

Appendices

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Appendix A – Background Document Review

Plans Reviewed:

1. Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan
2. The British Left Hook – Preparing for Battle Scennelltown & Strode’s Mill Strategic Landscapes Plan
3. Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat – Preserving the Brandywine Battlefield
4. Plum Run Corridor Master Plan (Strode’s Barn Heritage Center Master Plan)
5. Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan

Introduction

The following pages provide an overview of five existing planning documents, relevant to the development of the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan. Each plan was reviewed to identify what data, analysis, and recommendations were included in those documents that should be taken into consideration during the development of this plan. Several specific topics were researched, including:

- Heritage Centers Heritage Center Related Information
- American Revolution-era Interpretive Sites
- Themes or Subthemes to be Interpreted or Recommended
- Interpretive Materials Proposed/Existing
- Mobility (Bicycle, pedestrian, water, etc.)
- Relationship to network of sites
- Identified open space preservation opportunities

A summary of each plan, follows.

1) Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Date: 2013

By: Chester County Planning Commission and John Milner Associates

General Overview:

The Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan provides guidance regarding the protection and interpretation of the entire Battlefield where the Battle of Brandywine was fought, across both Chester County and Delaware County. Thirteen factors are addressed in the Plan, including a Statement of Significance, plans for land conservation, historic resource preservation, public access and trails, and interpretation, education, and tourism. A hierarchy of places in the Battlefield and how they could be interpreted is established in this plan. That hierarchy includes several major components that relate to the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan, including Gateways, Heritage Centers, Interpretive Sites, and Viewing Corridors. The Brandywine Battlefield Park should serve as the hub or gateway for interpretation. That hub/gateway is envisioned to channel visitors to Heritage Centers. Each Heritage Center would then channel visitors to a select group of interpretive sites and viewing corridors. This hierarchy is illustrated below:

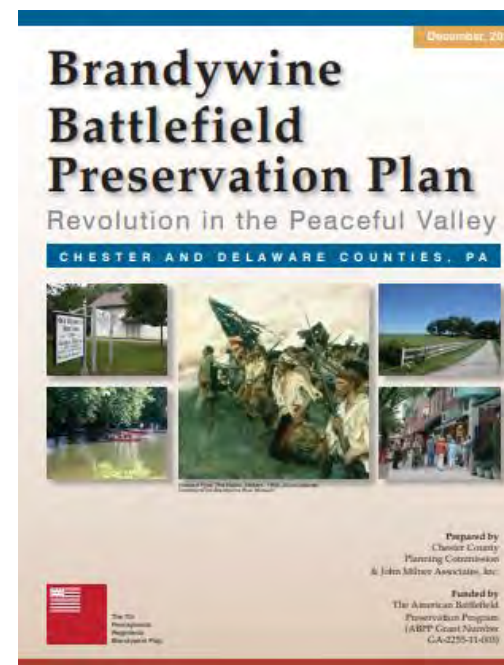
Interpretation Hierarchy

Gateway (30 to 90 minutes) →

- Heritage Center (15 to 30 minutes) →
 - Interpretation Sites (15 minutes)
 - Viewing Corridors

Key Elements:

- *Heritage Center Related Information:*
 - Map 5.1 illustrates the conceptual interpretation network, including potential Heritage Center sites, interpretive sites, and viewing corridors.
 - Heritage Centers consist of villages or communities where small numbers of visitors should stop for 15 to 30 minutes.
 - At Heritage Centers, visitors learn history about the Battle, get information about nearby resources, and be directed to nearby public interpretation sites and viewing corridors.
 - Because of the large size of the Battlefield, it is not practical to have solely one Heritage Center. Four Heritage Center locations were identified in the Plan.
 - The four identified sites where Heritage Centers could be include: Marshallton, Chadds Ford Village, Strode's Mill, and the Village of Dilworthtown. Below are the overarching themes for each Heritage Center:
 - "Washington's Defense Heritage Center" (Chadds Ford Village)
 - "Washington's Withdraw Heritage Center" (Village of Dilworthtown)
 - "British Attack Heritage Center" (Strode's Mill)
 - "British Invasion Heritage Center" (Village of Marshallton)
 - Each Heritage Center is located in an area which has a cluster of historic resources that relate to the Battle and close to viewing corridors.



- Th village of Marshallton should serve as a model for the Heritage Center sites. Marshallton’s Heritage Center has outdoor interpretation.
 - Heritage Centers can be used as places for discovery.
 - Each Heritage Center could include:
 - Outdoor kiosks that could be viewed at all times
 - Possibly indoor facilities with limited hours
 - Little to no staffing
 - Agreements as to who would maintain them
 - Recommendation E5.8 indicates the establishment of the “Washington’s Defense Heritage Center” in or near Chadds Ford Village should be evaluated.
 - Recommendation E5.13 indicates the establishment of the “British Attack Heritage Center” in or near the site of old Strode’s Mill Village should be evaluated.
 - Recommendation E5.14 indicates the establishment of the “Washington’s Defense Heritage Center” in or near Chadds Ford Village should be evaluated.
- *American Revolution-era Interpretive Sites Information:*
 - Each Heritage Center is located in an area which has a cluster of historic resources that relate to the Battle and close to viewing corridors.
 - Public Interpretation Sites are significant to the Battle and are not privately owned or have restricted public access. Some are village centers or museums open to the public. Others are simple buildings, like Quaker Meetinghouses, that can be viewed from the outside, or from the inside with the permission from their owners.
 - Battlefield Viewing Corridors are typically straight lengths of roadways which can be driven in an car through landscapes that demonstrate the themes of the Battlefield. In general, each corridor leads to a Heritage Center.
 - Public Interpretation Sites should provide a 15 minute experience for visitors.
 - 36 sites are identified on Map 5.1, but more or less could be included in the network that is ultimately established.
 - **“Washington’s Defense Heritage Center” (Chadds Ford Village)** should connect visitors to Interpretation Sites A1 to A12 and the British Baggage Train and Cannon Duel Viewing Corridors
 - **“Washington’s Withdraw Heritage Center” (Village of Dilworthtown)** should connect visitors to Interpretation Sites C8 to C12 and the Core Combat, Greene’s Defense, and Washington’s Retreat Corridors.
 - **“British Attack Heritage Center” (Strode’s Mill)** should connect visitors to Interpretation Sites C1 to C12 and Core Combat, Greene’s Defense, and Washington’s Retreat Viewing Corridors
 - **“British Invasion Heritage Center” (Village of Marshallton)** should connect visitors to Interpretation Sites B1 to B12 and Trimbles Ford Skirmish and British Flank Viewing Corridors
 - *Themes or Subthemes to be Interpreted or Recommended:*
 - Interpretive theme - central concept or key idea of any interpretive experience, exhibit or presentation. Provides purpose and organizational structure for an exhibit, presentation, or program. Address “big picture” and succinctly summarizes the purpose of an exhibit or activity. Should:
 - Contain only one key large-scale concept
 - Reveal key purpose of the experience/exhibit/presentation/program/activity

- Employ an interesting, compelling, and motivational narrative;
 - Be summarized in a short, simple, and concise manner
- Three core themes, from the Statement of Significance. In chronological order:
 - The conditions in the Brandywine Valley before the Battle which were created by civilians, most of whom were rural Quaker pacifists. This theme also involves how the Quakers influenced the Battle, and the role they played in its aftermath.
 - The events during the Battle on or about September 11, 1777.
 - The events after that Battle that were influenced by it. These included other battles that were part of the Campaign of 1777 in which the British succeeded in taking the rebels' capital at Philadelphia. These later events also included diplomatic negotiations with the French.
- In the past, popular histories of the Battle of Brandywine focused mostly on the events of the Battle, with less emphasis on the Battle's geopolitical or civilian impacts
- Different themes can relate to current issues and experiences' of people today
- Other themes could be added to the core themes to expand the historical interpretation to appeal to a wide audience. Appendix D lists additional themes. Those include:
 - Narratives about Combat Officers
 - The British and their German Mercenaries
 - The Americans
 - Narratives about Washington's Troops
 - Washington's "War of Posts"
 - A Failure of Intelligence: Lessons Learned
 - The Materials Carried by and Lost by the American Troops
 - African American Soldiers: Slaves and Volunteers
 - Camp Followers: Women as Support Staff
 - Militiamen versus Trained Soldiers
 - Confusion among Sullivan's Troops
 - Narratives about Howe's Troops
 - The Sniper Who Didn't Shoot Washington
 - The Class Differences between British Officers and Foot Soldiers
 - Howe's Difficult Voyage from New York to the Chesapeake Bay
 - The Role of Loyalists and Runaway Slaves
 - Narratives about Impacts to Civilians
 - Washington's Impact on Civilians Prior to the Battle
 - The Loyalties of Quakers
 - The Reaction of the Quakers to the Invasion
 - The Hessians' Reputation with American Civilians
 - Squire Cheney's Warnings Discounted

- **“Washington’s Defense Heritage Center” in Chadds Ford Village**
 - Themes - focus on the Washington’s attempt to defend his position at Chadds Ford from 5:30 AM to 6:00 PM when the last of his troops engaged in active combat in that area
 - Subthemes - Washington’s decision to establish his line of defense at Chadds Ford Village and the efforts that it took for him to organize an encampment there the day before the Battle; the morning of the Battle in which a few American units went west to harass the oncoming British troops under Kynphausen and Washington’s incorrect assumption that the British Army was organized to his east on the far side of Brandywine Creek; Washington’s incorrect assumptions; the mid-day cannon duel north of Chadds Ford; Washington’s late afternoon retreat to the east after realizing he had been outflanked; the tenacity of the light infantry troops and militiamen under the command of Maxwell

- **“Washington’s Withdraw Heritage Center” in Village of Dilworthtown**
 - Themes - focus on Washington’s orderly retreat, which took place from 6:30 to 9:00 PM in the evening, as well as the events later that night in which Washington organized his march east to the City of Chester
 - Subthemes - Washington’s sudden shift of battle strategy, dispensing with conventional European warfare tactics of holding ones ground to form a rearguard line of defense to retard the British advance, and then retreat; early instance of Gen. Greene using unconventional tactics of sudden attack followed by quick withdrawal; the 1704 house.

- **“British Attack Heritage Center” (Strode’s Mill)**
 - Themes - focus on the British attack on Washington’s northern flank which resulted in the core combat of the Battle and ultimately Washington’s orderly retreat. All of this took place from 3:30 AM to 9:00 PM on the day of the Battle.
 - Subthemes - American’s failed attempt to form a line along the Meetinghouse Road corridor because Sullivan’s troops either got lost, or were simply delayed in joining the line; British strategy for attacking, and how it succeeded, up until the final stage of the Battle when Greene’s rearguard line of defense retarded the British advance allowing the bulk of the American army to conduct an organized retreat; how the reports of the Battle were used to convince the French that the Americans were capable of holding off, if not defeating the British army

- **“British Invasion Heritage Center” (Village of Marshallton)**
 - Themes - focus on the invasion of the Brandywine Valley by the British Army and include the establishment of encampments in Kennett Square, as well as the march from Kennett Square north and then east to Strode’s Mill from 5:00 AM to 3:30 PM on the day of the Battle
 - Subthemes - Interaction/conflicts between British army and local Quakers; British strategy of flanking the American army’s position at Chadds Ford; American’s inability to gather reliable field intelligence on the location of the British flank

- Recommendation 3.10 – a need for further development of themes relating to the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 and the modern day context of the Battle. Chapter 3 identifies heritage themes in a preliminary manner. Themes should be developed for Philadelphia Campaign. Themes could be developed relating battle events to existing landscapes.

- *Interpretive Materials Proposed/Existing:*

- Gateways – would include indoor displays and visitor information. Could have traditional and new media.
- Heritage Centers – could include outdoor kiosks, possibly indoor facilities. Incorporate new techniques and technology.
- Interpretive Sites
- Viewing Corridors
- Historic sites in US finding traditional interpretation methods no longer engaging to visitors. Simple guided tours not appealing to new audiences, according to a study. Visitors want more engagement, activities, experiencing at own pace or hands on activities with participation.
- Two issues to consider – use of technology and engage visitors.
- Technology – podcasts, QR codes, animated maps, theme oriented virtual tours
- Engaging visitors – hands on activities
- Educational tools (at Heritage Centers, Interpretation Sites, along Viewing Corridors) – kiosks, mobile devices, physical signage and markers, printed material, internet presence and web-based interpretation, audio-visual media, face to face interpretation and storytelling, demonstrations, lectures, festivals and events, participatory programs, period items for sale, interpretive displays, school district curriculum and activities, adult continuing education programs,
- *Mobility (Bicycle, pedestrian, water, etc.):*
 - Bicycle and pedestrian destinations and routes were inventoried in the Plan.
 - Corridors for potential trail connections are identified in the Plan.
 - A combined trail and bikeway network concept was developed, and illustrated on Map 4.12. Existing trails, trail gaps, and proposed bikeways are shown in all Kennett, Chadds Ford, Birmingham, Thornbury, Westtown, East Bradford, and Pennsbury Townships.
- *Relationship to network of sites*
 - Specific interpretive sites and viewing corridors are identified in relation to each of the four proposed Heritage Centers
- *Identified open space preservation opportunities*
 - A land conservation plan was developed as a component of the Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Land. The land conservation plan included an inventory of existing preserved lands and lands well suited for protected are included in this Plan.
 - Parcels were mapped that met key criteria, including being over 10 acres, being within 600’ of either side of a road that was used for major troop movements, and parcels of any size in one of the Battlefield Engagement Zones.
 - Map 2.9 identifies unprotected open space opportunities. Five “clusters” of future open space conservation areas were identified. These clusters include the Marshallton Cluster, Old Kennett Meetinghouse Cluster, Baggage Train Cluster, Brandywine/Chadds Ford Cluster, Sandy Hollow Cluster, and the Strodes Mill Cluster.

2) The British Left Hook – Preparing for Battle: Sconnelltown & Strode’s Mill Strategic Landscapes Plan

Date: 2015

By: Chester County Planning Commission & John Milner Associates, Inc.

General Overview:

The 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan identifies several battlefield areas (“Strategic Landscapes”) that are warranted for further study, planning, protection and interpretation. These recommendations are outlined in separate Strategic Landscape plans. The Sconnelltown & Strode’s Mill Landscape Plan provides an examination of the area’s role in the battle, a background of the historic context and remnants on the landscape today, and strategies for resource, land/open space and heritage interpretation planning, including outlining Strode’s Mill Village as a center for interpretation of the preparation for the battle.

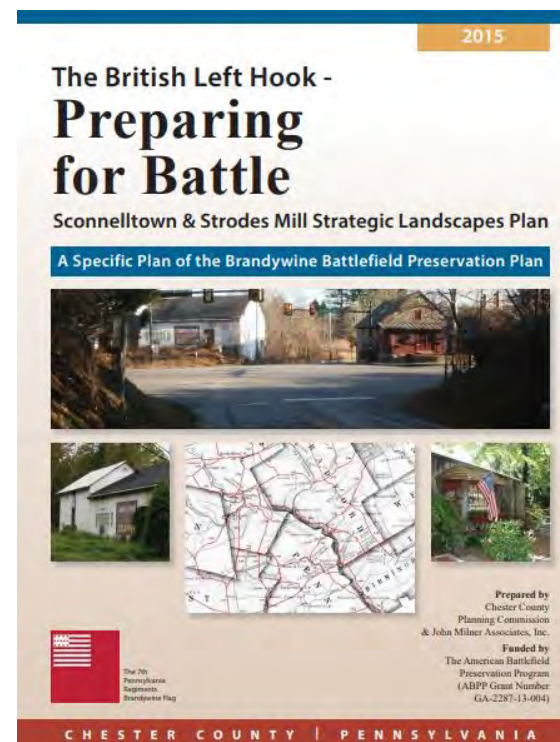
Strode’s Mill Village, located at the eastern-most part in the British Left Hook area and start of the Birmingham Hill/Meetinghouse Road Core Combat Area has high potential for interpretation as it is the gateway to the National Landmark (Ch. 6 Interpretation Strategies, p.6-1)

Key Elements:

- **Interpretation Opportunity Location**
 - Strode’s Mill Village, located at the eastern-most part in the British Left Hook area and start of the Birmingham Hill/Meetinghouse Road Core Combat Area has high potential for interpretation as it is the gateway to the National Landmark (*Ch. 6 Interpretation Strategies*)

- **Heritage Center Related Information (Ch. 6 Interpretation Strategies):**
 - Strode’s Mill Village meets the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Plan criteria for a heritage center (criteria – 1) located within a strategic landscape and 2) possesses a cluster of historic resources within a National Register Historic District where visitors can stop for 15-30 min to learn about a particular aspect of the battle).
 - Possesses an established art gallery, ideal for visitors to stop and explore.
 - Strodes Mill Heritage Center will provide transition between northern battlefield landscape and the site of the battle.

- **American Revolution-era Interpretive Sites Information/Important Locations (pg.6-9):**
 - Sconnelltown/Strode’s Mill Historic District
 - 1777 Road Network at Strode’s Mill
 - Turk’s Head Tavern Site in West Chester
 - Strasburg Road
 - Taylor-Cope Historic District



- Stroud's Preserve: Taylor, Cope and Worth families
- Cope's Bridge and Copesville
- Ingram Mill Park and John Hannum
- Marshallton: Blacksmith Shop, Martin's Tavern, Bradford Meetinghouse

- *Interpretive Themes or Subthemes (Ch. 6 Interpretation Strategies):*
 - Military Events themes:
 - British advance and tactical military flanking strategy
 - British and American military strategy during the core combat of the battle (TBD)
 - Military events and Local community themes
 - Battle impact on local civilians
 - Loyalists and the Chester County Militia
 - Local Community & 18th century landscape themes
 - Museum of American Revolution (MAR) themes:
 - Citizens Turned Revolutionaries
 - Chester County militia and prosperity and power before and after revolution
 - Continental preparation for the battle after the successful flank
 - Radical Nature of Revolution
 - Battle impact on civilian population
 - British advance and strategic outflanking of General Washington's position near Chadds Ford
 - KOCOA analysis of landscape obstacles
 - Strategic British preparing for Battle
 - Analysis of the core combat of the battle
 - Lasting Meanings:
 - Still readable Brandywine Valley Colonial Landscape
 - Quaker peace testimony
 - Chester County history-related themes
 - Multi-generational rural agricultural tradition
 - Brandywine valley Quaker settlement
 - Prosperous commerce/industry foundation
 - American Revolution

- *Thematic Narrations*
 - Role of northern battlefield in the overall battle Thematic Narration
 - Successful British flanking tactic and conflicting American reconnaissance thematic narration – staging of both sides
 - Terrain, physical geography, and natural resources – what soldiers would have experienced.
 - Roads, fords, taverns, meetings, and hamlets – area's settlement patterns

- Techniques to locate Trimble’s Ford
- Interaction between armies and local community – conflict, cooperation, property losses, incl. Plunder claims
- Local support or lack thereof – Quaker community story
- Celebration of local commitment to open space land conservation and historic resource protection – collection of local landowners, governments, and environmental/historic preservation organizations to preserve the landmark.
- *Interpretive Materials Proposed/Existing (p. 6-9 , 6-14, & 6-15):*
 - *Brochure to interpret the theme and direct people to sites*
 - *Driving tour/smartphone app for heritage tours*
 - *Webpage to explore themes and direct people to sites*
 - *Interpretative Signs along tour routes at appropriate public stops*
 - *Interpretive sign at Bradford and Marlborough Meetinghouses that explores lesser known story of impact of Battle on Quaker Community*
- *Mobility (Bicycle, pedestrian, water, etc.):*
 - Strodes Mill Village located on major thoroughfares – accessible by car
- *Relationship to network of sites*
 - Strodes Mill serves as the eastern boundary of the British Left Hook Area and the start of the Birmingham Hill/Meetinghouse Road Combat Area
 - Strodes Mill has proximity to the proposed Colonial History Gateway in West Chester Borough, which will provide visitor amenities such as restaurants, shopping, and educational opportunities
 - Strodes Mill/Preparing for Battle Heritage Center would direct visitors to:
 - Tours of Sconnettown and Strode’s Mill through first person narratives
 - Birmingham Hill, Birmingham Meetinghouse and Sandy Hollow Core Combat Interpretative Sites
 - Core Combat Viewing Corridor on Birmingham Road
 - Washington’s Retreat Heritage Center at Dilworthtown
 - Proposed Mills, Taverns & the Militia Tour to Marshallton Village to connect “A Testimony of Peace” (Quaker traditions in the valley) and “Ford to Ford” (British Flanking March) tours
 - Chester County Historical Society in West Chester Borough
- *Identified open space/historic resource preservation opportunities (Pg. 5-8)*
 - Conserve lands that contain battle-era historic resources and/or are within the half-mile flanking buffer as first priority for landscape preservation.
 - Future focus on protection of KOCO identified defining features, incl. Battle-related lands and historic landscapes
 - Work with other northern battlefield municipalities on special project to protect lands within 2013 Plan’s Strode’s Mill Cluster
 - Protect and promote agricultural preservation
 - Work with other battlefield communities to protect lands as part of larger open space network.

3) Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat – Preserving the Brandywine Battlefield

Date: 2015

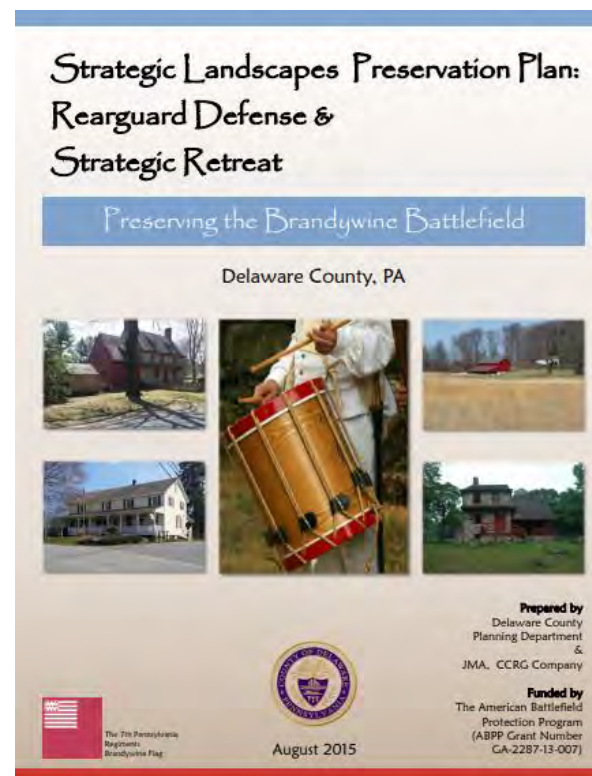
By: Delaware County Planning Department & JMA, CCRG Company

General Overview:

This Strategic Landscape plan focuses on Delaware County, PA's role in the battle, a background of the historic context and remnants on the landscape today, and strategies for historic resource protection and heritage interpretation planning.

Key Elements:

- *Heritage Center Related Information:*
 - Dilworthtown (Washington's Withdrawal). Served as a community center with its tavern and blacksmith shop in the 18th century. The crossroad village and surrounding area were the scenes of very vigorous fighting during final hours of battle. It is close to 1704 House, and American troops marched through the village as they headed east along Dilworthtown Road during the Retreat (p. 81)
- *American Revolution-era Interpretive Sites:*
 - 1704 House
 - Yellow House
 - Newlin Grist Mill
 - Concord Meetinghouse
 - Concord Municipal Building (land, not building)
- *Themes or Subthemes to be Interpreted or Recommended:*
 - General Understanding of the Battle of Brandywine – the battle as a pivotal event in the American Revolution
 - Strategic Retreat – Washington's Retreat Tactics
 - Greene's Rearguard Defense – Saving the American Army from Disaster
 - Medical practices and field hospitals
 - Impact of War on Local Community – property losses, impact to industries like mills, impact on local families
 - Stories of Sacrifice – psychological toll of war, stories of survivors and those who lost their lives; honor the known and unknown burials
 - Quaker community and the Battle of Brandywine
- *Interpretive Materials Proposed/Existing:*
 - Brandywine Battlefield Park as Gateway to house exhibits
 - Brochures of interpretive themes



- Webpage
- Interpretative Signs
- Self-guided driving tour
- *Relationship to network of sites*
 - Public Historic Sites:
 - 1704 House
 - Yellow House
 - Newlin Grist Mill
 - Concord Meetinghouse
 - Concord Municipal Building
 - Public Gateway Site:
 - Brandywine Battlefield Park
 - Viewing Corridors
 - Green Defense Viewing Corridor
 - Washington's Retreat
- *Identified open space preservation opportunities* - no section on open space preservation, just historic resource protection.
- Historic Resource Protection Recommendations (p. 74):
 - Incorporate Battlefield into municipal comprehensive plans
 - Promote archeological resource protection
 - Use cluster zoning to preserve open space within battlefield landscape
 - Support agriculture
 - Encourage natural resource protection
 - Strategic landscapes should be taken into consideration in open space preservation
 - 3 municipalities should consider adopting an Official Map and Ordinance to assist in protection of open space related to the Battlefield.

4) Plum Run Corridor Master Plan

Date: 2019

By: Laird Rec & A.D. Marble

General Overview:

The Plan was developed to provide a vision for a 1-mile segment in the southern portion of East Bradford Township. The plan will guide the design and development of key public improvements, while focusing on “several primary objectives that pertain to enhancing pedestrian navigation and recreational access through the corridor, preserving and interpreting natural and cultural resources, and creating an inviting network of communal open spaces that highlight the Strode’s Mill Historic District as a hub of local, living history.”

Key Elements:

- Central recreational component – ADA, multi-use trail connecting Strode’s Mill Historic District to Plum Run Preserve, neighborhoods, and West Chester University’s campus, known as the “Plum Run Trail”
- Plum Run Trail will connect to Strode’s Barn Heritage Center, located at corner of Birmingham Road and Lenape Road
- Strode’s Barn Heritage Center is proposed to consist of outdoor space (former Strode’s Scapple plant) in conjunction with the restoration of Strode’s Barn
- Incorporated ‘Preparing for Battle’ plan recommendations into this plan
- Site interpretation: pre-revolutionary era, modern era of corridor and historic village, past uses as Strode’s Scapple company headquarters
- Thematic connection to other battlefield sites (Marshallton Village Heritage Center)
- Interpretive subjects featured: significance of village, Strode’s Mill, Strode’s Barn, former Boarding School for Boys, the original miler’s house
- Strodes Barn Heritage Center noted as principal site in the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan effort
- Plan serves as policy and planning basis to apply for funding to build the Heritage Center and greenway corridor
- Plan view drawing of outdoor heritage center – chapter 1, between pages 2 and 3



5) Pennsylvania's Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan

Date: November 2016

By: Brandywine Conservancy with Truppi Consulting LLC, McMahon Associates, Jane Dorchester, Architectural Historian

General Overview:

This plan documents the significance of the Byway as a regional and national resource, and offers a path forward towards its success as a PA and future National Scenic Byway.

Key Elements:

Chapter 1 – Introducing the Byway

- The BVSBC Commission is represented by Kennett, East Bradford, Pennsbury, Chadds Ford, and Pocopson Townships.
- Benefits of National Scenic Byway (NSB) designation include technical assistance and matching grant funds available through the Transportation Alternatives Program among other state and national programs to assist with the management of the Byway.
- America's Byways Resource Center (ABRC) has developed a Byways Economic Impact Tool by providing estimates based on available data.

Chapter 2 – The Vision

- Shows the physical alignment of the BVSBC as it intersects with the BBNHL.
- Total mileage 28.43 miles after proposed changes.
- Tigue Road removal, Strasburg Road extension to Marshallton, West Chester Loop extension.
- East Bradford 9.91 miles, Birmingham 3.75 miles, Chadds Ford 1.95 miles, Pocopson 3.04 miles, Kennett 2.5 miles, Pennsbury 5.88 miles, West Bradford 1.83 miles, West Chester Borough 2.07 miles.
- Vision Statement = The BVSBC will continue to be a place with a deep and varied history recognizable in the landscape and intertwined with a distinctive natural environment and pastoral scenic vistas – vibrant threads which together make a rich tapestry for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors alike.
- Interpretation and Education Goal
- Transportation and Traffic Safety Goal
- Recreation Goal
- Roadside Character Goal
- Attractions and Traveler Service Goal
- Management and Collaboration Goal

Pennsylvania's Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway



Corridor Management Plan November 2016

prepared on behalf of the
Brandywine Valley Scenic Byway Commission
by:

Brandywine Conservancy
Truppi Consulting LLC
McMahon Associates
Jane Dorchester, Architectural Historian

Chapter 3 – Telling the Story

- Defines the valley as a strategic crossroads of commerce, agriculture, artistic creativity, and of political thought
- Battle of Brandywine is one of several interpretive themes along the BVSB.
- Many of the buildings, structures, and sites associated with the Battle of Brandywine are still extant and visible from the Byway including John Chadds House (c. 1725) which is reputedly where John's widow Elizabeth took refuge during the battle, the Birmingham Meeting House (c. 1722) which served as General Howe's headquarters after the battle. The Gilpin House is located in the Brandywine Battlefield Park.
- Importance of the Brandywine region for agriculture, commerce, mills
- Summary of the Battle of Brandywine pages 39-40.
- P. 39 – "From a modern perspective it may seem surprising, but the pacific Quakers were mistrusted by both sides as they did not support either side in the context of war. Consequently, they were fined heavily by the Americans for refusing to help sustain the Patriot cause and were treated as members of the enemy by the British when they refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King. In response, the troops of both sides did not respect the Quakers' pacific beliefs and ransacked their homes, farms, and mills as well as everyone else's for supplies, pushing the Byway area into a period of poverty that took several decades to reverse."

Chapter 4 – Intrinsic Qualities

- Summary of historic and scenic features as well as the natural and recreational qualities that engage travelers
- Eleven National Register historic districts are located along the BVSB p. 47 as well as local historic districts.
- P. 49 reference to Map 2 troop movements and major skirmishes as well as 157 properties containing extant historic structures that are believed to have been there at the time of the Battle of Brandywine.
- One of the first skirmishes occurred at the old Kennett Friends Meetinghouse, where the adjacent graveyard holds the remains of British, American, and Hessian troops.
- The heaviest skirmishes occurred around the Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse.
- The Dilworthtown Inn was converted to an emergency hospital at the end of the Battle.
- The Brandywine Battlefield Park houses the homes that had been expropriated as field camps by General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette and, after the Battle, by victorious British General Howe.
- Constraints – most historic resources are held in private ownership, some are threatened or at risk due to development, zoning, or demolition by neglect.
- P. 58
 - Allerton Road bridge where Cornwallis' 11,000 troops trampled down the banks and up again as they forded the East Branch
 - Birmingham Road up to Scanneltown, notes from the diary of a British Soldier that the Americans could easily have trapped them in the narrow "defile".
 - Striking views from the top of Osbourne Hill where American scouts saw the British movement and later in the day General Howe directed his primary attack.
 - Open pastures at Birmingham Hill where much of the heaviest fighting took place.
 - Sandy Hollow a memorial to the many fallen who lie under its soil.
 - Brandywine Battlefield Park with farmstead quarters occupied by Lafayette and Washington, and later the victorious Howe.

Chapter 5 – Description of the BVS

- Physical conditions of roads, roadside character
- Tourism data
- Opportunities and constraints
- Historic settlements include the villages of Chadds Ford, Fairville, Hamorton, crossroads of Strodes Mill all National Register Historic Districts
- Constraints – the width of Creek Road creates conflicts between vehicular traffic and bicycles.
- Map 8 and Map 9 show visually significant landscapes for roadside character.
- P. 78 – hamlet of Dilworthtown, an important area of original Quaker settlement and prominent in the action of the Battle of Brandywine.
- Regional transportation gateways: US Route 1; and US Route 202. BVS from DE comes up Route 51 from Wilmington.
- Includes roadway classification and daily vehicular traffic volumes for roadways.
- P. 89 Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation and Facilities: BicyclePA Route L; Route 1 Bike Route through Chadds Ford; Route 52 Bikeway in Kennett and Pennsbury.
- P. 93 off-road bicycle facilities proposed in Chadds Ford.

Chapter 6 – Strategies to Implement the Plan

- Strategies to move forward with the vision and goals
- Conservation and enhancement
- Interpretation and education
- Transportation and Safety
- Recreation
- Roadside Character
- Attractions and traveler services
- Management and collaboration
- P. 123 – Objective 1 Create a cohesive “shareable story” about the natural and cultural resources
- Objective 2 develop interpretation and educational programs
- P. 125 strategy 3B – coordinate interpretive programs and develop travel itineraries
- Sources for interpretive information re. the Battle of Brandywine include BBPP, BBPark, Birmingham Meeting, CCHS, CFHS, Martins Tavern.
- Strategy 3C – collaborate with existing interpretive program providers.
- Strategy 4F develop safe, continuous, and well-connected bicycle and pedestrian routes.
- Strategy 5D improve bicycle and pedestrian access and amenities.
- Strategy 7A establish a tourism alliance to develop a marketing approach for the Byway.
- P. 152 – map of existing and potential lay-bys.
- Strategy 8B develop and implement a wayfinding plan.

Chapter 7 – Implementation Plan

- Priority action list from Chapter 6

- Responsibilities and partnerships
- Timeline and funding
- P. 166 historic preservation funding through
 - Keystone Historic Preservation Construction Grant Program
 - Keystone Historic Preservation Project Grants
 - Cultural and Historical Support Grant Program
 - Certified Local Government Grant Program

Interpretation/education funding

National Endowment for the Humanities, challenge grants and collaborative research grants, digital projects, media projects, program implementation grants

P. 169 recreation and conservation funding sources

Appendix B – Visitation Report

Data Sources

1. Chester County Chester County Convention and Visitors Bureau
 - a. *Strategic Plan 2020-2025, BrandywineValley.com website analytics data, and SurveyMonkey*
2. Visit Delco
 - a. *Economic Impact in Context*
3. Visit Philadelphia
 - a. *2019 Greater Philadelphia Visitor Profile*
4. Brandywine Conservancy, GIS
5. ESRI, Community Analyst and Business Analyst

Introduction

The following pages provide an overview of data collected and summarized to further understand demographic information specific to the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan (BBHIP) project. The information presented in this report highlights the **people** who live in, work in, or may visit the study area, as well as information about the study area, the **place**, itself.

People. Potential audiences to heritage centers and interpretive sites are defined as:

- **Live:** Local Residents
- **Work:** Local Employees
- **Visit:** Visitors (day trippers, vacationers, or business travelers)

Place. Data collected about the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan project study area, to assist in the site selection and heritage interpretation process, includes the following categories:

- **Land Conservation**
- **Historic Sites**
- **Transportation Network**

A summary of the data collected follows.

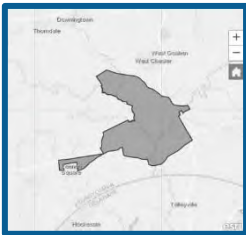
Overview



Overview of Study Area

The Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan spans **seven municipalities** and **two counties** in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The participating municipalities, located in both Chester County and Delaware County, include:

- Birmingham Township (CC)
- East Bradford Township (CC)
- Westtown Township (CC)
- Thornbury Township (CC)
- Pennsbury Township (CC)
- Kennett Township (CC)
- Chadds Ford Township (DC)



Collectively, all seven communities total 43,834 acres in size. The Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan project study area is a subset of those seven communities. The project boundaries are defined by the area within the seven communities that also falls within the Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan Boundary.

The study area for the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan project is:

- **18,574 acres** in total size
- **42%** of the total land area of all seven partner communities

People

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

BBHIP Study Area

Area: 29.02 square miles

KEY FACTS



17,365

2020 Total Population
(Esri)



47.3

Median Age



2.6

Average Household
Size

EDUCATION

2%

No High
School
Diploma



12%

High School
Graduate



14%

Some College



72%

Bachelor's/Grad/Prof
Degree

INCOME



\$136,675

Median Household
Income



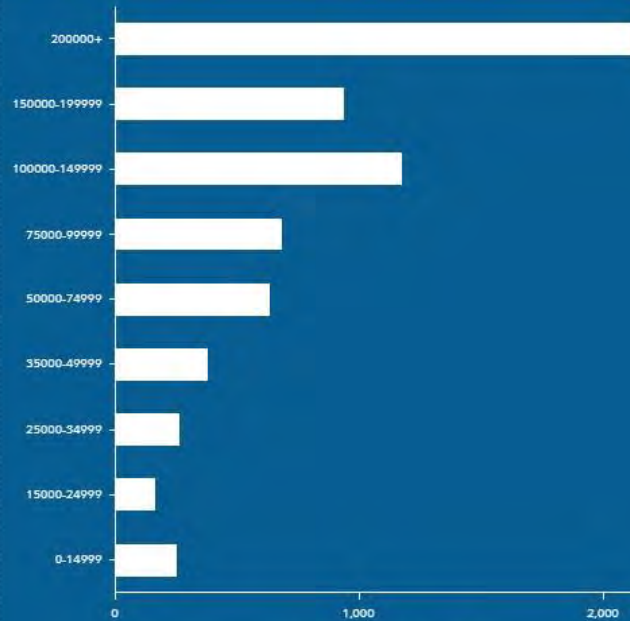
\$72,759

Per Capita Income

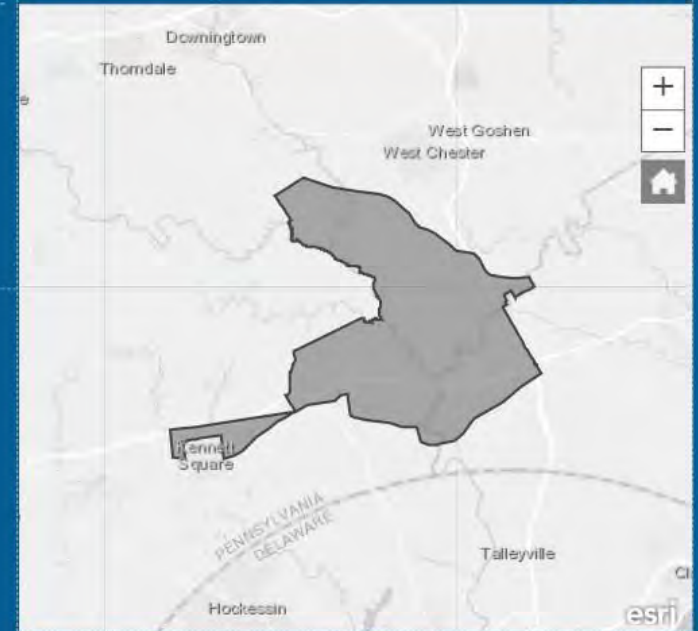


\$873,614

Median Net Worth



HOUSEHOLD INCOME



EMPLOYMENT



82%

White Collar



11%

Blue Collar



7%

Services

16.4%

Unemployment
Rate



Live

The project area is primarily rural and suburban in nature. A significant amount of land within the study area is protected via conservation easement, agricultural easement, deed restrictions, or is in public ownership. Given these characteristics, the total population found within the study area is relatively small. Within all seven communities, there are a total of 43,767 residents. In comparison, Chester County has a population of 532,096 residents and Delaware County has a population of 568,500 residents for a total of 1,100,596 residents in both counties.

The population living in the study area for the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan includes:

- A total of **17,365 people**
- A median age of **47.3 years**
- An average household size of **2.6 people**

Residents in the study area have a high degree of educational attainment:

- **72%** have a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree
- **14%** have some college experience
- **12%** have a high school degree
- **2%** have no high school degree

Residents in the study are primarily employed in white collar occupations:

- **82%** employed in a white-collar occupation
- **11%** employed in a blue-collar occupation
- **7%** employed in a service sector occupation
- **16.4%** unemployment rate

Residents in the study area have a high degree of income:

- Per capita income is **\$72,759**
- Median household income is **\$136,675**
- Median net worth is **\$873,614**

Local residents, whether they live within the study area itself, live outside the project area but within the seven partner communities, or reside elsewhere in Chester County and Delaware County, represent a key

potential audience that that could be engaged with at Heritage Centers or Interpretive Sites. Trips to and from home for work, errands, or activities provide opportunities to experience Battle-related Viewing Corridors. Heritage Centers or Interpretive Sites could provide opportunities for residents to learn more about the Battle on weekdays or weekends. The physical proximity of this audience to the candidate Heritage Center and Interpretive Sites poses the potential for repeat or regular visitation to Battle of Brandywine locations.



Work

The project area is primarily residential in nature. Employment areas are generally concentrated in villages and along key transportation corridors, such as Baltimore Pike (Route 1) and Wilmington Pike (Route 202).

The Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan study area includes:

- A total of **923 businesses**
- **9,132 people** are employed at the work at these businesses
- Total annual sales of **\$2,006,040 (\$000)**

Employees that work in the study area, or in close proximity to the study area, represent a potential audience that that could be engaged with at Heritage Centers or Interpretive Sites. Employees may live in the study area or elsewhere in the region. Commutes to the workplace provide opportunities to experience Battle-related Viewing Corridors. Heritage Centers or Interpretive Sites could provide opportunities for employees to learn more about the Battle and connect with nature on weekdays, whether during lunch breaks, before work, or after work. The proximity of this audience to the candidate Heritage Center and Interpretive Sites poses the potential for repeat or regular visitation to Battle of Brandywine locations.

BUSINESSES



923
Businesses



9,132
Employees



\$2,006,040
Total Sales (\$000)

Data provided by ESRI, 2020

TOURISM: CHESTER COUNTY



Travel From

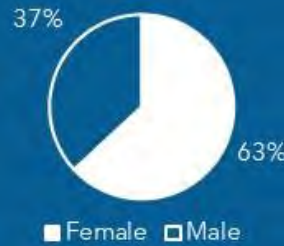
PA - 45%
NJ - 12%
NY - 9%
DC - 6%
MD - 5%



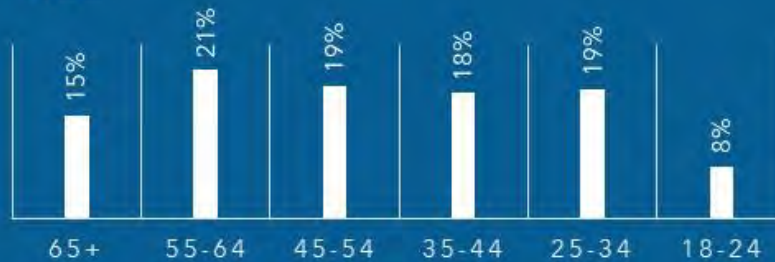
Duration of Stay

2 to 2.5
Days

Gender



AGE



Historic Sites

Ranked as top travel activity that appeals the most to survey users. Museums and gardens or farms ranked highly by those who had visited Chester County.

Trends

- Experience is key
- Socially conscious
- Active & adventurous
- Connect with locals
- Food
- Culture
- Exploration
- Short trips
- Millennials: long term market
- Retirees: medium term market

Data provided by CCCVB, 2015-2020 website visitation and survey data

TOURISM: DELAWARE COUNTY



Key Markets

NYC
DC/Baltimore



Duration of Stay

38% Overnight
62% Day Trips



Visitors

5.1M
VFR - 48%
Tourists - 52%



\$781M
Visitor Spending

=



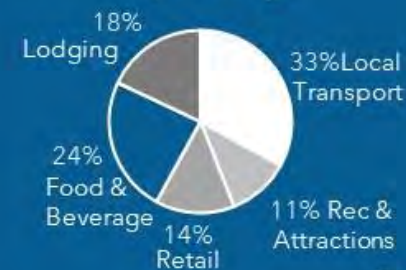
\$103M
State and Local
Taxes Generated

≈



\$478
Per Household

Spending



14,068
Jobs

Data provided by Destination DelCo, 2019



Visit

Chester County and Delaware County attract visitors each year, looking to experience the amenities unique to this region. Given the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan project spans communities in Chester and Delaware Counties, data from both the Chester County Conference and Visitors Bureau (CCCVB) and Visit Delco is summarized below to further understand visitation trends in the region. The following information speaks to each county as a whole. Additionally, data regarding visitors to the Greater Philadelphia region, including Chester, Delaware, Bucks, and Philadelphia Counties, is provided from Visit Philadelphia.

Visitation:

According to Visit Philadelphia, **23.3 million** visited the region in 2018 for **day trips**, an increase of .8% from 2017. 62% coming to the area for day trips visit Philadelphia County, 19% visit Bucks County, **13% visit Chester County, 11% visit Delaware County**, and 11% visit Montgomery County. **43%** were in the region to visit friends or relatives. In contrast to day visitors, **15.6 million** people visited the region in 2018 for **overnight stays**, an increase of 3.2% from 2017. 58% of overnight visitors were visiting friends or relatives.

According to the Chester County Conference and Visitors Bureau (CCCVB) and Visit Delco, 67% of people visiting Chester County in 2019 came for a vacation, event, or business, 16% were visiting friends or relatives, and 5% were people in transit. In 2018, **5.68 million** people visited Chester County. According to Visit Delco, **5.1 million** people visited Delaware County in 2019. **62%** were day trips, or 3.2 million people and **38%** were overnight stays, or 1.9 million people. **52% or 2.6 million** of which, were tourists and **48%, or 2.5 million**, were people visiting friends or relatives.

Length of Stay:

Data collected by Visit Philadelphia indicates the average overnight stay to the region is **2.5 days**. **81%** of those visitors repeatedly visit Southeastern Pennsylvania. Visitors to Chester County stay on average **2 to 2.5 days**.

Place of Origin:

According to Visit Philadelphia, the largest markets for day trips to the region are Philadelphia, New York, and the Harrisburg/Lancaster/Lebanon/York areas. **39.6%** come from Philadelphia, **23.9%** from New York City, and **8.5%** from the Harrisburg/Lancaster/Lebanon/York area. For overnight stays to the region, the New York City,

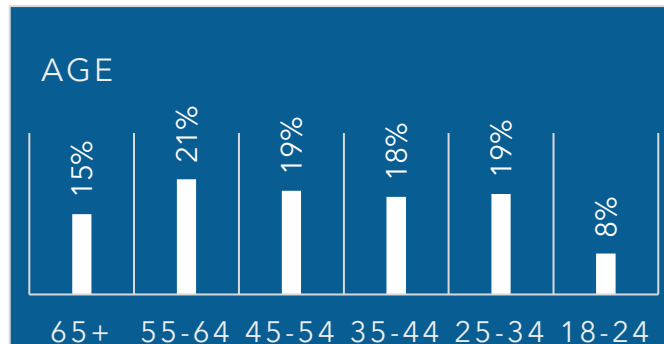
Philadelphia, and Washington, DC areas are the largest markets. **19.6%** are from New York City, **17.5%** from Philadelphia, and **5.8%** from Washington, DC.

Chester County and Delaware County also identify New York City and the Washington, D.C./Baltimore areas are two key markets. Visits to CCCVB’s website are primarily from Mid-Atlantic residents, with **45%** from Pennsylvania, **12%** from New Jersey, **9%** from New York, **6%** from Washington, D.C., and **5%** from Maryland.

Characteristics:

Visitors to the Greater Philadelphia Region, whether for day trips or overnight stays, tend to be more highly educated and have a higher household income than the national average. Data on gender is limited.

According to analytics based on CCCVB’s Brandywinevalley.com website, which may be a good indicator of visitation trends, **63%** of website traffic was female and **37%** was male.



Data on age is more readily available. According to Visit Philadelphia, the average age of day trippers is 47, whereas the average age of those who stay overnight in the region is 48. Most day trippers are between the ages of 35 and 54, whereas most people who stay overnight are 55 and older. Chester County analytics data indicates that between 2015 and 2020, website visitation reflected a range of ages, with people between the ages of 55 and 64 representing the greatest category.

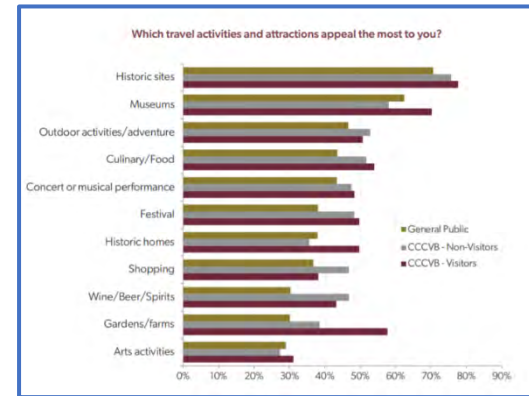
CCCVB, [Brandywinevalley.com](https://www.brandywinevalley.com) user analytics, 2015 to 2020

Experiences and Trends:

Historic sites and museums/galleries ranked as some of the most popular destinations for people visiting the Greater Philadelphia region to experience. 17% of day visitors to the region went museums/galleries and **13% visited historic sites**, visitation rates greater than the national average for historic sites and museums/galleries elsewhere in the country. 21% of overnight visitors to the region went to museums/galleries and **18% visited historic sites**, also visitation rates greater than the national average.

The research process for CCCVB’s Strategic Plan identified several trends related to visitors, experiences, and trends. Nationally, retirees are considered a key market over the short term. Millennials are the largest traveling demographic in the country, and a key market over the long term. Experiential travel is a rising trend in the tourism industry and a key motivation for traveling, in particular for millennial visitors. Travelers are increasingly interested in connecting with a place through exploration, food, experiencing the local culture, and supporting businesses that are socially conscious

CCCVB’s Strategic Plan survey identified that visitor experience regarding gardens and historic sites visited in Chester County received the highest marks. **Historic sites were the attraction that appealed the most** to survey respondents, followed by museums. The graph to the right, illustrates responses regarding local attractions in greater detail.



Economics

According to Visit Philadelphia, day visitors spent **\$2.1 billion** in the region in 2018. 33%, or **\$679 million** was spent on food and beverage, 28% or **\$583 million** on transportation, 22% or **\$451 million** on shopping/retail, and 17% or **\$344 million** on recreation. Overnight visitors spent **\$5.5 billion** in the region in 2018. 34%, or **\$1.9 billion** was spent lodging, 24% or **\$1.3 billion** on food and beverage, 19% or **\$1 billion** on transportation, 12% or **\$678 million** on shopping/retail, and 9% or **\$476 million** on recreation.

In 2018, direct visitor spending in Chester County and Delaware County combined was **1.471 billion**. 20%, or **\$294 million** was spent lodging, 26% or **\$385 million** on food and beverage, 26% or **\$381 million** on transportation, 16% or **\$231 million** on shopping/retail, and 12% or **\$171 million** on recreation. **In Delaware County, \$103 million** in state and local taxes was generated by visitor spending in 2019, the equivalent of \$478 per household in Delaware County. Within Delaware County, **14,068** people are employed by jobs supported by visitor spending, with **\$623 million** in total wages being generated by tourism. **In Chester County, 8,920** people are employed by jobs supported by visitor spending, with **\$329 million** in total wages being generated by tourism in 2018.

Place



Land Conservation

A significant amount of land within the study area has already been conserved. 475 parcels within the area can be considered as existing protected lands. A significant amount of work at the municipal and County levels has already been accomplished regarding land conservation. Open space preservation efforts in the region are robust, and land continues to be protected as part of ongoing efforts to help communities realize their goals to protect open space, natural resources, and historic resources.

In total, within the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan study area:

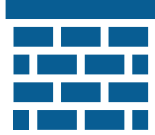
- **5,392 total acres** of land are protected (*eased, deed restricted, in public ownership, etc.*)
 - **2,788 acres** of which are lands owned or eased by land trusts
 - **288 acres** of which are lands with agricultural easements
 - **593 acres** of which are public lands*
 - **1,723 acres** of which are “other protected lands,” such as HOA lands

- **29% of the land** within the study area is protected (*eased, deed restricted, in public ownership, etc.*)
 - **15%** of which are lands owned or eased by land trusts
 - **2%** of which are lands with agricultural easements
 - **3%** of which are public lands*
 - **9%** of which are “other protected lands,” such as HOA lands

There are ongoing efforts within the region to conserve land, including through the lens of heritage preservation. In the Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan (2013), priority lands for preservation were identified across the entire Battlefield area. Those recommendations identified an additional 740 acres of land across 24 parcels that posed opportunities for further land conservation across the Battlefield.

As a component of this project, land conservation opportunities will be further analyzed, to identify if additional preservation opportunities exist.

**Note: Not all lands within public ownership have protection measures, such as easements, in place.*



Historic Sites

Historic sites and heritage interpretation are central to the Brandywine Battlefield Heritage Interpretation Plan. The 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan and associated Strategic Landscapes Plan set a framework for how the Battle could be interpreted as a cohesive and unified network.

These previous plans identified an interpretive network across the entire Battlefield that includes:

- **2 Gateways**
 - 1 in Chadds Ford
 - 1 in West Chester
- **5 Heritage Center Sites**
 - **2 existing**, at Village of Marshallton and Kennett Square
- Multiple Interpretive Sites
- Multiple Viewing Corridors

BBHIP will focus on a portion of the interpretation concept. It will include:

- **2 remaining Heritage Center site locations**
 - **8 candidate Heritage Center sites**
 - **1 on publicly owned land**
 - **8 on privately owned land**
- **35 candidate Interpretive Sites**, as identified in 2013 Plan
- **121 other candidate historic resources** that could be interpreted
 - 5 on public land
 - 2 on HOA open space
- **5 candidate Viewing Corridors**

As a component of this project, historic sites will be further analyzed, to which sites within the overall list above are appropriate for interpretation.



Transportation Network

The entire project area is accessible via existing roadway networks. Several portions of the area are accessible currently, or will be accessible in the future, due to the implementation of sidewalk, trail, or bikeway routes. There are approximately 180 miles of roadways within the study area. 42 bus stops currently exist, 37 of which are SCCOOT stops and five of which are SEPTA stops.

Regarding the active transportation network, there are:

- **9 miles** of existing sidewalks
- **16 miles** of existing trails
- **25 miles** of planned trails
- **12 miles** of existing bikeways
- **9 miles** of planned bikeways

There are ongoing efforts within the region to diversify transportation networks, to provide those that live, work, or play in the region access to safe and interconnected bicycle and pedestrian routes. In the Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan (2013), potential trail concepts were identified across the entire Battlefield area.

As a component of this project, trail connectivity opportunities will be further analyzed, to identify if additional route to link heritage centers and interpretive sites, exist.

Appendix C – Heritage Center Analysis

Sites Documented

1. Thornbury Farm
2. Birmingham Hill
3. Dilworth Farm
4. Dilworthtown
5. Brinton Run Preserve
6. Chadds Ford Village
7. Sanderson Museum
8. Anvil Tavern
9. Strode’s Mill

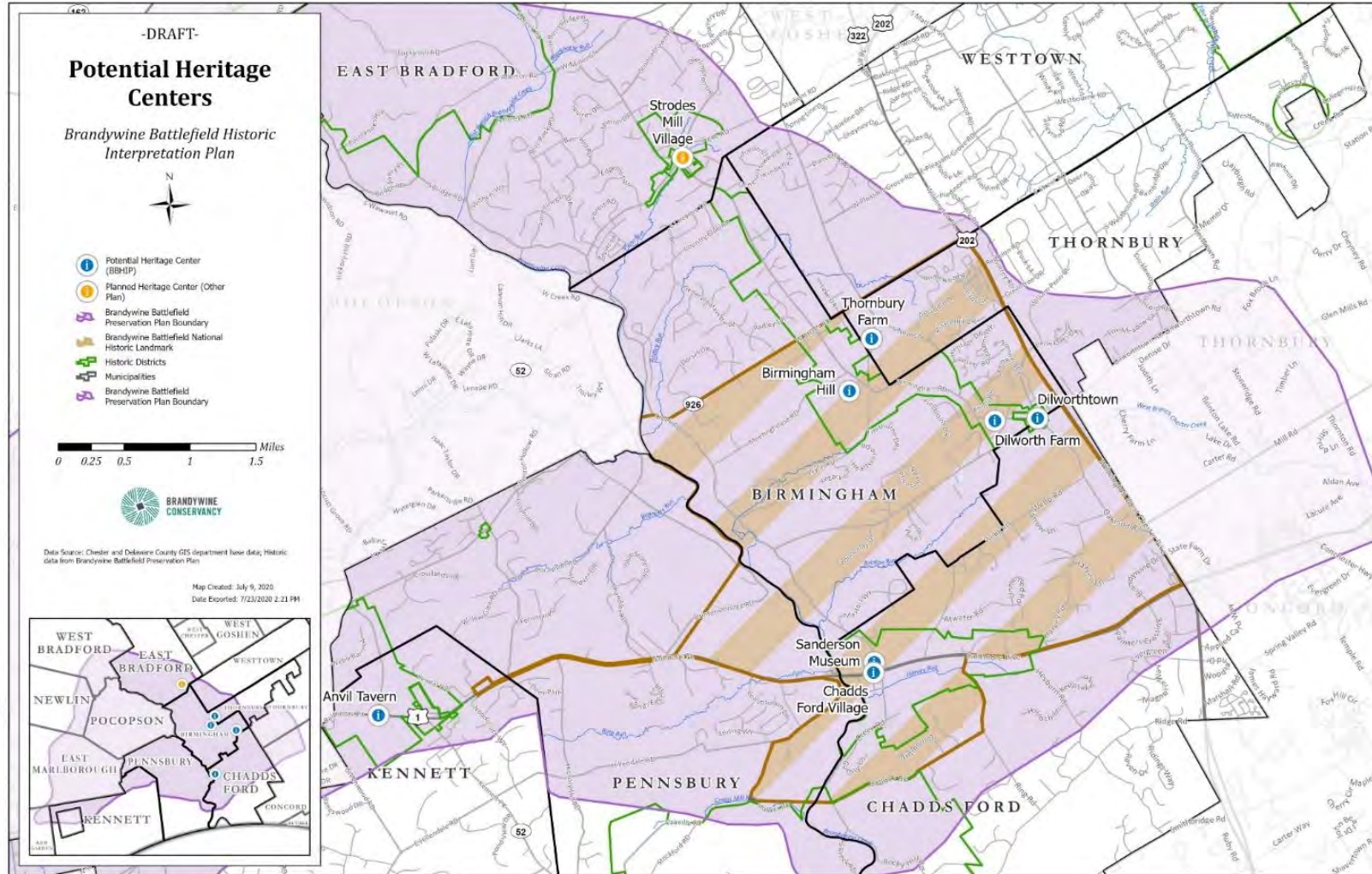
Introduction

The following pages provide an overview of each potential Heritage Center site. The nine candidate sites listed above were assessed to better understand existing conditions, opportunities, and challenges posed by each site. The collected information includes maps, photographs, statistics, and notes for each property, to help establish a common understanding of each property and aid in the site selection process.

Given COVID-19, site analysis was conducted with a hybrid methodology, using either in person visits where social distancing was observed, or digitally, using technology such as Google Earth, GIS, and ChesCo Views.

A summary of each candidate site, follows.

Heritage Center Locations



Heritage Centers

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Strobe's Mill | 4) Dilworth Farm | 7) Chadds Ford Village |
| 2) Thornbury Farm | 5) Dilworthtown | 8) Sanderson Museum |
| 3) Birmingham Hill | 6) Brinton Run Preserve | 9) Anvil Tavern |

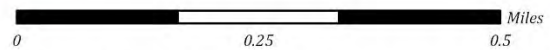
Thornbury Farm

-DRAFT-
Heritage Center Site Assessment
Thornbury Farm

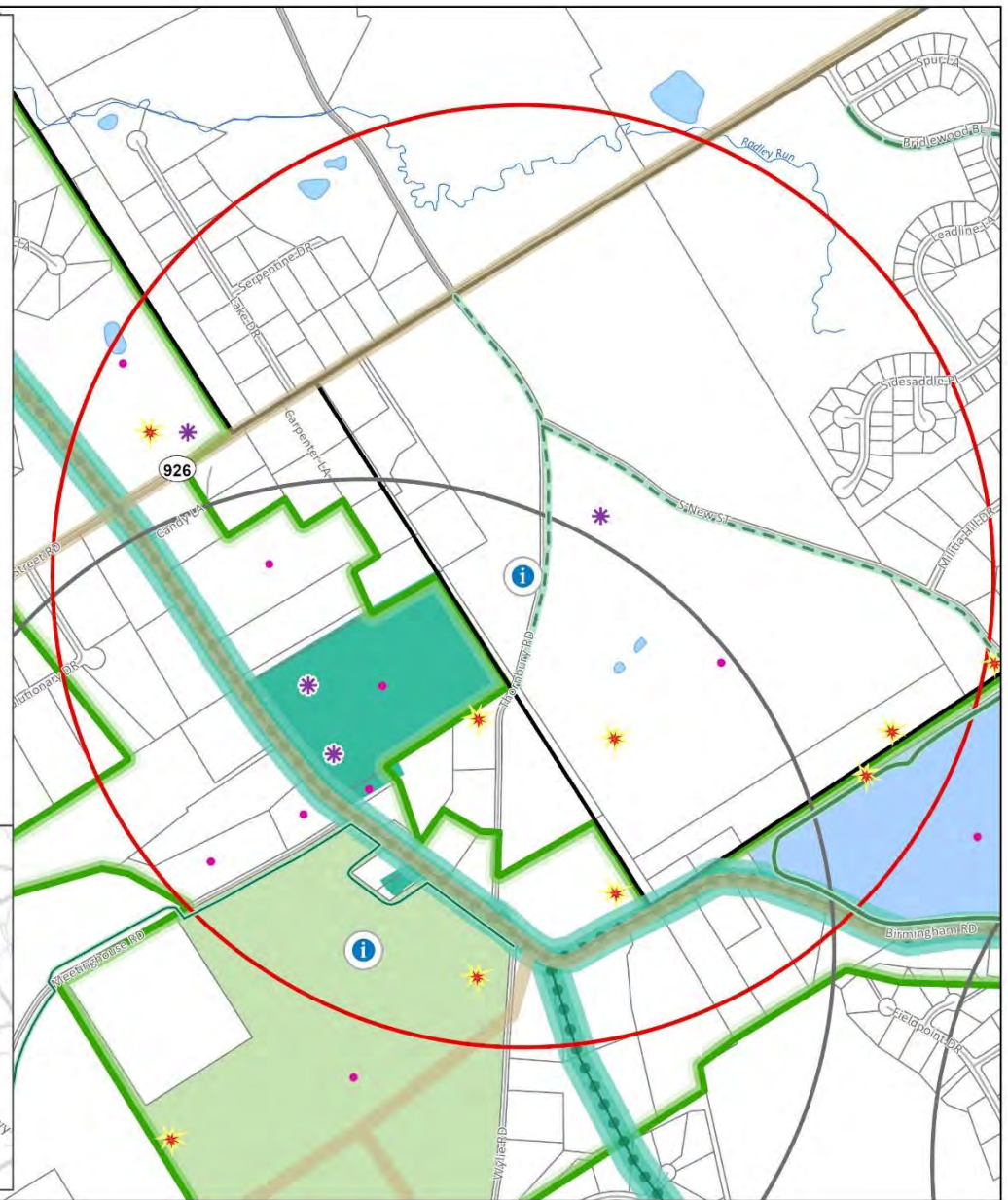
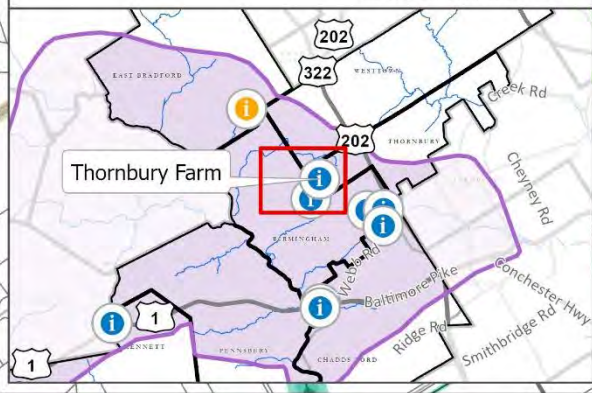
Brandywine Battlefield Historic Interpretation Plan



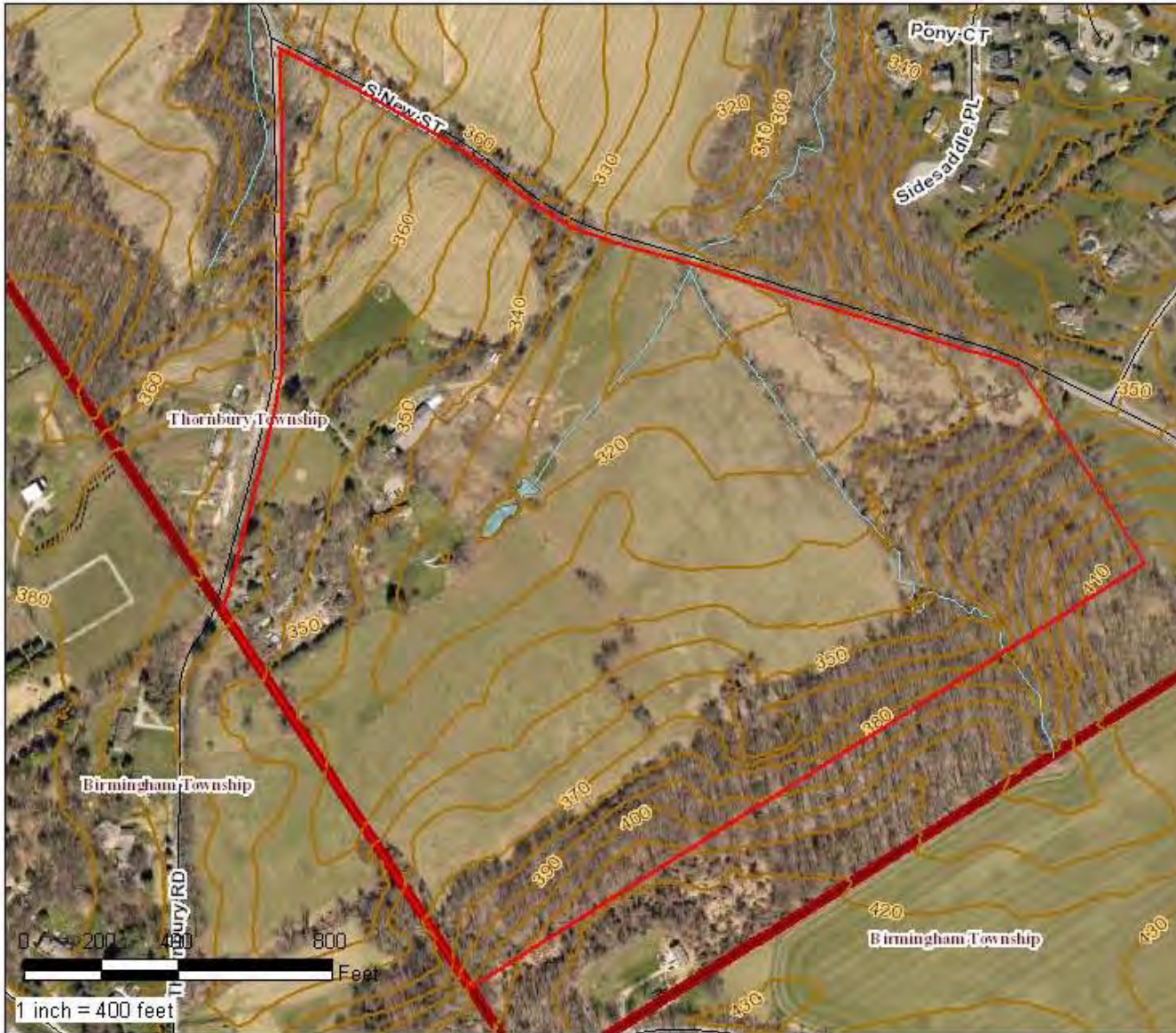
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | | 1777 Roads |
| | 1/2 Mile Radius | | Historic Districts |
| | Additional Interpretative Sites | | Commercial |
| | Historic Resources | | Institutional |
| | Engagements | | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| | 1777 Marching Corridors | | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan
 Map Created: September 28, 2020
 Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:44 AM



Thornbury Farm



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Find Address Information

PARID: 4403 00020000
 UPR: 44-3-2
 Owner: SPACKMAN HERBERT B TRUST
 Owner: SPACKMAN RANDELL H TRU
 EIAL Mail
 Address 1: 2545 CHARLESTOWN RD
 Mail Address 2: PHOENIXVILLE PA
 Mail Address 3:
 ZIP Code: 19440
 Deed Book: 9317
 Deed Page: 1124
 Deed Recorded Date: 5/24/2014
 Legal Desc 1: SE COR. SOUTH NEW
 STREET
 Legal Desc 2: 44.5 AC FARM
 Acre: 44.5
 LUC: F-20
 Lot Assessment: \$ 40,330
 Property Assessment: \$ 440,010
 Total Assessment: \$ 480,340
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Property Address: 1256 THORNBUURY RD
 Municipality: THORNBUURY
 School District: West Chester Area

Map Created:
 Tuesday, June 9, 2020



County of Chester

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1



Overview

1) Thornbury Farm view from above Sandy Hollow Heritage Park looking Northeast

Photographs taken in 2020. Photographs below and on following pages correspond to markers from left to right

Site - Thornbury Road (#7)

2) Sandy Hollow viewing corridor panorama from existing Thornbury Road pull off- CSA and Howe's gun position is 1/8 mile down road on left. Mass grave site and terrain for battle most viewable here.

3) Parking for several cars, Township easement granted according to owner



2



3

1



2



Site - Other

1) Back corner of CSA looking towards Birmingham Hill, Adjacent to Meetinghouse back property line. (Could possibly connect to trail/walking path)

2) At right is parking for CSA

Site - Thornbury CSA

3) Paver viewing spot from Howe's gun position across Thornbury Road towards Sandy Hollow and has shielded views of farm house and barn that were present during battle.

1



2



Site - Thornbury CSA

1) House shows visible patched damage from cannon balls

2) Ridgeline visible above trees and house.

3) 18th Century barn housed prisoners and wounded

4) Additional parking for view spot down gravel driveway



3



4

1



Site - New St. (driveway end)

1) Viewing spot of Sandy Hollow and ridge for Stephen VA and Stirling's PA regiments from off New St into end of driveway past farmhouse and barn

2) Entrance to driveway from New St.

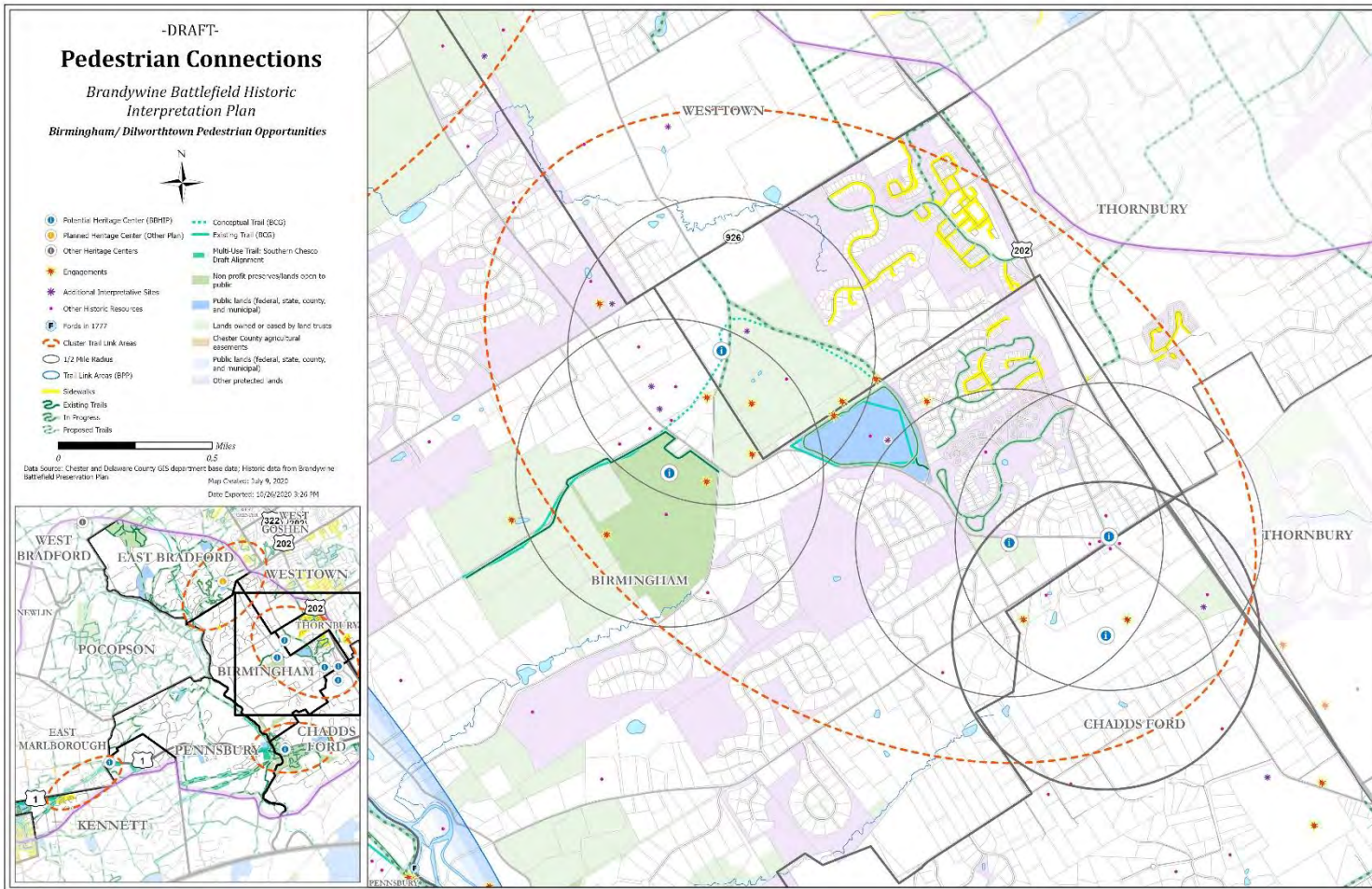
3) Looking down gravel driveway towards house and barn

2



3





Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 Gateways | 8 Engagement Sites |
| 1 Potential Heritage Center | 3 Existing or Planned Trails |
| 5 Potential Interpretive Sites | 0 Fords |
| 7 Additional Historic Sites | Yes 1777 Roads |

Opportunities

- Site has public access** (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) - *Site has no public land but is part of permanently preserved farmland*

- Existing buildings** - *There are some existing structures but none particularly suited to a heritage center at present. However, the owner is highly engaged and interested in discussing land use with a potential multiuse structure as a long-term lease*

- Existing parking** - *Yes, plenty of unimproved gravel and field*

- Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.) - *Yes, room for more*

- Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway** - *Yes, multiple potential sites with roadway access*

- Existing interpretive facilities** (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage) - *Almost none, Thornbury Road pull off has a posted #7 for audio tour stop, and there is some information in farm market gift shop area.*

- Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access** - *None extant, but some room to create connectors to BH trail as well as Sandy Hollow*

- Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**

Constraints

- No public access** (i.e. site is private land) - *site is privately owned and still operating as a farm but with superior viewing corridors and enthusiastic owner*

- Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site) - *Actual site is very steep and wet in areas, but easily accessible to viewing. Also has ongoing archaeological research and mass graves that could limit access areas.*

Notes

Visit Date; Sept 16 2020 With Randall Spackman owner Thornbury CSA

The farm site itself is at the heart of the battlefield and largely unchanged from that period with several important period structures that served as hospital, field headquarters and prison. In addition ownership is actively engaged in preservation and interpretive activities and is looking to partner to help extend and make available the story of the area. Pretty much has to be on a short list.

While no structure is suitable for a full heritage center at the moment, there is room and willingness to construct (just not the finances) on the property, and there is plenty of parking available. The farm also serves as a connecting piece of ground between the Birmingham Hill Park, and Meetinghouse and cemetery area to the Sandy Hollow Heritage Park and the adjacent ridge. It affords several significant viewing corridors as well. See BBHIP site Visit aerial tour.kmz for Google Earth for overview here:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T905ZnKiNAek7aQaWjtmWaGmse9UU1Ri/view?usp=sharing>

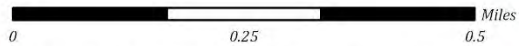
Birmingham Hill

-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Birmingham Hill

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



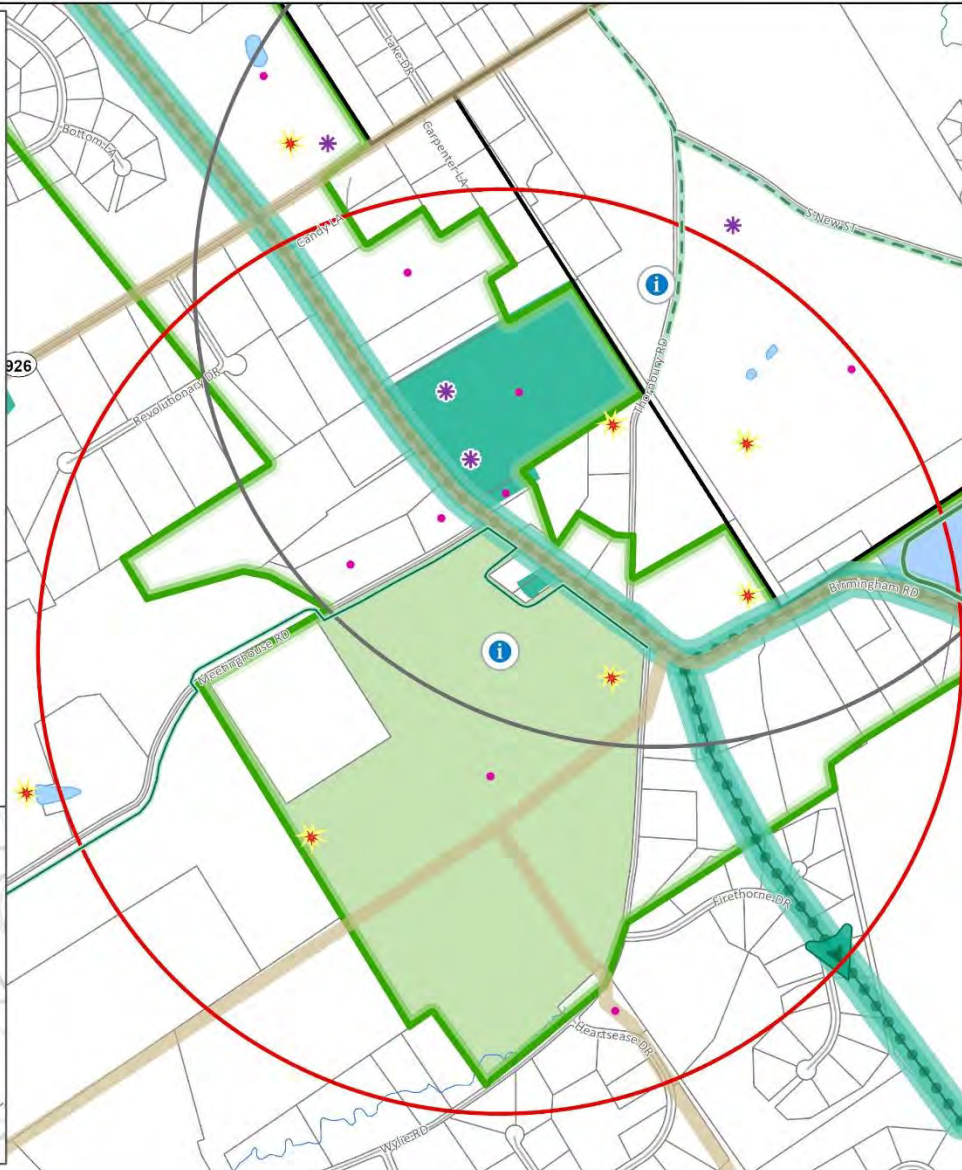
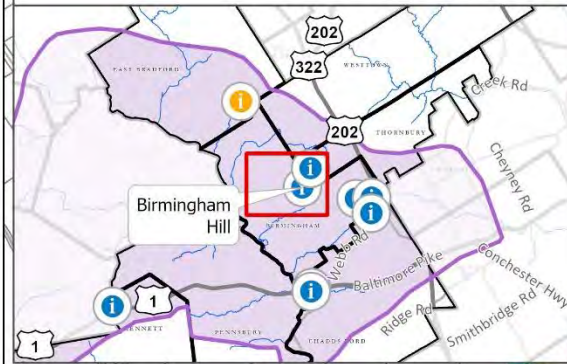
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | | 1777 Roads |
| | 1/2 Mile Radius | | Historic Districts |
| | Additional Interpretative Sites | | Commercial |
| | Historic Resources | | Institutional |
| | Engagements | | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| | 1777 Marching Corridors | | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:39 AM



Birmingham Hill



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Find Owner Information

PARID: 5107 013 7020E
 UPL 51-7-137.2
 Owner: EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP
 Owner:
 Mail Address: 1: 666 COPELAND SCHOOL RD
 Mail
 Address: 2: WEST CHESTER, PA
 Mail Address: 3:
 ZIP Code: 19380
 Deal Book: 9402
 Deal Page: 1347
 Deal Recorded Date: 9/30/2014
 Legal Desc 1: E5 OF BIRMINGHAM RD
 Legal Desc 2: 4.774 AC LOT A
 Acre: 4.78
 LUC: E-70
 Lot Assessment: \$ 104,820
 Property Assessment: \$ 0
 Total Assessment: \$ 104,820
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Property Address: 998 LENAPE RD
 Municipality: EAST BRADFORD
 School District: West Chester Area

Map Created:
 Friday, July 31, 2020



County of Chester

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1



2



1) Existing Stables to be used as short-term lecture facility

2) Existing log cabin to house a permanent indoor exhibit

3) View from high point looking NE towards Meetinghouse Road

4) View of parking lot at Birmingham Road

5) View from parking area/trailhead looking west towards high point

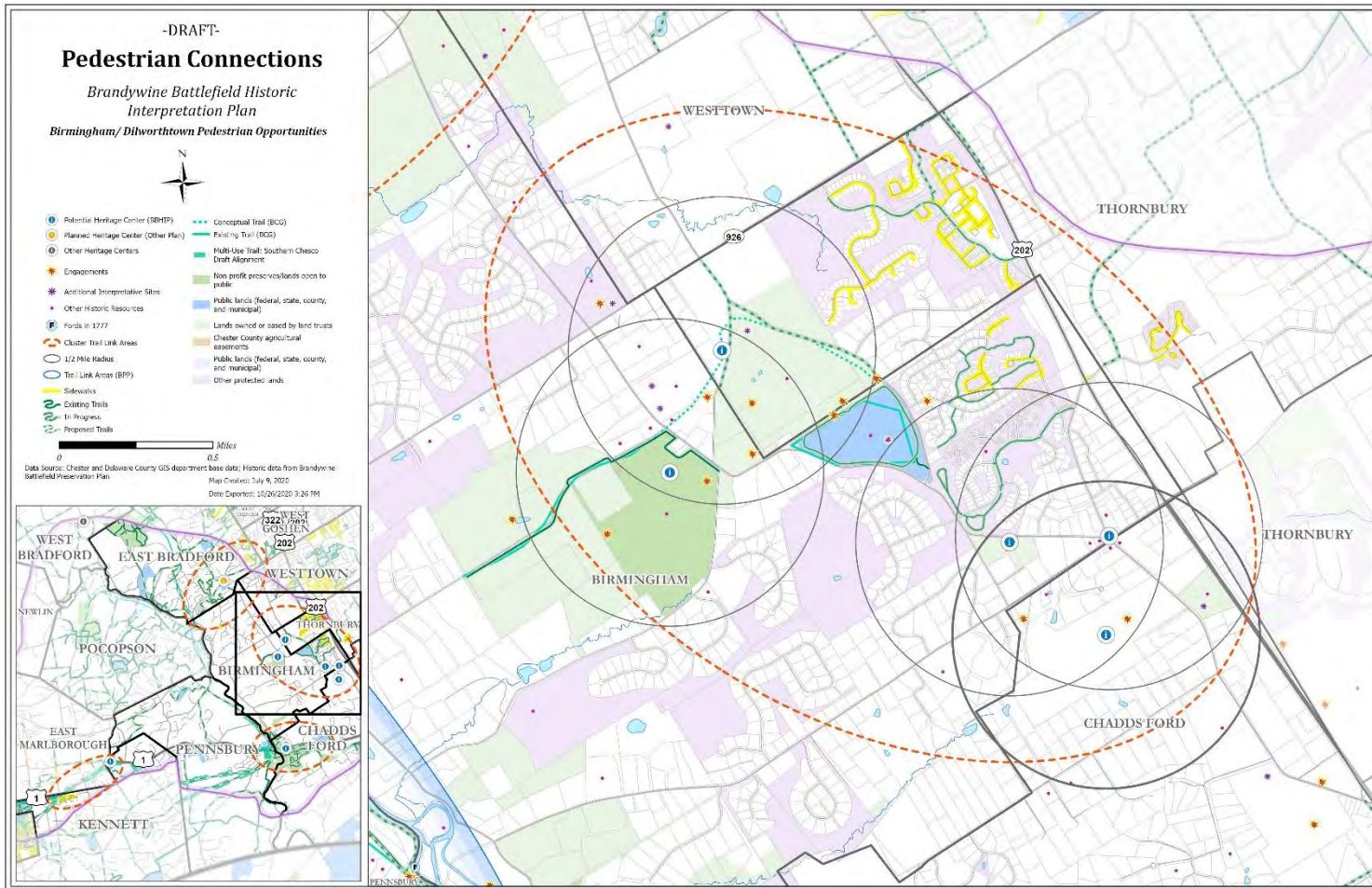
3



4



5



Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 Gateways | 6 Engagement Sites |
| 1 Potential Heritage Center | 3 Existing or Planned Trails |
| 4 Potential Interpretive Sites | 0 Fords |
| 8 Additional Historic Sites | No 1777 Roads |

Opportunities

- ☒ **Site has public access** (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.)
- ☒ **Existing buildings** - *Stables/future lecture room, log cabin/exhibit space*
- ☒ **Existing parking** – *10 vehicles*
- ☒ **Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.) - *Potential to expand parking to 20 spaces and provide overflow parking in meadow areas*
- ☒ **Road network** - *Site/structure is visible from roadway along Birmingham Road, Meetinghouse Road, and Wylie Road*
- ☒ **Existing interpretive facilities** (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage) - *Interpretive sign at trailhead, entrance sign*
- ☒ **Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access** - *Existing grass footpath loop around front meadow*
- ☒ **Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access** - *Extensive network of grass footpaths and ADA paths*

Constraints

- ☐ **No public access** (i.e. site is private land)
- ☐ **Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)
- ☐ **Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway**

Notes

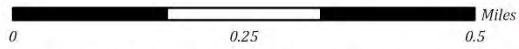
- Owned by Brandywine Conservancy who is completing a Master Plan for the property
- Existing parking for 10 vehicles and room for a shuttle bus to turn around
- Future expansion for total 20 vehicles, if warranted
- Log cabin is approximately 400 square feet
- Future plans to construct two viewing terraces – one near the parking lot, and one where the Odell residence is located
- The existing stables to be adaptively reused as lecture space that will accommodate 50 visitors
- Future plans to construct a new lecture space that will accommodate 50 visitors, demolish stables
- ADA parking access only to the log cabin/heritage center, others walk from parking lot at Birmingham Road
- Early phases include demolition and removal of existing riding arena, sheds, residences, swimming pool, vegetation that obstructs views

Dilworth Farm

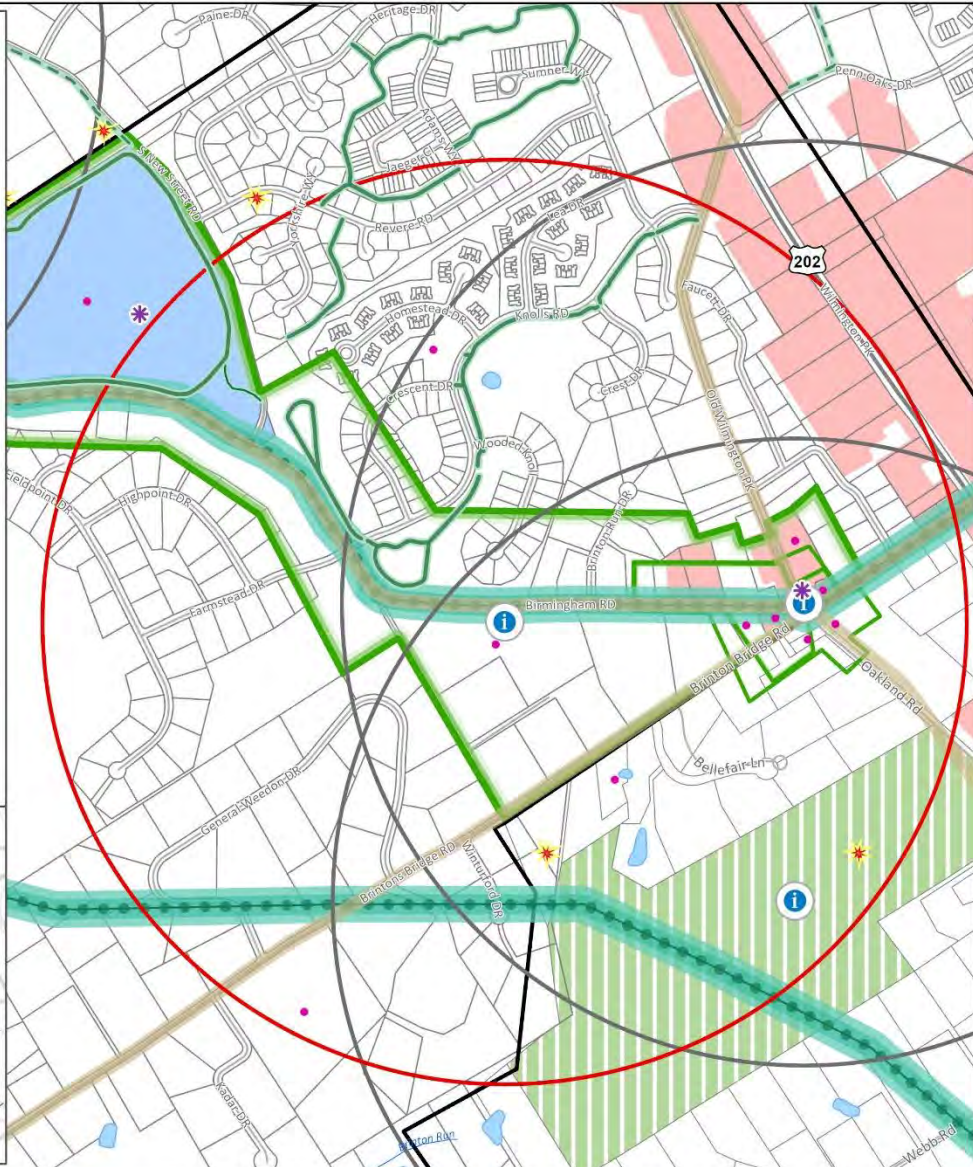
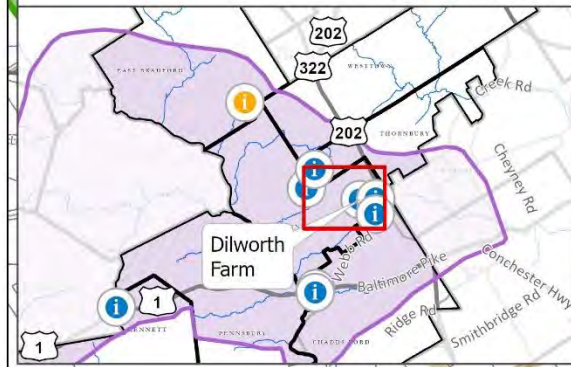
-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Dilworth Farm

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | | 1777 Roads |
| | 1/2 Mile Radius | | Historic Districts |
| | Additional Interpretative Sites | | Commercial |
| | Historic Resources | | Institutional |
| | Engagements | | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| | 1777 Marching Corridors | | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan
 Map Created: September 28, 2020
 Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:06 AM



Dilworth Farm



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Find Address Information

PARID: 4304 00420000
 UPE: 03-4-02
 Owner: CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST
 Owner:
 Mail Address 1: 1140 PROFESSIONAL CRT
 Mail Address 2: HAGERSTOWN MD
 Mail Address 3:
 ZIP Code: 21740
 Deed Book: 9403
 Deed Page: 2183
 Deed Recorded Date: 10/8/2014
 Legal Desc 1: SEC COR OF BIRMINGHAM & S N Legal
 Desc 2: 10.4 AC FARM LOT 1
 Acres: 10.4
 LUC: R-80
 Lot Assessment: \$ 7,490
 Pro party Assessment: \$ 34,480
 Total Assessment: \$ 42,170
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Pro party Address: 1370 BIRMINGHAM RD
 Municipality: BIRMINGHAM
 School District: Union Mills-Charlede Focal

Map Created:
Friday, July 31, 2020



County of Chester

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1



2



1) Text

2) Text

3) Text

4) Text

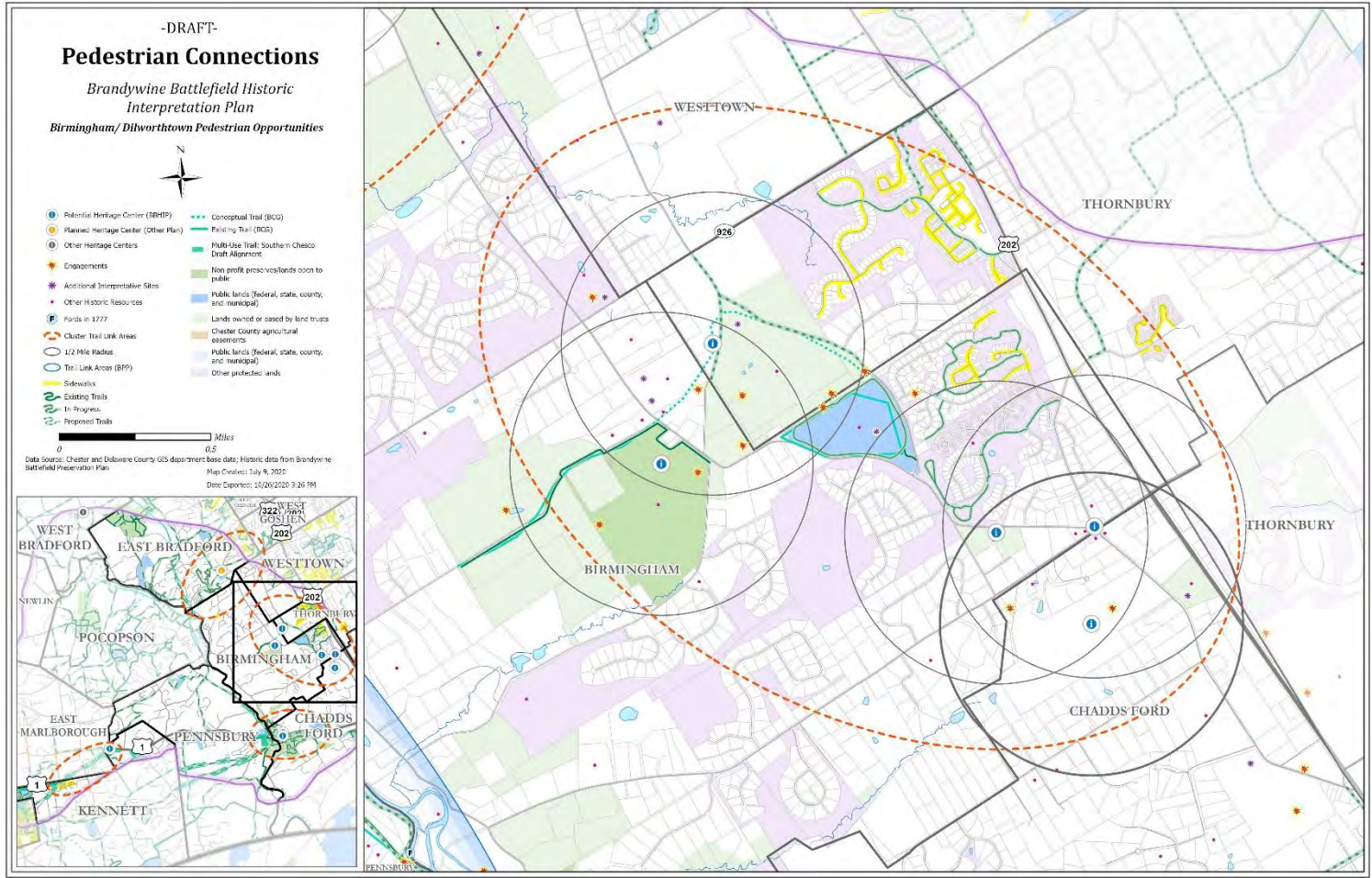
Photographs taken in 2018 and 2018



3



4



Within a 1/2 mile walking radius, there are:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 Gateways | 2 Engagement Sites |
| 2 Potential Heritage Centers | 3 Existing or Planned Trails |
| 2 Potential Interpretive Sites | 0 Fords |
| 7 Additional Historic Sites | No 1777 Roads |

Opportunities

Site has public access (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) - *Currently owned by American Battlefield Trust, public access is required to start on September 1, 2022 as per the conservation easement*

Existing buildings

Existing parking

Space for parking (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.) – *Currently limited – small driveway/parking area in front/near the barn; conservation easement permits pervious driveways and parking areas on the property in the future*

Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway

Existing interpretive facilities (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)

Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access

Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access

Constraints

No public access (i.e. site is private land)

Topography (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)

Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway

Notes

- American Battlefield Trust currently owns the property
- Property is restricted by both conservation easement (held by Brandywine) and Declaration of Restrictive Covenants (held by Chester County)
- Barn is very visible and close to road. Both an opportunity and a constraint – property located on busy Birmingham Road and the barn needs further stabilization and restoration.

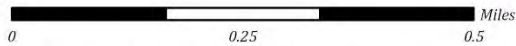
Dilworthtown

-DRAFT-
Heritage Center Site Assessment
Dilworthtown

Brandywine Battlefield Historic Interpretation Plan



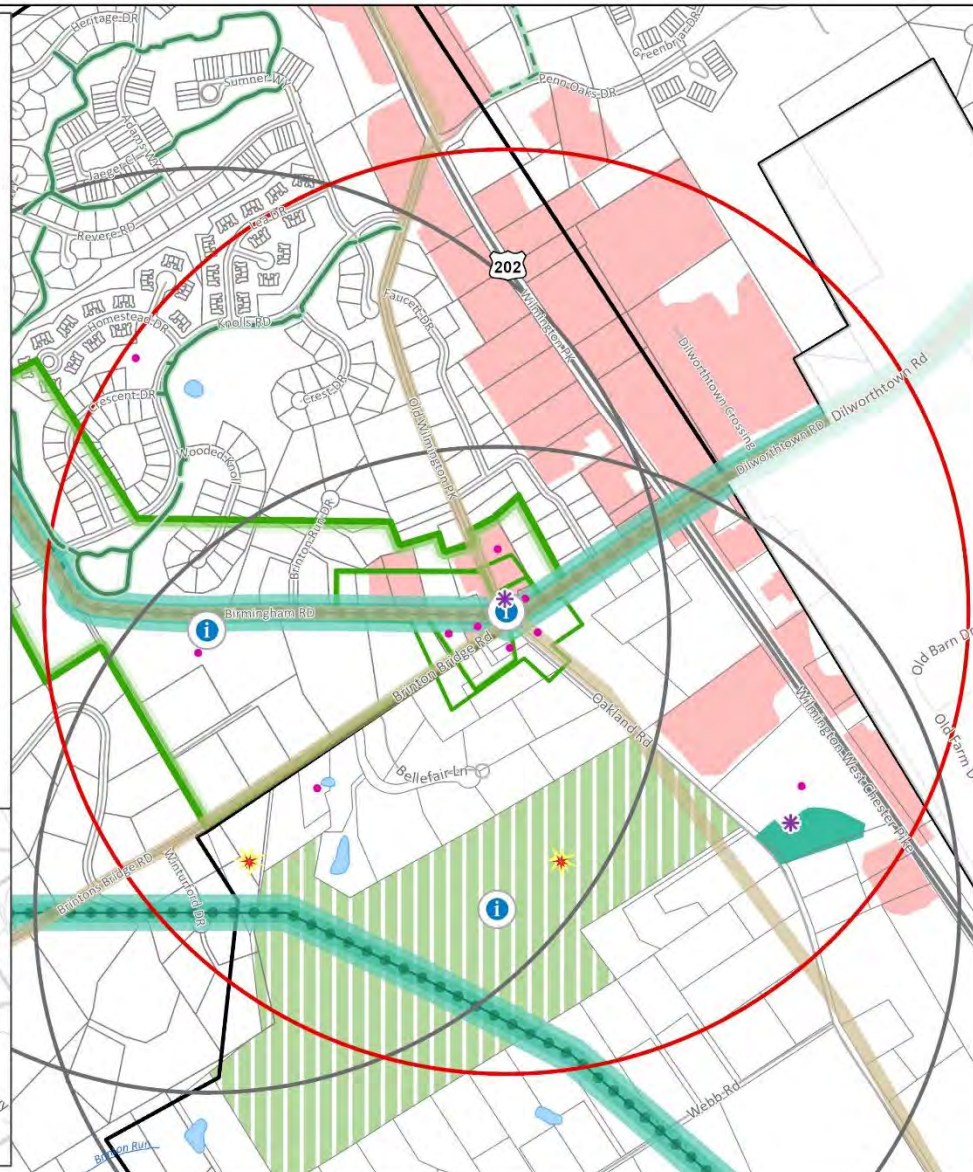
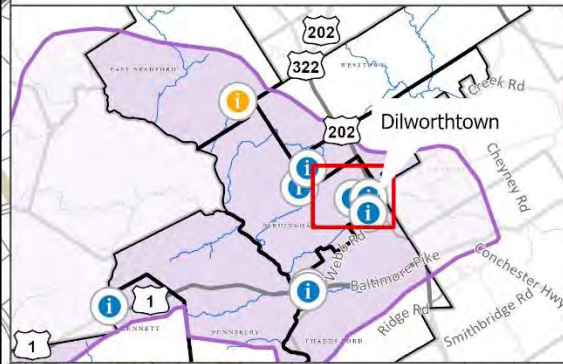
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | 1777 Roads |
| 1/2 Mile Radius | Historic Districts |
| Additional Interpretative Sites | Commercial |
| Historic Resources | Institutional |
| Engagements | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| 1777 Marching Corridors | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:12 AM



Dilworthtown



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Find Address Information

PARID: 4504 00420000
 UPL: 65-4-42
 Owner: CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION TRUST
 Owner2:
 Mail Address 1: 1140 PROFESSIONAL CRT
 Mail Address 2: HAGERSTOWN MD
 Mail Address 3:
 ZIP Code: 21740
 Dist Book: 9403
 Dist Page: 2183
 Dist Recorded Date: 10/5/2014
 Legal Desc 1: SEC COR. OF BIRMINGHAM & S N Legal
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 Lot Assessment: \$ 7,490
 Pro party Assessment: \$ 34,480
 To tal Assessment: \$ 42,170
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Pro party Address: 1570 BIRMINGHAM RD
 Municipality: BIRMINGHAM
 School District: Unionville-Clarks Fork

Map Created:
 Friday, July 31, 2020



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1



2



3



4

Buildings

1) View looking west, from Old Wilmington Pike Intersection

2) View of Blue Pear Bistro and Dilworthtown Inn, looking east, from Birmingham Rd and Old Wilmington Pike Intersection

3) View Dilworthtown Inn, looking east, from Old Wilmington Pike Intersection

4) Dilworthtown Inn

Photographs taken in 2020, Google Maps

1



2



Accessibility and Parking

1) Sidewalk and seating area to parking lot west of Old Wilmington Pike, north of buildings.

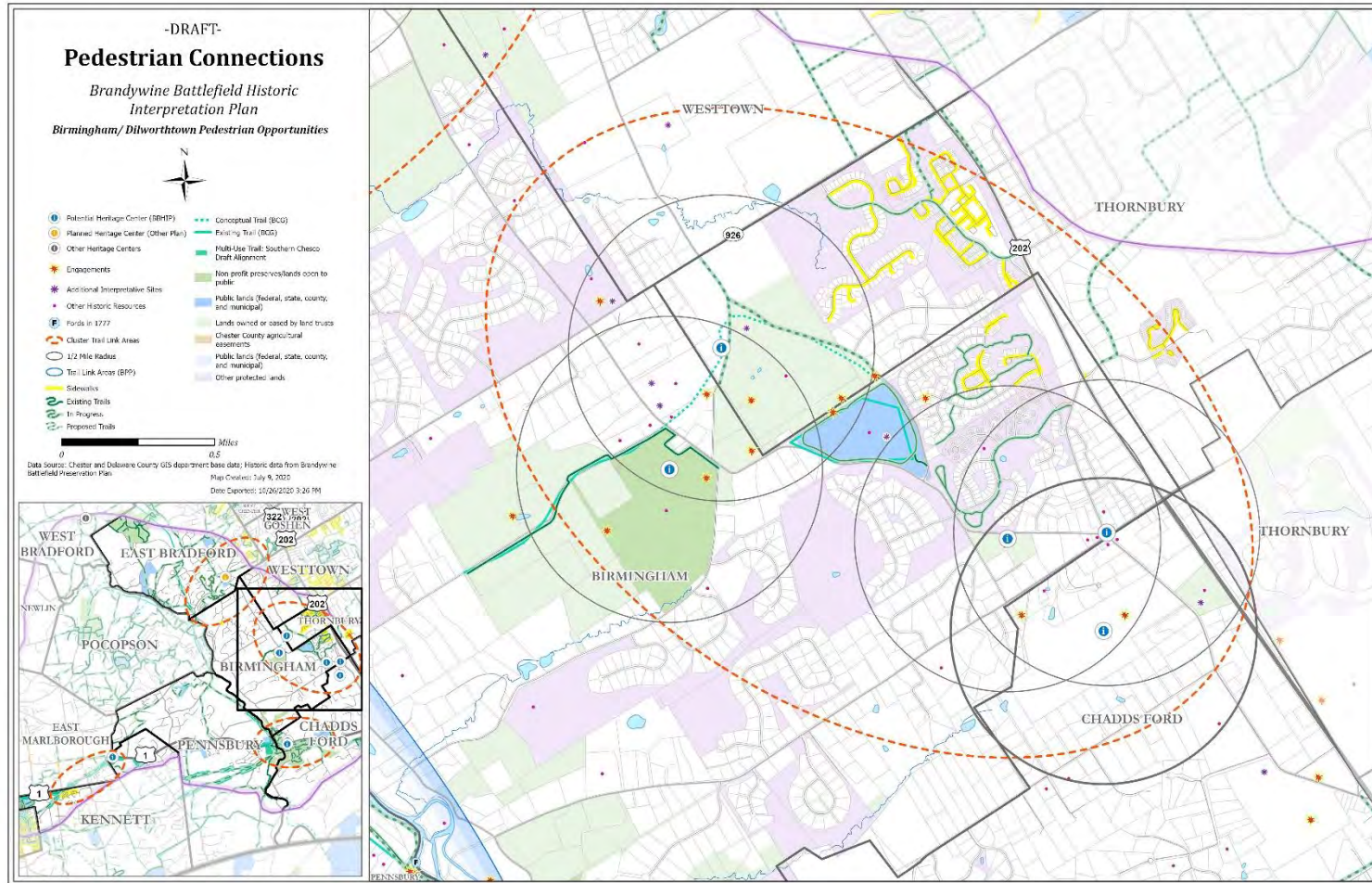
2) Two large parking lots exist north of the buildings. The larger parking lot is on the eastern side of Old Wilmington Pike. The smaller parking lot is on the western side of Old Wilmington Pike. Two benches and a water feature are in a small plaza within the western parking lot. Limited sidewalk exists at both areas.

3) Sidewalk to the east, along Old Wilmington Pike, leading south to Blue Pear Bistro.

*Photographs taken in 2020,
Google Maps*

3





Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 0 Gateways | 2 Engagement Sites |
| 2 Potential Heritage Centers | 1 Existing or Planned Trail |
| 2 Potential Interpretive Sites | 0 Fords |
| 10 Additional Historic Sites | Yes 1777 Roads |

Opportunities

Site has public access (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) – *Commercial properties, semi-public access*

Existing buildings

Existing parking

Space for parking (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.)

Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway

Existing interpretive facilities (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)

Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access

Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access

Constraints

No public access (i.e. site is private land)

Topography (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)

Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway

Notes

- Hamlet in Birmingham Township, PA
- On National Register of Historic Places – national historic district
- Comprised of: Dilworth House (1758), stone house (1820), Dilworthtown Lyceum/meeting hall (mid-1900s), Dilworthtown Store (1858), two tenant houses (mid-1900s), and a log cabin (early 1700s).
- Commercial use, private ownership
- 18th and 19th centuries periods of significance
- Damaged by marauding British troops
- Served as community center in 1700s due to tavern, blacksmith shop, and location at important crossroads
- Dilworth house, the former tavern, is the focal point of Dilworthtown
- Sidewalks link parking lots to Blue Pear bistro. Sidewalk is primarily located on eastern side of Old Wilmington Pike.

Brinton Run Preserve

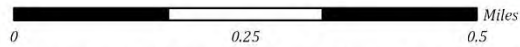
-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**

Brintons Run Preserve

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



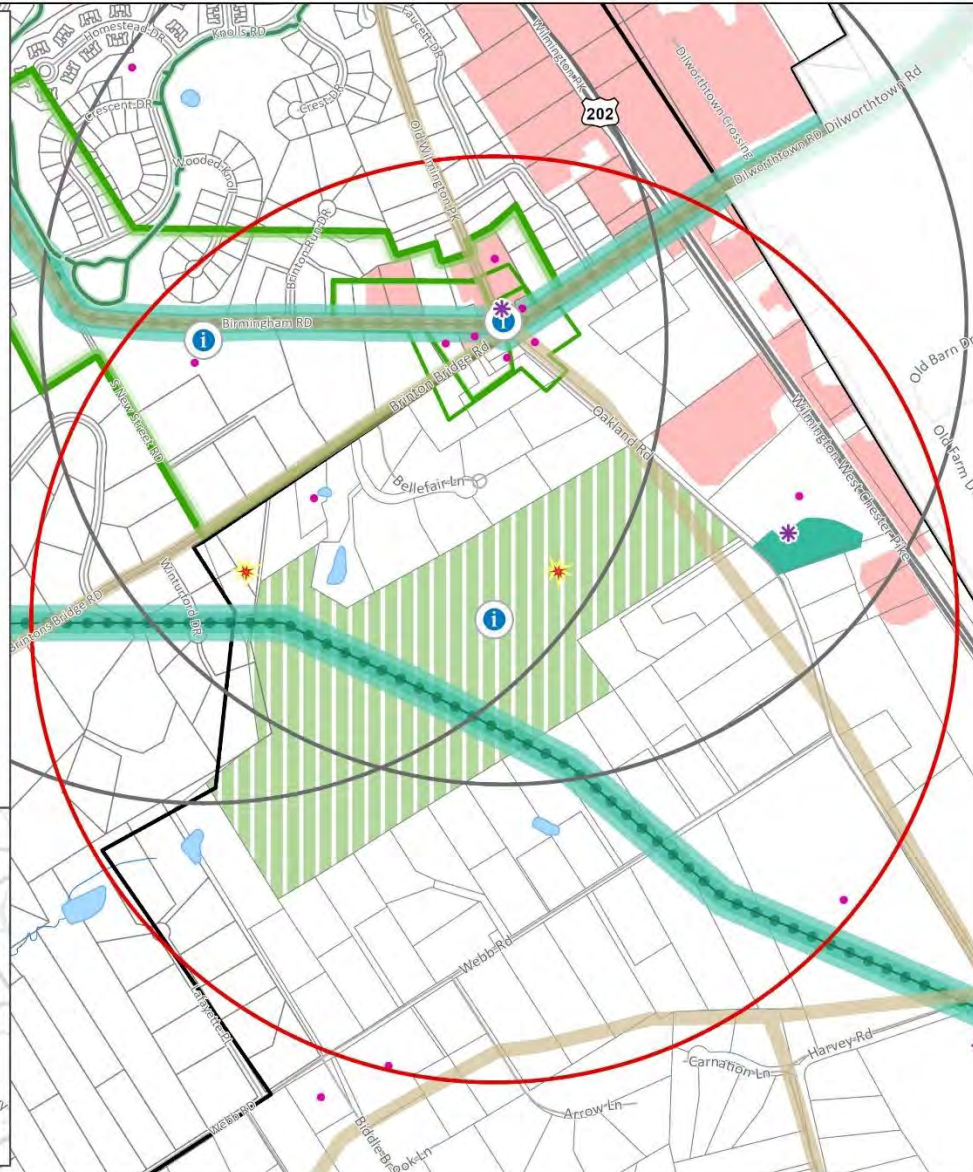
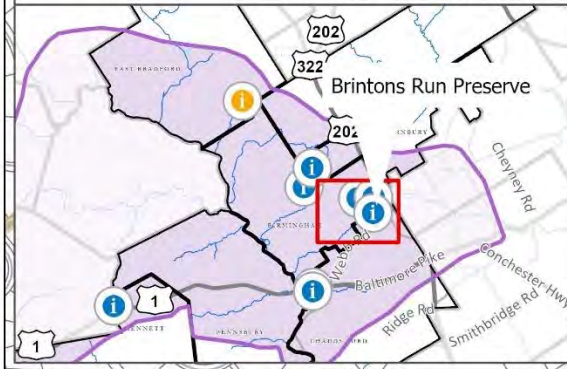
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | 1777 Roads |
| 1/2 Mile Radius | Historic Districts |
| Additional Interpretative Sites | Commercial |
| Historic Resources | Institutional |
| Engagements | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| 1777 Marching Corridors | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:16 AM





1

Site Plan and Buildings

- 1) Concept plan for NALT's Brinton Run Preserve.
- 2) Existing single-family house with detached garage. Vision map calls for removal of house and retention of smaller, detached building for a future interpretive center/maintenance facility.

Photographs taken in 2020, Google Maps



2

1



3

2

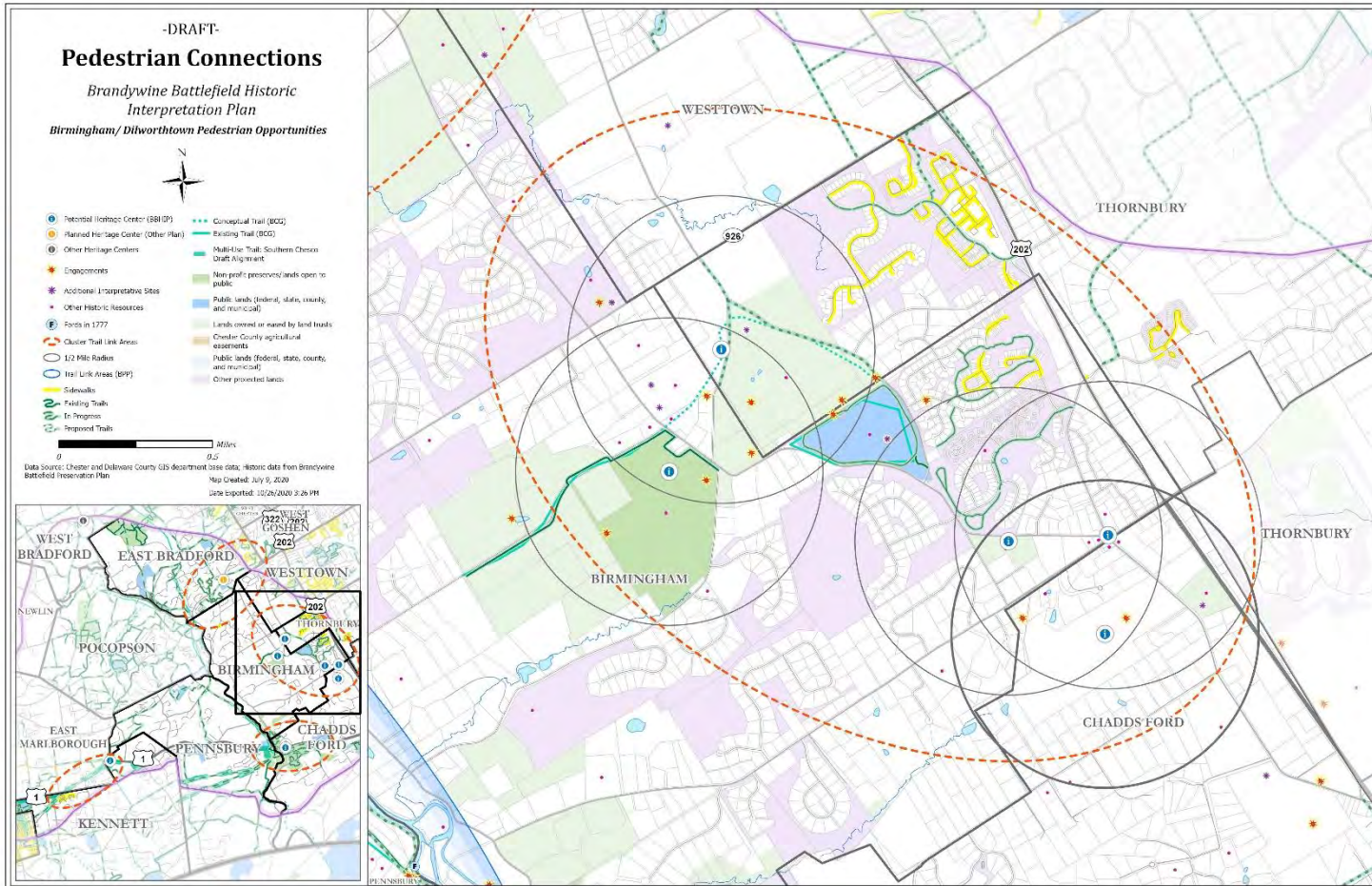


4

Accessibility and Parking

- 1) Entrance from Oakland Road.
- 2) No formal parking lot currently exists on the site. A detached residential parking garage is adjacent to the house. A rectangular impervious area in front of the garage could accommodate several parked cars.
- 3) A long, 10-foot-wide drive bi-sects the property, running east-west through the site, connecting the residence on the west with Oakland Road on the east.
- 4) A sidewalk connects the circle to the entrance of the house. No sidewalks or trails are present along the Oakland Road frontage, currently. Vision map calls for meadows and trails in the southern and eastern parts of the property.

*Photographs taken in 2020,
Google Maps*



Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- 0** Gateways
- 2** Potential Heritage Centers
- 2** Potential Interpretive Sites
- 11** Additional Historic Sites

Opportunities

Site has public access (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) – *Will be in NALT's ownership next year, intended to be a public preserve*

Existing buildings

Existing parking – *Limited*

Space for parking (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.)

Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway – *Some visibility from road, primarily of landscape*

Existing interpretive facilities (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)

Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access

Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access – *Oakland Road planned for share the road treatment (Chadds Ford Open Space Plan, 2018)*

Constraints

No public access (i.e. site is private land)

Topography (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)

Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway – *Existing structures not visible from roadway*

Notes

- 72 acres, with woodlands, fields, streams, and a pond
- To be owned and maintained by North American Land Trust (NALT).
- Planned to be NALT's first public preserve
- In close proximity to Brinton 1704 House
- Vision to a community space including pollinator meadows, walking trails, interpretive signage, historical information, community-based land stewardship programming

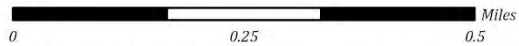
Chadds Ford Village

-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Chadds Ford Village

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



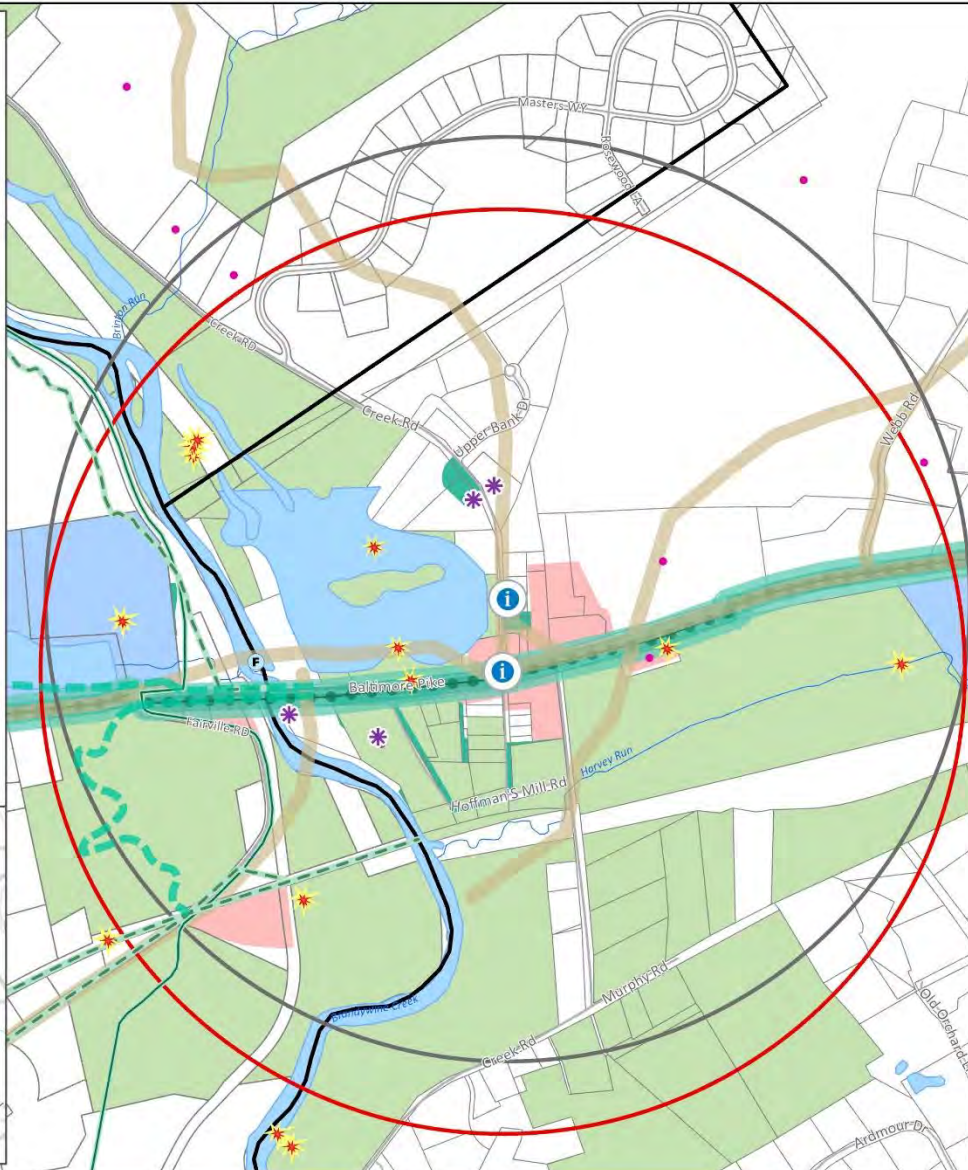
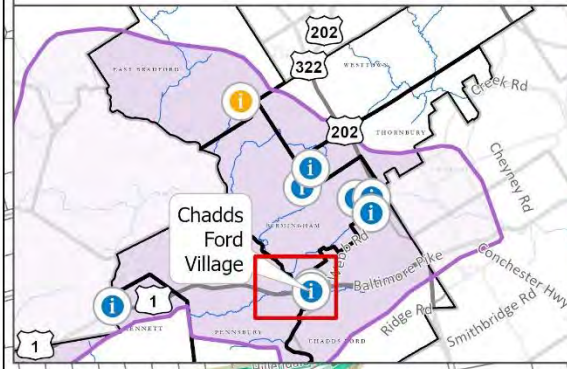
- Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP)
- 1/2 Mile Radius
- Additional Interpretative Sites
- Historic Resources
- Fords in 1777
- Engagements
- 1777 Marching Corridors
- 1777 Roads
- Historic Districts
- Commercial
- Institutional
- Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal)
- Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:21 AM





1:4,514

0 0.03 0.06 0.11 mi

0 0.04 0.09 0.18 km

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Copyright nearmap 2015

Brandywine Conservancy

1



3

2



4

Buildings

1) Pedestrian entrance to the Barn Shoppes from the adjacent (Brandywine Prime and Antica) parking lot. A small gravel parking lot is located next to the pathway which is accessed from Baltimore Pike/Route 1.

2) Walkways include seating, a variety of vegetation and art installations.

3) The entrance to the Barn Shoppes includes signage and art. This entrance links to the adjacent parking lot.

4) Barn Shoppes include pedestrian related amenities such as brick walkways, bicycle parking, and outdoor seating.

Photographs taken in 2020.

1



2



Buildings (continued)

1) Barn Shoppes have brick walkways, shade structures, and other outdoor amenities.

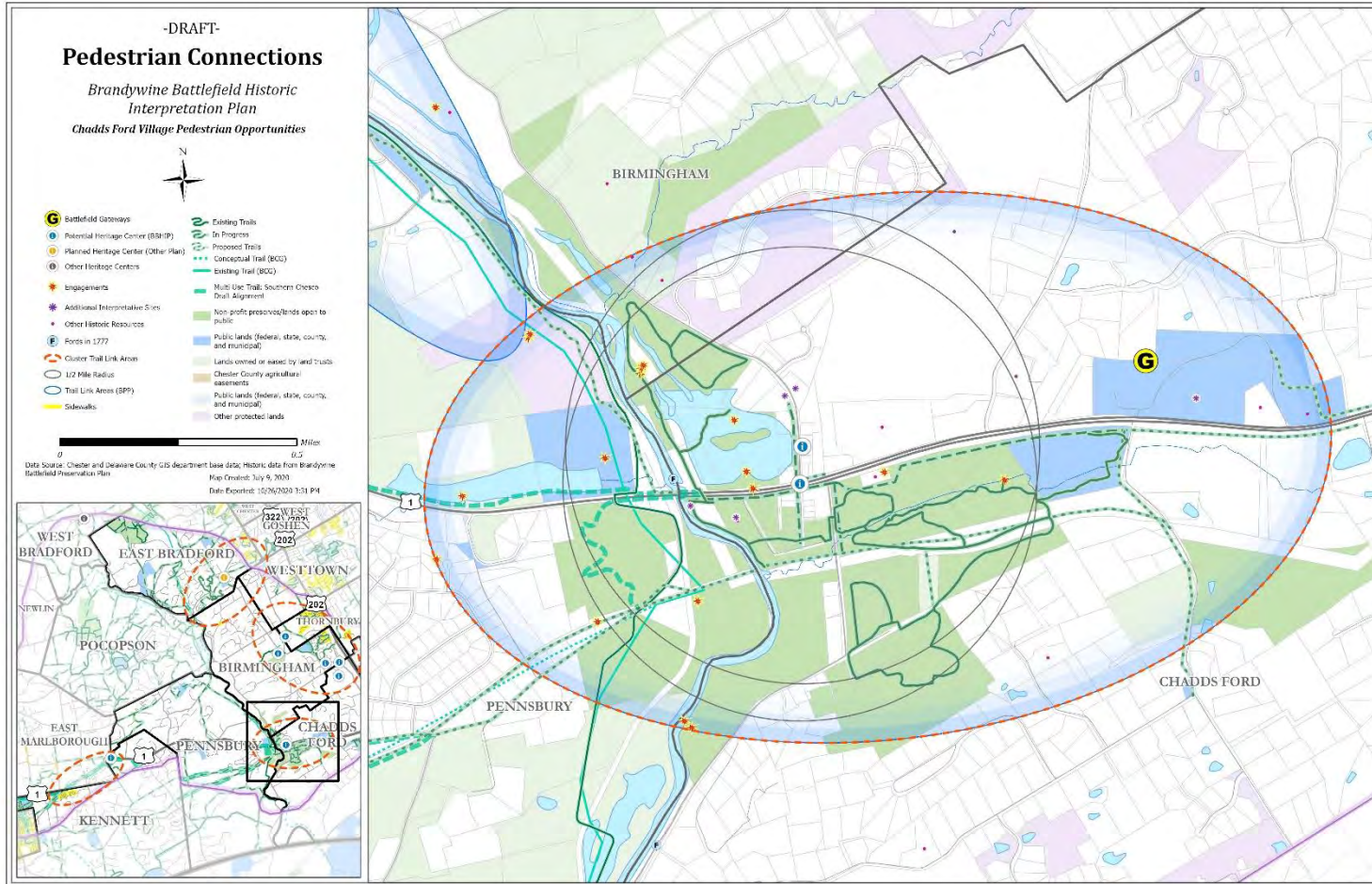
2) Parking lot to Brandywine Prime/Antica. This parking area is connected by pedestrian pathways to the adjacent Barn Shoppes and the Sanderson Museum and can be accessed from Baltimore Pike/Route 1 and N. Creek Rd.

3) Additional commercial and Residential areas are located south of Baltimore Pike/Route 1 including the Post Office, Agave restaurant and residential areas along Station Way. There is a proposed trail that will provide pedestrian amenities in front and behind the post office and link to commercial areas on the north side of Baltimore Pike/Route 1.

Photographs taken in 2020.



3



Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- 0** Gateways
- 1** Potential Heritage Center
- 4** Potential Interpretive Sites
- 4** Additional Historic Sites

- 12** Engagement Sites
- 8** Existing or Planned Trails
- 1** Ford
- Yes** 1777 Roads

Opportunities

- Site has public access** (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.)
- Existing buildings**
- Existing parking**
- Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.)
- Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway**
- Existing interpretive facilities** (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)
- Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**
- Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**

Constraints

- No public access** (i.e. site is private land)
- Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)
- Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway**

Notes

- There are several commercial clusters in Chadds Ford Village.
 - Barn Shoppes and Hotel Cluster
 - Small commercial area with specialty retail and services in historic buildings.
 - Small central green that provides outdoor gathering space for café and surrounding retailers.
 - Area nicely landscaped and highlights local outdoor art.
 - Brandywine Hotel located behind
 - Antica and Brandywine Prime
 - Large parking area connected to Barn Shoppes through a walkway
 - Provides additional parking to Sanderson Museum
 - Post Office
 - Small strip center with post office, bank and Agave Restaurant
 - Parking in front and rear. Rear parking is located near Harvey Run Trail Head in Potts Meadow.
- Existing buildings are all privately owned (retail, restaurants, offices, specialty services)
- Walkable Chadds Ford- Multimodal project is planned to cross behind post office back parking lot and across Rt 1 at station way and N Creek Rd. This multimodal network will also link to Chadds Ford Historic Society, Chadds Ford Township Building and the Brandywine Battlefield Park.

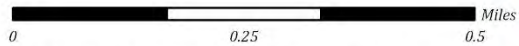
Sanderson Museum

-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Sanderson Museum

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



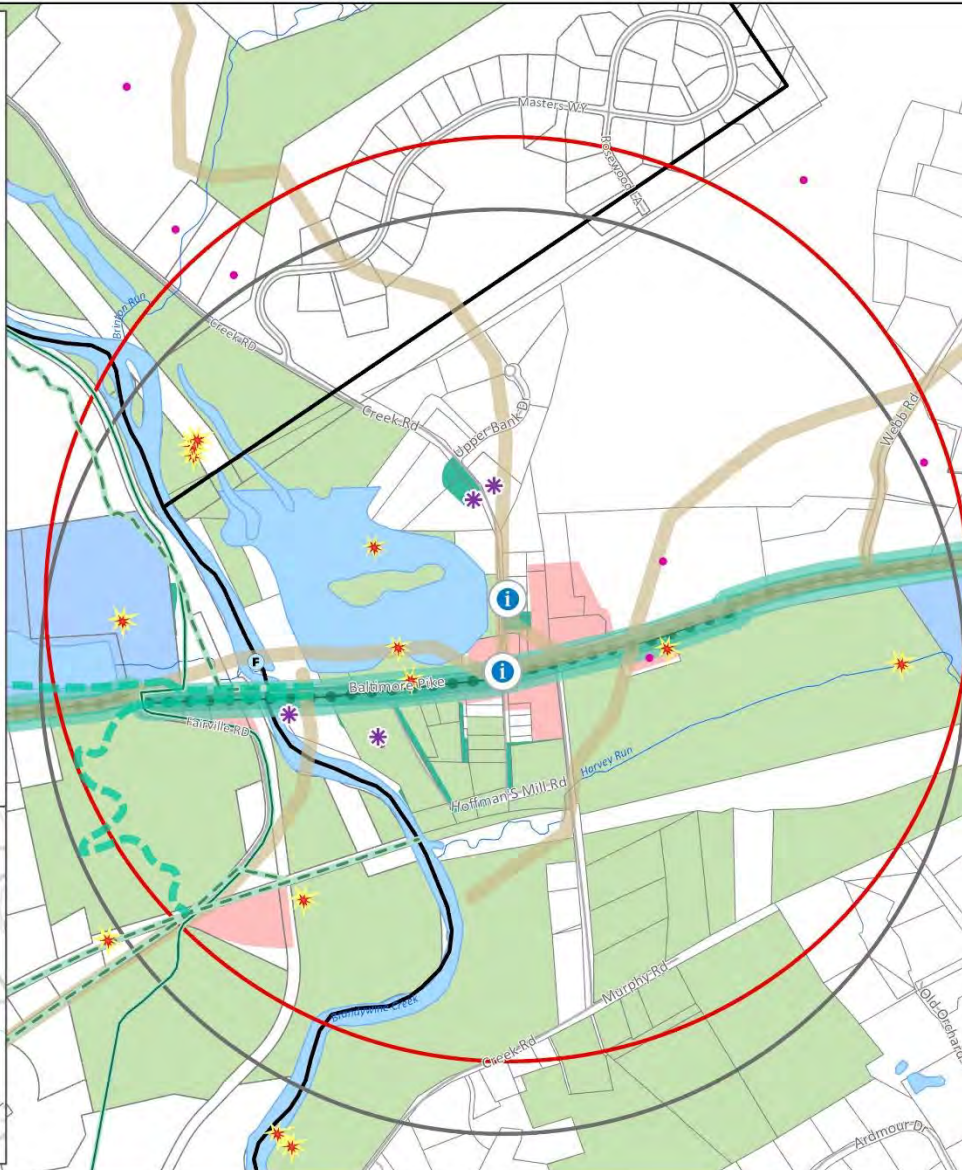
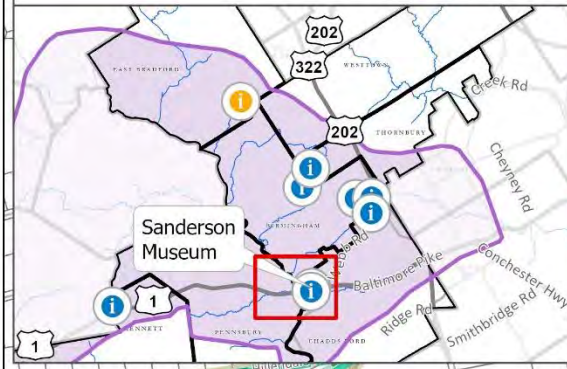
- Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP)
- 1/2 Mile Radius
- Additional Interpretative Sites
- Historic Resources
- Fords in 1777
- Engagements
- 1777 Marching Corridors
- 1777 Roads
- Historic Districts
- Commercial
- Institutional
- Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal)
- Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 9:36 AM





1



4



Buildings

1) View of Sanderson Museum from Creek Rd.

Accessibility

2) Pathway leading to back parking area. Kiosks along pathway.

3) Pathway leading from back parking area to museum entrance.

Parking

4&5) Parking located in rear of museum.

6) Parking located in front of museum across Creek Rd. Space for about 4 or 5 cars.

Photographs taken in 2020.



2



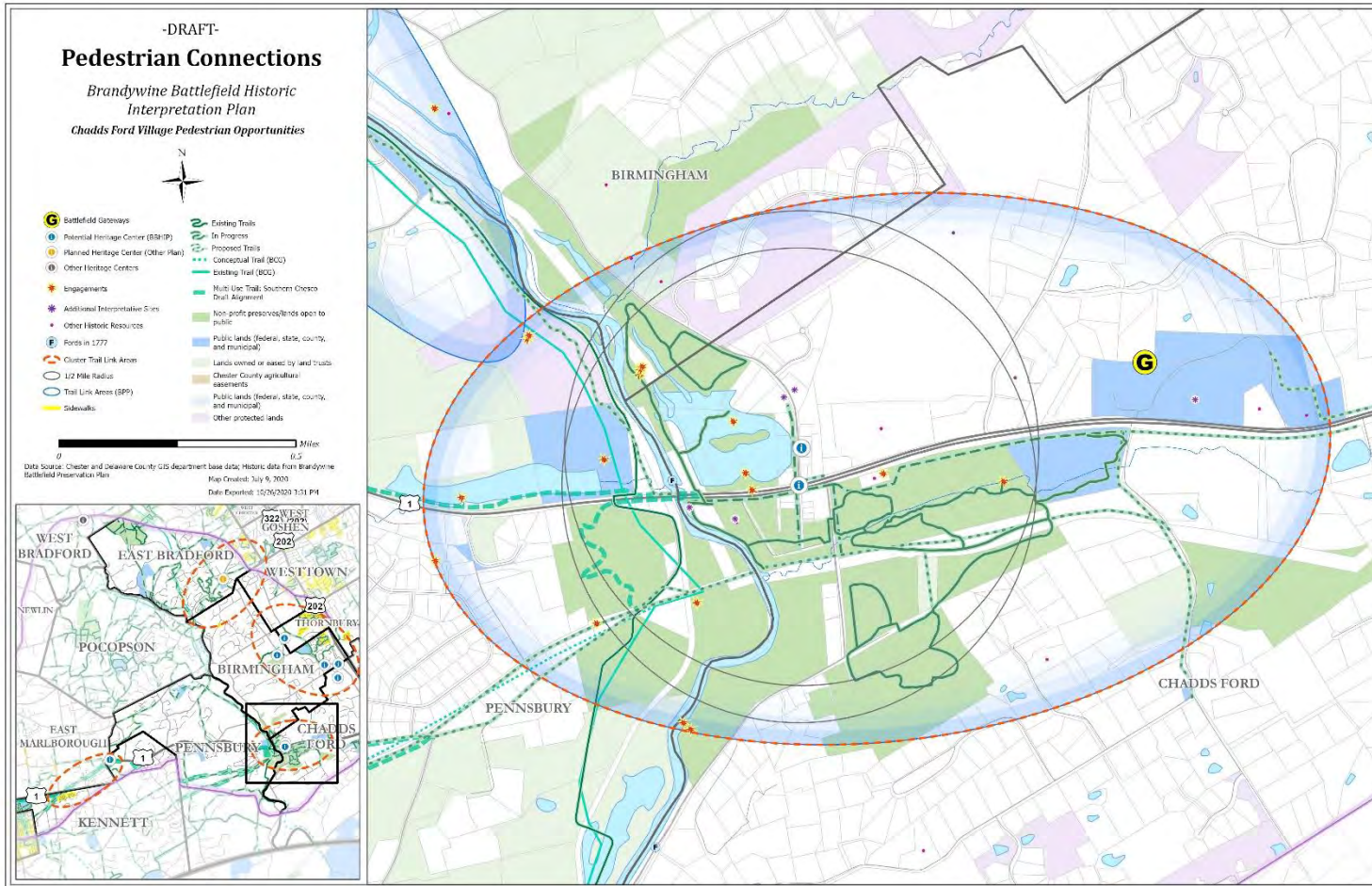
3



5



6



Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 Gateways | 11 Engagement Sites |
| 1 Potential Heritage Center | 8 Existing or Planned Trails |
| 4 Potential Interpretive Sites | 1 Ford |
| 6 Additional Historic Sites | Yes 1777 Roads |

Opportunities

- Site has public access** (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) - *Semi- Public access*
- Existing buildings**
- Existing parking**
- Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.)
- Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway**
- Existing interpretive facilities** (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)
- Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**
- Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**

Constraints

- No public access** (i.e. site is private land)
- Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)

- Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway**

Notes

- Semi- Public access through museum admission
- Limited parking across creek road in front of the building, but ample shared parking located at the rear.
- several kiosk panels along the pathway from back parking area.
- Pathway is flat and bricked and provides direct access to parking lot. (ADA)
- Walkable Chadds Ford is Planned to pass along N Creek Road, across from the Sanderson Museum and up to the Chadds Ford Historic Society.
- “Visitors to the museum will uncover artifacts from the Revolutionary War, Civil War, both World Wars and learn about the Battle of Brandywine along with other local lore.”

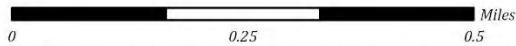
Anvil Tavern

-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Anvil Tavern

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



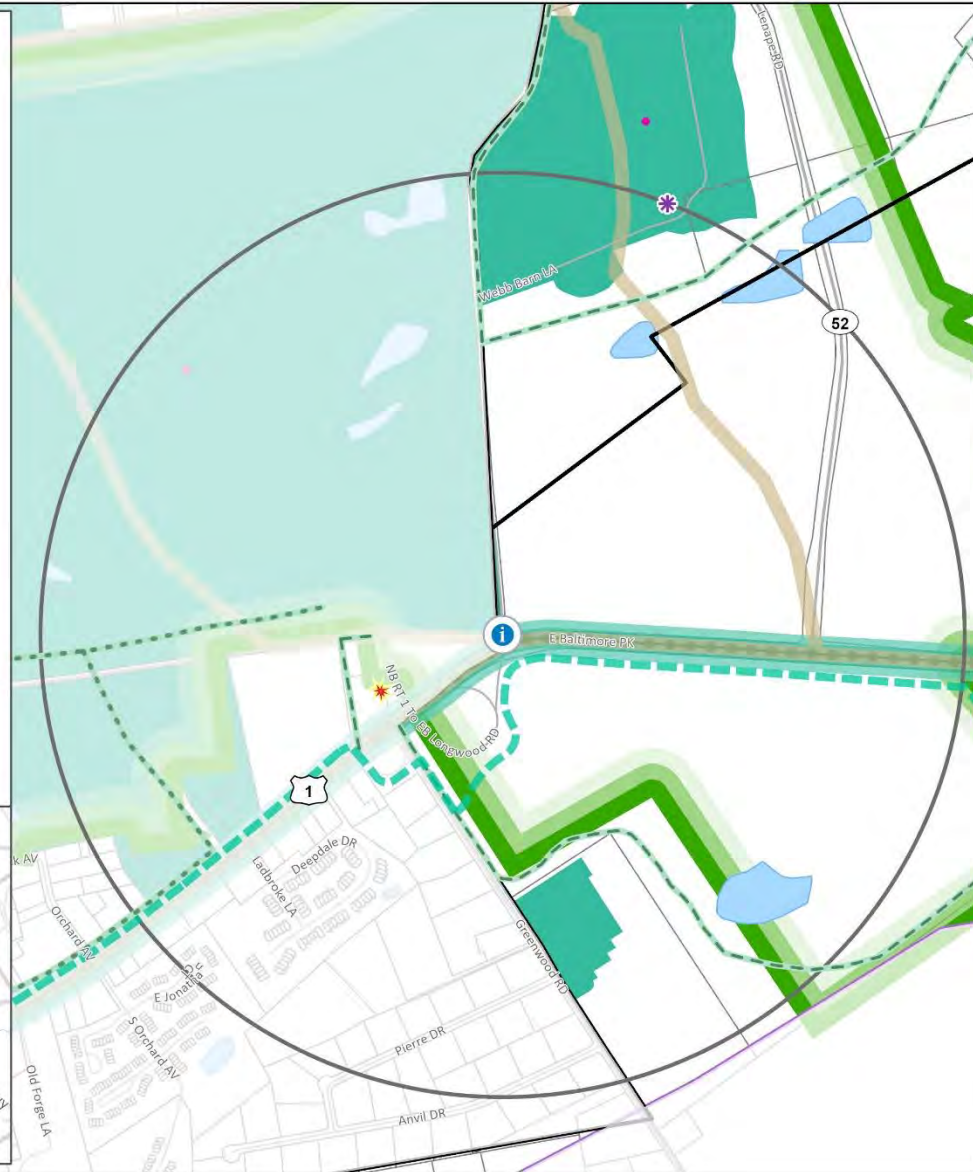
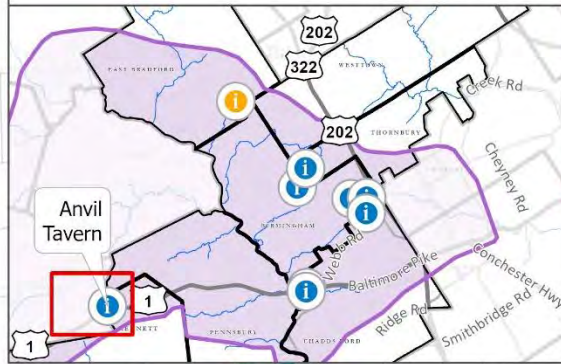
- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------|
| | Potential Heritage Center (BBHIP) | | 1777 Roads |
| | 1/2 Mile Radius | | Historic Districts |
| | Additional Interpretative Sites | | Commercial |
| | Historic Resources | | Institutional |
| | Engagements | | Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal) |
| | 1777 Marching Corridors | | Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public |



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/26/2020 10:05 AM



Anvil Tavern Site



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Final Address Information

PARID: 4201 003 40100
 UFI: 42-1-36.1
 Owner: LONGWOOD GARDENS INC
 Owner2:
 Mail Address 1: BUSINESS OFFICE ADMIN
 SER. Mail
 Address 2: PO BOX 301
 Mail Address 3: KENNETT SQUARE PA.
 ZIP Code:
 Deed Book:
 Deed Page:
 Deed Recorded Date:
 Legal Desc 1: W COR. OFFICE BLDG & R.T.1
 Legal Desc 2: 2.9 AC & BLDG
 Acres: 2.9
 LUC: C-40
 Lot Assessment: \$40,000
 Property Assessment: \$40,000
 Total Assessment: \$100,000
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Property Address: 300 GREENWOOD RD
 Municipality: KENNETT TOWNSHIP
 School District: Kennett Consolidated

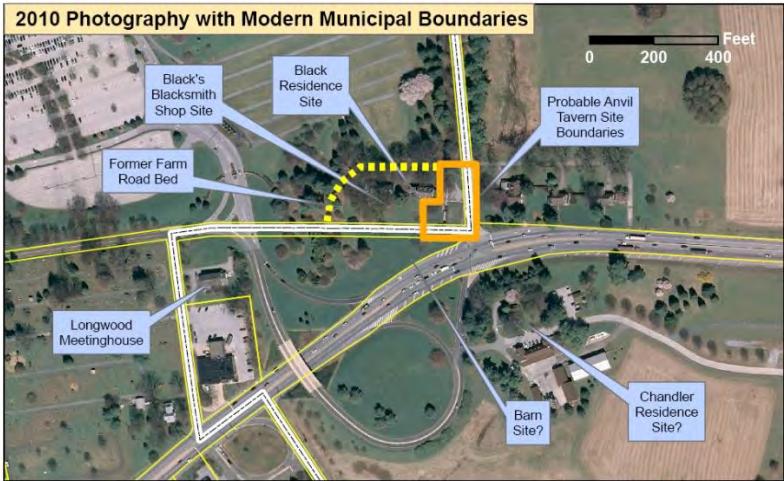
Map Created:
 Friday, September 18, 2020



County of Chester

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1



2



Site

1) Map from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan (2013)

2) Aerial view

3-5) View from Route 1 Corridor

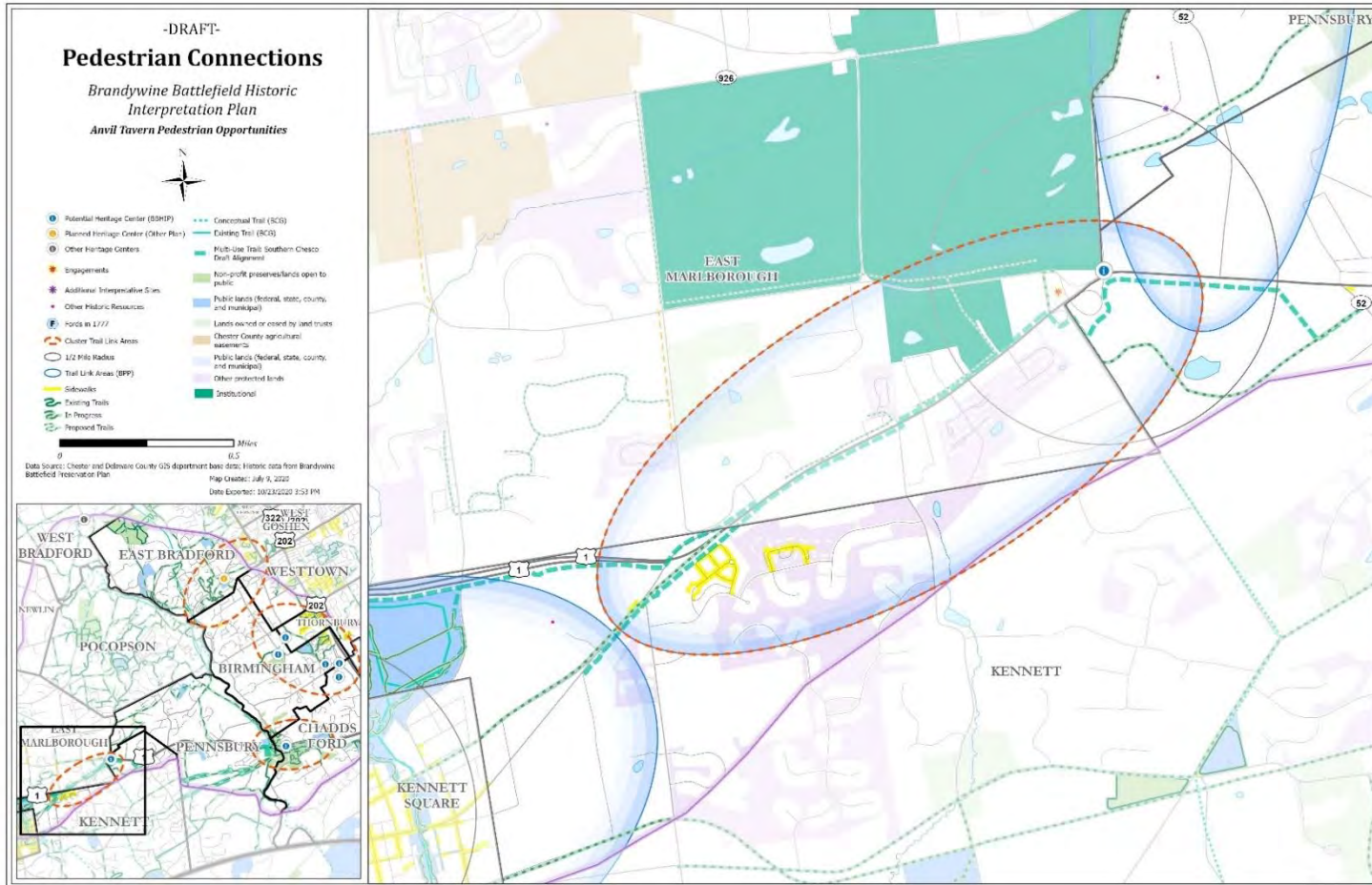
3



5

4





Within a ½ mile walking radius, there are:



- 0** Gateways
- 0** Potential Heritage Centers
- 1** Potential Interpretive Sites
- 2** Additional Historic Sites
- 1** Engagement Sites
- 1** Existing or Planned Trail

Opportunities

- Site has public access** (i.e. lands owned by governmental entities, land trusts, etc.) – *Owned by Longwood Gardens.*
- Existing buildings**
- Existing parking**
- Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.)
- Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway**
- Existing interpretive facilities** (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)
- Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**

- Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access**

Constraints

- No public access** (i.e. site is private land)
- Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site)
- Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway**

IV. Notes

- Site is in relatively close proximity to a Heritage Center being realized in Kennett
- Site is adjacent to Route 1 and off ramps that provide vehicular access to Longwood Gardens

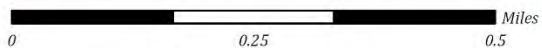
Strode's Mill

-DRAFT-
**Heritage Center Site
 Assessment**
Strodes Mill

*Brandywine Battlefield Historic
 Interpretation Plan*



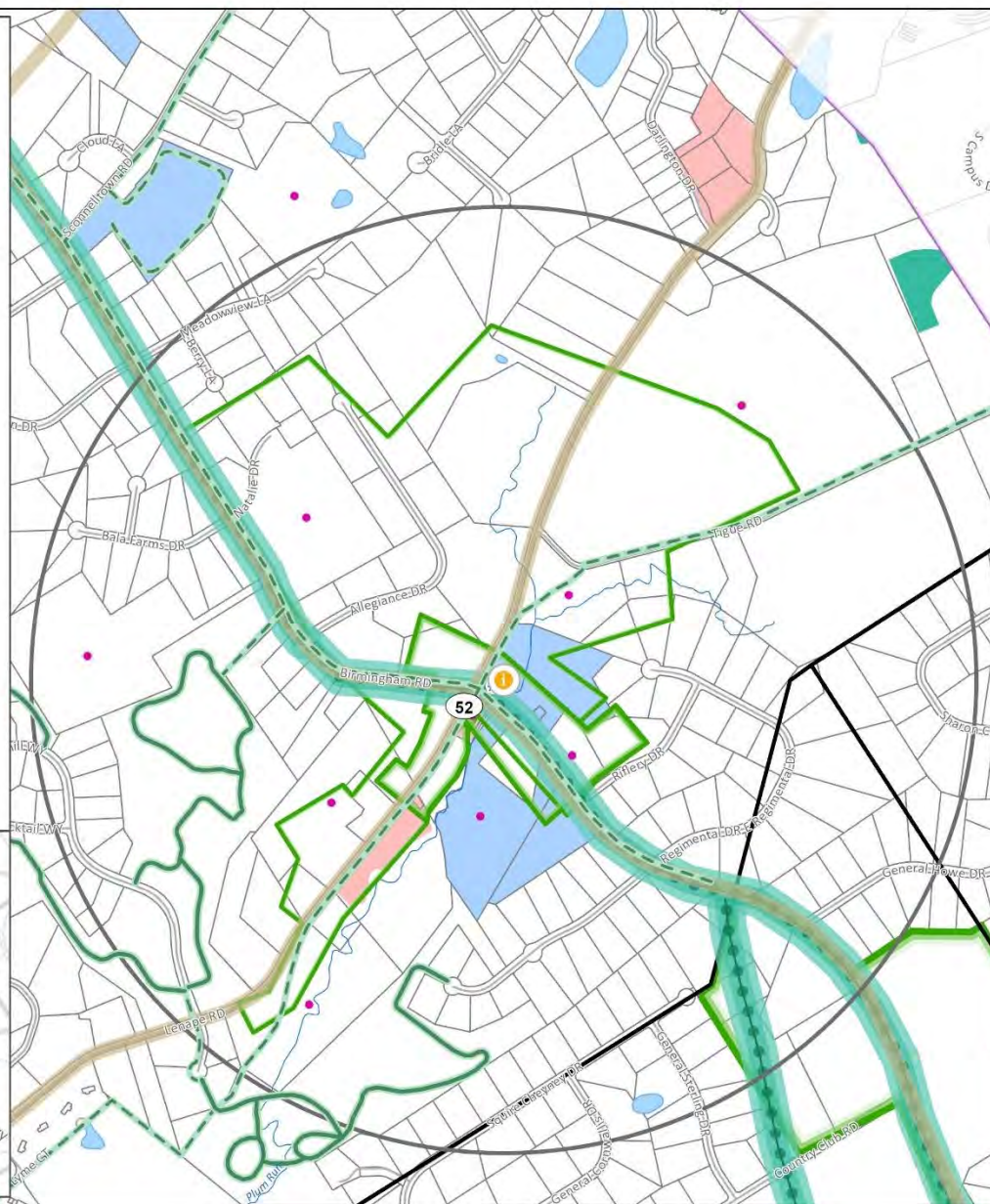
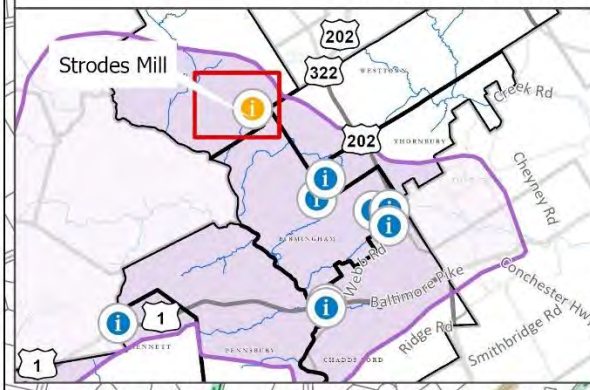
- Planned Heritage Center (Other Plan)
- 1777 Roads
- Historic Districts
- 1/2 Mile Radius
- Additional Interpretative Sites
- Historic Resources
- Fords in 1777
- Engagements
- 1777 Marching Corridors
- Commercial
- Institutional
- Public lands (federal, state, county, and municipal)
- Non-profit preserves/ lands open to public
- Brintons Run Preserve



Data Source: Chester and Delaware County GIS department base data; Historic data from Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Map Created: September 28, 2020

Date Exported: 10/23/2020 4:24 PM



Strodes Mill



COUNTY OF CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA



Find Address Information

PARID: 5107 013 7020E
 UFI: 51-7-137.2
 Owned: EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP
 Owned:
 Mail Address 1: 666 COPELAND SCHOOL RD Mail
 Address 2: WEST CHESTER, PA
 Mail Address 3:
 ZIP Code: 19380
 Dead Book: 9402
 Dead Page: 1347
 Dead Reassessed Date: 9/30/2014
 Legal Desc 1: E8 OFF BIRMINGHAM RD
 Legal Desc 2: 6.774 AC LOT A
 Acres: 6.78
 LUC: E-70
 Lot Assessment: \$ 104,820
 Property Assessment: \$ 0
 Total Assessment: \$ 104,820
 Assessment Date: 12/19/2019
 Property Address: 998 LENAPE RD
 Municipality: EAST BRADFORD
 School District: West Chester Area

Map Created:
 Friday, July 31, 2020



County of Chester

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1



2



Figure 3.3: View south along Birmingham Road (40 MPH)



4

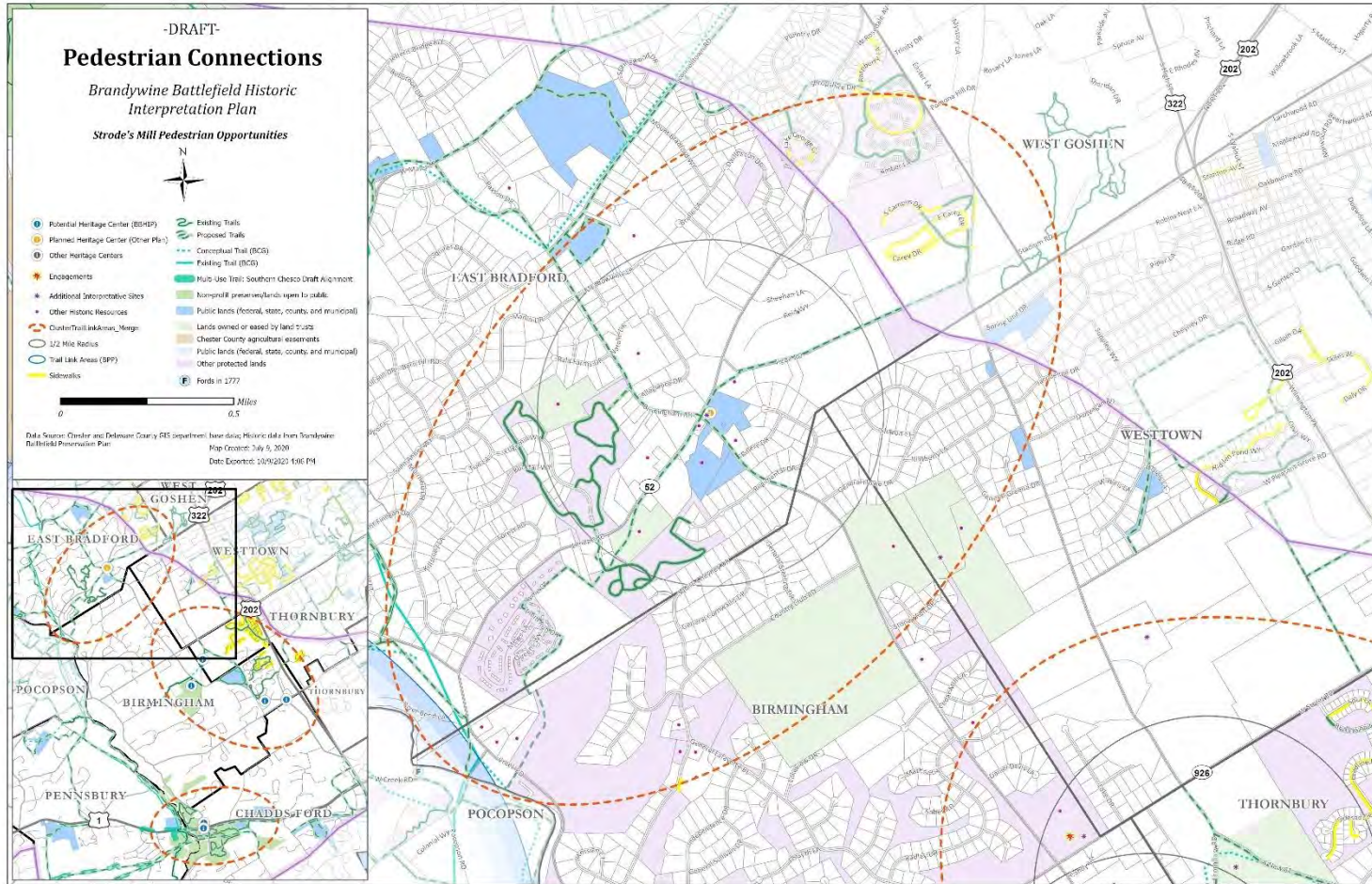
3

1) Artistic Rendering, Strode's Barn Heritage Center

2) Strodes Barn in 2018 showing backfill against foundation wall of the demolished Strodes Scrapple plant

3) Artist's graphic of proposed trails and pedestrian crossing at Birmingham Road and Route 52

4) Artist's rendering of the property showing future trail connection along Route 52



Within a 1/2 mile walking radius, there are:



- 0** Gateways
- 0** Potential Heritage Centers
- 1** Potential Interpretive Sites
- 9** Additional Historic Sites

Opportunities

- Site has public access** - *Owned by East Bradford Township who recently completed a Master Plan for the site and nearby lands*
- Existing buildings** – *Strode’s Barn which is in disrepair and not suitable for indoor use*
- Existing parking**
- Space for parking** (i.e. if none exists, if current is limited, etc.) - *Not currently, but planned along Route 52*
- Road network: site/structure is visible from roadway** - *Visible from Route 52 and the barn is a community icon*
- Existing interpretive facilities (i.e. panels, kiosks, signage)** - *Future planned in the outdoor courtyard where the Strodes Scapple plant once stood*
- Existing trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access** - *No facilities currently to facilitate public access*
- Planned trails/sidewalks/bikeways/transit/water access** - *Site to be located along the future Plum Run Greenway Trail as it connects from West Chester University Campus to the Brandywine Trail and Brandywine Creek*

Constraints

- No public access** (i.e. site is private land)
- Topography** (i.e. steep slopes limit use of or access to site) - *Steep slopes, floodplain, wetlands, subject to frequent flooding*
- Road network: site/structure not visible from roadway**

Notes

- Interpretive facilities planned in the future. Outdoor classroom/courtyard to be designed in the footprint of the old Strode’s Scapple plant. The central courtyard will be flanked by benches and the public will circulate through the interpretive displays.
- Parking planned in the future for approximately 20 vehicles

Appendix D – Sons of the Revolution Markers

As of December 2020
Some additional signs may be added

Key

| |
|------------------------------------|
| *Denotes Interpretive Marker |
| <i>Red denotes Heritage Center</i> |

| Municipality | Location Designation | Main Subject | Status |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Chester County | | | |
| Birmingham | *Sign at Birmingham Hill | Battle | Draft |
| | Birmingham Rd, West Chester | | |
| East Bradford | <i>Strodes Mill HC/Park</i> | Flanking and Battle Prep | Plan |
| | *Sign at Jefferis Ford Park | Flanking March | Installed |
| | Allerton Road, West Chester | | |
| East Marlborough | *Sign at Galer Estate Vineyard | Ross Skirmish/Intelligence | Installed |
| | 700 Folly Hill Rd, Kennett Sq. | | |
| Kennett | *Location to be determined | The Encampment | Working |
| Kennett Borough | <i>Kennett Heritage Center</i> | Southern Battlefield | Open |
| | | Army Marched at Dawn | Draft |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | *Sign at Kennett Heritage Center, 120 N. Union, Kennett Borough | | |
| New Garden | *Sign at Sheen Rd. | Isaac Allen Tavern Site Knyphausen Advance | Approved |
| Newlin | Location to be determined | Civilian Suffering/Quakers | Working |
| Pennsbury | Sign at Barnes-Brinton House 630 Balt. Pike, Chadds Ford | Knyphausen Advance | Approved |
| Pocopson | Sign at Red Lion Road | Great Valley Road Flank | Approved |
| Thornbury | Potential HC *Sign at Thornbury Farm 1256 Thornbury Road West Chester | The Battle | Draft |
| West Bradford | Marshallton Heritage Center | Flanking March | Open |
| | *Trimbleville Sign 311-313 Broad Run Road | Flanking March | Installed |
| Westtown | *Sign at Osborne Hill 1064 S. New Street | Osbourne Hill | Draft |
| Delaware County | | | |
| Chadds Ford | Battlefield Park Gateway | Begin Tour Here The Battle | Open |

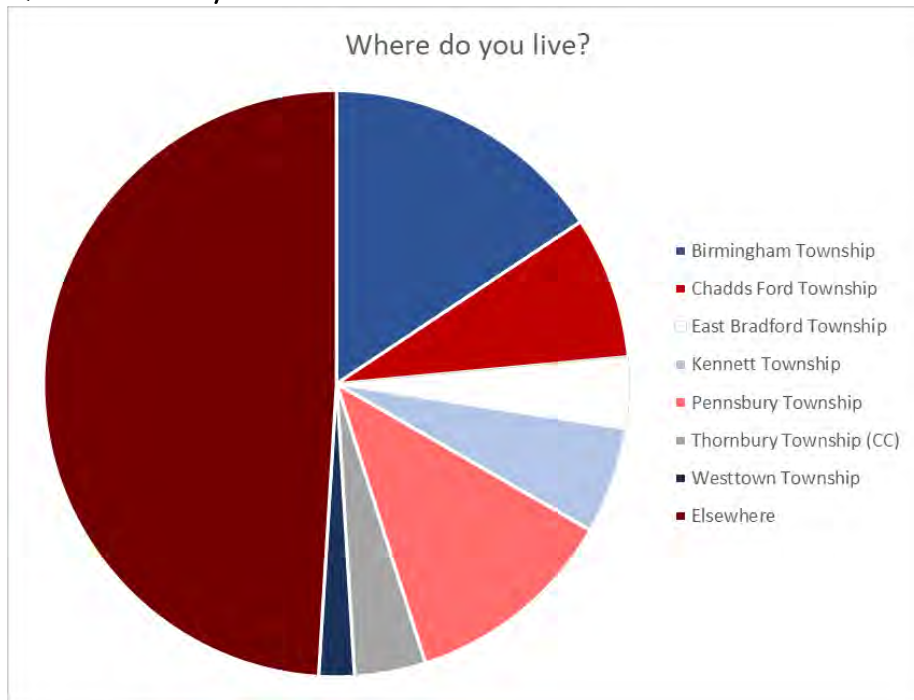
| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | <i>Potential HC Chadds Ford Village</i> | | |
| | *Sign at 1704 House | Rearguard Defense | Approved |
| | 21 Oakland Rd, West Chester | | |
| | | | |
| Thornbury | Sign at the Yellow House | American Retreat | Installed |
| | 378 Glen Mills Rd Thornton | | |
| | | | |
| Concord | Concord Municipal Bldg. | Battle Summary | Draft |
| | 43 Thornton Rd., Glen Mills | | |
| Other | Longwood Gardens | | |
| | Jimmy Johns | | |

Appendix E – Public Input

Public Workshop # 1 Feedback

Introduction/Background Information

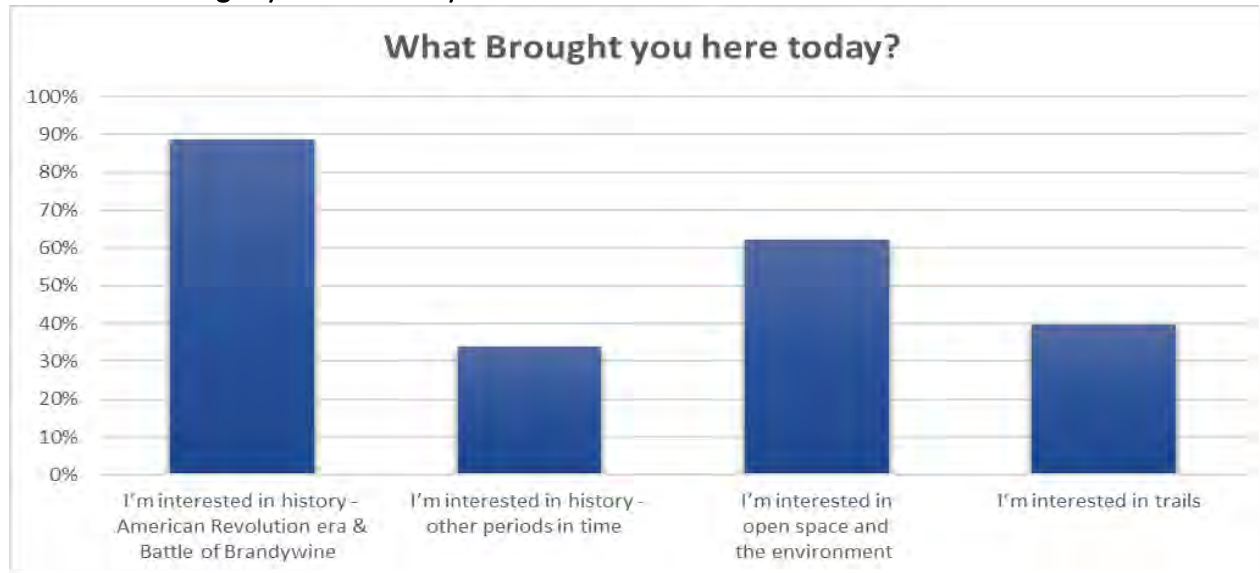
Q1 – Where do you live?



Chat Comments

- west grove

Q2 – What brought you here today?



Chat Comments

- history and open space

Part 1: Activities

Q1 – What activities would you expect to find at a Heritage Center?



| | | Workshop Feedback |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Read & Learn | 98% |
| 2 | Rest & Socialize | 38% |
| 3 | Tour - Self-Guided | 91% |
| 4 | Tour - Group | 26% |
| 5 | Walk or Hike | 83% |
| 6 | Bike | 21% |
| 7 | Picnic | 32% |
| 8 | Activities for Children (i.e. play space, exhibits) | 43% |
| 9 | Activities for Adults (i.e cooking, crafting, painting) | 11% |
| 10 | Demonstrations, Reenactment, or Events | 45% |

| *Key |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| Black, Bold, Highlighted = 75% & above |
| Black, Light = 26% to 74% |
| Gray = 25% & below |

Chat Comments

| |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Bike racks.</i> |
| <i>Well marked trails</i> |
| <i>It's expensive to provide wi-fi, people should just really turn off when they're outside !!</i> |
| <i>bike rack</i> |
| <i>Need bike racks. Consider providing electric bikes for a road tour.</i> |
| <i>Bike racks if these centers are on trails.</i> |
| <i>If you want school groups, tour groups, senior groups to visit then everything must be ADA compliant, read wheel chairs and ramps. . .no steps.</i> |
| <i>Flowing Water if available at a particular site (as part of open space)?</i> |
| <i>Paths out, walking trail access</i> |
| <i>in a Covid age, drinking fountains would be a bad idea. unless you have a vending machine, people will have to bring their own.</i> |
| <i>I understand not all centers will be able to incorporate all the amenities.</i> |
| <i>ADA compliant bathrooms wherever possible is a great idea</i> |
| <i>Maybe an outlet or charging station for phones</i> |
| <i>Clear directions in road signs, signage on the ground. Also warning mechanisms before entering the gateways so a driver can plan to get into the area.</i> |

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Yeah for bike racks</i> |
| <i>You probably have to provide bathrooms. but you have to be careful not to create highway rest stops between West Chester and Wilmington.</i> |
| <i>WiFi is needed for downloading an app!</i> |
| <i>and Maps!</i> |
| <i>Important access for handicapped</i> |

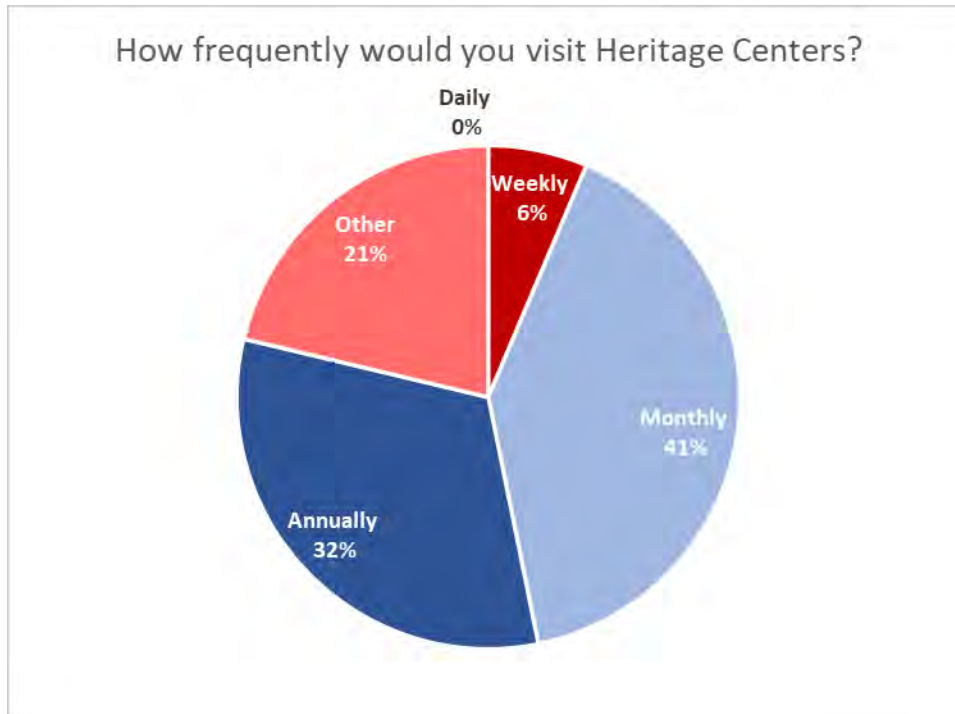
Q2 – Who are you likely to visit Heritage Centers with?



Chat Comments

| |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>I would love a heritage day site tour with driving tour or bus tour.</i> |
| <i>How are school groups going to get time for this with the structured guidelines teachers are having to follow these days?</i> |

Q3 - How frequently would you visit Heritage Centers?



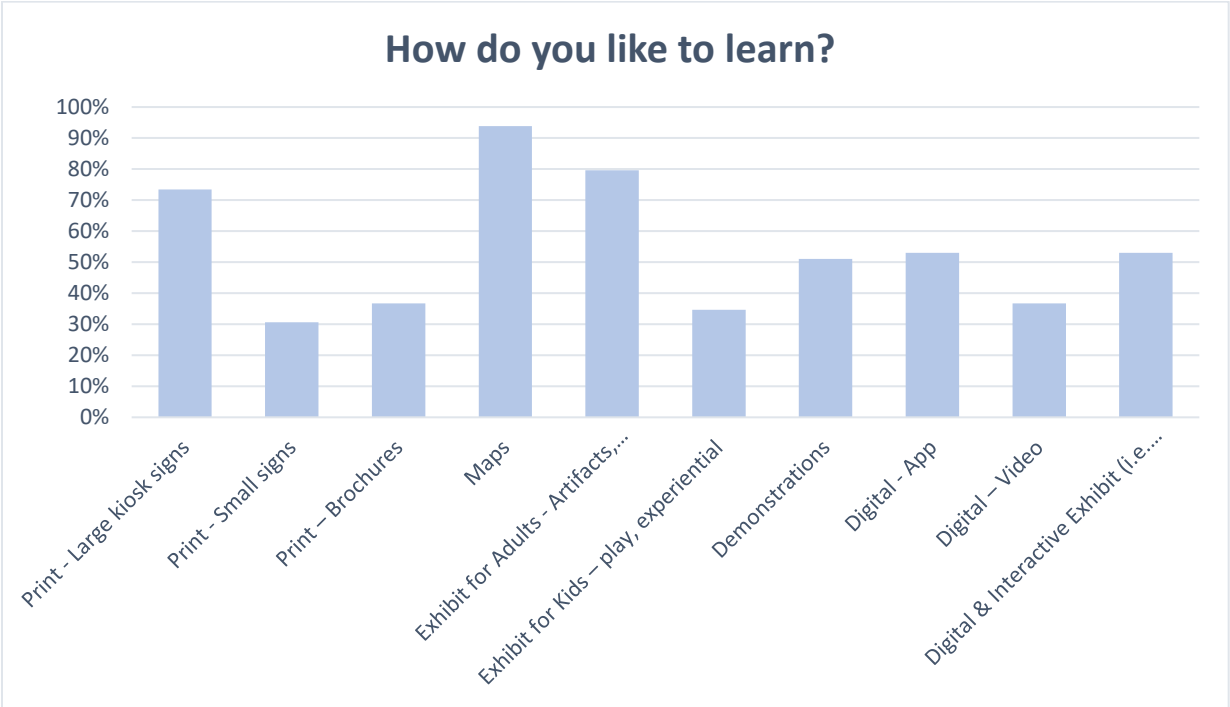
Chat Comments

| |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Would visit a few times a year, say once a season</i> |
| <i>I would likely visit twice a year</i> |
| <i>seasonally or during special events.</i> |
| <i>A lot of people from outside the area will be once and done.</i> |
| <i>I would visit often if there were walking trails!</i> |
| <i>I would Volunteer as needed at a site or two.</i> |
| <i>Probably visit a few times.</i> |
| <i>I would go possibly annually, and maybe more for special events</i> |

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>if exhibits were changed every so often would probably vote more [go more often.]</i> |
| <i>2-4 x year</i> |
| <i>I live in Maine. Love the Brandywine and the area. I would come when I am in the area.</i> |
| <i>Probably a few times a yera</i> |
| <i>Seasonal, or special dates</i> |
| <i>if monthly site need to b changed regularly</i> |
| <i>If I attend with groups, it would depend on them.</i> |

Part 2: Amenities

Q1 – How do you like to learn?



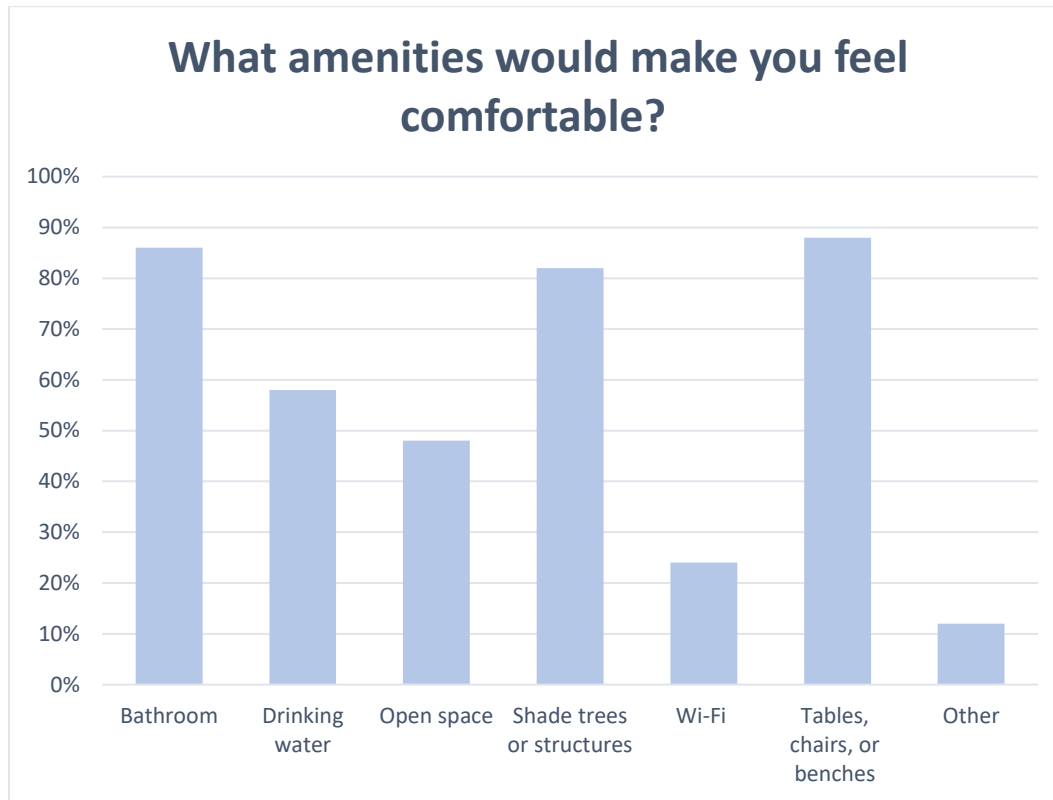
| | Workshop Feedback |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Print - Large kiosk signs | 73% |
| Print - Small signs | 31% |
| Print – Brochures | 37% |
| Maps | 94% |
| Exhibit for Adults -Artifacts, Furnishings | 80% |
| Exhibit for Kids – Play, Experiential | 35% |
| Demonstrations | 51% |
| Digital - App | 53% |
| Digital – Video | 37% |
| Digital & Interactive Exhibit (i.e. touch screen) | 53% |

| *Key |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| Black, Bold, Highlighted = 75% & above |
| Black, Light = 26% to 74% |
| Gray = 25% & below |

Chat Comments

| |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Any consideration of living history guides?</i> |
| <i>Digital items break and/or batteries on phones run out.</i> |
| <i>Please no pamphlets!!! so wasteful!!!</i> |
| <i>I'm all for multiple ways to get and hopefully keep visitors' attention - and get repeat visitors!</i> |
| <i>Digital is expensive too</i> |
| <i>People on bikes would probably have a different approach than people who are walking or moving in cars.</i> |
| <i>Lots of locals visit Sandy Hollow - and it's just a sign and a trail. Not many locals visit the current main gateway, and it's a nice exhibit but not much in the way of a trail or way to get outside. Start small and cheap and build as required.</i> |
| <i>I like to read more than most. Having books to purchase or booklets tends to bring me back to see more about what I read.</i> |
| <i>I was impressed by the visual exhibits at the Edison lab in NJ. The exhibits has QR codes that led to videos about the about shown. There is less to break down this way.</i> |

Q2 - What amenities would make you feel comfortable?



| | Workshop Feedback |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Bathroom | 86% |
| Drinking Water | 58% |
| Open Space | 48% |
| Shade Trees or Structures | 82% |
| WiFi | 24% |
| Tables, Chairs, or Benches | 88% |
| Other | 12% |

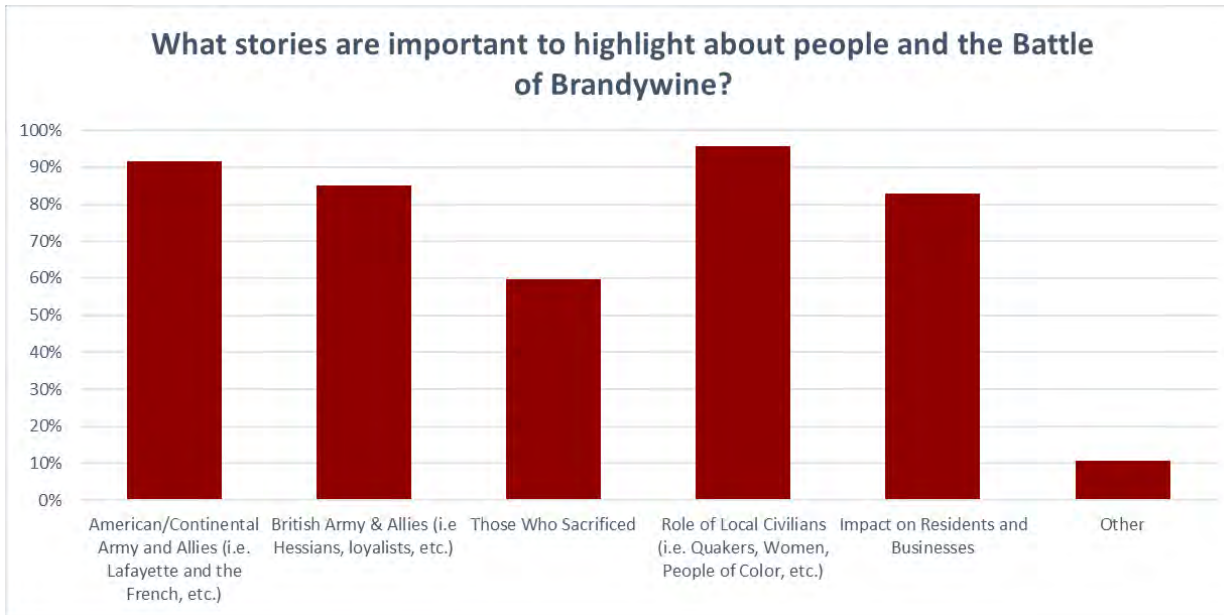
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| <i>WiFi is needed for downloading an app!</i> |
| <i>and Maps!</i> |
| <i>Important access for handicapped</i> |

Part 3: Stories/Themes

Q1 – What stories are important to highlight about people and the Battle of Brandywine?



Chat Comments

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Strodes Barn should definitely include BoB history, but other eras also should be displayed, e.g. scrapple making</i> |
| <i>How th injured were attended to.</i> |
| <i>BofB was largest land battle. . .examples of other battles like Yorktown, Trenton, etc</i> |
| <i>Stories are an excellent way to vary the content from month to month and season to season while at the same time keeping an active engagement with volunteers and re-enactment groups who enjoy telling those stories and perspectives</i> |
| <i>All of the above, but not at every location. Each facility could highlight different aspects of the Battle.</i> |
| <i>There should be a balanced mix of all the stories.</i> |
| <i>Tributes to locals for their sacrifices</i> |

Why did the battle occur? How did the battle fit into the story of the revolution? Who were the key players? Explanations that help to tie the area together and with the colonies

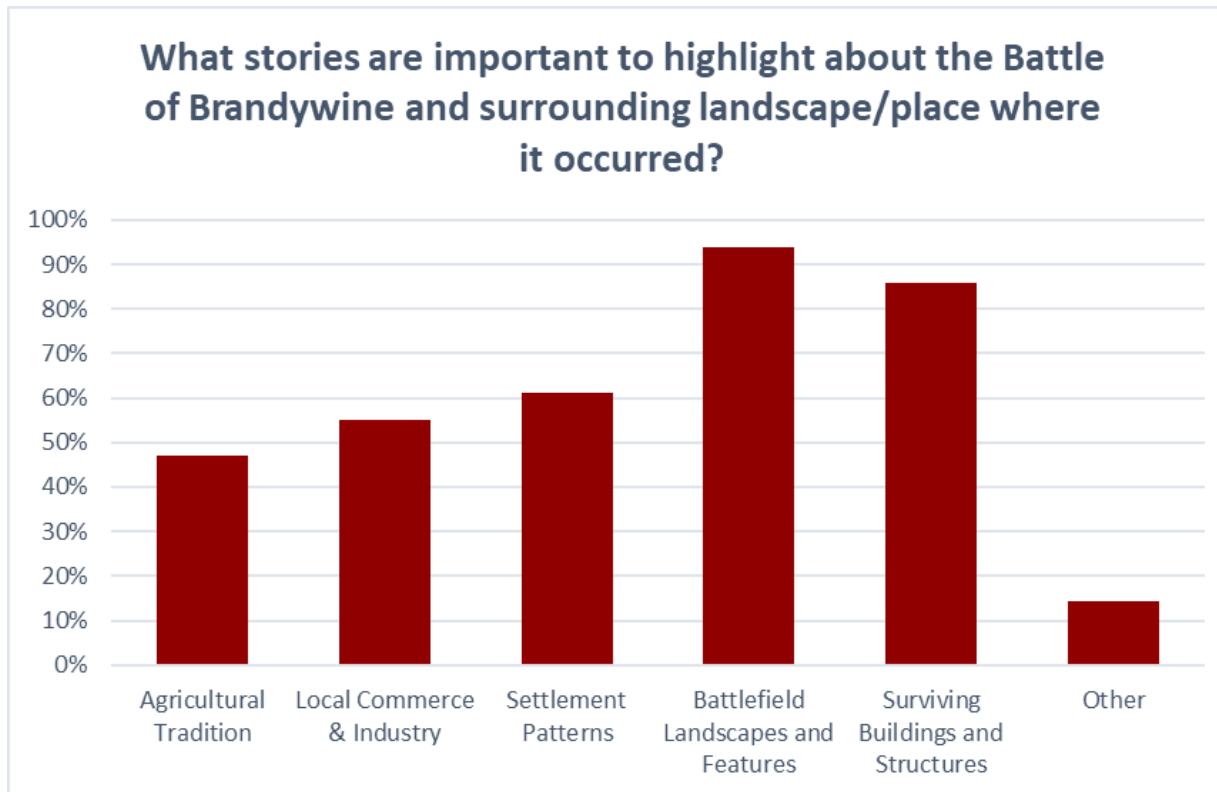
talk about the roll of Historians discovery of landscape archeology and constant update of historic stories

Local history at the time, how the battle disrupted life

I think all the categories should be interpreted as it tells more of the whole story

I think each location will lend itself to a different topic

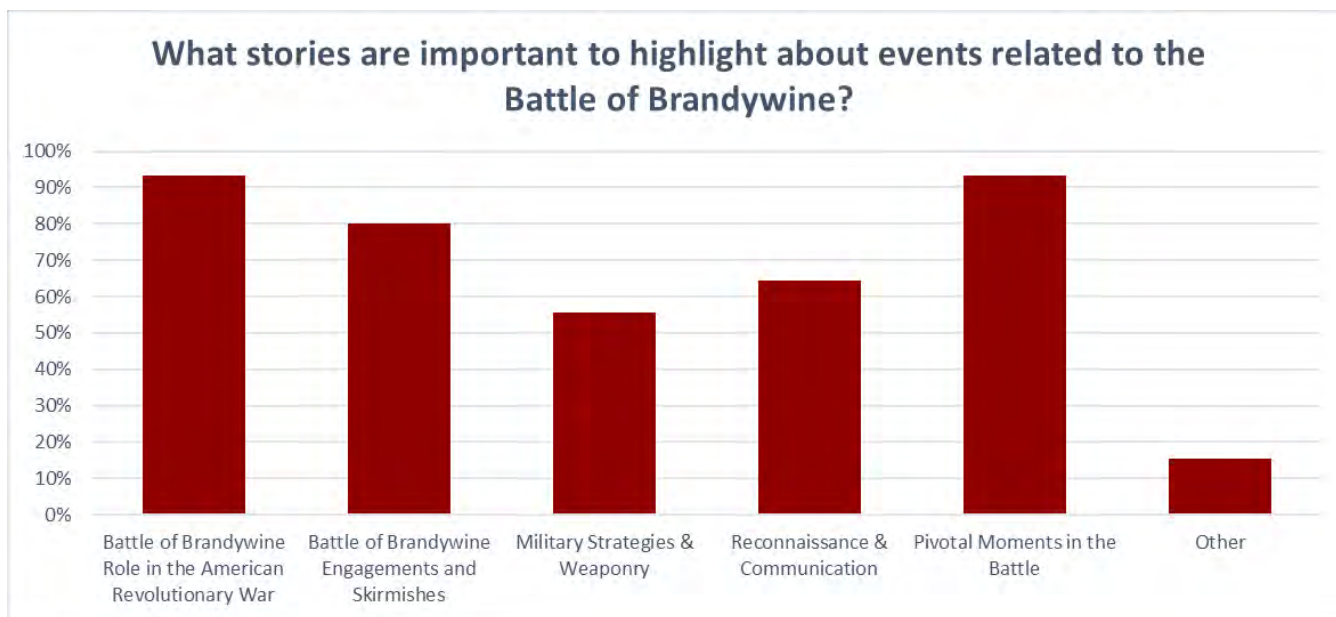
Q2 – What stories are important to highlight about the Battle of Brandywine and surrounding landscape/place where it occurred?



Chat Comments

| |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Re-enactors at all sites will create excitement and attract visitors. Each site has it's story and those stories can be re-enacted.</i> |
| <i>Make sure to include where the dead were buried... can you see their tombstones in the area?</i> |
| <i>Troop Movements during but especially post and the retreat</i> |
| <i>First shots were fired at "Linden Farm" at 926 and Birmingham road!!</i> |
| <i>As previously mentioned; each site has it's own Story and Impact.</i> |
| <i>Historic roads that are still in or close to their original alignments</i> |
| <i>It is interesting when visiting battle sites to be able to actually identify physical locations even though the actual plants, trees, rocks may no longer exist, but hills and forests or thickets, creeks, if any, location of encampments</i> |
| <i>Troops positions, flanking</i> |
| <i>Hopefully, people can choose how deeply they want to go into the stories whatever they are.</i> |
| <i>it would be helpful to tell the overall story of the context of this battle in the war as a whole. cover from the British leaving NY, going by sea up the .Chesapeake, and marching thru MD, DE and into .Kennett, and around thru Chester co. and on to Chester and Phila.</i> |
| <i>Also Settlement patterns give that unique perspective of how the battle impacted the ways the civilian population to bring it closer to home of what that was like - Quakers, PA German, etc.</i> |
| <i>Certainly all of the above, but maybe not at all sites. I wanted to add to the other Bob's response to the last question in that telling parts of the stories at the sites may persuade visitors to check out other sites and not just one or two</i> |
| <i>The political sentiments of local residents.</i> |
| <i>Everyone likes displays of aritfacts found on site.</i> |
| <i>Link it to what happened next - most people have heard of Valley Forge, which is where things ended up a few months later.</i> |

Q3 – What stories are important to highlight about events related to the Battle of Brandywine?



Chat Comments

need to emphasize that although this battle didn't actually count as a Win for the Americans, it made the Briths [ignore birth.]British take the Americans seriously from this point on, so it is a win!]

How events were determined by decisions which were determined by....landscape among other things.

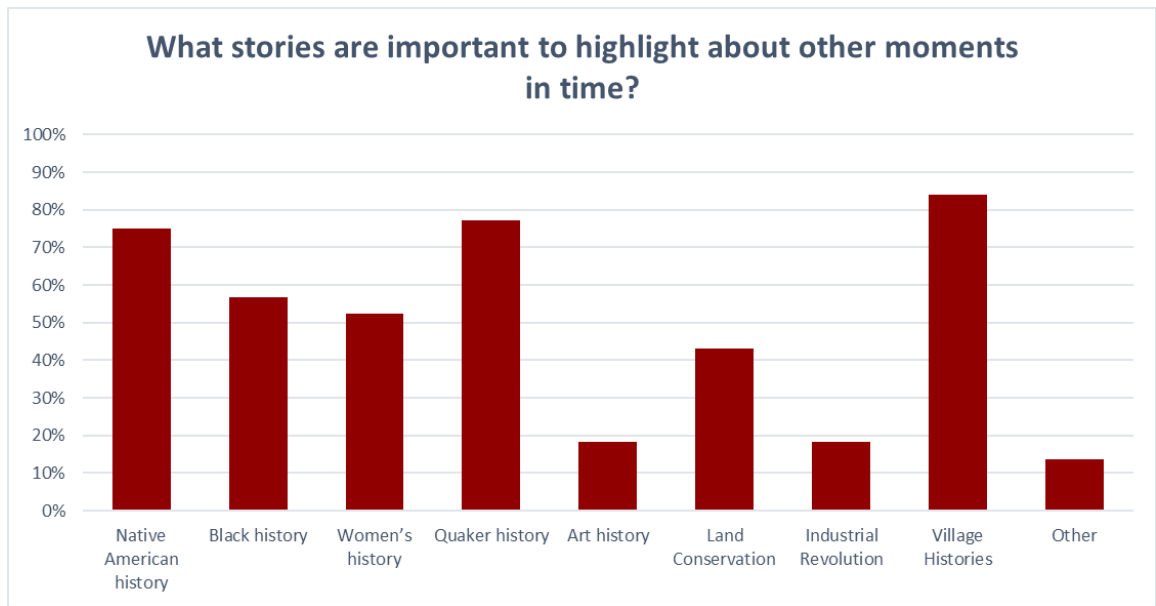
It would be nice to be able to display some of the weaponry used if any is still available, and it would be nice to be able to read if there are any written battle plans

If you spend too much on this level of detail, visitors may glaze over. This is for the 5%. The 95% will just start walking faster. You know. . .can't see the forest for the trees

Also, it's a great idea to include the role of Brandywine in the Philadelphia Campaign of 1777 and the Roads to Valley Forge.

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Don't forget to highlight Lafayette's role in the Revolution.</i> |
| <i>When the meetinghouse was full, bodies and the injured were cared for at Linden Farm. Layfette visited Linden after the war and parook of refreshments</i> |
| <i>How the battle fits into the transition from large engagements to smaller battles and more intricate strategy. Battle was almost accidental in location.</i> |
| <i>Display of continental, british, hessian uniforms would be great.</i> |
| <i>Also it would be nice to get an idea of what the weather conditions were at the time, temperatures, if any storms are documented</i> |
| <i>context and connection to other little known pieces of the 1777 Philadelphia campaign, Battle of Cooch's Bridge and Battle of the Clouds for example</i> |
| <i>The influence of individuals at pivotal moments humanize the events.</i> |
| <i>Weather = H and H (hot and humid)</i> |
| <i>This is a great opportunity to highlight the role of our Quakers in the revolution!</i> |

Q4 – What stories are important to highlight about other moments in time?



Chat Comments

| |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>land acknowledgment to native peoples</i> |
| <i>Land conservation might be nice, but while all of those topics are extremely important, I think you might be making things a bit too complex at this time.</i> |
| <i>Architectural changes to original buildings since that time</i> |
| <i>Native peoples like the Lenape lived in the area, how were they impacted with the battle</i> |
| <i>I would love to see some focus on the Underground Railroad, the locations, and the conductors through the area</i> |
| <i>The Brandywine Museum already does a very good job with art & conservation. Make sure it is part of the tour!</i> |
| <i>How the heritage center location evolved after the revolution, what was the cultural or economic drivers of the evolution and examples of such.</i> |
| <i>All of these topics are great. Each needs to be placed in locations that make the most sense of the surrounds.</i> |
| <i>Any stories about people in the area must be inclusive - Native Americans, Blacks, Women, etc.</i> |
| <i>Any story tied to the place. But are especially interesting when associated with modern issues.</i> |
| <i>Stories that relate to the battle. If blacks played an important part they should be included but if not, don't include just because Black History is "big" now.</i> |
| <i>Again, all of the above. I think it's important as we get new and previously unused information to be more inclusive about the people and layers of history that aren't always talked about. I also think inclusivity does not mean pushing "Traditional" history interpretation out</i> |
| <i>Explain how to find a tour of the battleground!</i> |
| <i>The development of transportation routes had s significant impact on many, or most, events.</i> |
| <i>historic buildings that "witnessed" that battle and still are present and lived in as they were during the battle</i> |
| <i>the battlefield as a living cultural landscape - historic building and roads, open lands, agriculture, homes. homesteads, etc - throughout the years from before the battle through today and into the future</i> |
| <i>You may consider implementing in phases as possible, more stories can be added in time or changed out with seasons, during black history month for instance, add some of the impacts</i> |
| <i>Revolutionary war art! This would add to our artistic importance already established by the Brandywine!</i> |
| <i>There are museum tours, house tours and driving tours as Janine said.</i> |
| <i>Maybe there can be a way for visitors to tell their own stories. Some visitors may be ancestors who were part of the battle or revolution</i> |

By tell I mean a place to record for others to see

General Comments

Please consider elderly needs and folks who are disabled.

The group on this call is mostly local. What ratio of locals vs visitors are you expecting?

For outdoor centers would there be electricity for night lighting and possible sound production?

thank you! handicap access

Is there any way to poll how many of tonight's participants have actually taken the tours at the Battlefield. I have been a guide there for 8 years.

What was the idea or ideas behind this project? This is very well done!

Park is closed due to covid, probably opening late spring, pending covid

Explain how the heritage centers will be part of the comprehensive battlefield tour that is being developed

Thanks for your presentation and ideas. We look forward to hearing more of your plans

Will this be available for viewing in the future? I would like to share this with friends and fellow historical interpreters.

I volunteer for Historic Hope Lodge in Fort Washington and would love to see a similar project involving the Whitemarsh Encampment, the Battle of Whitemarsh and Skippack Pike (PA Rt 73). It also covers several townships and municipalities and would be a great addition to telling our local histories!

It may be interesting that once the new centers get ready for visitors, to let the school districts in the area know so they can plan field trips (after covid), and that the map, tours, heritage sites are also given out in brochures at local restaurants and hotels so visiting patrons may learn they exist

Many thanks for the work you are doing for our community and our history!

Great job!! Bravo

Great work, look forward to the implementation

For your data, I did a tour through the museum a year and a half ago. It was great.

is it possible to put together a package for the schools, going to the history teachers. letting the kids know these sites will exist and talk about them at home to encourage families to attend, as well as encourage the Local information that we Live in the middle of this history.

When I used a driving tour here a few years ago I was little frustrated that there was no shoulder or places to pull over to see what I was driving past. Simply safe places to pull over and view would be valuable amenities.

Will there be biking trails between HCs so that Driving Tours can be Biking Tours?

Kathleen & team, Excellent job, this was very well done!

It would be nice to be able to download the driving map once it is available, including location of other landmarks and perhaps local hospitality businesses

Not what I expected, but fun!

Thank you team. Nice presentation. Many points well considered and now feel very inspired. Count me in to Volunteer, somehow. The area is lush with history and fortunate with expansive land. The Brandywine Conservancy continues to deliver the very best. Thanks much. Lucky us to have you.

Glad to see this planning process taking place.

Is anyone familiar with the Lexington, MA battlefield interpretative area. Lexington is run by the National Park Service.

Yeah for driving pull over spots to be able to take in the story and the location

All the interpretive signs and heritage centers will have places to stop and experience the battlefield landscape.

A web presence will be crucial.

thanks for all the hard work!!

Public Workshop # 2 Feedback

| Topic | Comment | Action |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BICYCLE CONCEPTS MAP (BOARD #1) | | |
| Chadds Ford Historical Society | I like pedestrian connections between Heritage Centers and other key sites. This way too, parking and driving on rural roads is less of a concern. | No change required |
| | If you think there are a lot of bikes in Chadds Ford you should see how many we have on the George Washington Parkway near DC | No change required |
| | I like that the bike trails between heritage centers connect | No change required |
| | Creek road is very heavily used by bike groups but it has no shoulder or bike lane making it very dangerous. Is there any plan to create a designated bike lane? | PennDOT designated bike route. DVRPC assessed as an LTS 4 roadway, for the most confident bicyclists. |
| | Harvey Road would be a very dangerous bike route. | DVRPC assessed as an LTS 3. Incorporated suggested of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. |
| | Overall concern about bike usage in roads. Some existing bike routes don't feel the safest. Concern for proposed bike routes be planned carefully. General concern – more bikes, cars less likely to travel. More cars and bike conflicts, pedestrians would feel less safe. Nothing for specific routes. Liked general idea of connecting Battle destinations and making connections safe. If not safe, no one will use. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| Historic Dilworthtown | Goodluck with PennDOT (sorry for the sarcasm – we've been trying in chadds ford for a while). | No change required |
| | No comments (M. Olem) because I don't know the area; bike routes need to be safe; dedicated bike trails are always better than sharing the road with cars. | No change required |
| | Great to leverage the existing trails. As part of the Mercedes benz purchase of the property by brinton run, they are putting in a footpath from the brinton 1704 house to Dilworthtown. | No change required |
| | People hit by bikes on Brinton's Bridge. Can't imagine safe for bicyclists on these roads. No sides to road that provides room. | No route shown on Brinton's Bridge. |
| | Same comment on Old Wilmington Pike or Birmingham. Walks areas during COVID and nearly died. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |

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| Webb Road is the same those roads – not safe for biking. Lives on Webb Road, would hate to bicycle down it. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| What neighbors are trying to say is taking life in hands if going down these roads. Dangerous for biking or walking with no paths. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. Walking paths proposed are all off-road. |
| Need shoulders on road for safety. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| I'd focus on walking trails. I would imagine that most visitors won't bring bikes – they will drive and walk. | Walking trails major component of this Plan. |
| Maybe speed humps are necessary. In penn oaks, there are a lot of cut through speeders. | Incorporate traffic calming strategies into narrative for future feasibility studies |
| Wylie road is very narrow with no shoulder and blind curves. Road would need to be paved differently. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| Speed humps. | Add traffic calming language. |
| I like the idea of a runners or a bikers lane. | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| 35 MPH speed limit which is usually ignored | Add enforcement language. |
| Understanding that Webb Rd is a future "Share The Road," in its current state it is very dangerous for bikers/pedestrians | Incorporated suggestion of dedicated shoulders, where feasible. Would be evaluated during future feasibility studies for bicycle traffic. |
| agree | See above |

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| Thornbury Farm | Like using existing roads, however, S. New & 926 is a very busy intersection, Safety? Log jamming? | Added intersection concerns in this Plan's chapters, to be incorporated into future feasibility studies. |
| | Why not use Birmingham Road? Connection into Thornbury Squire Cheyney Park. | Map limits the number of LTS 4 streets where possible |
| | Wylie Road is poorly maintained in order to fit cars and bicycles. Deep ruts on sides of cartways, not wide enough for bikes. | DVRPC analysis indicates a low stress street for bicycle circulation |
| | Thornbury rd is less traveled good idea | Shown on map |
| PEDESTRIAN ROUTES MAP (BOARD #2) | | |
| Chadds Ford Historical Society | A new walking trail will be created just west of Creek Road in the Chadds Ford Village. It will not be on the roadway. | No change required |
| | The end result would mean that someone could walk from the Chadds Ford Historical Society to the Brandywine Battlefield Park. | No change required |
| | I love the idea of that connectivity with the trails! | No change required |
| | Walkable Chadds Ford Plan is a good start to help with the pedestrian connections in the village. Both battlefield planning and Walkable Chadds Ford can complement one another. | No change required |
| | Pedestrian routes – Felt natural surface trail on CFHS property more appropriate. Concern for ped conflicts along busy roads. | Changed trail to boardwalk to be natural surface. |
| | Concern for parking conflicts in village, during events, Barn shoppes. | Multi-modal connections may help assuage that by providing additional mode choice to access village from further destinations |
| | Concern existing sidewalk to front door at CFHS not accessible for full ADA access due to steepness. | Can add to narrative for future assessment |
| | Some concern if walking path to Hanks would be safe, if off road or not. | Walkable Chadds Ford. No change needed in this Plan. |
| | Walking trail is proposed to connect the Historical Society with the Sanderson Museum and Hank's. Part of Walkable Chadds Ford trail project. Twp having a meeting in following week. Jonathan Sharp indicated when meeting would be and where they could get the zoom link for it. | No change required |

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| | At Chadds Ford, ADA compliance seems to be a concern. | Added to this Plan's chapters. |
| | Agree | |
| | Very true! | |
| Historic Dilworthtown | Already an existing cut b/w Sandy Hollow Trail and Thornbury Farm. Worthwhile exploring turning that into a walking trail rather than going down New Street. | Evaluated incorporating feedback from property owner. |
| | There was a proposal at one point to follow BC easement from S New St which runs you back to woods by current Battlefield and new saved farmland. Any proposal to have any sort of trail back that way? Would concern me since it's right next to my house. | Not included in concept. Routes primarily follow roadways. This Plan recommends framework of routes need to connect destinations established first. |
| | I like the walking trail idea. Looking out my window at the Dilworth Farm now:) | No change required |
| | The problem on my side is, is crossing 202 | Beyond the study area |
| | Agree about 5 points. | Study as part of dealership plan. Can further emphasize intersection concerns in narrative, for inclusion in future feasibility studies. |
| | I agree with the comments about Birmingham Road. Do you have any influence with the police? They could enforce traffic rules at the 5-way. I like the idea of having the path loop that Brenda is talking about | Added intersection and enforcement concerns to Plan. |
| | I believe there will be a traffic study of five points as a part of the Mercedes dealership plan. It is hoped there will be a trail connecting Dilworthtown to the 1704 House which would require safe pedestrian crossing at five points. | No change required |
| | Same issue. I walk this area and it is scary. Not comfortable at all. People going crazy at five points. Speed and stupidity issues. They don't know what to do with the 5 points intersection. If on foot, taking life in your hands. | Dedicated trail system proposed for pedestrian routes offset from road. Can emphasize intersection concerns in narrative. |
| | If you take Birmingham Road and walk along it to South New Street and get yourself to Sandy Hollow, that also is a challenging intersection because of curves there. People going too fast, no shoulder to walk on. | Added intersection concerns in this Plan's chapters, to be incorporated into future feasibility studies. |
| Building off comment above – people aren't expecting pedestrians there. There's no signage. Running on these roads gets my adrenaline going trying to do that. Have to talk to PennDOT about this. They need to be a part of anything that might change. | Off road signage and trails will create greater visibility. Will include language about partnering with PennDOT. | |

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| | Both bicycle and pedestrian routes need to be #1 safe. Someone should do the routes and take in location specific comments. For pedestrian routes, if there is a choice, route through shaded areas. | Highlighted safety in this Plan for continued evaluating during future feasibility studies. |
| | Like that idea of connecting existing trails to new trails. Yes to the trails. | No change required |
| Thornbury Farm | Like the proposed trails! | No change required |
| | Existing trails through Firethorn Estates to get to Sandy Hollow. Resident from Firethorn Estates – their HOA has internal trails to subdivision and so do neighborhoods subdivisions with internal trails that could potentially provide links to Sandy Hollow Park. Would like plan to look at connection with that. | Added recommendation for HOAs to communicate with each other to learn if there is shared interest in connecting existing, informal trails with each other and to HCs and IS's |
| | Most people favorable to trails. | No change required |
| | Residents appreciate the planning of trails with safety in mind. | No change required |
| | It would be great if a group could actually go over the routes to evaluate and validate the plans | Routes are conceptual and will include continued input through advisory committees and the public with future feasibility studies |
| DESIGN PRINCIPLES (BOARD #3) | | |
| Chadds Ford Historical Society | Sustainability bullet – this goes hand-in-hand with the Chadds Ford Township Climate Action Plan | No change required |
| | Chadds Ford Twp. approves of enhancing wildlife habitat and especially native species. | No change required |
| Historic Dilworthtown | I agree with that idea (design principles). My property has a lot of native plants and is rich with birds. | No change required |
| | My property too. Yes. Native species! | No change required |
| | Like | No change required |
| CONCEPT BOARDS (#4 and #5) | | |
| Chadds Ford Historical Society | Kiosk near the trail. Also consider an indoor space for the Heritage Center within the Historical Society itself. That way heritage interpretation can appeal to different types of visitors and timeframes of visitation. | Property owners preferred separate space near sidewalks and trails for HC. Site interpretation included. |

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| | Would tour buses be able to turn around at this heritage center? | Large tour buses not likely, but small shuttles and persona vehicles can be accommodated. |
| | Should add the Sanderson Museum to the Interpretive Sites | Will add. |
| Historic Dilworthtown | Like on green space and new trees along northern border of property | No change required |
| | Good location for coordinating with brinton run preserve and the 1704 house and Dilworthtown crossing itself. | No change required |
| | Have you discussed parking with the owners of the Inn? | Working with property owners as part of this effort. No change needed. |
| | the new owners of the dilworthtown 'complex' have some redevelopment plans that this could coordinate with - and potentially complement their business plans. Has there been any work done with them | Working with property owners as part of this effort. No change required. |
| | Yes, I'd like to know. | See above |
| | An old proposal was to have the chance to block off Birmingham to create a village which got the neighbors into a big protest and forming a group. How would this affect that intersection? | No roads or intersections blocked off as part of this concept. Intersections noted as concerning from bike/ped safety perspective. Added that to this Plan's chapters. |
| Thornbury Farm | Solar panels are on the wrong side, should be on side of the roof facing the road. | Changed on rendering |
| OTHER | | |
| | I think you hit the nail on the head. | No change required |
| | Have we done any audience survey work? | Visitors data from visitors bureau. Not evaluative survey work that museums may conduct. |
| | As the new kid in town, I would like to see more signage and interpretation displays. I took some visitors to Birmingham Hill and they were disappointed in what they saw. | Signage planned to be installed at Birmingham Hill in future, consistent with this plan. |
| | Is there a possibility that Valley Forge National Park will reengage with the state and the local communities? | |
| | DCNR have accessible trails. | No change required |
| | Thanks for all the work and effort, and for keeping us engaged. | No change required |

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| <p>1. What are proposed staffing hours for all sites? 2. Will the staffing be paid or volunteer?</p> | <p>HC staffing and hours would match up with existing businesses or nonprofit hours. Interpretation opportunities not in buildings but on site would allow visitors to learn during off hours.</p> |
| <p>What should citizens be doing to promote/support this effort in their respective townships?</p> | <p>Attend public meetings. Will have another opportunity for public meeting in future. Consider participating in volunteer efforts, existing and future.</p> |
| <p>Thanks for your time, good work and the invitation</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>Thanks for your time tonight!</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>Kathleen, Sarah, and Sheila very nice work! Very well done.</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>They were part of the Brandywine Battlefield Task Force when their funding was pulled and they abruptly left. Is anyone engaging with the NPS historian and or planners?</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>Would like to see more signage at Birmingham Hill.</p> | <p>Master plan BC developed. Will complement this plan. This plan includes signage recommendations for interpretive sites, like Birmingham Hill.</p> |
| <p>Marshallton Hours – functions on its own. People don't typically have questions. Functions on its own as a mini-exhibit.</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>Great that doing this visual history of Battlefield. Showing where exact places are. Bringing up the terrain of the area, which is somewhat the same from 1777.</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>I appreciate it, as someone who visits the area. This makes it a lot better that people can experience the history. To see the land, geography, and topography that helps paint a better picture of the area.</p> | <p>No change required</p> |
| <p>Consider more in-depth survey methodologies in the future, similar to museum type surveys that is evaluative. Consider partnering with National Museum of the United States Army, near Mount Vernon. Both steeped in George Washington. Information sharing between groups can give you even more ideas.</p> | <p>Noted for consideration by partners.</p> |

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| | <p>Is it the goal for all this to be up and running for the 250th? Good to hear the answer is no.</p> | <p>No. This plan includes a variety of short term, medium term, and long-term components. Low-hanging fruit items and in progress efforts may be implemented sooner. But many of the recommendations require additional analysis, such as design and engineering or feasibility studies prior to implementation.</p> |
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Key Stakeholder Interviews

Kennett Heritage Center

1. How many people are anticipated to visit the Kennett Heritage Center annually?

1,000 first year

2. How is the Kennett Heritage Center maintained? (i.e. people or organization responsible, how often, estimated cost, etc.)

Kennett Heritage Center board; rent free indefinitely (building owner is founder and CEO); other costs: Liability and D&O insurance,

3. What challenges did you encounter when planning, developing, and/or operating the Kennett Heritage Center?

Fund raising of the permanent exhibit (\$26,500)

4. What lessons you have learned through developing the Kennett Heritage Center that that new Heritage Centers would benefit from knowing?

Recruit board members/"friends of" that have time, energy, interest and a positive attitude.

5. Are there legal agreements in place on the Heritage Center? (i.e. public access easement, deed restriction, etc.)

None

6. Any information you can share about costs for the Heritage Center? (i.e. cost to construct and funding sources, cost to maintain and funding sources)

Even though the KHC occupies the building rent-free and it was handicap accessible already, there were other costs associated with making it ready for the exhibit. Again, these renovations were paid for by the owner of the building. Estimated annual rent would be \$18,000. Operating expenses: utilities \$2,400; insurance \$1,200; website \$150. KHC will rely on donations for operating expenses

Friends of Martin's Tavern

1. How many people visit the Marshallton Heritage Center annually?

Not sure, especially with Covid since it has been shut down.

2. How is the Marshallton Heritage Center maintained? (i.e. people or organization responsible, how often, estimated cost, etc.)

Friends of Martin's Tavern is responsible for overall operation. Miller Design updates the content. Marshallton Inn/Four Dog do cleaning.

3. What challenges did you encounter when planning, developing, and/or operating the Marshallton Heritage Center?

The main challenge, which we still face is recognition and getting people to visit. We have had several tour groups etc.

4. What lessons you have learned through developing the Marshallton Heritage Center that that new Heritage Centers would benefit from knowing.

Any proposed heritage Center should be in collaboration with another entity. In our case we have the Marshallton inn/Four Dog in which we attempt to promote each other. Also a high traffic area. Our Heritage Center also advertises local vendors, events, areas of interest.

5. Are there legal agreements in place on the Heritage Center? (i.e. public access easement, deed restriction, etc.)

The only agreements are with David Cox the owner of the Marshallton Inn. Relative to us using the space, he owns, and us (FOMT) owning the content.

6. Any information you can share about costs for the Heritage Center? (i.e. cost to construct and funding sources, cost to maintain and funding sources)

The cost to rebuild the empty shell was approx. \$ 90,000 which was paid for by David Cox. Note that that includes two commercial bathrooms for his patrons. The cost for the content was approx. \$50,000 paid for by grants, donations etc. through FOMT.

Friends of Strode's Barn + East Bradford Twp

1. How many people are anticipated to visit the Strode's Mill Village Heritage Center annually?

East Bradford Township has not done any formal calculations or assessments to determine a hard and fast figure for predicted annual visitation at the planned heritage center. The shared-use pathway that will connect to the heritage center will feature several community connections and will link into the West Chester University campus as well as to the heart of West Chester Borough via the existing pathway along S. New Street. Many visits to the heritage center are therefore expected to originate as walk-in visits from trail users. The heritage center will feature as a trailhead along the Plum Run Trail and will receive visitation from typical recreational users of the trail, in addition to the people that will specifically seek to visit the site because of their interest in either the local history of the Strode's Mill Village and/or the events that led up to and took place during the famed Battle of the Brandywine. Between 6,000 and 10,000 people may visit the heritage center annually if the park and trail system surrounding it perform similar to other locations in East Bradford Township.

2. How will the Strode's Mill Village Heritage Center be maintained? (i.e. people or organization responsible, how often, estimated cost, etc.)

East Bradford Township will be primarily responsible for the routine maintenance and upkeep of the heritage center. The heritage center is planned to be complete outdoor and all improvements to be installed will be all-weather durable so that they can withstand exposure to the natural elements. Primarily, the Township will have to monitor the site for trash and can expect to spend small amounts of time and money on routine upkeep, such as keeping the surfacing clear of debris following storm events and performing other necessary landscaping duties. The site will need to be incorporated into the Township's park maintenance program, ensuring that it gets visited at least twice weekly by maintenance staff. Initially, the Township should plan to budget approximately \$5,000 per annum for the ongoing maintenance of the site (includes material expenses but does not include staff time/costs).

3. What challenges did you encounter with planning or developing the Strode's Mill Village Center?

The heritage center needs to be located within the footprint of the former (now demolished) Strode's Scrapple and Sausage Plant. A portion of this site falls within the Plum Run floodway. The site needs to be completely regraded and the design needs to take into account the flood zone so as to minimize the chances of future flooding and the damage that can occur during large rainfall events. Additionally, the surviving Strode's Barn is in a neglected condition and needs to be restored in order to feature it appropriately as the architectural centerpiece of the heritage center. Funding for architectural restoration is not usually compatible with grant funds that are procured through public recreational or open space sources. Therefore, the Township has an extra level of funding challenge to the project in order to obtain the necessary funds to restore the barn appropriately.

4. **What lessons you have learned through developing the Strode's Mill Village Center concept that that new Heritage Centers would benefit from knowing?**

5. **Any information you can share about costs for the Heritage Center?** (i.e. anticipated cost to construct and funding sources, anticipated cost to maintain and funding sources)

“Washington’s Defense” Heritage Center

At Chadds Ford Village

1.20.2021

Candidate Sites: Sanderson Museum, Chadds Ford Barn Shoppes, Chadds Ford Historical Society

Attendees: Chuck Ulmann (Sanderson Museum), Briana Brant (Barn Shops), Randell Spackman (Chadds Ford Historical Society) Jeannine Spiers, Karen Marshall (CCPC), Sheila Fleming, Kathleen McCaig (BBHIP PM), Johnathan Sharp, Kathleen Goodier, Gary Sharp (Chadds Ford Township),

Karen – Marshallton connects with CCCVB, information, brochures, becomes a visitor site

Jeannine – Barbara Lehman, Delco CVB, listened to webinar for BBTF, enthusiastic, might be willing to do a similar installation

Chuck – where does this fit into Walkable Chadds Ford?

A) Overview

1. What is the vision for your property or plans for its future?

- **Sanderson Museum, Chuck**: Started 2 years ago looking at concept for where we go. Visitors and volunteers going down. Going into Phase 1 of 2 year process. How transform museum from what is now into something that better fits with how people want to look at museums now. Can’t give a concrete answer right now.
 - **Karen**: any place where covered structure could go?
 - **Chuck** – no way we can do a whole lot. No space outdoors, limited parking. Small museum.
- **Barn Shops, Bri**: Family took over village 4 years ago. 1st job – take care of buildings, get fully rented up. Accomplished that. Thriving café. Ready for next step. All spaces are full. Do have outside spaces – unique to them. Outdoor kiosk idea - likes that. Want to guide people to Sanderson museum, conservancy, historical society. Have people coming. Have central sign. Hardest part is having something to show people to engage people and guide to other sites in

village and Chadds Ford.

- **Karen**: any place where covered structure could go in the Village Shops? Not preferable to be completely outside.
 - **Bri** – Yes, possible.
- **Chadds Ford Historical Society, Randell**: Back into school tours, more educational programs, summer camps, museum sessions, library increasing. Space that is there, big plans to create more presence in CFT with WCF. Cross pollinate all venues, capture visitors. New exhibits in the pipeline. Outdoor space and indoor space for different options. Lafayette at the John Chadd house.

2. History

a. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to the Battle of Brandywine?

- **SM**: Two things. Chris was in area from 1905-1966, started museum after that. Want people to be aware of that. Driving force behind getting park set up. Photographs from Chris. Building there since 1850s. Chris lived at HQ and little gray house. Feel they are integral to whole thing. Not just integral to Battle of Brandywine. Have artifacts from Battle up to WWII. Local history material, which have shared with CFHS, Wyeth family, etc. Varied collection right in middle of it all.
- **BS**: Shops since 1969, about 50 years old. Their role is to support the community. Role is a lot of communication and get young people involved, including online outlets like Instagram and drumming up new interest in the history. Old buildings moved from different places.
- **CFHS**: Focuses include John Chadd and visitor's house. Land changes and old maps. Different land uses and wills. 17th and 18th century is focus. Have a lot on CF Township and village area. Main focus is Battle of Brandywine. Rotate through the area – what's local. information on the region, artifacts, documents, photographs. Lift up community with education.
- **CFT, Kathleen** – it is an historic district, considering the visitor experience. Village is where we want to send people to get coffee, etc. Businesses are critically important and supporting them is also. History and variety is what makes it

unique and interesting. WCF will connect to Harvey Run Trail, Historical Society, Sanderson Museum, heart of the community.

- **CFT, Johnathan** – WCF, ultimate goal is to walk to BCMA to Township Building and playground, walk across to the BB Park eventually. All connected so pedestrian can walk from village to BB Park. Goal is for safe pedestrian crossing at Route 1 and Creek Road intersection.
- **CFT, Gary** – Idea of variety, HARB not fixated on one period/time/design because CF has grown organically. Don't want it like Williamsburg. Different dates. Not fixated on everything needing to look like how it was when George Washington was there. Dynamism would happen with lots of opportunities, as long as new buildings fit into the existing fabric of the village.

b. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to other points in history?

- **SM:** Civil War artifacts. Late 19th century into 1st half of 20th century. Small portion of collection is housed. 1500 items on display. Another ~30,000 items in the library. Space and having another people are two challenges. If this effort would help with volunteers and visitor ship, that would be great. Had a musical component.
- **BS:** Brick house 1860s, barn behind built at same time, green meadows moved from across street (was gas station), other brick house from 20s. Wish we had more space.
- **Karen:** museums per capita in Chadds Ford.
- **CFHS:** square dances in the barn. Stories of the village and the region. John Chadds house (1724), spring house, group of buildings that draws people in. Education side
- **BS:** caffeine, sugar, shopping, what stimulates the visitor?
- **Karen** – opportunity to highlight different times, similar to Kennett which is evolving more into a visitors center. You can visit Birmingham Hill to experience the battle. Look at overall history of the area, not just the Battle of Brandywine. Overall experience of Chadds Ford.

- **CFT, Gary** – Sustainability, not just in green terms, but what Chuck was saying. Creating traffic and ongoing life to perpetuate what wanting to do. CFHS has had ebs and peaks with involvement. It takes everyone, including business side. Let's go to vibrant place and get synergism. Have everything in one place adds to vibrancy. Bathroom near the visitor center.
- **CFT, Johnathan** – instead of just going to BRMA, linger through the Heritage Center and visit other businesses in the village. Spend more time in CFT.

3. Heritage Center or Interpretive Site

a. Are you interested in this property being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?

- **SM**: Too many negatives. Parking, non ADA compliance, small space. Only open 2 days a week, struggle with volunteers and staff. Financially and space wise right now doesn't work. What is the definition of a Heritage Center? What is the definition of an Interpretive Site? Until the board of the Sanderson Museum understands that, we cannot answer yes or no. A definition of this is needed before the board can answer.
- **BS**: Open to anything. Pop up, like a kiosk, in village to send people there. Open to HC or IS options. Not sure. Means kiosk.
- **CFHS**: open to anything, love to see HC there, full time staff, parking, restrooms, there for the long haul. Put other locations on the map as a historic network in Chadds Ford.

Jeannine re popup concept – has it ever been done in CC?

- **Jeannine** – Verne Weidman has statistics on who visitors were. Why not do for historic resources and interpretation if it can be done for transportation. Test runs before bigger more expensive ideas are committed to, gives statistics/data.
- **Bri** – could draw more people from Philadelphia.

- **Jeannine** - popups at HC candidate sites to see response.
- b. Do you have staff available to help manage a Heritage Center?**
 - **SM:** Probably not as we are a 100% volunteer operation open 2 days/week.
 - **BS:** we have an on site facilities manager but couldn't man a building
 - **CFHS:** Yes, office staff, interns, volunteers

4. Restrictions

- a. Are there any restrictions on your property that prevent public access? (i.e. easements, deed restrictions)**
 - **SM:** None that I am aware of.
 - **BS:** No
 - **CFHS:** None - We promote public access
- b. Are there any legal issues that would prevent your property from being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?**
 - **SM:** What type of legal issues?
 - **BS:** No
 - **CFHS:** no legal matters

B) Amenities

1. Buildings

a. Is there an existing building that could be reused?

- **SM:** For what purpose?
- **BS:** no – but we have a pergola in a centrally located outside space that could be replaced with a small building – between Gallery and Florist, near Route 1
- **CFHS:** We do have some spaces and lower level of visitor center

b. Is there an outdoor space(s) that could be used?

- **SM:** For what purpose?
- **BS:** yes – any
- **CFHS:** Plenty of outdoor space

c. Are there plans for a new building that could integrate a Heritage Center?

- **SM:** We are two years away from what we are planning to do as part of our transformation of the Sanderson Museum.
- **BS:** _____
- **CFHS:** Yes we could build new building/ Center

2. Bathrooms

a. **Is there an existing bathroom that visitors could use? If so, is it ADA accessible?**

- **SM:** We do have one bathroom on the 2nd floor. It is not ADA accessible or compliant.
- **BS:** in café, yes ADA. Café is not open Tues or Wed, may be able to add new bathroom to new structure.
- **CFHS:** Yes We have ADA bathroom

b. **Are there plans for a future bathroom facility that visitors could use?**

- **SM:** Probably but we are 2 years away from an answer.
- **BS:** Possible
- **CFHS:** We could expand system

3. **Parking**

a. **Is there existing parking that visitors could use?**

- **SM:** we have 6 spaces across from the museum and we can use Brandywine Prime by prior arrangement. We do not own the property but have always used it for parking.
- **BS:** Yes
- **CFHS:** Plenty of parking

b. **Are there currently any overcrowding issues you are experiencing with parking?**

- **SM:** Yes, anytime we have a special event or anytime Brandywine Prime has a large event or is open.

- **BS:** No
 - **CFHS:** Parking is just fine
- c. **Do you have plans for future parking facilities?**
- **SM:** We are 2 years away from an answer to this. Parking is always a problem in this immediate area.
 - **BS:** No
 - **CFHS:** No need for more parking

4. **Bicycle/Pedestrian**

a. **Would you like to see people walking and/or biking to your property?**

- **SM:** Yes. We upgraded our walk with that in mind.
- **BS:** Yes
- **CFHS:** Yes, bike and walking access

b. **Are you aware of places nearby that people are already walking or biking to/from?**

- **SM:** It is to be on one of the paths being developed as part of “Walkable Chadds Ford”.
- **BS:** Yes, Creek Road is popular
- **CFHS:** Yes, our path to the Brandywine and along rt one and new walkable Chadds Ford

Anything else we should know? General thoughts?

- **CFHS**: We would love to be the flagship to help promote the Chadds Ford story and provide easy access the area. Our long history of support for the community is evident to bring all the village together.

Combat & Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center

1.11.2021

Candidate Sites: Thornbury Farm and Birmingham Hill

Attendees: Randell Spackman (Thornbury Farm Market & CSA), Ellen Ferretti, David Shields, and Sheila Fleming (Brandywine Conservancy), Mike Shirring and Mike Forbes (Birmingham Township), Judy Lizza and Michele Thackrah, (Thornbury Township), Jeannine Spiers (CCPC), Kathleen McCaig (BBHIP PM)

General Notes:

- **CCPC:** Jeannine Spiers – Staffing, existing buildings, amenities important considerations for Heritage Centers
- **Birmingham Township:** Mike Shirring – something at Dilworthtown? Do have interest from new owners there. Working with John Milner working to rehab one of the buildings – Innkeepers Kitchen?
- **Brandywine Conservancy:** David Shields – Dilworthtown car dealership project at drive-in property, new road to Brintons Bridge Road. Next to Brinton 1704 House property.

A) Overview

1. What is the vision for your property or plans for its future?

- **Thornbury Farm:** Randell Spackman - has farm market, do events, school tours, educational tours, animals, farming – now. Building a pipe organ. Want to have blacksmithing, trades of time. Want to make farm/house a museum/colonial example. Would like history tours in future. Property is a good visual resource. This project aligns with their values and making the farm a resource for the community.
- **Birmingham Hill:** Ellen Ferretti, David Shields, Sheila Fleming – Birmingham Hill Preserve will be the first public preserve for Brandywine Conservancy. Preserve history. Hallowed ground, as is Spackman Farm. Tear down modern buildings. Old log cabin that could be reused for interpretation. Other buildings retained for possible use for maintenance and visitation. 9-5 hours, open to public. Fully staffed. No restrooms currently available, talked about possible bathrooms facilities for long term. Current access off Birmingham Road will not change. Parking lot could be expanded if needed. Vision to provide overflow parking in meadow areas. New facilities – viewing terrace near

Birmingham Road and near Odell House currently (house to be demolished). Interpretive information at site. Limited facilities.

2. History

a. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to the Battle of Brandywine?

- **Thornbury Farm:** RS - Full farming operation. Architecture. House built (1709 – added onto in 1770 and 1830), house used as hospital, prisoners held on property, barn. Radley run ran red all the way to the Brandywine. Held the edge b/c of terrain features and Hessians marching up stream. Core spot in viewshed. Picturesque view.
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS - Opportunity to reacquaint citizens with Rev War. Not a lot of people know what happened about what occurred in Birmingham Township. Geographic relationship on east coast with MOAR in Philadelphia; with Revolutionary war, square in the center of interpretation. Partnership opportunity with other entities (i.e. MAR) to use the property for programs. Get people out onto the battlefield, educational opportunities. Hallowed ground, evidence on the land. Preserving history. Conservation message, working together to preserve this region and this place. Experience what it felt like the day of the battle. Replicate crops at the time of the battle.
 1. Birmingham Township: Mike Forbes – has great site lines and assets. Driving access limits HC designation feasibility. Interpretive site/opportunities more feasible. With Spackman farm, can make a combined experience with Spackman as the Heritage Center. Moving log cabin not sure how it would work out.
 2. RS - Crosswalk at Thornbury Road needed to link sites and promote connectivity. Walkable battlefield. Connect various pieces together to tell the story.
 3. DS - Thornbury Road frontage of Wylie property public trail that connects to Spackman.
 4. RS - other trail easements as well up to Sandy Hollow Park.
 5. MF - path from Sandy Hollow to Thornbury Farm.
 6. RS - yes easement is in place in the easement documents.

b. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to other points in history?

- **Thornbury Farm:** RS - Quarries – 1709 when the house was built. Shows early blacksmithing. Lime kiln. Early America with flax production and weaving. As important to highlight as Battle. How the homesteads were created. Property originally settled by Quakers. Spackman and current history – still exists as a farm. Native Americans and Lenape and artifacts. 500-year-old artifacts. Family didn't fight in the battle, locals were upset with them for not fighting.
- Judy Lizza: Current history, Spackman farm exists and is in conservation, survived development rush during the 1980s, still a farm
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS, SF – Quaker influence, pacifists, element of interpretation. Springhouse perhaps the only structure existing at the time of the battle
- SF - Lenape, early inhabitants and artifacts.

3. Heritage Center or Interpretive Site

a. Are you interested in this property being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?

- **Thornbury Farm:** RS - Either Heritage Center or Interpretive Site would be fine.
 - JL: Thornbury Township in full support either way. Township recently updated ZO to add agritourism. Heritage Center, agritourism and entertainment to zoning ordinance how to manage this. Important to maintain viability of the farm as a working operation. Heritage Center would support that economic side of the farm. Thornbury Road traffic battles, use for local and historic visits. Protect the roadway, keep at 18 feet, traffic calming. Supervisors support this project and are looking to do more with the special events.
 - Michele Thackrah – Thornbury Farm as Heritage Center would have the ability to capture visitors that wouldn't necessarily go visit a historic site, such as Birmingham Hill. Cross over opportunity to engage with different audiences. Like the crossover of bringing info to the general public. Whole audience to capture. Love the idea of Birmingham Hill Preserve being hallowed ground. Thornbury Farm hosts people who might not go to a historic site.
 - DS – Thornbury Farm could be sold and no longer public access
 - RS – good point, entity to help oversee the farm, 68 acres left to ease on the West side of Thornbury Road

- **Birmingham Hill:** EF - Either Heritage Center or Interpretive Site
 - MS – When HC, PC, BPS met the outcome was that it made more sense that the Heritage Center would be at Thornbury or at Dilworthtown. Still be able to accomplish a Heritage Center site and integrate the 3 sites. Take a quiet walk at Birmingham Hill. Sandy Hollow reenactments, some love to come because these battlefields are so pristine. Don't want to change viewshed at Birmingham Hill with a structure along that corridor.
 - MF – Thornbury Farm as Heritage Center and Birmingham Hill as Interpretive Site makes sense. Heritage Center could highlight the battle. Birmingham Hill Preserve could show the combat zone.
 - DS – Birmingham Township concern about access via Meetinghouse and Wylie. Thornbury Farm access concerns?
 - MS – early on there were concerns by neighbors, Township wants character to remain the same. Haven't really talked about Thornbury access issues. As long as there is existing access to state roads. Thornbury farm handles the public right now. Heritage Center at Dilworthtown OK because access is already in place.

***Note: Through discussion with property owners and Township representatives, there was group consensus that Thornbury Farm was appropriate site for Heritage Center and Birmingham Hill appropriate site for Interpretive Site.**

b. Do you have staff available to help manage a Heritage Center?

- **Thornbury Farm:** Yes farm market/ event staff can open and oversee structure
- **Birmingham Hill:** Staff available for Interpretive Site

4. Restrictions

a. Are there any restrictions on your property that prevent public access? (i.e. easements, deed restrictions)

- **Thornbury Farm:** Not in the parcel location -easement to be done
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS - No such restrictions; in fact, public access is required

b. Are there any legal issues that would prevent your property from being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?

- **Thornbury Farm:** none aware of
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS - None that I'm aware of.

B) Amenities

1. Buildings

a. Is there an existing building that could be reused?

- **Thornbury Farm:** RS – Space in the barn, have springhouse on property, but not large enough for HC, room by farm market where a new structure could be built.
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS - Yes, the cabin and/or the stable. Both structures have a bathroom. The cabin bathroom is tiny. Renovation would be needed.

b. Is there an outdoor space(s) that could be used?

- **Thornbury Farm:** yes plenty of options
- **Birmingham Hill:** Yes. This is plenty of room.

c. Are there plans for a new building that could integrate a Heritage Center?

- **Thornbury Farm:** we are always planning and looking at operations to grow
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS – Yes, besides the existing Cabin, we have plans to construct an open pavilion, an interpretive center, a lecture room space,

2. Bathrooms

a. Is there an existing bathroom that visitors could use? If so, is it ADA accessible?

- **Thornbury Farm:** Have bathrooms on site. Looking to build larger unit like Marshallton.
- **Birmingham Hill:** DS – Yes, there is a tiny second floor bathroom in the cabin, which is not ADA accessible. There is also a bathroom in the stable, which could be renovated to be ADA accessible.

b. Are there plans for a future bathroom facility that visitors could use?

- **Thornbury Farm:** Yes
- **Birmingham Hill:** Yes, we are planning to construct a new ADA accessible restroom facility.

3. Parking

a. Is there existing parking that visitors could use?

- **Thornbury Farm:** Area for school buses to pull in and park. Yes 500 cars in our parking field.
- **Birmingham Hill:** Yes, there is the existing 10-car parking area off Birmingham Road. Over time, we anticipate needing to double the parking area and also accommodate space for buses to turn around. Extra overflow parking could be accommodated in the adjacent field if warranted.

b. Are there currently any overcrowding issues you are experiencing with parking?

- **Thornbury Farm:** No
- **Birmingham Hill:** No, I have not yet seen the parking lot full.

c. **Do you have plans for future parking facilities?**

- **Thornbury Farm:** No need
- **Birmingham Hill:** See 3.a. above

4. **Bicycle/Pedestrian**

a. **Would you like to see people walking and/or biking to your property?**

- **Thornbury Farm:** On trail network
- **Birmingham Hill:** We want only pedestrian visitation. Bicycles are already prohibited from the public trails on Birmingham and Meetinghouse Roads._

b. **Are you aware of places nearby that people are already walking or biking to/from?**

- **Thornbury Farm:** From WCU a lot in summer time
- **Birmingham Hill:** I know the bicyclist like to ride up and down Creek Road, but I have never seen one on Birmingham, Wylie or Meetinghouse Roads. The Sandy Hollow property is very popular for walkers, but I am unaware of people walking to the property, except perhaps from the Knolls of Birmingham development._

Anything else we should know? General thoughts?

Thornbury Farm: Trying to promote history and education with events and farm market. Bring people into the conversation that may not have at first been interested in history.

“Washington’s Strategic Retreat” Heritage Center

In/Near Village of Dilworthtown

1.21.2021

Candidate Sites: Historic Dilworthtown, Brinton Run Preserve, Dilworth Farm

Attendees: H. Frank Rupp, Jr. (Historic Dilworthtown); Amy Bruckner (Brinton Run Preserve); Jeannine Spiers, Karen Marshall (CCPC), Beverlee Barnes (DelCO Planning Dept), Sheila Fleming (BC), Kathleen McCaig (BBHIP PM), Johnathan Sharp, Kathleen Goodier, Gary Sharp (Chadds Ford Township), Mike Shiring, Mike Forbes, Mary Pat McCarthy (Birmingham Township)

Kathy Robertson (American Battlefield Trust) – 2.10.21

A) Overview

5. **What is the vision for your property or plans for its future?**

- **Historic Dilworthtown, H. Frank Rupp, Jr.:** Goal to maintain aesthetic of village; privately owned, goal to lease each property to business owners. No chain stores. All mom & pop stores – restaurant, insurance company. Use funds from leases to reinvest in property is the goal. Want to create unique destination to eat, shop, open space. Have one building don’t want to use as commercial building. Could function as history house. Behind the Inn Keeper’s Kitchen, located at 1395 Birmingham Road, is the building referred to as The Clouser House. Needs remodeling. Wouldn’t charge for occupancy, as long as occupant would maintain. Rear of the Inn Keeper’s Kitchen for outside dining near the history house. Have historical items that could be moved over – artwork, paintings. Primary focus for dining at Inn. Mainly artwork. Our goal is to preserve the overall appearance of the property while also utilizing the buildings and property for commercial leases. As the property owners we are looking to create a unique destination for people to eat, shop, work and enjoy the outdoors. Each of the tenants will have autonomous control of the operations of their individual businesses while we concentrate on the property as a whole.
- **Brinton Run Preserve, Amy Bruckner:** 71 acres. 2/3 in agriculture and 1/3 in woodlands. 1 large existing modern residence in middle of property. Purchasing from various sources – ABPP, Delco, DCNR, Mount Cuba, Chadds Ford to hold easement. Will be demolishing house. Keeping 3 car garage for maintenance and possibly small interpretive site.

Want to maintain right where existing house is to build future center for interpretation, maintenance, etc – dependent on future funding. Want to put trails in. Demonstration areas in future. Will convert cornfields into native meadows.

- **Dilworth Farm**: Goal is to transfer property. Want a third party will take it on and design it how they would want to see it. Have a farmer there who clears out and does snow removal. Tour on request basis for public. No signage that tells story of why it's important. Something needs to happen – whole purpose is to tell the story.

6. History

a. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to the Battle of Brandywine?

- **DT, FK**: Documents from Penn State, restoration during 1991 – architects students worked with Milner to restore building. Book on what they found, artifacts. GW troops were stored in wine cellar in Dilworthtown during retreat process. From what I have heard, Historic Dilworthtown is the location where George Washington's troops were captured by the British and were held in the wine cellar area of the building now called The Dilworthtown Inn.
- **BRP, AB**: Played a part in the retreat of the Battle.
- **Beverlee** – corn fields for a long time? Amy, not necessarily.
- **DF**: British had two guns on property/British line was there – troop movements. Historic house was removed before eased; present during the battle. Will look into what documentation exists of the building (i.e. photographs, etc.)

b. What do you feel is important to know about your property in relation to other points in history?

- **DT**: Well in Dilworthtown Inn and historical marker in middle of intersection. Properties shared the well. Anecdotal – blue pear, first pear tree in area. Grew well and used seeds to populate the area. Broken blue glass around the tree. Want to bring back pear tree. Want to put small town center there where can dine, have fire pit. Own the Jim Barnes house behind Blue Pear. Use the outside more cohesively, walk around campus. Layers of history with the property. While the Revolutionary War was a key aspect of its history, learning about all of the people that have passed through

these doorways, how the uses for each of the buildings has changed dozens of times throughout the 263 years is fascinating to me. Also, I find it important not to think of history as a static thing. When you interact with places like Historic Dilworthtown you, too, become a small part of history. Whether it's a first date, wedding, or anniversary, these properties carry with them the history of the town's people all the way up to today and long into the future. Overall, I want it to be place to showcase the past and provides space for new history to be created.

- **BRP:** Unsure.
- **Mike F** – Dilworthtown was commercial center at time of Battle. GW troops split off at that point. In the center of the retreat. Re. Heritage Center, conversations, logistics standpoint Dilworthtown Inn lends itself to a HC like Marshallton, Kennett as opposed to an interpretive site. If Frank open to the idea, the most logical place to have a HC. Easy access from 202. Commercial center. Sits in with a connected experience commercial center and is in line with the goals of a Heritage Center.
- **Frank** – Williamsburg idea, event a few times a year, like a blacksmith come in. Reenact ways commercial center looked then.
- **Mike** – HC about Battle, but also about Dilworthtown, community, and commercial activities, over time.
- **Frank** – Owner was Quaker at time of battle, offered up supplies for the troops. Owed \$84,000 he never got back.
- **Maryann** – Brinton Run Preserve a unique combination of cultural and natural resources b/c of untouched areas of acreage. Resource for wildlife and indigenous species of plants. Beautiful vistas. Washington's Retreat. Leni Lenape tribes were in the area. Helped the family get through their first winter. 1704 house has plans to erect a visitor's center and bring artifacts, including Lenape from U Penn. As part of the Mercedes development, the rear to be deed restricted plus a trail from 1704 house to Frank's property.
- **Frank** – saw the plans at the hearing, crosswalk at Brintons Bridge, walk to historic Dilworthtown.
- **Karen** – Marshallton HC features the Stroud Preserve, this could be a replica of that. Partnership with the restaurant with the HC works nicely with opening/closing. Need to get documentation straightened out regarding colonial

crossroads. Five-road intersection is historic, blacksmith shop. Marshallton avoided traffic lights by installing islands. Push to work together, coordinated approach.

- **Frank** – plans are very fluid. Working with John Milner. Buildings from 1970s.
- **Jeannine** – when the inn closed and the restaurant, it had an impact on Dilworthtown. Could market that village intersection. NHL plan through BC, if Birmingham Township could do a Dilworthtown study, walkability, economic development, VPP, CFT to with partnership opportunity. Multi-modal, trails, traffic, natural resource conservation, surrounding properties, connections to WC by foot, economic development. As a follow up to this project.
- **Beverlee** – Active heritage tourism effort in department. Collaboration opportunity for future studies idea. Open space/greenways trails grant.
- **Frank** – Marshallton was inspiration for his history house.
- **DF:** Will need to look into this further

7. Heritage Center or Interpretive Site

a. Are you interested in this property being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?

- **DT:** Possibly interested in Heritage Center or Interpretive Site – either/both. HC - Yes, but I would need to know what responsibilities go along with the designation. IS - Possibly. I would need more information on what it means to be an Interpretive Site.
- **BRP:** Seems to make more sense as an interpretive site. Small visitor center, interpretive signs.
- **Karen** – Barnes Brinton as HC? No, interpretive site. Ask them to fill out the survey.
- **Frank** – blacksmith building in the middle of 5 points should be given a survey.

- **DF:** Would need to discuss further. Possibly for next property owner to decide.

b. Do you have staff available to help manage a Heritage Center?

- **DT:** No, by others. Tenants? 1 dollar a year lease, others responsible for maintenance. Painter House Suites, LLC doesn't have employees. It's just my wife and I.
- **BRP:** North American Land Trust has staff of 9 at their headquarters in Pocopson Township.
- **DF:** Next property owner would need to answer. Battlefield Trust does not have funding in budget to staff property.

8. Restrictions

a. Are there any restrictions on your property that prevent public access? (i.e. easements, deed restrictions)

- **DT:** I don't believe there are any easements or deed restrictions that preclude the space from public access. The tenant leases may place restrictions on when/where visitors can park and go though.
- **BRP:** No restrictions
- **DF:** Conservation easement and deed restrictions. All their easements allow for signage and interpretive trails

b. Are there any legal issues that would prevent your property from being designated a Heritage Center or Interpretive Site?

- **DT:** Not that I am aware. I would be interested to hear what would prevent a place from being designated.
- **BRP:** No
- **DF:** _____

B) Amenities

5. Buildings

a. Is there an existing building that could be reused?

- **DT:** My wife and I have been considering allocating the Clouser House as a 'History House' of sorts. When it was brought up to John Milner he seemed to think other historical locations in the nearby area might be amendable to teaming up to use space to display additional historical items/information. It is located at 1395 Birmingham Road. I believe it was constructed around the turn of the century

List of Buildings & addresses in Historic Dilworthtown

- The Dilworthtown Inn (1391 Old Wilmington Pike)
 - The Inn Keeper's Kitchen (1388 Old Wilmington Pike)
 - The Blue Pear Bistro (275 Brintons Bridge Rd)
 - Jim Barne's House (225 Brintons Bridge Rd)
 - **The Clouser House (1395 Birmingham Rd)**
 - The Workshop (barn on Jim Barne's House property, behind the Dilworthtown Inn)
-
- **BRP:** 3-car garage
 - **DF:** Barn allowed for demolition in easement, but could be reused. Not historic to battle. Garage structure also exists on site. Garage is 750 sq ft and has no heat or plumbing.

b. Is there an outdoor space(s) that could be used?

- **DT:** On the Clouse House property is the multi-acre portion of land that separates the Inn Keeper's Kitchen from the Montessorri School. There is an area of the land close to Birmingham Rd is that often holds water. I am hoping to make it more of an official water retention pond. The rest of the area is simply grass/hay
- **BRP:** The front 2/3 of the property is currently corn fields which will be converted to meadow with mown trails throughout. A pond is located downslope from the 3-car garage to be converted to maintenance/interpretive use. The rear 1/3 of the property is wooded with a stream and will eventually have trails as well.

- DF: Yes. Potential for low impact design of trails, signage. ABPP is federal funder- keen on permeable surfaces (natural, grass)

c. **Are there plans for a new building that could integrate a Heritage Center?**

- DT: Not at this time.
- BRP: Not at this time, future funding and reserved rights may allow for a larger interpretive center.
- DF: No new structures.

6. **Bathrooms**

a. **Is there an existing bathroom that visitors could use? If so, is it ADA accessible?**

- DT: Each of the restaurant owners will have control of their interior spaces, but the Clouser House does have bathrooms inside. They are in need of major renovation and are not ADA. The restaurants do have facilities that are accessible to those in wheelchairs, but also need to be updated to current ADA requirements.
- BRP: No
- DF: _____

b. **Are there plans for a future bathroom facility that visitors could use?**

- DT: Not at this time.
- BRP: No, just portable units.
- DF: _____

7. **Parking**

a. **Is there existing parking that visitors could use?**

- **DT:** There are approximately 192 parking spots on the property. While they are currently allocated to the restaurants, it's possible some could be utilized for visitors. A lot of it depends on what type of restaurants occupy the spaces, and if they serve breakfast, lunch and/or dinner
- **BRP:** Parking can be accommodated in the fields off the driveway near the entrance.
- **DF:** Yes, some area available for parking

b. **Are there currently any overcrowding issues you are experiencing with parking?**

- **DT:** From what the police have told me there were never any issues with parking during regular operation, but there was issues during large events like the Wine Festival. Note, the restaurant did NOT own The Jim Barne's House property during their tenor. There is a parcel of land behind the Dilworthtown Inn that may be able to used for overflow parking. It is currently grass. It does abut residential properties though, so there are no guarantees.
- **BRP:** NA – we don't own it yet!
- **DF:** N/A

c. **Do you have plans for future parking facilities?**

- **DT:** There were plans to increase the parking into the Clouser field area by the previous owner. The ~192 parking spots is not technically the amount needed to support the three evening restaurants, but the township signed off after they did a parking study. I believe they technically require 20 or so more parking spots to meet the needs of the restaurants based on code. Like I said though, they've never had a problem with parking other than large events like the Wine Festival. I've never attended the festival myself so I can't speak to the difficulties they had other than the fact the some people were sited for crossing 202 from the Cherry Creek community behind Wawa.
- **BRP:** Yes, pervious surface parking near the entrance off the driveway.

- **DF:** _____

8. Bicycle/Pedestrian

a. Would you like to see people walking and/or biking to your property?

- **DT:** As of right now biking would be very much a possibility, but there is no safe place to walk to get to the property. There are plans for trails to be brought it and I would love to hear people's ideas. I am not against sidewalks, but I'm not keen on having to plow them in inclement weather.
- **BRP:** Yes, we would even be interested in hosting a bicycle repair stand near the parking area.
- **DF:** No pavement, but perimeter trail.

b. Are you aware of places nearby that people are already walking or biking to/from?

- **DT:** Brintons Bridge Rd is an official Pennsylvania bike route. Since we are a 5-point intersection, it is a popular location for people to bike through to get to Chadds Ford, Pocopson, West Chester, etc.
- **BRP:** I am aware of the existing bike route and planned bike route along Oakland Road.
- **DF:** Natural surface trails would be appropriate for site, but not paved trails. A perimeter trail loop could help connect people to history and nature.

Anything else we should know? General thoughts?

Dilworth Farm

- Could have pull off or signage
- Future owner – must be open and accessible to the public (govt or nonprofit)

Appendix F – Interpretive Sites Analysis

The following pages provide an overview of each potential Interpretive Site (IS). The candidate sites listed below were assessed to better understand characteristics, historic attributes, and facilities at each site. The collected information includes photographs, statistics, and descriptions for each property, to help establish a common understanding of each site and aid in the interpretive site vetting process. Given COVID-19, site analysis was conducted digitally, using GIS, background document review, and ChesCo Views. A summary of each potential interpretive site follows on the subsequent pages.

Combat & BB NHL Heritage Center

Birmingham Township

- Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse
- Birmingham Hill
- Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery
- Daniel Davis House
- Sandy Hollow

Thornbury Township

- Davis/Darlington Farm

Westtown Township

- Crebilly Farm?

Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center

Birmingham Township

- “James” Dilworth House
- Dilworth Farm?
- No Name, 275 Brintons Bridge Road?

Chadds Ford Township

- Brinton 1704 House
- Brinton Run Preserve

Outside BBHIP Scope:

- Concord Friends Meetinghouse (Concord Twp)
- Concord Municipal Building (Concord Twp)

- St. John’s Episcopal Church (Concord Twp)
- Craig Farm (Thornbury Twp DC)
- Yellow House (Thornbury Twp DC)
- Newlin Grist Mill (Newlin Township)

Washington’s Defense Heritage Center

Birmingham Township

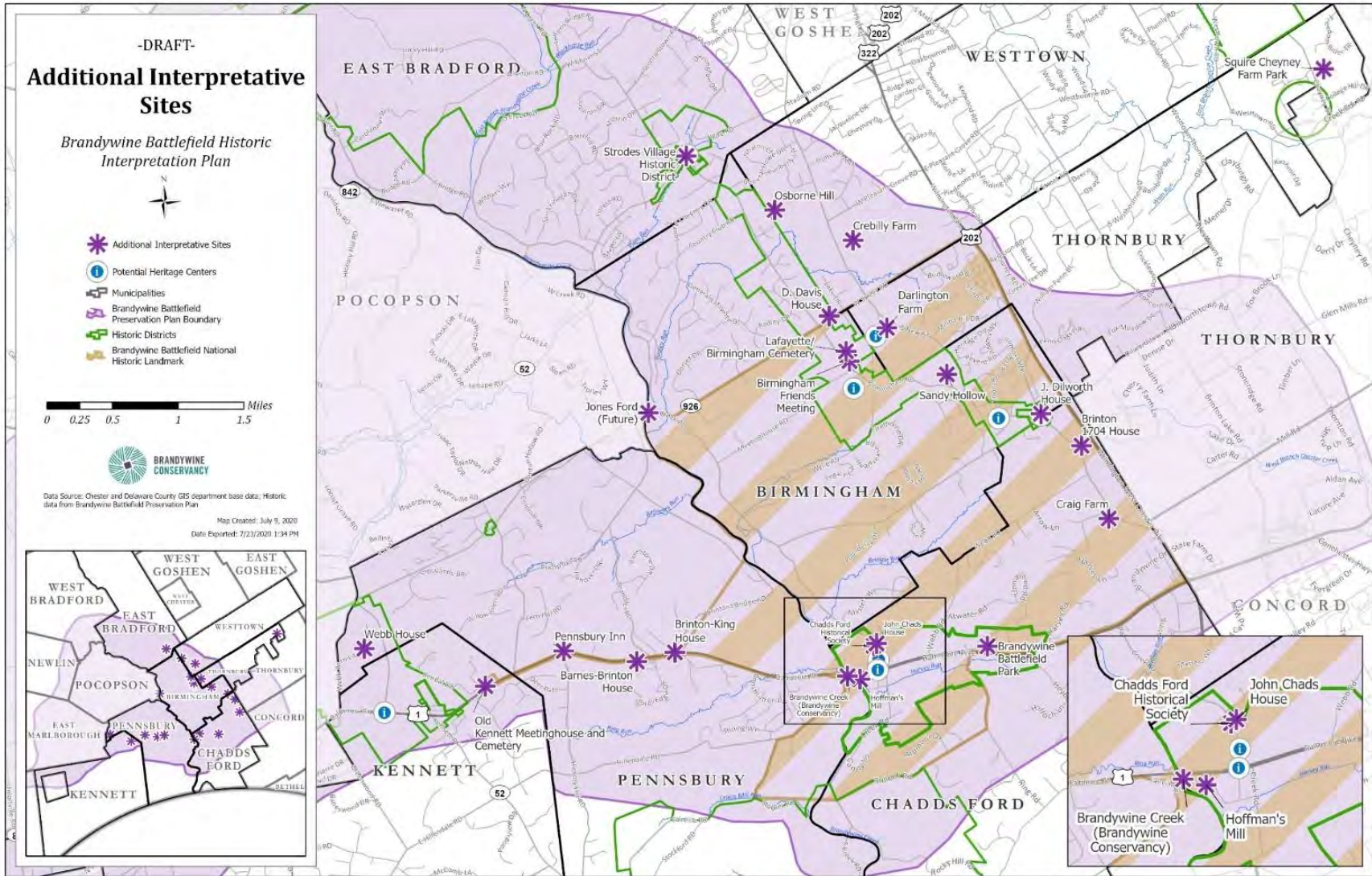
- Brinton’s Mill

Chadds Ford Township

- John Chadd’s House & Springhouse
- Washington’s Quarters/Gideon Gilpin House
- Benjamin Ring House
- Hoffman’s Mill
- 1777 Fords
- Sanderson Museum & Barn Shops?
- Howe’s Headquarters/George Gilpin Homestead?
- No Name, 672 Webb Road?
- Greene’s Quarters?
- Brandywine Baptist Church?
- Brandywine Creek?

Additional Historic Sites for Vetting

Potential Interpretive Site Locations



Interpretive Sites Relating to the

Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center

at Thornbury Farm

From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan:

“These are locations which are significant to the Battle and are not privately owned or have restricted public access. Some of these sites are village centers or museums that are open to the public during operating hours. Others are simply buildings, like Quaker Meetinghouses, that can be viewed from the outside, or from the inside with the permission from their owners.”

List of Summarized Interpretive Sites

1. Daniel Davis House
2. Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery
3. Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse
4. Birmingham Hill
5. Darlington Farm
6. Sandy Hollow

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

1. Crebilly Farm
2. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee, Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen, Jeannine

Interpretive Sites Definition



Daniel Davis House

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **28 acres**
- Year – **c. 1740**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature - **No**
- Landmark - **No**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site – **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“During the Battle, this house was occupied by Widow Mary Davis. Hessian troops reportedly camped across Birmingham Road from the house after the Battle. This is a private residence that can be view from the roadway. Visitors to this site can learn about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses were so close to active combat and about how fields were used for troop encampments. This site also relates to modern warfare in which fighting often occurs in residential areas.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center – **No**

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



Birmingham Lafayette Cemetery



Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **23 acres**
- Year – **c. 1800**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve - **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Cemetery**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature - **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**

- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This property was part of the core combat from 4:45 to 5:45 PM. It is also the location of monuments erected to honor Maj. Gen. Lafayette and Col. Joseph McClellan who served under Brig. Gen. Wayne. There is limited parking for this site at the adjacent meetinghouse and visitors should respect that the property is still house of worship. For the most part, this site does not relate to the events of the Battle but rather its aftermath. Thus visitors to this site can learn about how the Battle was commemorated by its veterans, and the first generation of United States citizens. This site also relates to modern warfare in which wars are remembered for their positive results such as in World War II or for their complicated legacy such as Vietnam.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = *From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse



Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **1 acre**
- Year – **c. 1763**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Military Feature, Hospital Feature**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This property was part of the core combat from 4:45 to 5:45 PM. In the days before the Battle, the Americans used the meetinghouse as a hospital for treatment of the sick. During the Battle, American troops used the cemetery wall as breastworks against the flanking action of the British. After the Battle, the British took over the meetinghouse and used it as a hospital. Dead soldiers from both sides were buried in a common grave within the Meetinghouse cemetery, which is a separate facility from the Historic Lafayette Cemetery described above.

There is limited parking open to the public and visitors should respect that the property is still house of worship. Visitors to this site can learn about the role of meetinghouses as community centers, about the core combat phase of the Battle, and about the significant role that Quaker civilians played in voluntarily caring for the wounded by turning their meetinghouses into hospitals.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Birmingham Hill



Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **113.8 acres**
- Year – **c. 1777**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve - **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Land**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Military Feature**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This open land was the location of some of the most intense combat of the Battle and is now an open space preserve owned by the Brandywine Conservancy. There is a small parking lot and trail throughout the property. Visitors to this site can see the actual topography of the core combat area and learn about the way in which topography influenced the development of strategy and way in which the Battle was fought. This site also relates to modern warfare in which fighting often occurs in rolling landscapes in which hills pose visual obstacles.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Davis/Darlington Farm
(Thornbury Farm)

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Thornbury Township, ChesCo**
- Size – **2 acres**
- Year – **c. 1777**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Land**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Hospital Feature**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**

- 1777 Roads On/Along Site – **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This property was crossed by British troops attacking American cannon positions from 5:00 to 5:45 PM. Visitors can access the trail around this site by parking in the lot for Sandy Hollow Park and following the Park trails to the north. Visitors to this site can see the actual topography of the core combat area and learn about the way in which topography influenced the development of strategy and way in which the Battle was fought. This site also relates to modern warfare in which fighting often occurs in rolling landscapes in which hills pose visual obstacles.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes, is a Heritage Center**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **At Heritage Center Site**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Sandy Hollow



- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **47 acres**
- Year – **c. 1777**
- Government Owned - **Yes**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Land**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek – **No**
-

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Military Feature**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This municipal park property was the site of some of the heaviest core combat from 5:30 to 6:30 PM. Visitors can access this site’s parking lot and follow the Park trails that extend throughout it. Visitors to this site can see the actual topography of the core combat area and learn about the way in which topography influenced the development of strategy and the way in which the Battle was fought. This site also relates to modern warfare in which fighting often occurs in rolling landscapes in which hills pose visual obstacles.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes, to two Heritage Centers, including Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Heritage Cen

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

1. Crebilly Farm
2. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee, Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen, Jeannine



Crebilly Farm

- Municipality – **Westtown Township**
- Size – **332 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site – **Yes**

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Combat and Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Heritage Center at Thornbury Farm**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = *From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

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Interpretive Sites Relating to the
Washington's Strategic Retreat Heritage Center
at Historic Dilworthtown

List of Summarized Interpretive Sites

1. "James" Dilworth House
2. Brinton 1704 House

Outside BBHIP scope:

1. Craig Farm
2. Yellow House
3. Concord Friends Meetinghouse
4. Concord Municipal Building
5. Newlin Grist Mill
6. St. John's Episcopal Church

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

7. Brintons Run Preserve
8. Dilworth Farm
9. No Name, 275 Brintons Bridge Road
10. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee,
Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen,
Jeannine



"James" Dilworth House

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **2 acres**
- Year – **c. 1758**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This site was part of the core combat from 6:30 to 8:15 PM. It was a gathering point for American troops retreating from Meetinghouse Road. Nearby parking is available for patrons of the Dilworthtown Inn restaurant which was built on a colonial era ruin. Visitors to this site can learn about the final phases of the Battle and about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses were so close to active combat. This site also relates to modern wars in which civilians are impacted by combat.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **No**

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



Brinton 1704 House

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **10.7 acres**
- Year – **c. 1704**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve - **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Military Feature**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description

From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan: “This property was part of the core combat from 6:17 to 7:00 PM and was a gathering place for British troops from 7:00 to 8:45 PM. Earlier in the day between 4:45 and 5:45 this site was used as the ad hoc

headquarters for Washington after he retreated from Chadds Ford. It was during this time that Washington ordered Maj. Gen. Greene to organize a rearguard line of defense to stop the British advance so the bulk of the Americans could safely retreat to the east. At 6:15 PM, Greene’s line began to form just to the west of this house. Materials were also seized from this house. The Brinton family, which still owns the property, gives tours by appointment. Visitors to this site can learn about the final phases of the Battle, about Washington’s temporary headquarters, and about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses were so close to active combat. This site also relates to modern warfare in which battle plans are quickly changed in the field and in which civilians are economically impacted by combat activities.”

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: “The 1704 House stood in the thick of the final offense by the Americans in the battle. George Brinton was living in the house during the battle and filed a lengthy claim for damages, totaling more than 544 pounds. General Washington issued the order to Major General Greene to form a line of defense across the street from this property. The house is run as a historic house museum that tells the history of a Quaker family. The site currently discusses with visitors the role the Brinton House played in the battle and how the war impacted the Brinton family. The site has expressed interest in being included in future battlefield interpretation efforts.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**

Other sites relate to the [Washington's Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown](#) but are beyond the scope of this project. These sites include:

- [Craig Farm](#)
- [Yellow House](#)
- [Concord Friends Meetinghouse](#)
- [Concord Municipal Building](#)
- [Newlin Grist Mill](#), and
- [St. John's Episcopal Church](#).

[Craig Farm](#)

- Municipality – [Thornbury Township, DelCo](#)

[Classification/Designation*](#)

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**

[Notes/Description](#)

From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan “This site is one of the few working farms on the eastern part of the Battlefield and was the location where Greene formed a rearguard line of defense from 6:30 to 7:30 PM. This action retarded the British advance and permitted the rest of Washington’s army to form an orderly retreat. This farm is private property but it can be viewed from the parking lot of a restaurant located along US Route 202. Visitors to this site can learn about the final Phase of the Battle in which Washington changed his strategy and Greene successfully implemented it. This site also relates to modern warfare in which battle plans are quickly changed in the field and in which civilians are economically impacted by combat.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**



Yellow House

- Municipality – **Thornbury Township, DelCo**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Hospital Feature**

Notes/Description

From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan: “This site was along the route used by American troops retreating from 6:30 to 7:30 PM. Some of these troops were wounded, and this house was used as a field hospital. Parking is available for patrons of nearby stores and the post office located in the Yellow House. Visitors to this site can learn about the final phases of the Battle, the American retreat, and the use of civilian buildings for hospitals. This site also relates to modern war in which retreats are hastily planned and civilian buildings are occupied.”

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: “The Yellow House was constructed as a wider version of the typical Penn Plan. The building served a variety of purposes over the years, including a tavern, general store, grocery, and cloth manufacturing business. Today, the Yellow House still serves as a Post Office in Thornbury and provides public parking for businesses in the village.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**



Concord Friends Meetinghouse

- Municipality – **Concord Township**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Hospital Feature**

Notes/Description

From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan: “This property was along the route used by American troops retreating from 6:30 PM to 9:00 PM. The meetinghouse was used as a field hospital. There is limited parking open to the public and visitors should respect that the property is still a house of worship. Visitors to this site can learn about Washington’s organized retreat, and about the significant role that Quaker civilians played in voluntarily caring for the wounded. This site also relates to modern warfare in which retreats are hastily planned and civilian buildings are occupied.”

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: “Located in the Concordville Historic District, the building served as a hospital for American soldiers following the battle. The village developed around the Friends Meetinghouse in the early 1700s and saw major growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building still is an active Quaker Meetinghouse.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**



Concord Municipal Building

- Municipality – **Concord Township**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**

Notes/Description

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: “Located adjacent to the Concordville “Historic District, the troops passed directly by this property on their way to Chester at the time of the Revolution. While the building itself is post-battle construction, it sits near the path the troops took. Thus the building could serve as a more publicly accessible site for interpretation of battle topics that might not be appropriate at the Meetinghouse.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**



Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes**

Notes/Description

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat:“The Newlin Grist Mill is a large historic site and organization with a great deal of capability to assist with interpretation and draw visitors. Retreating troops would have passed near the site. In addition, it is located near where the field hospital at the Concord Meetinghouse would have been. It also has history related to the battle, both before and after. Being an important mill close to the battle and the encampment, Newlin Grist Mill would have been a prime target for foraging. As Irish Quakers, the Newlins would have been open to abuse by both the British and American armies.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

Newlin Grist Mill

- Municipality – **Newlin Township**



St. John Episcopal Church

- Municipality – **Concord Township**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**

Notes/Description

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: “Many British soldiers were interred there.”

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

1. Brintons Run Preserve
2. Dilworth Farm
3. No Name, 275 Brintons Bridge Road
4. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee,
Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen,
Jeannine



Brintons Run Preserve

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **72 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Land**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Notes/Description

From Strategic Landscapes Preservation Plan: Rearguard Defense & Strategic Retreat: British troop location. ““Large cleared field”: Observation and Field of Fire. Colonel Timothy Pickering, Washington’s senior staff officer, noted that as the Crown Forces’ 4th British Brigade formed a battle line and advanced south from Brinton’s Bridge Road west of Dilworthtown they formed in a large cleared field (McGuire 2006:253). General Washington observed this position and movement from the southeast corner of the “large clear field” west of today’s Oakland Road opposite the William Brinton House (Harris 2014:348; McGuire 2006:253). This field is shown on the Captain Archibald Robertson Map and the location is identified as “O”. It consists today of agricultural fields but the property is slated for residential development.”

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center –
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**



Dilworth Farm

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **10.4 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes, future**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **No**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“The farm house is located on land willed by James Dilworth to his son James in 1769. Further research needs to determine the construction date, which is likely between 1750 and 1838. The property is adjacent to the Dilworthtown Historic District.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center –
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



No Name, 275 Brintons Bridge Road

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **0.26 acres**
- Year – **1700s**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **No**
- Locally Significant - **Yes**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“The current building was formerly a general store. It is now a restaurant that was built on the site of the frame house mentioned in H. Brinton’s diary.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center –
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Strategic Retreat Heritage Center at Historic Dilworthtown**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

** = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

**Interpretive Sites Relating to the
Washington's Defense Heritage Center
at Chadds Ford Historical Society**

List of Summarized Interpretive Sites

1. Brinton's Mill
2. John Chads House & Springhouse
3. Hoffman's Mill
4. Washington's Headquarters/Benjamin Ring House
5. The Gilpin House
6. 1777 Ford: Chadds, Brintons, Jones, Wistars, Buffingtons, Pyles, and Gibsons

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

1. Sanderson Museum & Chads Ford Barn Shops
2. Howe's Headquarters/George Gilpin Homestead
3. No Name, 672 Webb Road
4. Greene's Quarters
5. Brandywine Baptist Church
6. Brandywine Creek
7. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee, Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen, Jeannine



Brinton's Mill

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Birmingham Township**
- Size – **17 acres**
- Year – **c. 1720**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **Yes**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **Yes**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This existing mill complex (whose barn became the studio of Andrew Wyeth), was roughly the location where Sullivan’s Troops were stationed from 5:00 AM to 2:00 PM with orders to guard Brintons Ford. From 12:30 to 12:45 PM, a regiment of Sullivan’s Troops (3rd MD), crossed the ford and fought a skirmish with Ferguson’s Rifles. American cannons were positioned on the ridge to the west of this site. From 5:00 to 6:00 PM, they fought a cannon duel with British cannons, so that cannon balls were flying over and perhaps into this mill complex.

Visitors to this site can learn about the strategic importance of Brinton’s Ford, about the cannon duel, and about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses and businesses were so close to active combat. This site also relates to modern warfare in which artillery shells sometimes land on civilian targets.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center -
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

John Chad's House & Springhouse



Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **3.5 acres**
- Year – **c. 1725**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**
- Feature/Facility – **Buildings**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **Yes**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**

- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This site (now a house museum operated by the Chadds Ford Historical Society) was located in an area that underwent bombardment as part of a cannon duel, which was believed to have damaged one of its walls while Elizabeth Chad was taking cover in the house.

Visitors to this site can learn about the strategic importance of Chadds Ford, about the cannon warfare, and about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses were so close to active combat. This site also relates to modern warfare in which artillery shells aimed at military targets sometimes land on nearby civilian targets.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center -

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Possibly, Chadds Ford Village**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan





Hoffman's Mill

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**

- Size – **4.1 acres**
- Year – **c. 1864**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **Yes**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek - **Yes**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **Yes**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site – **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This mill complex (which is now the Brandywine River Museum), was the site of Francis Mill, circa 1703, during the Battle. This site was near the center of numerous troop movements, troop fording, and cannon fire from 9:30 AM to 6:45 PM. It was said that the creek in this location ran red with blood. Visitors to this site can learn about the strategic importance of Chadds Ford, about the cannon warfare, and about the Quaker civilians who were in harm’s way simply because their houses and businesses were so close to active combat. This site also relates to modern warfare in which troops must cross waterways during active combat, and in which artillery shells aimed at military targets sometimes land on nearby civilian targets. This also may have been one of the many streamside locations from which civilians were said to have buried dead soldiers. Local lore holds that dead soldiers had to be retrieved from the waters of the creek. This site also relates to modern warfare in which damaged combat zones are left to be restored by local civilians.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Possibly, Chadds Ford Village**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



**Washington's Headquarters/
Benjamin Ring House**



Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**

- Size – **32.9 acres**
- Year – **c. 1952**
- Government Owned - **Yes**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails -
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“This house museum within Brandywine Battlefield Park is a reconstruction of the original Ring House which burned in 1931. Washington used it as his headquarters during the Battle until about 5:00 PM when he was forced to retreat. British troops later camped nearby.

Visitors to this site can learn about the strategic importance of the Great Nottingham Road (now US Route 1), about how Washington organized his officers. This site also relates to modern warfare in which headquarters are established on land acquired through purchase or seizure.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



The Gilpin House

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **32.9 acres**
- Year – **c. 1745**
- Government Owned - **Yes**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **Yes**
- Feature/Facility – **Building**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek - **No**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **No**
- Landmark - **Yes**
- National Register - **Yes**
- Locally Significant - **No**
- Interpretive Site - **Yes**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **Yes**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

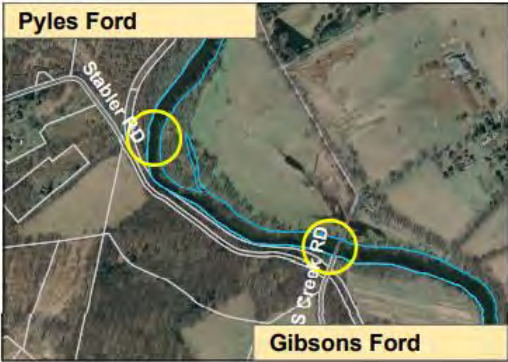
“This house (now a house museum within Brandywine Battlefield Park) was a Quaker farmstead that was once thought to have been occupied by Lafayette but was actually visited by him many years after the Battle. It was the home a farmer whose food and materials were seized by American troops.

Visitors to this site can learn about how supplies were seized from local farmsteads and about how open fields were occupied by troop encampments. This site also relates to modern warfare in which fighting often occurs in residential areas.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Yes**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan



Gibsons Ford

- 1777 Fords
- Chadds
- Brintons
- Jones
- Wistars
- Buffingtons
- Pyles
- Gibsons

Core Statistics

- Municipality – **Multiple**
- Feature/Facility – **Ford**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes, some**
- Existing Bikeways - **Yes, some**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes, some**
- Along Creek - **Yes**

Classification/Designation*

- Defining Battlefield Feature – **Yes, Military Feature, Ford Related Feature**

Historic Characteristics

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **Yes**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes, some**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“Key contributing landscapes to understanding the Battle, which in the military sciences are known as “significant terrain resources.””

These “seven fords were never used by the troops. However, they were strategic points that were monitored by the Americans as possible crossings for the oncoming British army.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – **Yes**
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**

- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

** = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

Question of Other Sites that Should be included?

1. Sanderson Museum & Chads Ford Barn Shops
2. Howe's Headquarters/George Gilpin Homestead
3. No Name, 672 Webb Road
4. Greene's Quarters
5. Brandywine Baptist Church
6. Brandywine Creek
7. Other sites identified by Advisory Committee,
Township Historical Commissions, Beverlee, Karen,
Jeannine



Sanderson Museum & Chads Ford Barn Shops

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **Yes**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek – **No**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **Possibly, Chadds Ford Village**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Howe’s Headquarters/George Gilpin Homestead

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **3.2 acres**

- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek – **No**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“The former farm complex retains the house and small barn. The springhouse/milk house is located a slight distance from the house. It is believed that George Gilpin, a saw mill owner, built this house in 1754. Gen. Howe used the house as his headquarters from September 11-16, 1777. Howe occupied the northwest bedroom. Here he received Dr. Benjamin Rush who came in answer to Howe’s appeal to Washington to send American doctors to help the wounded.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?

- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **No**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

** = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

No Name, 672 Webb Road

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **4.2 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek – **No**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“The site contains a barn, an ice house, a well house, and a tenant house. The house is said to have been used as a hospital after the Battle with blood stains on the living room floor.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Greene’s Quarters

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **14.9 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **No**

- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek – **No**

* = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“The original core of the building may have been used by Maj. Gen. Green during the Battle. N. C. Wyeth alludes to this fact in one of his letters. N. C. Wyeth lived in the house from 1908 to 1911 and used the carriage house as his studio.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**



Brandywine Baptist Church

- Municipality – **Chadds Ford Township**
- Size – **3.7 acres**
- Government Owned - **No**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **No**
- Existing Bikeways - **No**
- Planned Bikeways – **No**
- Along Creek – **No**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **No**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **No**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **Yes**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site - **Yes**

Notes/Description*

“By some accounts, this congregation was organized as early as 1692, and thus is one of the oldest in the state. The first house of worship was a hewn log building completed in 1718 and was still standing at the time of the Battle. It was replaced in 1808 by a stone building and again in 1869 by the present church. Research indicates that the cemetery may date to the time of the Battle. The Sexton’s House, a

small fieldstone house, has been traditionally linked with John Bentley, the owner of the second tavern in Chadds Ford. The date and original use of the building is uncertain.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

** = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*



Brandywine Creek

- Municipality – **Multiple**
- Government Owned - **Yes**
- Publicly Accessible Park or Preserve – **No**

Facilities

- Existing Trails - **Yes**
- Planned Trails - **Yes**
- Existing Bikeways - **Yes**
- Planned Bikeways – **Yes**
- Along Creek – **Yes**

Historic Characteristics*

- Along Viewing Corridor - **No**
- Engagement Sites on Site - **Yes, in some areas**
- 1777 Ford On/Along Site – **Yes, in some areas**
- Along 1777 Marching Corridor - **No**
- 1777 Roads On/Along Site – **Yes, in some areas**

Notes/Description*

“Washington had his headquarters on the Brandywine Creek during the Battle. He chose this location because the creek was a military obstacle for the British advance on Philadelphia.”

Heritage Center

- Relates to Heritage Center – ?
- Heritage Center – **Washington’s Defense Heritage Center at Chadds Ford Historical Society**
- Within a mile of Heritage Center - **Yes**

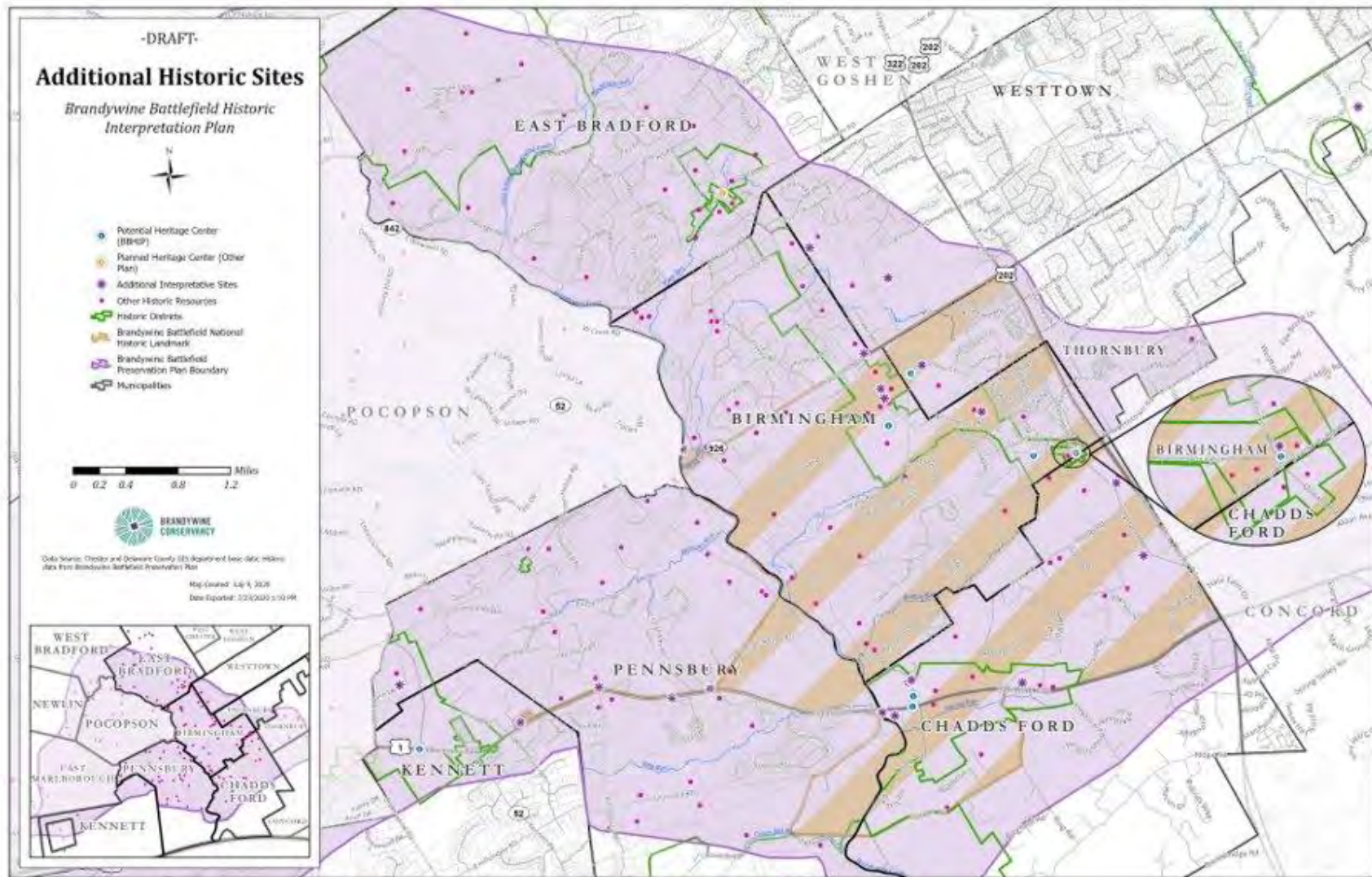
- Location of Sons of American Revolution Marker (existing or planned) – **No**

** = From the 2013 Brandywine Battlefield Preservation Plan*

Additional Sites for Vetting:

Are any of these listed historic resources relevant as Interpretation Sites?

(Identified in previous plans as “no” for locations as interpretation sites)



Birmingham Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 65.01 | 1025 Meetinghouse Rd. | Battlefield Farm, early 1700s | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.02 | 1215 Creek Rd. | Townsend/Jones Farm, 1712 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.04 | 705 Creek Rd. | Miller House, late 1700s | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.05 | 1075 Creek Rd. | No Name, 1722 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.06 | 1121 Birmingham Rd. | No Name, 1712 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.07 | 1083 Country Club Rd. | No Name, 1738 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.08 | 1104 W. Street Rd. | No Name, 1770 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.09 | 311 Brintons Bridge Rd. | No Name 1700-1800s | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.1 | 301 Brintons Bridge Rd. | No Name 1686 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 65.11 | 1001 Meetinghouse Rd. | No Name, 1800 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.12 | 630 Brintons Bridge Rd. | Edward Brinton 1726 House, 1726 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.14 | 1195 W. Street Rd. | No Name, 1757-1776 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.15 | 128 Dorset Dr. | No Name, 1757 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.16 | 531 Knolls Rd. | Charles Davis Farm, 1779 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.19 | 1400 Creek Rd. | No Name, 1720 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 65.2 | 711 Creek Rd. | No Name, late 1700s | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.21 | 1502 Creek Rd. | No Name, 1700-1800s | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.22 | 1479 Creek Rd. | No Name, 1700-1800s | Y | Y | N | N |
| 65.23 | 1315 Lenape Rd. | No Name, late 1700s | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.24 | 1509 Creek Rd. | No Name 1700-1800s | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.25 | 1225 Birmingham Rd. | Linden Farm, 1732 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.26 | 1180 Meetinghouse Rd. | No Name, 1783 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.27 | 1130 Dorset Dr. | No Name, 1757 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.28 | 1053 Brintons Bridge Rd. | No Name, 1700s | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.29 | 1110 W. Street Rd. | No Name, 1746. | Y | N | Y | N |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| 65.3 | 1370 Birmingham Rd. | No Name, 1769 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.31 | 1090 Country Club Rd. | No Name, 1749 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.32 | 1111 Country Club Rd. | No Name, 1750 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.36 | 1100 Country Club Rd. | No Name, 1770 | N | N | Y | N |
| 65.39 | 1120 Wylie Rd. | No Name, 1800 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.4 | 1000 Wylie Rd. | No Name, 1746 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 65.41 | 1045 Birmingham Rd. | No Name, 1700s | N | Y | N | N |

Chadds Ford Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 4.01 | 6 Oakland Rd. | Wonderland Farm, 1770 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.02 | 478 Webb Rd. | Biddlebrook Farm, 1750 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.03 | 482 Webb Rd. | No Name, 1725 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.08 | 1598 Baltimore Pk. | Pyle's Barn, 1780 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 4.09 | 40 Old Orchard Ln. | No Name, 1725 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.1 | 38 Harvey Rd. | Samuel Painter Farm, 1730 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.11 | 601 Webb Rd. | No Name, 1750 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.13 | 57 Bullock Rd. | Bullock Log House, 1750 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.16 | 165 Harvey Rd. | No Name, 1755-99 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 4.17 | 310 Brintons Bridge Rd. | No Name, 1750 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 4.18 | 360 Brintons Bridge Rd. | No Name, 1770-1779 | Y | N | Y | N |

East Bradford Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 51.01 | 890 W. Strasburg Rd. | Joseph Cope-Mellor House, 1721 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.02 | 922 W. Strasburg Rd. | Black Horse Inn, 1740 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.03 | 940 W. Strasburg Rd. | Taylor Mill House, 1745 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.04 | 450 N. Creek Rd. | Thomas Worth House & Farm, 1740 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.05 | 145 Lucky Hill Rd. | Lucky Hill Farm, 1730 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.06 | 320 Lucky Hill Rd. | Barr Farmhouse, 1726-1750 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.07 | 175 Lucky Hill Rd. | Blacksmith Shop, 1780 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.08 | 240 Lucky Hill Rd. | Emmor Jefferis Tenant House, 1730 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.09 | 270 Lucky Hill Rd. | Isaac Miller/Allerton Tenant House, 1730 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.11 | 950 Sconnelltown Rd. | No Name, 1770-1820 | N | N | Y | N |
| 51.12 | 945 Tigue Rd. | George Entriken House, 1700s-1800s | N | N | Y | N |
| 51.13 | 137 N Wawaset Rd. | Barry Farm Main House, 1770 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.14 | 415 Birmingham Rd. | No Name, 1777 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.16 | 1027 Lenape Rd. | Blacksmith Shop, 1800 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.17 | 645 Birmingham Rd. | Strode Farm, 1772 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.18 | 1018 Lenape Rd. | Strode Tennant House, 1777 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.19 | 1046 Lenape Rd. | No Name, 1733 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.2 | 277 S. Creek Rd. | No Name, 1709 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.21 | 485 S. Creek Rd. | No Name, 1767 | N | N | Y | N |
| 51.22 | 927 Tigue Rd. | No Name, 1721 | N | N | Y | N |
| 51.23 | 525 N. Creek Rd. | Abiah Taylor House, 1724 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.24 | 898 Franks Rd. | No name, 1760 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.25 | 975 Hillsdale Rd. | John Taylor Farm, 1741 | N | N | Y | N |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 51.26 | 35 S Bridge St. | Joseph Hance House and Barn, 1795 | N | Y | N | N |
| 51.27 | 901 Paxton Rd. | Sconnelltown Wheelwright Shop, 1700s | N | N | Y | N |
| 51.28 | 702 Lenape Rd. | No Name, 1731 | N | N | Y | N |

Kennett Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 62.01 | 912 S. Union St. | No Name, 1768 | N | N | Y | N |
| 62.03 | 647 Millers Hill Rd. | Miller's Hill, 1780 | N | N | Y | N |

Pennsbury Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 64.01 | 2073 Parkersville Rd. | No Name, 1750 | N | Y | N | N |
| 64.02 | 508 Hillendale Rd. | Oakdale, 1729, 1840 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 64.03 | 1265 Parkersville Rd. | Thomas Elkinton House, 1772 | N | N | Y | N |
| 64.04 | 951 Fairville Rd. | No Name, 1731 | Y | N | Y | N |
| 64.05 | 2630 Brintons Bridge Rd. | Meadow House, 1703 | N | Y | N | N |
| 64.06 | 701 Hillendale Rd. | Peter Harvey House, 1773 | Y | Y | N | N |
| 64.07 | 1691 E. Street Rd. | Stephen Webb House, 1775 | N | N | Y | N |

Thornbury Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 66.02 | 1375 S Concord Rd. | The Beehive, 1705 | N | N | Y | N |

Westtown Township

| Map ID | Parcel Address | Traditional Name, Circa Date | Landmark | Nat. Reg. | Locally Sig. | Interp. Site |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 67.01 | 901 Birmingham Rd. | Osbourne Hill, 1755 | N | N | N | N |
| 67.02 | 1100 S. New Street | No Name, 1700s | N | N | N | N |