin Twp.	64.02	17	Pennsbury Twp.
44.07	3	Thornbury Twp., Delaware Co.	51.05	18	East Bradford Twp.
64.28	4	Pennsbury Twp.	64.06	19	Pennsbury Twp.
65.19	5	Birmingham Twp.	65.26	20	Birmingham Twp.
64.18	6	Pennsbury Twp.	63.12	21	Pocopson Twp.
51.12	7	East Bradford Twp.	63.02	22	Pocopson Twp.
64.13	8	Pennsbury Twp.	63.15	23	Pocopson Twp.
21 to 50 Acre Parcels			63.01	24	Pocopson Twp.
63.10	9	Pocopson Twp.	63.13	25	Pocopson Twp.
04.10	10	Chadds Ford Twp.	50.15	26	West Bradford Twp.
65.03	11	Birmingham Twp.	64.29	27	Pennsbury Twp.
65.39	12	Birmingham Twp.	61.04	28	East Marlborough Twp.
65.17	13	Birmingham Twp.	51.11	29	East Bradford Twp.
63.08	14	Pocopson Twp.	63.20	30	Pocopson Twp.
64.07	15	Pennsbury Twp.	65.30	31	Pocopson Twp.
			65.25	32	Birmingham Twp.

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2013.

BATTLE CONFLICT AREAS

The Battle of Brandywine look place from sun up to sundown on September 11, 1777. It involved the nearly constant movement of troops, some of which were well-executed maneuvers and others of which were unplanned attacks or retreats. The Battle was complex and at times confused. Thus, it cannot be described using simple geographic boundaries, such as at the Battle of Trenton where American forces crossed into British occupied territory and attacked Hessian Barracks. Indeed, historic resources within the Battlefield cannot neatly be designated as being "within American territory" or "associated with a British fortification." Therefore, it is useful to present the Battle of Brandywine as a series of conflicts, both military and non-military. There were also some conflicts between loyalist and pro-independence civilians.

While the British and the Americans were in military conflict with each other, they were also in conflict with the predominant Quakers who, as pacifists, were in conflict with both armies. For all practical purposes, there was a triangulation of conflict, in which two sides fought with arms while the third could be viewed as fighting through the use of passive resistance. For example, during the Battle, the Quakers at the Kennett Meetinghouse stayed within their house of worship and held services. This action had strategic significance because by refusing to flee, the Quakers were giving notice to both the British and American that any attempts to used their building as a temporary fort might result in substantial civilian causalities. Thus, the troops had to find other cover and concealment. In many respects, the entire Battlefield can be viewed as a Battle conflict area between Quakers and the troops from both armies. *Map 3.15* shows the six identified Battle Conflict Areas within the Battlefield which are:

Battle Conflict Area 1: Kennett Square Staging Area - On September 10th, 25,000 British soldiers and female camp followers settled into the Kennett Square area. As part of this action, there were military conflicts with civilians whose properties were converted into officers' headquarters, and privately-owned open fields became military encampments.

The roadways and developed properties leading into central Kennett Square Borough were the locations of British camps the night before the Battle.

Battle Conflict Area 2: Cornwallis's March Area - From early morning until later afternoon on September 11th, Maj. Gen. Cornwallis marched his troops from Kennett Square north to Trimbles Ford and the east to Osborne Hill. As part of this action, there were a few skirmishes with the Americans and a great number of conflicts with civilians whose lands were crossed and damaged, and whose supplies and livestock were seized.

Battle Conflict Area 3: Knyphausen's March Area - During the morning of September 11th, Lt. Gen. Knyphausen marched his troops from Kennett Square east to Chadds Ford and then into Chadds Ford Village. As part this action, there were a number of skirmishes with the Americans and a great number of conflicts with civilians whose lands were crossed and damaged, and whose supplies and livestock were seized.

Strode's Mills is a historic structure that is part of the modern landscapes. The building's Battlefield significance is not well known to the public.

Conflict Area 4: Birmingham Meetinghouse Core Combat Area - During the late afternoon of September 11th, troops under Maj. Gen. Cornwallis formed a line and attacked American troops attempting to form a line in the vicinity of Meetinghouse Road. This was the central core combat area of the Battle.

Battle Conflict Area 5: Chadds Ford Village Core Combat Area - On September 10th, 20,000 American soldiers and female camp followers settled into the Chadds Ford Village area. As part of this action, there were military conflicts with civilians whose properties were converted into officers' headquarters, and privately-owned open fields became military camps. During the late afternoon on September 11th, Knyphausen's troops engaged in actions including small to medium scale armed conflict with the Americans, and later a cannon duel and heavy combat as the British crossed the creek and pushed back the Americans to the east.

Conflict Area 6: Greene's Rearguard Line Defense and the Orderly Retreat - Just before sundown on September 11th, troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Greene engaged in a brief period of heavy combat with British forces which halted their advance on retreating American forces. This action permitted the American's to retreat in an orderly manner without taking enemy fire.

The field to the right was where Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense occurred. It is just east of a popular local restaurant that started in the 1950's.

PLANNING BOUNDARY EVALUATION

Revising the Planning Boundaries

The research and mapping developed for this chapter and the *2010 ABPP Survey* identified extensive historic resources, including landscapes features, which are associated with the Battle, but are located outside the existing Landmark boundaries. These resources and features are shown in *Map 3.16*, and further investigation would likely find more. It would be impracticable to extend the boundary of the Landmark to include all of these resources. Such an action would take years and require extensive coordination at the federal level. However, the Planning Boundaries used by county and municipal planners could be more easily updated to include those resources. This local action could be done in a timely manner through updated ordinances and regulations. Given the ongoing development pressures on the Battlefield, the timely preservation of resources is a significant consideration.

Map 3.17 shows proposed revisions to the 1992 Planning Boundary based on the inventory of resources presented on *Map 3.16*. A major factor in drawing the revised boundary is that any road which was used by marching troops should be buffered by a 200-yard corridor. Staff from the National Park Service ABPP program recommended such a buffer to account for any possible artifacts or landscape impacts that might have resulted from a column of foot soldiers and cavalry traveling down a roadway. The proposed cartographic revisions on *Map 3.16* take into account the following considerations (numbers refer to features on *Map 3.16*):

1. **The Nine Fords** are key contributing landscapes to understanding the Battle, which in the military sciences are known as "significant terrain resources." Jefferis Ford and Trimbles Ford were critical terrain resources during the Battle. The other seven fords were never used by troops. However, they were strategic points that were monitored by the Americans as possible crossings for the oncoming British army.

The old location of Chad's Ford is still used by the public to access Brandywine Creek. This site is well known to local residents.

2. **Howe and Cornwallis's Flanking March** was identified by the *2010 ABPP Survey*. Assessment of historic resources in this flanking march reveal there is a significant historic landscape extending west from the Chadds Ford area to Trimbles Ford. The 1992 Planning Boundary should include the flanking march to Northbrook Historic District just south of Trimbles Ford. As directed by ABPP staff, the revised boundary along these routes includes a buffer of 200 yards from the centerline of the roadway.

3. **The Brandywine Creek** is a key contributing resource to understanding the Battle. The 1992 Planning Boundary should be revised to include the Brandywine Creek to where it joins the flanking march at Northbrook Historic District. The revised boundary along the Creek includes a buffer of 100 feet to either side from the stream banks' mean water level. A 100-foot riparian buffer is already a standard width used in some local municipal ordinances as a tool for environmental protection. Thus, municipalities would be more likely to also accept a 100-foot historic resource buffer.

Knyphausen's troops marched east along US Route 1 and fired at American Troops taking cover behind this wall at the old Kennett Meetinghouse.

4. **Knyphausen's Attack Route** was identified by the *2010 ABPP Survey*. This roadway corridor includes the area around the Kennett Meetinghouse where some of the early active combat occurred. The 1992 Planning Boundary should be revised to include the engagements in this area. These engagements mark the beginning of active combat.

5. **The Engagement Zones** identified by the *2010 ABPP Survey* had not been documented in previous studies. The 1992 Planning Boundary should be revised to incorporate all parts of these areas with special attention paid to the extant farm field that was the site of Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense.

6. **Washington's Orderly Retreat Routes** were identified by the *2010 ABPP Survey*. Two retreat routes were taken by the American army. One of the routes (the northern) retains its integrity and should be incorporated into the revised 1992 Planning Boundary. As directed by ABPP staff, the revised boundary along these routes included a buffer of 200 yards to the centerline of the roadway.

HISTORIC RESOURCES PLAN

The inventory information presented above was used to develop a historic resources plan for the Battlefield. This plan consists of two elements, the first of which deals with preserving Battlefield resources by protecting the land upon which they are located (See *Map 3.14* and *Figure 3.13*). The second element deals with ways to protect resources through a variety of other means including municipal policies and regulations, such as zoning and subdivision ordinances. Furthermore, resources can be preserved by non-governmental means, such as raising public awareness or targeting tourism and interpretation efforts as are discussed in *Chapter 5*.

The key finding of the inventory conducted for this chapter and *Chapter 2* (which deals with current land use) is that some parts of the Battlefield have been so thoroughly developed that they are now extinct in terms of Battle related resources. As a result, it is impossible to protect the entire Battlefield through open space preservation. The question then becomes, what parts of the Battlefield should be the target of protection and preservation? To answer this question, the Battlefield was evaluated based on the location of Battle related events and resources, and on the current conditions of the landscapes in which these events occurred.

Locating Battle-related Events

There were two sources that were used to determine the location of Battle related events. One was the update to the *2010 ABPP Survey* (See *Appendix B*) which verified the location of historic structures, mostly buildings, as presented earlier in this chapter in *Map 3.6* and *Figure 3.6*. This exercise located not simply historic structures, but historic structures related to the Battle. Thus, any part of the Battlefield that has a cluster of these structures warrants consideration as a priority for preservation. Conversely, areas without any such structures would be a lower priority. In general, areas that have been heavily developed, like Kennett Square Borough, possess fewer Battle-related structures because they were demolished over the last 200 years.

Battle related events are also known to have occurred in open fields and along roadways over which troops camped, marched, organized for battle, or engaged in skirmishes or heavy combat. These Battle related activities, particularly troop locations, were mapped according to KOCOA mapping developed for the *2011 ABPP Study*. This KOCOA mapping was based in historic documents and did not consider topographic features. *Map 3.18* shows all of these troop movements from the KOCOA mapping overlain on a USGS topographic base map.

As *Map 3.18* shows, there are some areas where the mapped troop locations are not consistent with the topography. For example, the hills along the Brandywine Creek just north of the Chester-Delaware County Line were the sites where British and American cannons and troops positioned themselves during the Battle. And yet on the KOCOA map, some of these troops are mapped as being on steep hillsides or at the base of a hill rather than at the top of it. This sort of discrepancy occurs because features which were originally mapped at various scales and with various base maps have all been combined into this one map. *Map 3.18* also shows that the troop

Mapping the location of troops who were stationed along the ridges along Brandywine Creek is a challenge since these hilltop areas have few roads.

locations are scattered through the Battlefield in a way that accurately represents the complexity and confusion of the Battle, but which is also hard to read and understand.

Map 3.19 presents a variation of *Map 3.18*, in which the locations of the troops have been "rubber-sheeted" which is to say moved slightly to conform to the USGS topographic mapping. Since all the locations of troops during the Battle are estimates, the rubber-sheeting process does not ignore that historic record, but rather uses the topography to make a more reasonable estimate for where Battle-related activity occurred. Some of the many troop locations presented on *Map 3.18* were not included in *Map 3.19*. This removal was done to make the map more understandable. Troop locations that were removed were mostly those in which troops were marching to areas where they organized for battle, crossed a major ford, or engaged in skirmishes or combat. Thus, *Map 3.19* may not be as comprehensive as *Map 3.18*, but it is more useful for placing historic events on the existing landscape, which is essential if the public wishes to visit the Battlefield to learn about its historic interpretation.

Establishing "Strategic Landscapes"

Map 3.19 also includes rounded outlined shapes called "Strategic Landscapes" which include hills and valleys that were the location of key Battlefield events. The shape of each Strategic Landscape was based on topographic features (usually hills) that were strategic locations where troops stopped to rest, organize, or engage in combat. Strategic Landscapes also include clusters of historic resources as is shown on *Map 3.20*. The shape of each Strategic Landscape was also based on overall land use, so that open fields occupied by troops are sometimes included within a Strategic Landscape.

US Route 1 is now a busy commercial and transportation corridor, just as it was in 1777 when it was known as the "Great Nottingham Road."

For example, the Great Nottingham Road Skirmish Area is long and thin because it includes a number of morning skirmishes that were all fought as a running battle along a single roadway. Even though this area is now developed, the current roadway is the same one used during the Battle. Conversely, the Baggage Train Staging Area was not used by any active combat troops, but rather by behind-the-lines staff and civilian camp followers. This area is wide because it is a flat area bisected by a road, and it is reasonable to assume that the horses and livestock parked for the day may have been permitted to graze in the fields along the road.

Thus the boundaries of the 13 Strategic Landscapes were determined by considering military troop locations, known historic structures, and known landscapes present at the time of the Battle. These Strategic Landscapes are therefore a clustering of Battle-related features which can be addressed by local and regional planning. Areas outside the Strategic Landscapes do not warrant priority planning, although future studies may discover additional resources there which do warrant preservation.

The following provides a brief discussion of each Strategic Landscape. All times noted below are approximate and refer to events on September 11, 1777, unless otherwise noted. The numbers labeling each landscape relate to *Maps 3.19* and *3.20,* and do not indicate rank, importance, or priority.

Strategic Landscape 1: The Kennett Square Staging Area - This was a staging area where British troops established their camps on September 10th the night before the Battle. On the day of the Battle, this area was where the British organized after sunrise at about 5:00 AM. Within a few hours they had moved on. The area includes multiple locations where troops camped and a village center used for officers headquarters.

The western part of Kennett Square Borough is a developed residential community. It was the site of the British camp and was where cannons were parked.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation:** *Medium* - Although there are few standing historic resources, the sidewalk grid of the downtown area could provide easy access to former fields used for British camps, as well as access to the site of the now demolished the Unicorn Tavern which was used as British headquarters.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Low* - Most of the area has been developed.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Low* - The surrounding landscapes are also largely developed.
- **Potential Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for establishing a historic interpretation center at this area, since it already includes tourist amenities such as restaurants and shopping.

Strategic Landscape 2: Great Nottingham Road Skirmish Area - This roadway corridor was the location of a series of skirmishes that were part of a running battle that took place between about 6:00 PM and 8:00 PM. This area includes a meetinghouse and a number of tavern sites that were key strategic locations during the Battle.
- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - There are a few scattered historic structures, but some of them are strategically important like the Old Kennett Meetinghouse, a major potential interpretative site that is still standing.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Low* - Most of this corridor is highly developed
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Low* - Most of the surrounding area is highly developed.
- **Potential Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for establishing interpretation site at the locations of the skirmishes along this corridor. This corridor already

includes Longwood Gardens, a major tourist attraction, as well as a number of scattered tourist amenities such as restaurants and shopping.

Strategic Landscape 3: Baggage Train Staging Area - This was a staging area where British support staff parked their supply wagons, likely between about 6:00 AM and 10:00 AM. This area is largely undeveloped, and so the existing open fields likely have the same agricultural land use as in 1777.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - These open fields contain no combat-related structures, but are one of the few areas in the Battlefield that were crossed by troops and that still retain their original agricultural land use.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *High* - These open fields are well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Moderate* - This area is largely surrounded by development, although there are some wooded stream corridors that could be protected.
- **Potential Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space. This area could be used for interpretation as part of a driving or bicycling tour because it retains its original agricultural land use.

Americans camped on the hills around Chadds Ford Village, but the heavy combat occurred on the main road which is still the center of the village.

Strategic Landscape 4: Chadds Ford Staging and Combat Area - This was initially a staging area where the Americans established camps, mostly in the hills surrounding Chadds Ford Village. These camps were set up on September 10th and were not struck down until the early morning hours of the Battle. From about 9:00 AM until 5:00 PM, this area was the location of skirmishes and limited combat. From about 5:00 PM until 8:00 PM, this area was the location of heavy combat and the British took control of the Chadds Ford Village while the Americans retreated. This area includes numerous structures related to the Battle as well as landscapes used as campsites and battlegrounds.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *High* - There are numerous key structures and landscapes relating to staging sites and heavy combat.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Medium* - Much of this area has been protected as open space but there are opportunities to expand and create larger open space clusters.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Medium* - Much of the land surrounding this area is developed.
- **Potential Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space, establishing an interpretive center, investigating archeological sites, and gathering more detailed information on known and suspected historic resources.

Strategic Landscape 5: Brinton's Ford Cannon Duel Combat Area - This was a combat area where, from about 10:00 AM to 7:00 PM a cannon duel was periodically fought between the Americans on the hills east of the Brandywine Creek, and the British on the hills west of the creek. The area includes a limited number of historic structures. However, the creek side and hillside landscapes are largely undeveloped, much like they were in 1777, although the hills were likely less wooded than today.

The area of the cannon duel is now largely wooded private property and rail lines, but is can be accessed from the river, as this kayaker has done.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - There are a limited number of historic structures, but the hillsides are visible from the valley and provide a unique opportunity for interpretation.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Medium* - There are still a number of mostly floodplain areas that are open and well suited for protection.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Medium* - The area is largely surrounded by development except for it western edge which is near a cluster of open land in that extends north up Brandywine Creek.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting the open space, investigating archeological site, and gathering more detailed information on known and suspected historic resources. This area could be used for interpretation as part of a driving or bicycling tour because it largely retains is original agricultural land use.

Strategic Landscape 6: Trimbles Ford Skirmish Area Area - This was primarily a staging area where the British slowly forded Brandywine Creek West Branch from around 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM. At 11:15 AM , this area was the site of a brief skirmish. It includes a limited number of historic structures. However, the creek side and its surrounding floodplains are largely undeveloped, and remain in an agricultural land use like in 1777.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *High* - There are a limited number of historic structures, but extensive undeveloped floodplains provide a unique opportunity for archeological investigations.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *High* - Much of the land in this area is open fields.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *High* - Much of the land surrounding this area is farm fields especially well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space and investigating archeological sites. This area could be used for interpretation as part of a driving or bicycling tour because it retains is original land use.

The area around Martin's Tavern, now a ruin, remains as a popular and cherished gathering place for the surrounding community.

Strategic Landscape 7: Martin's Tavern Staging Area - This was a staging area where, in the early morning hours, local militia organized their efforts to spy on British troops and gather information of their whereabouts. The area includes a number of historic structures that still retain their 18th century village layout.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *High* - There are numerous historic resources in this area, and the village center remains as a local gathering point with restaurants and shops.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Low* - Much of this area is developed.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *High* - Many of the land to the south and west of this area is farm fields especially well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for establishing a historic interpretation center at this area, since it already includes tourist amenities such as restaurants and shopping.

Strategic Landscape 8: Jefferis Ford Staging Area - This was a staging area where British troops slowly forded the Brandywine Creek East Branch from about 11:00 AM to 3:00 AM. This roadway corridor includes a limited number of historic structures, but its nearby landscapes are largely undeveloped, and remain in an agricultural land use similar to that of 1777.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - There are a limited number of historic structures, but open farmlands along the roadways provide a unique opportunity for interpretation.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *High* - Much of the land in this area is open fields.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *High* - Much of the land surrounding this area are farms especially well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space. This area could be used for interpretation as part of a driving or bicycling tour because it retains is original agricultural land use.

Strategic Landscape 9: Osbourne Hill/Sconneltown/Strodes Mill Staging Area - This was a staging area where British troops organized from about 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM prior to the main combat in the late afternoon. This area includes a number of significant historic resources but many of its landscapes have been developed.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *High* - There are numerous historic resources in this area.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Medium* - There are limited open lands in this area, but some of them are large and well-suited for protection as open space.

- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Low* - Most of the surrounding area has been developed.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space and establishing an interpretation site.

Strategic Landscape 10: Jones Ford Staging Area - This was a staging area where American troops guarded the ford during mid day. These troops were then gathered by Maj. Gen. Sullivan, who then attempted to march them to the main battle line along Birmingham hill, but got lost. This area has a key strategic importance even though it was not the site of any combat.
- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - Some of this area is open fields and floodplains.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Medium* - Some of this area is open fields.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *High* - much of the land to the west this area is well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting the open space and establishing an interpretation site.

Strategic Landscape 11: Birmingham Hill/Meetinghouse Road Combat Area - This was the major combat zone for the Battle with heavy casualties and gunfire occurring between about 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM. This area contains numerous historic structure and landscapes that were strategically important to the Battle, as well as existing roadways used for troop movements.

The back roads and ridge lines in the Birmingham Hill/Meetinghouse Road Combat area are some of the most significant landscapes of the Battlefield.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *High* - There are numerous key structures and landscapes relating to staging sites and heavy combat.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *High* - Many of the large open lands in this area have been protected as open space, but there are opportunities for additional protection.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Medium* - This area is largely surrounded by development, but there are large open lands to the northeast that are especially well suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting open space, establishing an interpretive center, investigating archeological sites, and gathering more detailed information on known and suspected historic resources.

Strategic Landscape 12: Dilworthtown/Rearguard Defense Combat Area - This was a staging area where American officers gathered around 5:30 PM to 6:00 PM to plan the strategy for the final phase of the Battle. From around 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM, this area was also the location of a major combat site in which the Americans formed a line and finally halted the British advance.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - There are a limited number of historic structures, but they are of key strategic importance to the Battle.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Medium* - There a few areas of open land, but they are large and especially well-suited for protection as open space.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Low* - The area surrounding the Battlefield is largely developed.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for protecting the open space and investigating archeological sites. This area could be used for interpretation as part of a driving or bicycling tour because it retains its original land use.

The Concord Meetinghouse was located at the intersection of two roads down which the Americans retreated. It was where they regrouped.

Strategic Landscape 13: Concord Meetinghouse Staging Area - This was a staging area where retreating American troops joined together after 8:00 PM, and established a field hospital. This area includes few historic resources, but some are of key strategic importance to the Battle.

- **Potential for Historic Resource Preservation and Interpretation**: *Medium* - There are few resources, but the still standing Concord Friends Meetinghouse was an important field hospital.
- **Potential for Open Space Protection**: *Low* - Much of this area is developed.
- **Potential for Protection of Nearby Lower Priority Battlefield Landscapes:** *Low* - Much of the surrounding area is developed.
- **Potential for Further Studies:** Future initiatives could study opportunities for investigating the field hospital site.

Open Space Preservation Opportunities within Strategic Landscapes

The evaluation of open space presented in *Chapter 2* recommended that some areas of the Battlefield were well suited for protection as open space simply because of their current land use. For example, the northwest part of the Battlefield has a large cluster of unprotected land. *Map 3.21* shows that a portion of this northeastern cluster is also located in the historically significant Trimbles Ford Skirmish Area. This area possesses the potential to be protected both in terms of its current land use, and it historical significance. As this map also shows, protecting currently unprotected open space within Trimbles Ford Skirmish Area would also protect two historic resources.

The 2008 downturn of the economy resulted in a reduction in funding for the protection of open space. It is likely that this condition will continue for the foreseeable future. Because of limited funding, organizations which fund open space preservation are more selective in what properties they are willing to protect. Municipalities and land trusts that wish to apply for

grants to protect lands within the Battlefield should therefore include the Strategic Landscapes mapping when submitting their application. The applicant can then demonstrate that a property has natural resource value (as undeveloped land) and as historical value (as a Strategic Landscape). Such an application would score higher in a competitive grant. Although there are many open lands through the County and the region, there are very few whose preservation will help to protect a Revolutionary War Battlefield.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES POLICIES

Overview

Cultural resources protection is enabled under the PA Municipalities Planning Code which calls for cultural resource protection to be integrated into local planning. It is most effective at the local level, where Pennsylvania's primary planning and land use regulatory power lies. This section discusses cultural resource protection planning's role in the local planning process, and highlights the efforts that municipalities in the Battlefield have taken to date.

The Planning Process

In Pennsylvania, support for resource protection is initially established as municipal planning policy. After such policy is adopted by a municipality, appropriate actions to carry it out are developed and implemented. The cultural landscape of the Battlefield consists of a variety of resources, including historic structures, scenic views, open spaces, natural features, archeological remains, and agricultural lands.

Land use planning in the Battlefield is somewhat complex because the Battlefield is an area where urban and suburban development meets farmland.

Because protection of the Battlefield is directly related to other community objectives, implementation can be achieved using a variety of techniques, not just those commonly associated with historic preservation. There are various historic preservation options available at the federal, state, and county levels to help facilitate the protection of historic resources at the local level. Although they differ in approach, most either evolved out of federal or state legislation. An understanding of federal, state, and county policy and programs provides an understanding for determining which of them are appropriate for future historic preservation planning efforts in the Battlefield.

Establishing Policy

Battlefield and resource protection policies are established in the goals and objectives of At the municipal-level planning policy documents, such as comprehensive plans, open space plans, and historic preservation plans. Goals and objectives can directly address the protection of Battlefield and historic resources. Goals and objectives emphasizing natural resource protection, scenic resource retention, agricultural preservation, archeological protection, open space, and maintaining community character can also complement Battlefield preservation.

At the County level, the loss of important historic resources is one of the concerns addressed by Chester County's Comprehensive Policy Plan, *Landscapes2,* which includes specific objectives and policies for resource protection. The Delaware County Planning Department is in the process of developing a new county comprehensive plan. The draft has recognized historic preservation as an important component in retaining the identity of communities.

Municipal Level Policy Planning

The preservation of historic resources has been successful in parts of the Battlefield, but a more consistent approach would be beneficial.

With the majority of municipalities in the Battlefield having Historical Commissions in place as of 2012, an important first step has been taken in acknowledging the importance of the area's historic resources and landscapes. There are multiple National Register listed and eligible sites and districts, as well as locally important historic and scenic resources and landscapes throughout the Battlefield.

The historical documentation and survey work already completed by Battlefield municipalities, along with the policy and implementation measures in place, indicate strong support for historic resource protection. *Figures 3.14* and *3.15* provide a matrix showing historic preservation policies, implementation measures, and other activities in place in Battlefield municipalities (as of 2012) that can contribute to battlefield and resource protection. Many of these measures are implemented through municipal comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances (ZO), and subdivision and land development ordinances (SLDO). This listing provides a sampling of the measures that communities have adopted.

It should be noted that topics listed in this table were examined in relation to whether they promoted historic and related resource policy and protection. The same topics listed in the table, such as Open Space Design, also serve other municipal policy and protection purposes, but for the purposes of the analysis in this Chapter, historic resources are the focus.

Municipal Planning Policy

All of the Battlefield municipalities have adopted policies supportive of historic resources protection, and several specifically call out Battlefield preservation. The townships of Birmingham, Chadds Ford, Kennett, Pennsbury, Thornbury (Chester County), West Bradford, and Westtown emphasize the importance of historic resources and their protection in their comprehensive plan policies.

The overwhelming majority of the Battlefield municipalities have chapters in their comprehensive plans devoted to historic preservation and specifically refer to the Battlefield. Most plans also include information about existing and recommended local and regional preservation activities. Typically, relevant aspects of the Battlefield are fused into several sections of plans.
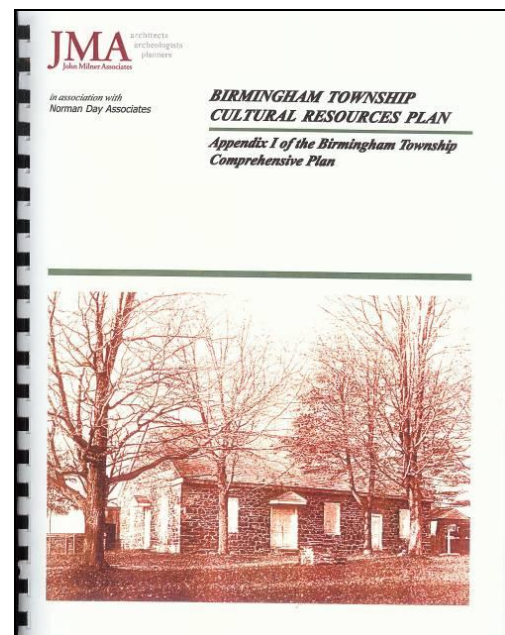
In 2002, Birmingham Township adopted a detailed Cultural Resources Plan as an appendix to its municipal comprehensive plan.

Municipal Planning Implementation

All Battlefield municipalities have some level of historic resources protection ordinance measures in place, with some municipalities having a greater level of protection. For example, the townships of Birmingham, Chadds Ford, Concord, Pennsbury, West Bradford, and Thornbury, Chester County, and Thornbury, Delaware County include extensive historic resources protection standards in their zoning and subdivision ordinances. Thornbury Township, Chester County includes a special Battlefield protection zoning overlay. Special zoning draws attention to these historic features by requiring, for example, that any new development be designed in harmony with existing historical properties.

Figure 3.14: Municipal Historic and Cultural Resources Protection

Protection Measures	Birmingham Twp.	E. Bradford Twp.	E. Marlborough Twp. [2]	Kennett Square Boro. [3]	Kennett Twp.	New Garden Twp.	Newlin Twp.	Pennsbury Twp. [4]	Pocopson Twp.	Thornbury Twp., CC	W. Bradford Twp.	Westtown Twp.
Planning [1]												
Comprehensive Plan Policy												
• General Historic Resource Protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Battlefield Preservation	**X**	X			**X**			**X**		**X**		**X**
Historic/Cultural Resources Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X [5]	X	X	X	
Regulatory												
SLDO Identification or Plan Review	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Historic Preservation Zoning District (Other than Act 167)	**X**	**X**	**X**	X		**X**		**X⁶**		**X⁷**	X	
Specific Historic Resources Protection Standards												
• Development Impact Analysis	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	
• Open Space, Green Area, or Recreation Use	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
• Special uses or Adaptive Reuses [8]	X	**X**	**X**	**X**	X	**X**	**X**	**X**		X	**X**	
• Design standards [9]	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
• Other related district [10]	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X
• Modification of standards [11]	X	X	**X**	X	**X¹²**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X¹³**
• TDR addresses Historic Resources	**X**							**X**	**X¹⁴**			
• Additional Density Permitted		X	X							**X**	X	X
• Demolition Standards	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
• Archeological Resources Addressed	X		X					X		X	X	
• Scenic Standards include Historic Resources[15]	X	X		X¹⁶	X	X	X			X¹⁷	X	X
Act 167 Certified Local Historic District	**X**	X	X	[18]								

Source: CCPC, 2012. A bold **X** indicates strong Protection Policies. Notes: 1. Based on municipal Comprehensive Plans; 2.Comp. Plan is the Unionville Area Regional Comprehensive Plan, 2011; 3. Based on 2012 draft Comp. Plan; 4. Draft standards proposed in Zoning update to be adopted December 2012; 5. Based on 2012 draft zoning ordinance (proposed for adoption in Dec. 2012); 6. Historic Battlefield Overlay District and Historic Preservation Overlay District; 7. Historic Battlefield Overlay District and Historic Preservation Overlay District; 8. Special additional uses just for historic resources to promote their continues and reuse, for example residential conversion, supplemental dwelling unit, bed/breakfast; 9. For example, special landscaping, signs, or rehabilitation standards for historic resources; 10. For example, Village Districts, Planned Residential Districts, base zoning districts; 11. For example, modifications are permitted to base zoning setbacks or lot areas. Plus updated FEMA standards allow modification of certain floodplain standards for historic resources.. In addition, municipalities are permitted to grant modification to plan requirements for subdivision and land developments, and under this allowance many communities take into consideration modifiactions that would serve to better promote preserving cultural and historic resources. 12. Flexible Development option and planned residential development option both provide some level of flexibility during development thus allowing for resource protection; 13. Flexible Development option and planned residential development option both provide some level of flexibility during development thus allowing for resource protection; 14. Specifically for the Battlefield under the historic battlefield zoning overlay; 15. For example, specimen or heritage trees, scenic landscapes; 16. SLDO Sec. 18-17 and 18-29; 17.Scenic Open Space Residential Cluster Option; 18. Local Historic District type of regulations enacted in zoning under MPC and using an Architectural Review Board.

Figure 3.14: Municipal Historic and Cultural Resources Protection (Continued)

Protection Measures	Chadds Ford Twp.	Concord Twp.	Thornbury Twp., DC
Planning			
Comprehensive Plan Policy			
• General Historic Resources Protection	X	X	X
• Battlefield Preservation	**X**		
Historic/Cultural Resources Plan	X	X	
Regulatory			
SLDO Identification or Plan Review	X	X	
Historic Preservation Zoning District or Overlay (Other than Act 167)		X	X
Specific Historic Resources Protection Standards			
• Historic Resources Impact Analysis	X	**X**	**X**
• Open Space Green Area, or Recreation		X	X
• Special uses or Adaptive Reuses	X	X	X
• Design standards	X		
• Other related district	X	X	X
• Modification of standards	X	X	X
• TDR addresses Historic Resources		**X**	
• Additional Density Bonus		**X**	
• Demolition/Delay of Demolition	X	X	X
• Archeological Resources Addressed	**X**	**X**	**X**
• Scenic Standards include Historic Resources			
Act 167 Certified Local Historic District	**X**		

Source: CCPC, 2012. A bold **X** indicates strong protection policies.

➢ **Issues/Analysis:** Municipalities within the Battlefield have a Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB) or an historic commission or both, but these two entities serve different functions. A historic commission is permitted by the PA Township and Borough Code. It has an advisory role, providing historic resource assistance and information (such as maintaining a historic atlas) to the elected officials who are ultimately are responsible for adopting regulations and ordinances. Thus a historic commission is much like a planning commission which makes recommendations that that are considered by elected official. A HARB is enabled by the PA Historic Districts Act (PA Act 167). They are a review body that provides recommendations about building projects located in designated local historic or conservation district. And so the HARB and the historic committee both provide information that is used by the elected officials who are responsible for setting policy.

Figure 3.15: Municipal Assistance and Resources Identification

Protection Measures	Birmingham Twp.	E. Bradford Twp.	E. Marlborough Twp.	Kennett Square Boro.	Kennett Twp.	New Garden Twp.	Newlin Twp.	Pennsbury Twp.	Pocopson Twp.	Thornbury Twp., CC	W. Bradford Twp.	Westtown Twp.
Assistance												
Historic Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
Historic Committee							X		X			
Historical Architectural Review Board	X	X	X	X[1]								
Other Entity Addresses Historic Resource [2]	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional Historic Committee [3]	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
Certified Local Government	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**								
Resource Identification												
Brandywine Battlefield National Hist. Landmark	X				X			X		X		X
National Register Hist. Dist. (listed or eligible)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National Reregister Resources (listed or eligible)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Historic Resources Inventory or Historic Resources Atlas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: CCPC, 2012; A bold **X** indicates strong Protection Policies. Notes: 1.Architectural Review Board; 2. For example, EAC, Open Space, Historic Society; 3. Under the Kennett Area Regional Planning Commission.

PA Act 167, Historic District Act of 1961

This Act enables municipalities to protect historic and architectural character through regulating the erection, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition, or razing of buildings within a certified local historic district. Local historic districts established under the PA Historic Districts Act must be formally certified through the Pennsylvania and Museum Commission (PHMC). Act 167 also requires the appointment of a HARB to advise the local governing body on the appropriateness of building activity in the district. Requirements for HARB membership are outlined in the Act 167 legislation. There are five Local Historic Districts and related HARBs in Battlefield communities.

Overlay Zoning

Overlay zoning is a land use strategy that Battlefield municipalities can use to promote historic resource preservation. A municipality has the option to adopt provisions for historic resources protection using an overlay district in its zoning ordinance. This method offers a different approach to preservation than an Act 167 historic district. An historic overlay zoning ordinance can modify the use, area, and bulk regulation of underlying zoning to protect historic resources

Figure 3.15: Municipal Assistance and Resources Identification (Continued)

Protection Measures	Chadds Ford Twp.	Concord Twp.	Thornbury Twp., DC
Assistance			
Historic Commission		X	X
Historic Committee			
HARB	X		
Other Entity Addresses Historic Resource	X	X	X
Regional Historic Committee	**X**	**X**	**X**
Certified Local Government			
Resource Identification			
Brandywine Battlefield National Hist. Landmark	X		
National Register Hist. Dist. (listed or eligible)	X	X	X
National Reregister Resources (listed or eligible)	X	X	X
Local Historic Resources Inventory or Historic Resources Atlas	X	X	X

Source: Chester County Planning Commission, 2012

and promote their preservation. An example outline of the minimum standards that should be included in such an ordinance is presented in *Figure 3.16*. Each one of these minimum standards is essentially a subsection of the article detailing historic resources within a municipality's zoning ordinance. A historic overlay zone adds to the underlying zoning by establishing specific regulations to protect resources. For example, alternate uses, appropriate and compatible with the building's character, can be offer incentives for reuse of a structure. Certain uses permitted by right in the underlying zoning may be allowed as conditional uses give greater control to the municipality. Area and bulk regulations may also be modified to complement the existing character. In addition, the provision for Historic Impact Statements is allowed to determine and disclose the impact of new development on a site.

In developing historic overlay zoning, it is important to ensure that regulations within the historic overlay zoning are compatible with other zoning ordinance provisions. This approach should be taken in order to reduce conflicts and potential negative impacts on resources or future historic preservation efforts. For example, a municipality should ensure that if expanded uses or different setbacks are permitted for historic resources as an economic incentive for their continued use or reuse, that these uses are not in conflict with the underlying zoning. This method is flexible and does not have to be associated with a specific underlying zoning district, but can be municipal-wide. This is an excellent method for municipalities that do not have a sufficient concentration of resources to form a local historic district, or do not wish to pursue the level of regulation associated with a local historic district.

**Figure 3.16: Example of Minimum Standards to consider
for Historic Resources Overlay Zoning**

1. **A Statement of Applicability** and Reference to the MPC.

2. **A Purpose Statement.**

3. **General Provisions**, such as explaining the Overlay concept and boundaries, Effective Date, Compliance, Preservation of Other Restrictions, and Definitions (which can be placed in the Definitions article of the zoning ordinance instead).

4. **A Historic Resource Inventory and Map** can include prehistoric and archeological or historic or districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects. The Inventory and Map must identify the historic resources to which the provisions apply, and may classify resources, such as Class I, II, or III based on specified criteria. A statement should explain how future Map Revisions will be made.

5. **Area and Bulk requirements** base zoning requirements could be allowed to be modified, (often by conditional use or special exception) to help provide an incentive for reuse of historic structures.

6. **Special Provisions and Additional Use Opportunities** may be included (often by conditional use or special exception) as an incentive for reuse of historic structures and for infill in historic villages.

7. **Application Procedures and Special Requirements** for conditional use or special exception use approval may apply that are specific to historic resources and are in addition to general conditional use and special exception use requirements.

8. **Signage Provisions** for historic resources may be included that are specific to historic resources. The permit process and application requirements should be addressed as well as Historical Commission roles, issuance of permits, and Zoning Officer roles and duties, such as the Zoning Officer needing to supply the Historical Commission with a copy of the application and plans or diagrams.

9. **Landscaping and Buffering Requirements** may be included for historic resources, their context, and historic landscapes, and could require a Landscape Plan, Buffering Plan, or review by the Historical Commission.

10. **Demolition of Historic Resources** may be included to address Demolition by Neglect; demolition permit application requirements; permit review process (such as criteria for review, Historical Commission role, and additional informational requirements); and permit issuance or denial.

PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

The following comments were gathered at the three public meetings held at the Brandywine Battlefield Park from 6:30 to 9:00 PM on October 6, 2011, July 7, 2011, and November 8, 2012. These meeting were all well attended. They included a presentation by project staff and breakout sessions in which comments and input was gathered from attendees who included residents, landowners, other stakeholders and municipal and state officials.

The meetings began with presentations, and then gathered comments and suggestions from local residents, stakeholders, and elected officials.

Many of the comments about historic resources that were shared at these meetings focused on the need inventory, study, and protect them as part of a coordinated effort. There was also a desire to broaden the scope of historic investigation, specifically to address not just the armies but the local community impacted by the Battle. The lack of funding for historic resource studies and preservation was also a major concern. The key historic resources related comments are summarized below:

Comments about Historic Resources from the Public Meetings
The war was an invasion into residents' lives. The history should show human side, not just cannons. There are standing structures that were here during the Battle, and not just ruins.
A lot of names of bridges, roads, and other sites tie to the Brandywine Battlefield, but people are not aware of this. There is a reason for these names that related to history. Also, some of the families who were impacted by the Battle still live here, like the Brintons. People ought to know who William Brinton (a colonial era resident) was.
Tourists should not be directed to historic sites that are private homes. By living in these historic houses, people are continuing to use them as their original use. That is worth protecting and we should not make it hard for people to do that.
This is a battle we lost, making it harder to sell. We need to show it as an interesting and positive experience, many stories that could be told from many angles and viewpoints.
People won't come to "dead" history. What can be done in the meantime to keep this place alive? Needs a human story and an investment of money.
Cultural societies should become partners in historic preservation.
There needs to be a historic resource coordinator, but who should it be? The state has cut back staff and the Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield need program staff.
Thornbury Township, Delaware County has an active historic community and they should be involved more with the Battlefield.
There should be more documentation of resources outside of the Landmark. There is historic information that the various groups could learn from each other if they pool their resources and "uncover" historic resources.
There needs to be a consistent procedure for documentation, collections, and preservation of Battlefield resources. Right now they are scattered at different sites.

Comments about Historic Resources from the Public Meetings (Continued)
Everyone knows there are archeological sites in the area. Some are visible to a trained eye. Others are missing or buried. These could be valuable assets but they are scattered in various places, like records in municipal buildings.
There are physical artifacts, like musket balls found at Sandy Hollow that are stored all over the place. Municipalities have artifacts in their closets that nobody sees. These objects can testify to the facts and help dispel local myths and innuendo. Even small objects can make a big difference and tell the story better than just a sign.
The Battlefield archeology and archeological digs are not well publicized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations listed below are presented as possible work efforts that could be initiated in the short term, which for these purposes is approximately three years. Long term and ongoing recommendations are listed in *Appendix E*. The priorities and cost estimates for all these recommendations are presented in *Appendix C*.

Recommendations for Historic Resource Studies

3.1: Traditional narratives about the Battle events should be more thoroughly studied to verify their historical accuracy. There are a number of local oral traditions regarding impacts to civilians such as the story that Hessian soldier's stole pies cooling at the springhouse at the entrance to the present day Myric Conservation Center. These oral traditions should be investigated and verified or explained. Specific stories should be compared to well-documented events, and used as an interpretation tool.

3.2: Further research should be conducted that focuses on Greene's Rearguard Line of Defense. Such research could clarify importance this action was to the Battle. There also needs to be clarification as to who was responsible for forming the line, Greene, Wheedon, or Scott. The roles of these officers could also be better understood.

3:3: Further research should be conducted that focuses on the combat at Brintons Bridge. Such research could better determine how many forces were present and what level of combat occurred. There could also be a more detailed explanation of exactly why this strategic point was worth defending.

3:4: Further research should be conducted that focuses on the archeology of the areas in and around Brintons Bridge, Trimbles Ford, and Greene's Rearguard Defense. Since all these sites were areas of combat, and are largely undeveloped, there may be artifacts (mostly likely metal) remaining in place.

Recommendations for Historic Resources Inventory

3.5: Further archeological studies should be conducted on the lands on both sides of Brandywine Creek south of the traditional location of Jefferis Ford. The cluster of wetlands in this vicinity should be investigated to determine if they show evidence that they were crossed by Cornwallis's troops prior to fording the creek. Since this area is largely undeveloped, it could be protected as open space and perhaps even serve as a destination for visitors and trail users.

3.6: A strategy should be developed to preserve historic resources that cannot be protected as open space. Options should be developed to optimize the preservation of historic resources on properties that are not well suited for conventional open space protection. Such options could include façade easements or zoning-based tools.

3.7: There should be a clear distinction between public and private resources, and a means to involve private sites (that do not permit public access) in heritage resource conservation. This chapter identified heritage sites that are open to the public and could be preserved through publicly funded initiatives. However, other sites are privately owned properties that do not permit public access, and so are less likely to receive funding from public sources or private sources whose mission is to serve the general public. Nonetheless, key private sites are often in need of conservation. Alternative funding should therefore be pursued, as well as an outreach and education program to inform private landowners of their options for conserving their valuable resources.

Different strategies are required to preserve public sites, private sites, and sites like the 1704 house that are private but open for tours.

3.8: Previously identified potential archeological sites should be studied further based on the KOCOA maps, with Engagement Zones and Trimbles Ford as the first priority. To date there has been limited archeological field work in the Battlefield. Such work should be undertaken with the priority being engagement zones where active combat occurred and where the highest density of casualties occurred.

3.9: There should be a unified inventory of artifacts associated with the Battlefield. Various artifacts, like cannon balls, are currently stored in municipal offices and other places. There is a need to identify them and have them listed in one database.

Recommendations for Heritage Themes

3.10: There is a need for further development of themes relating to the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 and the modern day context of the Battle is needed. This chapter only identified heritage themes in a preliminary manner. However, the Battle was also a key element of the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777, which lasted many months and extended into Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties. Interpretive themes should be developed for the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777, of which the Battle of Brandywine would be one element. Furthermore, interpretive themes could be developed which would relate battle events to the existing landscapes. Such themes help the general public to place battle events on the lands within their communities, making them more understandable.

3.11: There needs to be a uniform presentation of the themes throughout the all parts of the Battlefield. In the past, there were multiple studies, usually small-scale in nature, regarding the history of the Battlefield. In some cases these studies provided conflicting information or interpretations of events. There should be one historically accurate presentation of themes for all parts of the Battlefield that is developed using the best professional techniques. This presentation should take into account the preservation planning presented in *Chapter 5*.

Recommendations for Historic Resources Planning

A copy of the Windsor Map Battle is displayed in a frame at the Brandywine Battlefield Park museum, but this map cannot be copied for research.

3.12: The Brandywine Battlefield Task Force should acquire and display a copy of the Windsor Map through Chadds Ford Historical Society to be used for public education and scholarly research. The Windsor Map was first brought to the attention of American historians in the early 21st century. Currently, the only copy available to local historians is a modern reproduction that is on display on a wall behind glass at the Brandywine Battlefield Park. It was purchased by the Friends of the Brandywine Battlefield, and as part of their purchase agreement they are not permitted to reproduce their copy. This restriction poses an obstacle to local research.

3.13: The *2010 ABPP Survey* Animated Map should be made available on the Internet. The Animated Map has proved to be a popular and useful tool for assisting in research and educating the public about the Battle. This computer generated product is well suited to be distributed via the Internet. A web page site should be established to serve as the home for the Animated Map, preferably one maintained by a stable civic group such as the Chadds Ford Historical Society.

3.14: The 2010 ABPP Animated Map should be merged with forthcoming Animated Map for the Paoli Massacre and the forthcoming Animated Map for the "Battle of the Clouds," to create a map and educational outreach tool covering the entire Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 in Chester and Delaware Counties. Such a project would place the Battle of Brandywine in the larger context of the overall Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 and serve as a valuable tool for scholarly research and public education.

3.15: Chester County, in association with Delaware County and the BBTF, should update the *2000 Brandywine Battlefield Strategies Guide* **and continue to make it available through the Internet and other electronic media.** This Guide should be updated to reflect more current information including Battlefield preservation and outreach activities that have occurred since 2000, and updated municipal policy and preservation measures and efforts. An updated guide could also focus on all 15 municipalities within the Battlefield.

Recommendations for Policy and Regulation

3.16: Subdivision and Land Development Ordinances (SLDO) for each Battlefield municipality should specifically require that subdivision and land development plans identify the Landmark and the Planning Boundary and historic resources related to the Battle. Many of the Battlefield municipalities currently require that historic resources be identified in the SLDO, and that their Historical Commission be part of the review process. Municipalities that do not have such regulations should consider including them into their SLDOs. Such a requirement would make developers more aware of historic resources, and be better able to design their projects to accommodate preservation. Furthermore, the SLDO should require that important Battlefield resources, including scenic landscapes and vistas, be taken into account.

3.17: Battlefield municipalities should adopt consistent definitions for "historic resources" and other terms used in historic resource planning. Consideration should be given to updating historic resource definitions in plans, zoning, SLDO, Act 167 regulations, and other pertinent documents to reflect the definitions and classifications presented in regional planning documents such as the Brandywine Battlefield Historic Resources Atlas, and this Plan. The Battlefield includes 15 municipalities, each of which has their own unique plans, ordinances, and regulations. All of these municipalities have historic preservation standards. To facilitate

The stream bank that was the site of Jefferis Ford is not a conventional man-made historic resource, yet is still warrants preservation.

better regional planning, there should ideally be a base level of consistency regarding what constitutes a "historic resource." Using and adopting consistent definitions for terms such as "historic resource" or "protected open space," would help to facilitate multi-municipal projects.

3.18: Battlefield municipalities should consider adopting minimum standards for a historic Battlefield protection overlay district in their individual zoning ordinances. Such an overlay district would cover only those parts of a municipality that are within the Battlefield and can focus on battle-related historic resources, sites, landscapes, objects, and their interrelation to each other, and with new and proposed development.

3.19: In open space development design, Strategic Landscapes should be taken into consideration as important features along with sensitive natural features. Several communities in the Battlefield already address historic resources in their open space design provisions. This technique could also include Strategic Landscapes as land features that would be netted-out as part of open space provisions, much like steep slopes, floodplains, and wetlands. Likewise, historic resources should be considered for possible inclusion as a use permitted in the open space.

3.20: Archeology should be taken into account as part of the subdivision and land development process. Once archaeological resources are more thoroughly documented, municipalities within the Battlefield should develop land use regulation tools to protect these resources while balancing the needs of the landowners upon whose properties the resources are located.

The reuse of historic structures for residences is already common in the Battlefield, but financial incentives would further encourage it.

3.21: Continue to encourage incentives for historic preservation and adaptive reuse for the purpose of resource protection and the continued viable future use of historic structures. Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credits can provide a financial incentive to encourage adaptive reuse as a viable alternative to demolition and new construction. The tax credit program successfully illustrates that both adaptive reuse and preservation of historic and architectural character can be accomplished through thoughtful design.

3.22: If a key Battlefield parcel containing historical resources is proposed for development, municipalities should require the historic resources to be preserved, or adaptively reused, as part of the development of the land. Adaptive Reuse can preserve buildings that are inherently part of Battlefield character but which can no longer accommodate their original use. Adaptive reuse is already supported in some municipal zoning ordinances within the Battlefield. SLDO, Building Code standards, Act

167 ordinances, and permitting processes should also be evaluated for their effect on reuse potential, and, if there are ways to work within their intents, to foster reuse of historic resources. More information about adaptive reuse is available in the Chester County Planning Commission's Community Planning Handbook (Tool #52).

3.23:Municipalities should consider establishing a regional committee under the BBTF to investigate developing design guidelines for the Battlefield. Such an effort could help provide guidance for redevelopment, rehabilitation, reuse, infill, or new construction that preserves the character and scenic values of the Battlefield. Such guidelines could be presented in a guidebook based on preservation standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior. The preservation of historic architectural design in commercial centers such as Chadds Ford Village and Kennett Square Borough could boost economic development by helping to ensure a quality environment for business. Chester County Community Planning Handbook (Tool #45) provides additional information.

3:24: Undertake a comprehensive review of municipal historic resources regulations currently enacted. The goal is to revise the regulations to provide clear and consistent protection of historic resources with consideration of the importance of historic resources to the Battlefield community, sense of place, and quality of life factors.

A comprehensive review of historic regulations should include an open input process that incorporates residents, businesses, historic commissions, and other relevant stakeholders. Discussion can include the priorities with respect to preservation of historic resources, resources to regulate, duties of municipal historic entities, extent of regulations, and other relevant issues.

Looking south along US Route 202 toward Street Road. This portion of the Battlefield has the potential for future development, or preservation, or both.

The following types of items should be addressed in revising historic resource protection regulations:

- Ensure that the regulations guide new, infill, and re-development so that the built environment is compatible with and designed to complement historic resources.
- Ensure that historic definitions are consistent across the regulatory framework.
- Ensure that regulations require that historic resources be identified on all properties undergoing subdivision or land development, or requiring a municipal permit and that the Historical Commission has input into the review process.
- Ensure that regulatory language encourages adaptive reuse and incentives, and discourages demolition (through strong demolition and demolition by neglect provisions).

- Ensure regulations clearly identify the entity with regulatory jurisdiction over historic resources, and provide a clear process for review of subdivisions, land development, or permit applications that impact historic resources.
- Encourage early coordination between applicants and the entity with regulatory jurisdiction over historic resources.
- Encourage voluntary review of rehabilitation, alternation, or relocation plans as related to historic resources.
- Encourage property owners proposing rehabilitations to seek design and technical assistance from professionals with expertise in historic preservation and the municipal historical commission.
- Obtain or develop materials to assist the regulatory entity with evaluation of historic resources related proposals (such as through Design Guides).