FINAL REPORT

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LAND USE STUDY OF VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

Title searches of lands within or adjacent to Valley Forge National Historical Park resulted in confirmation of late 18th Century ownership for 24 parcels of land. A variety of documents including deeds, wills, inventories, tax records, depredation claims, and newspaper advertisements provided site specific references to land use and local agricultural practices during the pre-encampment and post-encampment periods.

The picture which has emerged is one of general farming with a center of industrial and commercial activity located near the mouth of Valley Creek. Farms averaged 189 acres in size and were divided into small, fence-enclosed fields of 1 to 10 acres. Chestnut rail fences bordered many of the fields. Wheat was the major cash crop but a variety of other grain and vegetable crops was also grown. Farms in the late 1700's were approximately one-third wooded.

Depredation claims filed by six Valley Forge area residents provide a vivid picture of the impact of the military activity on the local farmers. Losses of livestock, stored crops, timber and fencing are detailed. Another major impact on the landscape was the cutting of all forested areas.

Field and aerial surveys show over twelve miles of encampment era property lines are still visible within the Park as patterns in the vegetation and subtle landscape changes.

Recommendations are included for interpretation and management of the landscape to represent the historic setting more accurately and to preserve traces of early land use that persist in the current landscape.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Abstract	i
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vii
Acknowledgements	viii
Introduction	1
Primary Historical Sources	3
Tax Records	5
Inventories	7
Deeds	8
Claims	9
Newspapers	10
Miscellaneous Papers	11
Land Tenure Before the Encampment	12
Encampment Period Land Ownership	14
Map of Land Ownership in the Encampment Period	15
Visible Traces of Property Boundaries	23
Field Survey	23
Natural Resources	25
Geology	25
Soils	29
Forests	32
Species Composition of Early Forests	33
Encampment Period Forest Cover	35
Charcoal Production	37
Records of Farm Crops and Livestock Holdings of Farms within VFNHP at the Time of the Encampment	38
Acreage	40
Crops	40
Livestock	41
Records of Nearby Farms	41
Comparison with Published Accounts of 18th Century Agriculture in Southeastern Pennsylvania	45
Acreage	45
Crops	46
Orchards	48
Gardens	49
Fencing	51
Livestock	53
Soil and Crop Management Practices	55
Farm Technology	58
Military Impact on the Landscape	62
Damages Caused by the British	63
Impact of the Encampment	65
Destruction of Forests	67
Encampment Period Property Owners in the VFNHP Area	69
John Beaver	71
William Currie	75

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

Page

Estate of Samson Davis 82
John Havard, Jr. 91
Samuel Havard. 99
Benjamin Jones 104
Peter Matson, Sr. 110
John Moore (II) 114
Mordecai Moore 119
Henry Pawling (II) 123
David Potts/William Dewees, Jr.. 130
Isaac Potts. 136
William Sheppard 142
Abijah Stephens. 146
David Stephens 153
Maurice Stephens 159
James Vaux 163
John Waggonseller 172
James White. 176
Estate of John Wilkinson 182
Conclusions. 185
Recommendations. 189
Interpretation of the Historic Setting 189
Future Research. 192
Ecological. 192
Historical. 193
Archeological 195
Literature Cited 197

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

		Page
Appendix A	List of Late 18th and early 19th Century Wills and Inventories Referring to VFNHP Properties	200
Appendix B	List of Deeds in the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society Collection.	201
Appendix C	Depredation Claims of Valley Forge Area Residents	202
	William Bodley	
	John Brown (Jr.)	
	William Currie	
	William Dewees, Jr.	
	John Havard	
	Samuel Havard	
Appendix D	Newspaper Advertisements Referring to VFNHP Area Properties . . .	203
	John Havard Farm	
	Samuel Havard Farm	
	Benjamin Jones Farm	
	John Moore (II) Farm	
	Mordecai Moore Farm	
	David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. Property	
	Isaac Potts Property	
	James Vaux Farm	
	James White Farm	
	Estate of John Wilkinson Farm	
Appendix E	Partial Genealogical Information on the Potts, Stephens and Moore Families.	215
Appendix F	Property Line Tree Survey Data	219
Appendix G	Information on Specific Crops Grown During the Late 18th Century.	222
	List of Plants Treated in Dillon 1986 . . .	222
	National Colonial Farm Plant List	223

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1	Documentation for Property Ownership Map.	17
Table 2	Soils Within VFNHP Classified According to Parent Material From Which They Were Formed	30
Table 3	Tree Species Mentioned in Late Seventeenth Century Descriptions of VFNHP Properties.	34
Table 4	Summary of Acreage, Crops and Livestock for Farms in or Adjacent to VFNHP 1754-1785	39
Table 5	Farm Tools and Equipment Listed in Estate Inventories of VFNHP Residents 1754 - 1785.	59
Table 6	Chain of Title - John Beaver Farm	73
Table 7	Tax and Inventory Data - John Beaver Farm.	74
Table 8	Chain of Title - William Currie Farm.	79
Table 9	Tax, Claim and Inventory Data - William Currie Farm	80
Table 10	Chain of Title - Estate of Samson Davis Farm. . . .	88
Table 11	Tax, Claim and Inventory Data - Estate of Samson Davis Farm	89
Table 12	Chain of Title - John Havard, Jr. Farm (Parcel A)	95
Table 13	Chain of Title - John Havard, Jr. Farm (Parcel B)	96
Table 14	Tax, Claim and Inventory Data - John Havard Farm.	97
Table 15	Chain of Title - Samuel Havard Farm	101
Table 16	Tax, Claim and Inventory Data - Samuel Havard Farm.	102
Table 17	Chain of Title - Benjamin Jones Farm.	107
Table 18	Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisement Data - Benjamin Jones Farm.	108
Table 19	Chain of Title - Peter Matson, Sr. Property	113
Table 20	Chain of Title - John Moore (II) Farm	117
Table 21	Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisement Data - John Moore (II) Farm.	118
Table 22	Chain of Title - Mordecai Moore Farm.	121
Table 23	Tax and Newspaper Advertisement Data - Mordecai Moore Farm	122
Table 24	Chain of Title - Henry Pawling (II) Farm	128
Table 25	Tax, Newspaper Advertisement and Inventory Data - Henry Pawling (II) Farm.	129
Table 26	Chain of Title - D. Potts/William Dewees, Jr. Property (Parcel B)	134
Table 27	Tax and Claim Data - David Potts/ William Dewees, Jr. Property.	135
Table 28	Chain of Title - Isaac Potts Property	140
Table 29	Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisement Data - Isaac Potts Property	141
Table 30	Chain of Title - William Sheppard Farm.	144
Table 31	Tax and Inventory Data - William Sheppard Farm. . .	145

LIST OF TABLES
(continued)

		Page
Table 32	Chain of Title - Abijah Stephens Farm	150
Table 33	Tax and Inventory Data - Abijah Stephens Farm . . .	151
Table 34	Chain of Title - David Stephens Farm.	157
Table 35	Tax and Inventory Data - David Stephens Farm. . . .	158
Table 36	Chain of Title - Maurice Stephens Farm.	161
Table 37	Tax and Inventory Data - Maurice Stephens Farm. . .	162
Table 38	Chain of Title - James Vaux Farm.	168
Table 39	Tax Data - James Vaux Farm	169
Table 40	Inventory, Newspaper Advertisement and Miscellaneous Data - James Vaux Farm	170
Table 41	Chain of Title - John Waggonseller Farm	174
Table 42	Tax and Inventory Data - John Waggonseller Farm . .	175
Table 43	Chain of Title - James White Farm	180
Table 44	Tax, Claim and Inventory Data - James White Farm. .	181
Table 45	Chain of Title - Estate of John Wilkinson Farm .. .	184

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1	1733 Survey of William Lowther's Manor of Bilton.	13
Figure 2	Map of Encampment Era Property Ownership in VFNHP	16
Figure 3	Geology of VFNHP.	26
Figure 4	Areas of Steep Slopes in VFNHP.	27
Figure 5	Land Use in the Valley Forge area just prior to the Encampment (after Duportail).	36
Figure 6	1823 Survey of the Property of Mrs. Rebecca Knox of Norristown, PA.	44
Figure 7	1760 Survey of Several VFNHP Properties	106
Figure 8	1758 Survey of John Pott's Land (Parcel C).	133

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to determine how land, now included in Valley Forge National Historical Park (VFNHP), was being used immediately prior to and during the Revolutionary War encampment.

In order to do this it was necessary to:

1. Verify the identity and holdings of major landowners during the encampment period
2. Locate deeds, wills, inventories, tax records, advertisements, depredation claims and other site specific primary documents and extract information relevant to land use.
3. Examine contemporary descriptions and accounts of local agricultural practices.
4. Examine aerial photographs for traces of early property boundaries and conduct field investigations to determine their composition. Inspect forested areas near the forge sites for traces of charcoal production.
5. Compare findings for VFNHP with other data for Southeastern Pennsylvania land use and agricultural practices during the latter half of the 18th century.

The information gathered was used to develop a description of land use in VFNHP and surrounding areas at the time of the encampment. Contemporary descriptions, depredation claims and other records from the late 1700's, were used to estimate the impact of the war on the local area. The Valley Forge Report Vol. III (Thibaut 1982) was the source of material on the encampment period.

The final stage of the project involved developing recommendations for management and interpretation of the historical scene. Previous studies such as the Historic Structures Reports (Dodd 1981), the Valley Forge Report Vol. III (Thibaut 1982),and Documentation of Historic Structures at "Fatlands" and "Walnut Hill" (Lloyd 1985) provided some of the information needed to complete this study.

This report begins with a section explaining the methods and primary sources that were used to gather the information upon which the report was based. It next presents an overview of land ownership within the present Park. Ownership information was the key to finding land use information for the historical period of interest. Obvious constraints imposed on land use by natural resources are discussed. A summary of land use in the historical period within VFNHP boundaries, based on specific documented sources, is then compared with previous studies of late 18th century land use and agricultural practice in southeastern Pennsylvania.

The impact of the encampment on the local landscape is then deduced from the depredation claims and other sources. Land tenure and use at the level of each separate farm unit within VFNHP at the time of the encampment is then presented. The report ends with recommendations of ways in which historical land use information could be used to manage and interpret the park landscape.

PRIMARY HISTORICAL SOURCES

The search for information started with documents collected by the History Project (Thibaut 1982) and deposited in the Archives of VFNHP. These consisted mainly of encampment period documents related to military activity. Initial information on land ownership within VFNHP was obtained from the List of Classified Structure Reports and, where available, Historic Structure Reports on specific buildings.

The verification of land ownership immediately prior to the encampment was done through a title search that started with deeds transferring properties to the National Park Service (mainly, Montgomery County deed book #4683, p. 0645). This document covered the transfer of properties previously owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There were over 200 properties listed and their chains of title involved over 3000 deed transactions covering a period of more than 200 years in Montgomery, Philadelphia and Chester counties.

The primary objective of this title search was to establish ownership during and immediately before and after the encampment. Tracking the numerous subdivisions of many of the properties subsequent to the encampment period was beyond the scope of this study. The title chains in this report reflect only one line of property division, usually the parcel with the dwelling which was assumed to provide the clearest line back to the original farmstead. The name of the owner as of December

1777 has been used to refer to the individual properties throughout this report.

It could not be assumed that a property owner lived on the property that he owned. That was definitely not the case for several of the properties within VFNHP during the late 1700's. Some clues to the actual place of residence of individuals were found in deeds and wills which generally referred to the township or county in which the grantor, grantee, or deceased lived. Similarly, it could not be assumed that because a person owned property in a given county all of the records for that person would be found in that county's archives. Sometimes deeds were recorded in two counties and the will of the owner filed in a third. Because of the different ways records are kept in Philadelphia, Chester and Montgomery counties, it is possible that additional items for the Valley Forge area remain to be discovered.

Some governmental jurisdictions and names have changed, further complicating the search for information; Montgomery County was part of Philadelphia County until 1784 and the present Schuylkill Township was formerly part of Charlestown Township.

Information about property owners was obtained from the records of the following: the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (HSP), the Chester County Historical Society (CCHS), the Historical Society of Montgomery County (HSMC), the Plymouth

Meeting Historical Society (PMHS), the Pennsylvania Archives, the Archives of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Chester counties, the Library Company of Philadelphia, The American Philosophical Society and the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture (PSPA).

The types of documents studied in the search for site specific land use information included tax records, church records, genealogical reports, maps, surveys, newspapers, deeds, wills, inventories, claims, ledger books, papers, and letters. The search turned up several significant sources of information that had not previously been reported to the knowledge of the authors.

Tax Records

Federal, state and township tax records proved to be rich sources of information. Specific sources utilized in this study were as follows:

Chester County Tax of 1760 (HSP)

Provincial/State Tax Records

Tredyffrin Township tax records 1760 - 1785 (CCHS)

Schuylkill (Charlestown) Township Tax Records 1771 - 1785 (CCHS)

Upper Merion Township Tax Records 1769 - 1789 (Philadelphia and Montgomery Co. Archives)

Providence Township Tax Records 1769 - 1783
(Philadelphia and Montgomery Co. Archives)

Five Shilling State Tax of 1777
(CCHS, Philadelphia Co. Archives)

Return Supply Tax of 1779
(CCHS, Philadelphia Co. Archives)

Federal Direct Tax of 1798 (CCHS and HSMC)

Some tax records for the eighteenth century listed the occupants by township with the assessment based on occupation. The records showed who lived within a township, but not necessarily who owned property. If a property was rented, it was the renter who was listed, a practice which resulted in year to year variations in acreage figures.

Tax records which included acreage and livestock holdings were most useful for this study and were important sources of site specific information.

The Five Shilling State Tax of 1777 provided some unusual information relevant to properties plundered by the British. Records for Chester County indicated that some land owners who suffered losses were not taxed that year. The records for Montgomery County did not contain references to plundering or tax relief.

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798 included a list which distinguished owner from occupant and also provided detailed

information on acreage as well as building size and construction. There were several components of the Direct Tax. Schedule A listed the property owner, or occupant, and information about the main dwelling and an occasional outbuilding such as a springhouse. Schedule B listed other dwellings, additional outbuildings, acreage and adjoining property owners. In this report information from both schedules has been included for all properties, except those in Schuylkill (Charlestown) Township, Chester County where the records are unavailable and apparently lost.

The report prepared by Mark Frazier Lloyd on Fatlands and Walnut Hill (Lloyd 1985) included both Schedule A and B information. However, the Classified Structure Reports, the Research Report and the National Heritage Reports (see Thibaut 1982) included only Schedule A information.

Inventories

An inventory was filed for an estate when the person died intestate, or in some cases accompanied a will. Inventories were often compiled by neighbors and contained a list of all possessions of the deceased and their appraised value at the time of death. Period inventories were located for several of the property owners within VFNHP (see Appendix A for a complete list).

Deeds

Deeds were sought at the Chester, Montgomery, and Philadelphia County Recorders of Deeds offices both to confirm ownership and to provide metes and bounds descriptions of the parcels. Relevant deeds are identified in the chain of title for each property.

Arthur Reid, Esq. (1876 - 1950) was the owner of a title search company, Reid Title Plant, located in West Chester, PA. Reid traced ownership with reference to the 1883 farm atlas (Breou 1883) and reconstructed early property ownership maps of much of Chester County based on metes and bounds descriptions contained in original deeds. His maps and notes, available at the Chester County Historical Society, provided useful clues to the location of individual parcels in the Valley Forge area. Another useful source was the compilation of information on the Carter Estate (VFNHP Archives).

A group of original deeds (owner's copy) for properties within VFNHP and adjacent areas were located at the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society. These deeds had been passed down through the Moore family and were donated to PMHS by Alice Ambler, great, great, great grandaughter of encampment era land owner, John Moore (II), who was also related by marriage to the neighboring Stephens family. Most of these deeds were recorded and therefore are public record, but there were several which contained specific information about mining rights on the land

of Stephen Evans (Abijah Stephens property) that were unrecorded and may, therefore be the only copy in existence. A list of the PMHS deeds is in Appendix B.

Claims

Depredation claims were filed by property owners for damages done by the British troops during the Revolutionary War. The basis for the submission of depredation claims was state legislation entitled "An Act for Procuring an Estimate of the Damages, Sustained by the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, from the Troops and Adherents of the King of Great Britain During the Present War". The purpose of the act was to document the damage done by the British troops to assist in treaty negotiations:

> "And whereas, an accurate account and estimate of such damages, more especially the waste and destruction of property, may be very useful to the people of the United States in forming a future treaty of peace, and in the meantime may serve to exhibit in a true light to the nations of Europe the conduct of said king, his ministers, officers and adherents" (Ray 1904, p. 530).

Reimbursement for the losses was not mentioned in the legislation. Each county was instructed to elicit statements from property owners. The claims were sworn, or affirmed, to be accurate before the township assessor. The fact that reimbursement was not part of the original reason for compiling the record of losses should not diminish the value of the claims as a source of information about individual landowners.

In Chester County the claims resembled an inventory, with detailed information on the losses (HSP). For Philadelphia County, the only record was a ledger book which listed the total monetary amount of each claim (HSP). Whether there was ever a more detailed listing of the type used in Chester County is not known.

Claims for losses sustained by property owners in or near the Park proved to be the most important source of information on the impact of military activity on the local landowners. Detailed claims were located for John Brown, Jr. (Davis Farm), Samuel Havard, John Havard, Jr., William Bodley (White Farm), and William Currie. Originals of the Chester County claims were located at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A claim for William DeWees, Jr. was referred to in the History Project (Thibaut 1982, Vol. III, p.193-5). Dewees' letter to Congress indicated that he expected to be reimbursed for his losses, no documentation was found indicating that this ever occurred. The ledger for Philadelphia listed a claim by James Vaux (HSP). Copies of the claims are included in Appendix B.

Newspapers

While not legal documents, newspaper advertisements often contained valuable descriptive information about a property. Newspaper advertisements were located for the sale of the following properties:

John Havard, Jr. Farm

Samuel Havard Farm
Benjamin Jones Farm
John Moore (II) Farm
Mordecai Moore Farm
David Potts/Wm. Dewees, Jr. Property
Isaac Potts Property
James Vaux Farm
James White Farm
Estate of John Wilkinson Farm

Copies of the newspaper advertisements are included in Appendix D.

Miscellaneous Papers

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture (PSPA) was founded in 1785 to promote improved agricultural practices. The Memoirs of the Society, housed in the Rare Book Collection of Van Pelt Library at the University of Pennsylvania, were collections of papers and letters submitted by members relating agricultural techniques and innovations they developed and/or used.

James Vaux and William Bakewell, owners of Fatlands, both submitted papers recounting specific information about crops and farm implements used at the farm (Vaux, Memoirs, Vol 1, p.15; Vol. 3, p.105; Bakewell, Vol. 1, p.257, Vol. 3, p.155) Several subsequent property owners of Fatlands and other VFNHP properties were also PSPA members. In addition to site specific information about the Vaux farm, the PSPA entries provided insights into contemporary agricultural practices and problems in the region.

LAND TENURE BEFORE THE ENCAMPMENT

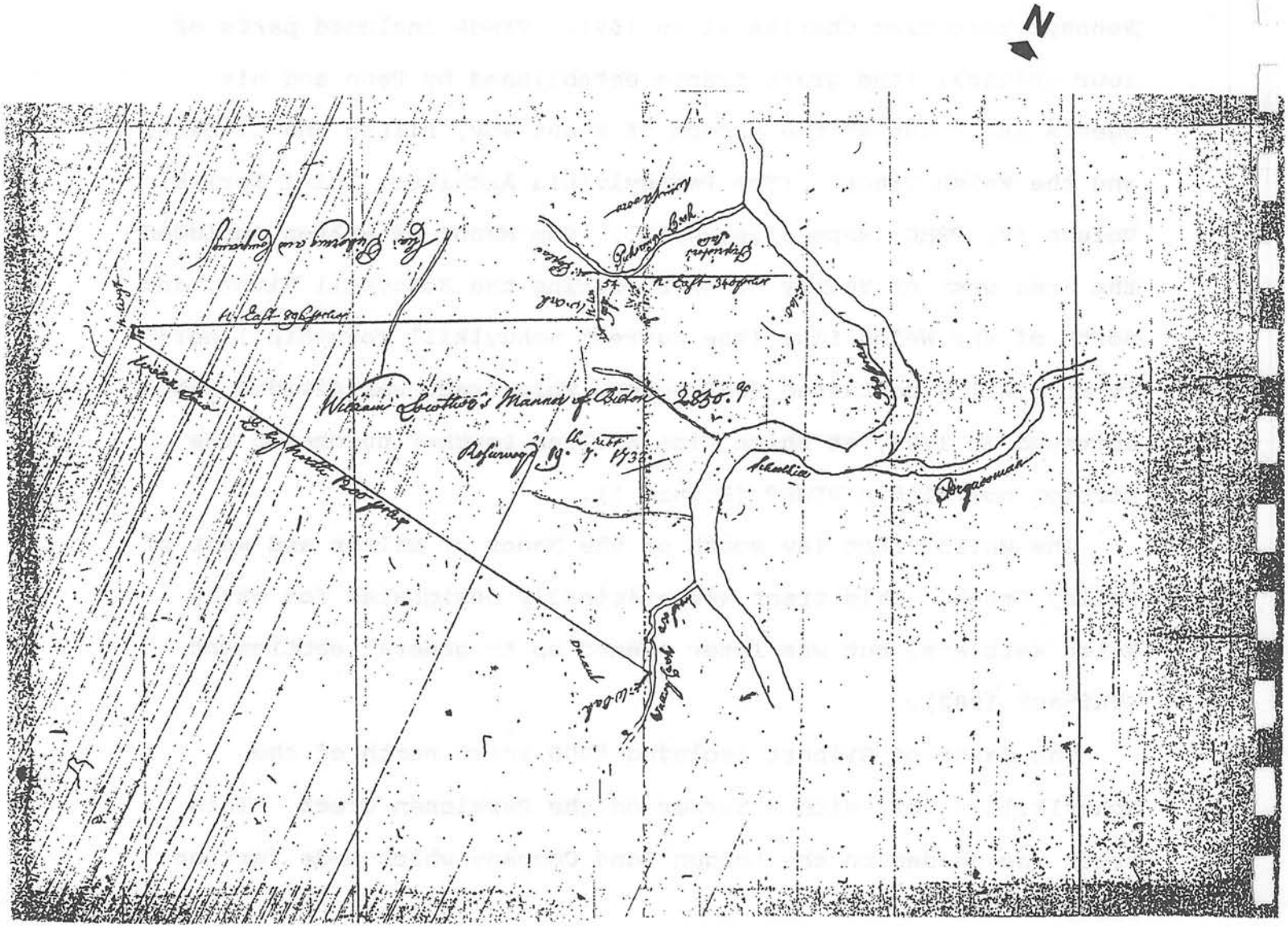
William Penn, the elder, received title to all of Pennsylvania from Charles II in 1681. VFNHP included parts of four original land grant tracts established by Penn and his agents and known as the Manors of Mount Joy, Bilton and Gilbert, and the Welsh Tract. (See Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume IV, PHMC, Maps #1,6,24,41.) The Manor of Bilton included the area west of Valley Creek bordering the Schuykill River, and north of the Welsh Line (the current Schuylkill Township line); it originally contained 9840 acres. This tract was divided and surveyed in 1733, at which time William Lowther purchased the portion now within VFNHP (Figure 1).

The Welsh Tract lay south of the Manor of Bilton and west of Valley Creek. This tract was originally designated for early Welsh settlers, but was later opened up to general settlement (Thibaut 1982).

The Manor of Gilbert included 5000 acres north of the Schuylkill River, with a border on the Perkiomen Creek. This tract was deeded to the London Land Company which made further subdivisions.

The Manor of Mount Joy, which lay south of the Schuylkill River and east of Valley Creek, was granted to William Penn's daughter Letitia in 1683. The tract had some early European settlement, but major divisions were not formalized until 1741 when at least 17 parcels were conveyed representing almost one

Figure #1 1733 Survey of William Lowther's Manor of Bilton (Taylor Papers Vol. 9, No. 1865 HSP).



half of the original acreage (See Philadelphia Deed Book G-1, p.401, 406; G-2,p.410;G3,p.36,93,97,102,141,145,250,263,334,519; G-4,p.24).

Of the properties included in this study, six appear to have been lived on by European settlers prior to 1730. These include the Henry Pawling (II), Abijah Stephens, David Stephens, John Havard, Jr., John Moore (II) and Benjamin Jones farms. Between 1740 and 1760 the properties of William Currie, Maurice Stephens, James Vaux, John Beaver, Estate of John Wilkinson and James White were established. Further subdivision of existing parcels in the 1760's resulted in the establishment of the

ENCAMPMENT PERIOD LAND OWNERSHIP

Twentyfour tracts of land which existed wholly or partly within the present Park as of December 1777 were identified and provided the focus for the search for site specific information on land use.

Chester County

Schuylkill (formerly Charlestown) Twp:
- David Potts/Wm. Dewees, Jr. Property (Parcels A and C)
- James White Farm

Tredyffrin Twp:
- John Beaver Farm
- William Currie Farm
- Estate of Samson Davis Farm
- John Havard, Jr. Farm (Parcels A and B)
- Samuel Havard Farm
- Benjamin Jones Farm
- Abijah Stephens Farm

Montgomery County (Philadelphia County until 1784)

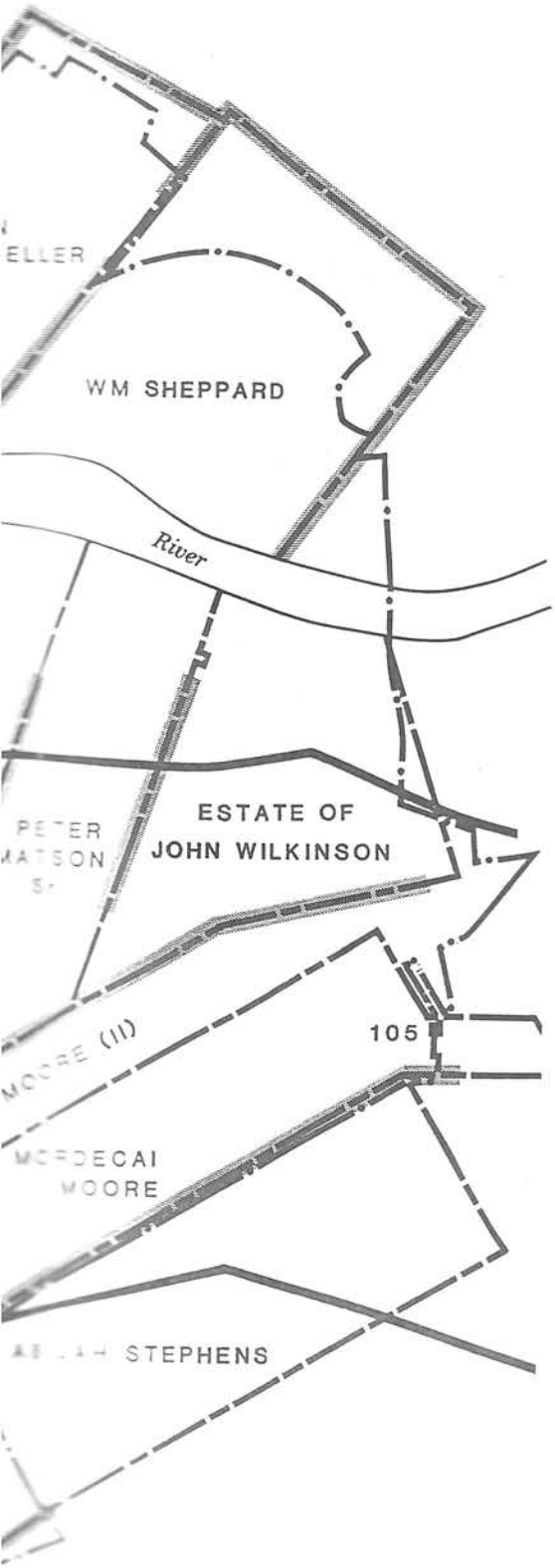
Upper Merion Twp:	Peter Matson, Sr. Property
	John Moore (II) Farm
	Mordecai Moore Farm
	David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. Property (Parcels B,D and E)
	Isaac Potts Property
	David Stephens Farm
	Maurice Stephens Farm
	Estate of John Wilkinson Farm
Providence Twp:	Henry Pawling (II) Farm "Walnut Hill"
	William Sheppard Farm
	James Vaux Farm "Fatlands"
	John Waggonseller Farm

Map of Land Ownership in the Encampment Period

The map of property ownership in December 1777 (Figure 2) was constructed by drawing each parcel to scale using metes and bounds descriptions found in deeds and wills from the historic period (Table 1). This technique made it possible to determine shape of each parcel, its orientation relative to magnetic north, and its relationship to neighboring tracts. An additional aid in placing individual properties were nineteenth century farm maps (Breou 1883 and Smith 1893). Mordecai Moore, Samuel Havard, Isaac Potts, David Potts/William Dewees, Jr., Samson Davis, William Sheppard and John Waggonseller properties.

Property descriptions often included references to roads, other survey lines such as the Welsh Line, or natural boundaries such as stream and river banks. However, few property descriptions contained absolute geographic reference points, and


Road
Pawlings
2
116
1
144.C
JOHN
WAGGONSELLER
JAMES VAUX
143.A
143
HENRY PAWLING (II)
Schuylkill
Jenkins
Mill
to
101
3
ISAAC
POTTS
108
108.A
109
103
Road
JAMES WHITE
107
Road
to
Moore Hall
4
DAVID POTTS / WM DEWEES
8
5
Parcel A
Parcel B
Valley
Gulph
112.A
PETER
MATSON
Sr
DAVID STEPHENS
MAURICE STEPHENS
JOHN MOORE
7
6
DAVID POTTS
WM DEWEES
Parcel C
Parcel D
DAVID POTTS
WM DEWEES
Parcel E
Road
JOHN HAVARD Jr
Parcel B
Springs
Baptist
BENJAMIN JONES
WM. CURRIE
102
Creek
Yellow
104
ESTATE OF
SAMSON DAVIS
JOHN
BEAVER
to
106
Road
SAML HAVARD
JOHN HAVARD Jr
Parcel A
Road



LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- Property boundaries
- Property boundaries which correspond with visible linear features
- Roads
- Trace roads
- ■ Certified historic structures
- ▲ Cultural features

VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL PARK PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAP, DECEMBER 1777.
(see accompanying table for documentation)

Table 1 --Documentation of Encampment era land ownership and metes and bounds descriptions for map of Valley Forge National Historical Park

	Ownership					Metes&Bounds	
Property	Grantor	Grantee	Yr.	Co.	Book/Page	Co.	Book/Page
John Beaver	John Beaver, died	Margaret (wife)	1779	C	Estate #3247	C	O-550
	Wm. Currie	John Beaver	1767	C	O-550		
Wm. Currie	Wm. Currie	Thomas Walker	1791	C	G2-53		
	estate of Jos. Williams	Wm. Currie	1769	C	P-132 P-129	C	G2-53
Estate of Samson Davis	Sheriff	John Brown	1785	C	Z-176		
	Est. of Samson Davis	Margaret Williams	1771	C	OC docket R-167	C	R-167
John Havard, Jr. Parcel A	Estate of John Havard, Jr.	John Havard Davis	1797	C	Estate #4594	C C C C	N-196 O-363 P-412 B-84
	Estate of John Havard, Sr.	John Havard, Jr.	1770	C	Estate #2551		
John Havard, Jr. Parcel B	John Havard, Jr.	John Havard Davis	1797	C	Estate #4594		
	Abijah Stephens	John Havard, Jr.	1772	C	T-407	C	T-407
Samuel Havard	Samuel Havard	John Havard Davis	1808	C	Estate #5512		
	John Havard, Sr.	Samuel Havard	1763	C	N-196	C	N-196
Benjamin Jones	Estate of Benjamin Jones	Charles Jones	1815	C	Estate #6192		
	Jacob Thomas	Benjamin Jones	1776	C	Y-310	C	Y-310
Peter Matson, Sr.	Peter Matson, Sr.	Isaac Matson	1778	P	Will #147	P	3-71
	Henry Pawling(II)	Peter Matson, Sr.		P	Will #147		
John Moore (II)	John Moore (II)	John Moore (III)	1787	P	Adm #55		
	Estate of John Moore (I)	John Moore (II)	1760	M	17-206	M	3-193
Mordecai Moore	Adm. of Mordecai Moore	Isaac Moore	1803	M	16-365	M	16-365
	John Moore (II)	Mordecai Moore	1760	M	17-206		
Henry Pawling	Estate of Henry Pawling (II)	Henry Pawling (III)	1791	M	RW #4976	M	41-587
	Estate of Henry Pawling (I)	to children	c. 1739	P	Adm. D-100 Will #5		

Table 1 continued

	Ownership					Metes&Bounds	
Property	Grantor	Grantee	Yr.	Co.	Book/Page	Co.	Book/Page
Potts/Dewees Parcel A	David Potts	Isaac Potts	1784	M	3-417	M	3-415
	Wm. Dewees	Isaac Potts	1784	M	3-415		
	Jos. Potts	Wm. Dewees	1773		not rec.		
	Jos. Potts	David Potts	1773		not rec.		
Potts/Dewees Parcel B	David Potts, died	Estate	1798	M	Estate #14666	M	65-55
	Jos. Potts	David Potts	1773	M	65-55		
Potts/Dewees Parcel C	Wm. Dewees	Isaac Potts	1784	M	3-415	M	R-443
Potts/Dewees Parcel D	David Potts and Wm. Dewees	Isaac Potts	1784	M	3-413	M	3-413
	Peter Glaskill	David Potts and Wm. Dewees	1776		not rec.		
Potts/Dewees Parcel E	David Potts	Wm. Davis	1796	C	N2-85	M	65-55
	Jos. Potts	David Potts	1773	M	65-55		
Issac Potts	Isaac Potts	Benj. Rowland	1784	M	65-68		
	John Potts	Isaac Potts	1773	M	Will #189	P	Will #189
Wm. Sheppard	Wm. Sheppard	Jacob Longacre	1783	P	D11-256	P	I 14-137
	Thos. Rossiter	Wm. Sheppard	1763	P	I14-137		
Abijah Stephens	Abijah Stephens	Devault Beaver	1796	C	N2-115		
	Wm. Godfrey	Abijah Stephens	1770	C	R-447	C	R-443
David Stephens	Estate of David Stephens	Abijah Stephens	1786	M	OC 16798	M	20-194
						M	72-618
	Morris Edwards	Elizabeth Stephens	1737	P	Estate #70	M	11-496
Maurice Stephens	Maurice Stephens	Wm. Henry	1825	M	61-590		
	Estate of Eleanor Evans	Maurice Stephens (grandson)	1761	P	Estate #83	P	G3-263
James Vaux	James Vaux	John Echlin Allen	1794	M	7-899		Mort.
	James Morgan	James Vaux	1772	P	I12-54	P	X15-406
John Waggonseller	heirs of John Waggonseller	Henry Wismer	1802	M	22-149	M	22-149
	John Porter	John Waggonseller	1772		not rec.		
James White	James White	Wm.Bodley	1778	C	V-556		
	Robert White	James White	1771	C	V-555	C	V-555
Estate of John Wilkinson	John Wilkinson, died		1780	P	Adm. 112		
	Sheriff	John Wilkinson	1757	P	Sheriff book A1-231	P	Sheriff book A1-231

Table 1 continued

Roads	source of metes and bounds year	county	book/page
Bakehouse to Baptist Road	1810	C	D-166
Baptist Road	1735/6	C	ORP V.3 p.29
Road to Yellow Springs	1768	C	ORP V.11 p.33
Road to Moore Hall	1725	C	Road Docket A-2

Certified Historic Structures

101	David Stephens House (Varnum's Quarters)
102	William Currie House (Stirling's Quarters)
103	David Potts House
104	Estate of Samson Davis House (Knox's Quarters)
105	Mordecai Moore House
106	Samuel Havard House (Lafayette's Quarters)
107	James White House (Steuben Memorial Information Center)
108	Isaac Potts House (Washington's Headquarters)
108A	Isaac Potts Stable
109	Potts Barn
112A	Maurice Stephens Springhouse
116	Meadow Grove Springhouse
143	Henry Pawling II Mansion (Walnut Hill)
143A	Henry Pawling II Springhouse
144C	Site of Fatlands Farm Springhouse

Cultural Features

1	Site of James Vaux House
2	Site of Henry Pawling II House
3	Site of Isaac Potts' Grist Mill
4	Site of lower forge
5	Site of lower forge dam
6	Site of upper forge
7	Possible site of charcoal production
8	Possible site of charcoal production

many of those mentioned, such as the mouth of Valley Creek, have shifted over time. Therefore, constructing the map was akin to assembling a jigsaw puzzle.

Many parcels corresponded well with several reference points, thus giving some assurance that they were accurately placed on the map. In that category were: the William Currie, Maurice Stephens, James Vaux, Henry Pawling (II), John Waggonseller, John Havard, Jr., Samuel Havard, Mordecai Moore, John Moore (II), Abijah Stephens, John Beaver, Benjamin Jones and William Sheppard farms and the Peter Matson, Jr., Isaac Potts and David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. (Parcel E) properties.

For other parcels the exact allignment of boundaries was less certain, either because few reference points were recognizable, or because of inconsistencies or apparent errors in the original surveys. For example, the description of the James White Farm mentioned trees on the banks of the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek, a road, and the Bilton Line (now the boundary between Schuylkill and Tredyffrin Townships). But the combination of these points did not fit the modern map exactly.

Several of the Potts/Dewees parcels were also difficult to assemble and the descriptions of at least three of them (Parcels A, C and D) that should adjoin one another did not fit exactly, probably because of inaccurate surveying along the steep wooded slopes of Valley Creek.

The Samson Davis Farm was described as having had an eastern boundary perpendicular to the Chester County line. However, property descriptions of the two adjacent tracts to the east (David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. (Parcel E) and John Havard, Jr. (Parcel B) showed a more oblique angle, as did later maps (Breou 1883). For that reason the line was mapped to correspond with the more recent information.

The David Stephens' tract, as shown in Figure 2, was reconstructed by combining the parcels held by his three children after his death, as a single metes and bounds description of the entire farm was not available.

Ownership information and/or boundaries shown in Figure 2 differs for several parcels from information presented by Garrigues (1897, VFNHP Archives) and subsequently by Thibaut (1982). Changes are represented for the Estate of Samson Davis Farm, the Isaac Potts Property, the David Stephens Farm, the David Potts/William Dewees Property (Parcels A and C), the Samuel Havard Farm, the Peter Matson, Sr. Property, the John Beaver Farm, the John Waggonseller farm and the Benjamin Jones Farm. A detailed discussion of the ownership of each tract along with chains of title are included in a later section of this report.

The two encampment era roads for which detailed descriptions were available were also mapped, however, the alignments differ slightly from those shown by Thibaut (1982). Based on a metes

and bounds description (Chester Co. ORP Vol. II, p. 33, 1768), the road to Yellow Springs was placed south of the modern Yellow Springs Road. In that position it could be seen to fit traces of an old road visible on modern aerial photographs. Likewise the description of the road through Valley Forge village (known as Nutt Road or the road to Moore Hall) indicated a bend northward from the current road just west of the village (Chester Co. Road Docket A-2, 1725). Traces of that original road course are also visible on modern aerial photographs and on the 1883 farm map (Breou 1883).

The pattern of land ownership in the nineteenth century resulted from further subdivision of earlier parcels. As a result many eighteenth century property boundaries persisted at the beginning of the twentieth century. There is a strong possibility that recorded surveys of late nineteenth and early twentieth century property boundaries with references to more modern bench marks could be used to locate encampment era property lines and buildings with greater precision. Such an effort, however, was beyond the scope of this study.

VISIBLE TRACES OF PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

When land ownership information was overlain on a 1985 aerial photograph of the Park, numerous linear features which are currently visible in the landscape were found to correspond with encampment era property lines (Figure 2). More than twelve miles of tree lines, fencerows, field edges, woodland boundaries and roads which represent encampment period land divisions were noted.

Field Survey

A field survey of an existing fencerow on the property line dividing the Benjamin Jones Farm and John Havard, Jr. Parcel B was conducted. The location and species of woody plants was recorded and the diameter at breast height (dbh) was measured for all trees. Four large trees were cored using an increment borer and their age estimated from the tree rings. The objective was to observe what this linear feature consisted of and, if possible, to gather evidence of its origin.

The line consisted of scattered trees, shrubs and vines growing along a gentle ridge or berm that runs across the slope. There was no sign of a wall or fence. The largest trees were Quercus velutina (black oak), but the most numerous were Cornus florida (flowering dogwood), Juglans nigra (black walnut), Celtis occidentalis (hackberry), Ulmus americana (American elm) and Malus pumila (apple). Bird disseminated

shrubs and vines such as Toxicodendron radicans (poison ivy), Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle), Celastrus orbiculatus (Oriental bittersweet) and Euonymus sp. grew under the trees.

The largest tree could not be cored due to a rotten center, but the age of the second largest tree, 70 years, was estimated by extrapolation from a partial core (see Appendix F, Table 2). All of the trees showed remarkably rapid growth, probably because of the fertile soil (Hagerstown silt loam) and freedom from competition. From this it was concluded that all of the trees along this line probably originated during the 20th century.

Woody plants probably grew along this line because a break in the pattern of land management occurred there. Plowing, mowing and grazing practices that excluded woody plants were interrupted at property boundaries either by fences or by the reluctance of an adjacent property owner to cross into his neighbor's land, giving woody plants a refuge. Once established, the woody plants themselves caused a break in maintenance practices between adjacent fields even after parcels were consolidated as these were when aquired by the state. Similar lines of trees are common in and around the Park and were mentioned in encampment era deed descriptions. Thus, although the plants along this line were determined to be of relatively recent origin, the process that allowed them to become established and to grow was one that has probably persisted since the land was first cleared by early farmers.

The berm that extended across the slope along this line was probably the result of increased erosion of plowed land on the uphill side of the line which moved soil to the downhill side of the field. An archeological dig across this boundary might shed more light on the exact cause of the berm.

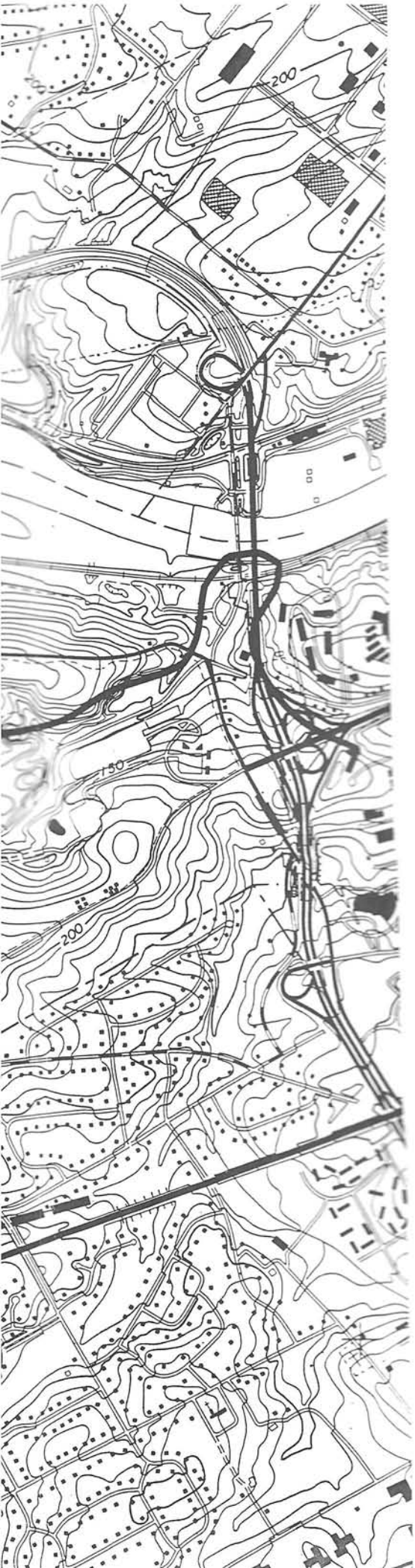
NATURAL RESOURCES

Geology

The geology of Valley Forge is dominated by three bands of bedrock that run generally east and west (Figure 3). A ridge of erosion-resistant Chickies Quartzite underlies Mount Joy and Mount Misery and forms the steep slopes along Valley Creek (Figure 4). A broad, rolling valley of Ledger Formation limestone and dolomite lies south of Mount Joy and Mount Misery and the Grand Parade. A belt of Traissic sandstone and shale underlies the northern half of the Park resulting in gently sloping fields and occasional steeper areas along the river and tributary streams. Smaller, scattered deposits of recent alluvium lie along the flood plains of the Schuylkill River, Valley Creek and small tributary streams. In addition, a small surface deposit of Quarternary sands, gravels and wind-transported sediments (loess) lies between Mount Joy and the Grand Parade.

The earliest record of economic interest in the geological resources of the Valley Forge area is contained in deeds for the


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GEOLOGY

Trs STOCKTON FORMATION
(sandstone, mudstone and shale)

€l LEDGER FORMATION
(light gray dolomite)

€ah ANTIETAM AND HARPERS FERRY FORMATION
(quartzite, phyllite and schist)

€ch CHICKIES FORMATION
(quartzite, quartz schist and slate)

Tpb PENNSAUKEN AND BRIDGETON FORMATIONS UNDIFFERENTIATED
(sand and gravel)

Tbm BRYN MAWR FORMATION
(sand and silt)

Kp PATAPSCO FORMATION
(ferruginous clay and beds of sand)

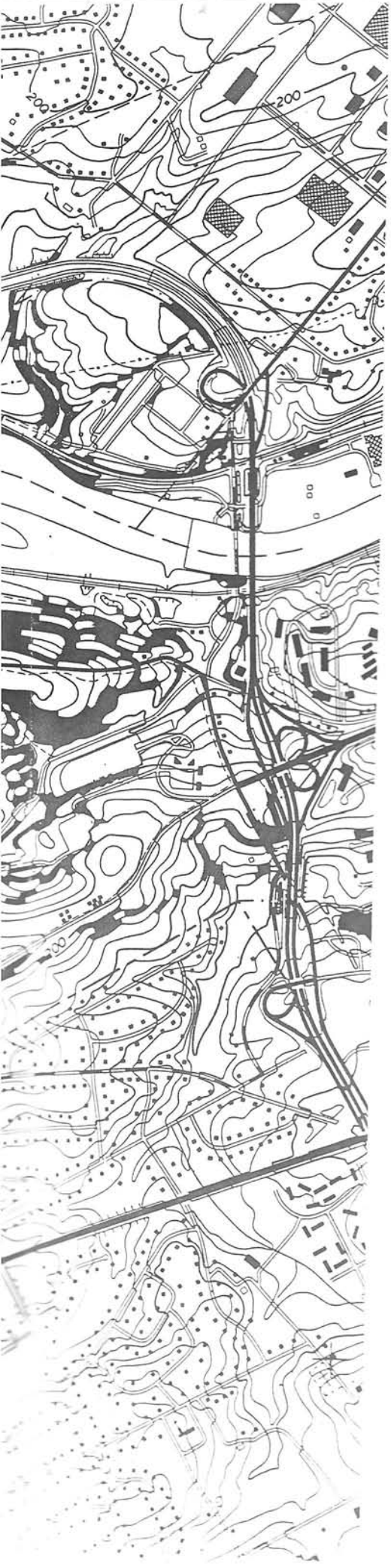
QUARRY

BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BASED ON: BERG, THOMAS M. AND CHRISTINE M. DODGE 1981. ATLAS OF PRELIMINARY QUADRANGLE MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA. BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY, HARRISBURG, PA.

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SCALE 1"=1000'


120
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200
150
150
100
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150
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150



STEEP SLOPES

15% SLOPE

AREAS OF VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK WHERE THE SLOPE EXCEEDS 15%.

Based on topographic base map of V.F.N.H.P. prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey.

purchase of mineral rights on the Abijah Stephens Farm in 1722-1743 (PMHS deed collection). Iron ore was known to have occurred in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County in the area west of the Schuylkill River and Henderson Station (Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs Topographic and Geologic Survey 1944.) In addition Woodman (1922, p. 138) reported that copper was mined in the Valley Forge area.

Limestone (or dolomite) constitutes an important natural resource of the Park area. Utilization of the limestone resources was indicated by ruins of limekilns on the Maurice Stephens and Estate of Samson Davis farms, a 1783 reference to a limekiln on the James Vaux Farm (Pennsylvania Gazette February 26, 1783) and an indication that Potts purchased lime from Thomas John (see Thibaut, p.174). Although some farmers were using lime on their fields as early as the 1750's, not until 1780 was the practice common (Lemon 1972). The 1783 advertisement for the Vaux property mentions limed fields (Pennsylvania Gazette, February 26, 1783). The forge was also a likely consumer of locally quarried limestone which was used in refining iron ore.

It should be noted that although the remains of limekilns can be seen today on the Maurice Stephens and Estate of Samson Davis farms, no references to these structures were found in any of the eighteenth century descriptions of these properties indicating that the existing limekilns were probably of nineteenth century origin.

Oldmixon (1708) stated that the first limestone in America was found in Letitia Penn's Manor of Mount Joy. However, this reference may not be accurate because it is known that limestone was being quarried in Plymouth Meeting as early as 1688. A letter from James Fox to William Penn in 1688 stated that limestone had been found in Plymouth Meeting and was being delivered to Philadelphia. (CCHS)

Soils

Soils are an enduring feature of the landscape. With the exception of land surface that has been radically altered by more recent human activity (e.g. the limestone quarries, road cut and fill and the dredge spoil basins), current soils over much of the Park are probably good indicators of the suitability of the area for agriculture during the encampment period. The soils in the Park can be grouped according to the parent material from which they formed, which in turn is strongly influenced by geology and topography (Table 2).

Soils formed from both the limestone and the shale deposits within the Park have been classified by the Soil Conservation Service as having moderate to high fertility and as being suitable for a variety of crops (USDA 1963, USDA 1967).

Soils formed on quartizite are classified as moderate to low fertility (USDA 1963, USDA 1967). They often occur on rocky, dry uplands or steep slopes. Within the Park most of these soils occur in the vicinity of Mount Joy and Mount Misery. The

Table 2 - Soils within VFNHP Classified According to Parent Material From Which They Were Formed.

Parent Material	Soil
Limestone/Dolomite	Duffield silt loam
	Hagerstown silt loam
Quartzite	Edgemont channery loam
	Edgemont very stony-loam
	Steep stony land
	Murrill gravelly loam
	Beltsville silt loam
	Glenville silt loam
Shale	Lawrenceville silt loam
	Landsdale loam
	Readington silt loam
	Penn silt loam
Alluvium	Bowmansville silt loam
	Rowland silt loam
	Codorus silt loam
	Congaree silt loam
	Linside silt loam

Sources: USDA 1963, USDA 1967.

forge owners bought large areas of this forest and there is evidence that charcoal was produced there.

Quartzite soils can be suitable for crops where they occur on moderate grades with minimal stones. Such areas occurred south of Mount Joy and Mount Misery and east of Washington's Headquarters (Figure 3, Figure 4).

Alluvial soils occur where sediments are deposited on the floodplains of water courses. Well drained alluvial soils can sustain row crops, but in many areas they are subject to seasonal flooding and/or high water table making them better suited to hay or pasture (USDA 1963, USDA 1967). Broad floodplain areas along the banks of Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River were probably used for hay or pasture. Narrow strips of alluvial soil along small streams probably received the same use as surrounding land. No large land areas within the Park were wet enough year round to have been the site of natural meadows. The small pockets of soils between Mount Joy and the Grand Parade that were formed on Quarternary sediments are of moderate fertility with characteristics similar to the surrounding land.

Soils provided general clues to land use before the encampment, but few that were definitive. Farming was done where soils were fertile and slopes gentle. Poor, rocky soils remained forest covered and were used for wood products such as charcoal. Areas with poorly drained soils were probably used as

meadows, although without human intervention, the vegetation on these areas would likely have been floodplain forest.

Forests

Southeastern Pennsylvania lies within the eastern deciduous forest zone (Braun 1950) and as such was largely tree-covered when the first European settlers arrived. The first step in establishing farms was clearing the land.

Tax records and newspaper advertisements provided data on the extent of cleared versus forested land in the Valley Forge area during the eighteenth century. A tax record for Charlestown and Tredyffrin Townships in 1760 included figures for total acreage and land sown, cleared or forested (Papers of the Shippens Family p. 17-19 and 103-104, HSP). This record indicated that the land was still 59 percent forested at that time.

Progressive clearing of the land apparently occurred in the early to mid 1700's and by the end of the century a pattern of 30 percent forest cover was established. Newspaper advertisements for land in Charlestown and Tredyffrin townships during the period 1814 to 1824 confirmed that approximately 30 percent of the land was wooded at that time (CCHS).

Farm wood lots were important sources of fence posts and rails, firewood and building materials. Whether any of the woodlots present in the Park today represent the location of

original farm woodlots is not known, but some deductions can be made based on topography, hydrology and soils information. Steep slopes (Figure 4) and soils too wet for cultivation were most likely to remain forest covered. Tree ages in present day stands, as determined by coring, showed most trees to be less than 100 years old. A 140 year old hemlock on the banks of Valley Creek was the oldest tree recorded. However, individual trees present now are only the latest stage in forest succession. A study of soil in the Park would also help to determine land use history of specific sites by revealing which areas had been plowed and which had not.

Species Composition of Early Forests

A recognized technique for reconstructing species composition of early forests involves the tallying of tree species cited as property boundary markers (witness trees) in early deeds. A survey of deeds covering the encampment period for the 24 tracts of land described in this report provided a relatively small sample (a total of 84 citations). However, the data did give some indication of contemporary forest makeup. Hickory, black oak, white oak and spanish oak were the most commonly mentioned species. Also recorded were chestnut oak, gum, sugar (maple), elm, mulberry, sassafras, water beech, walnut, buttonwood, dogwood and chestnut (see Table 3 for the complete list). These data were consistent with a description

Table 3 Tree Species mentioned in late 1700's deed descriptions of VFNHP properties. The deeds which were the source of these data were the same ones which provided the metes and bounds descriptions plotted in Figure 2 (see Table 1).

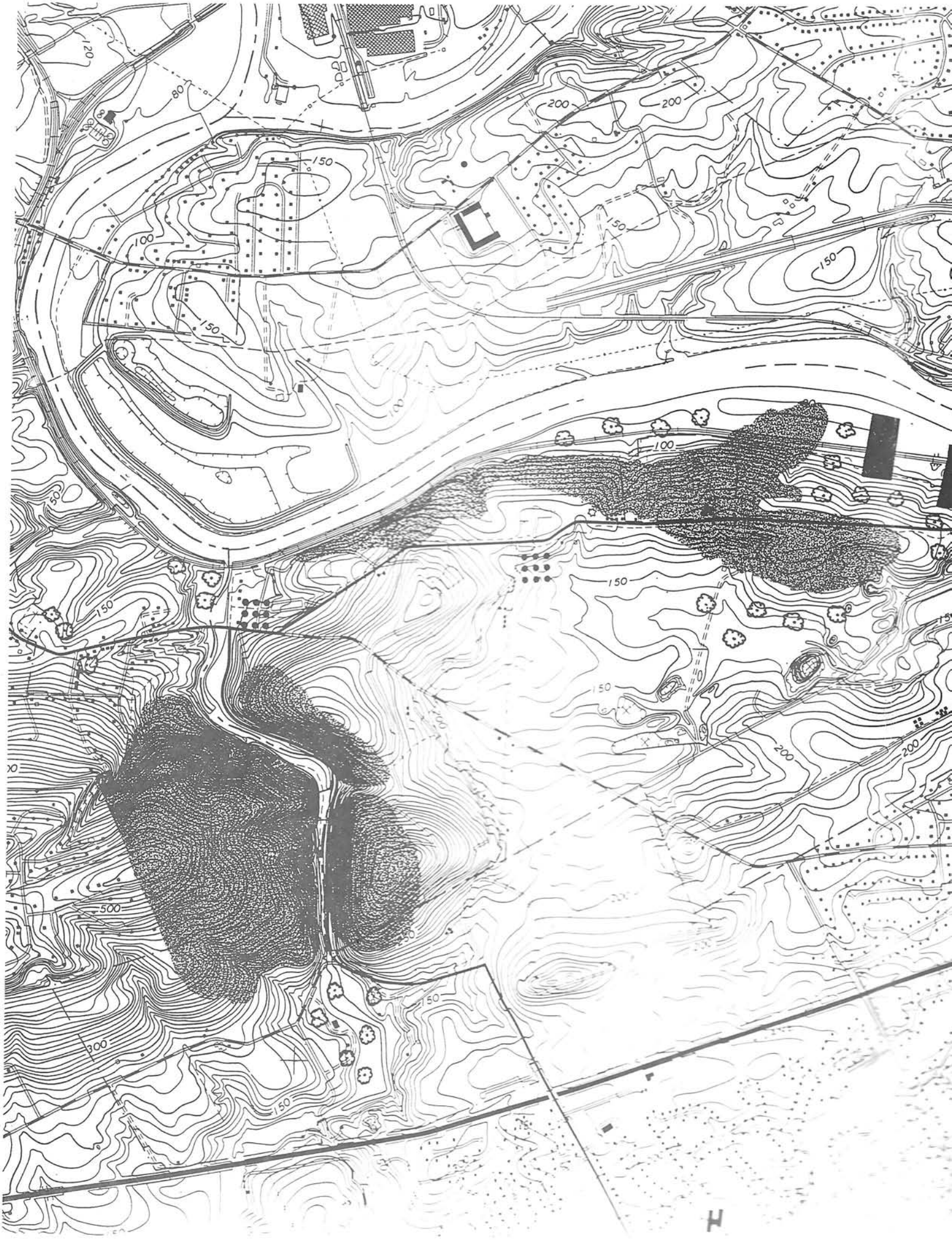
Species	Number of Citations
Hickory	22
Black Oak	13
White Oak	12
Oak	10
Spanish Oak	7
Chestnut	4
Gum	4
Sugar	2
Water Beech	2
Chestnut Oak	1
Elm	1
Mulberry	1
Sassafras	1
Buttonwood	1
Walnut	1
Dogwood	1
Apple	1

of forest composition contained in a letter of March 4, 1814 from Isaac Wayne, Esq. to Richard Peters. Species mentioned were white oak, black oak, spanish oak, chestnut and hickory. (PSPA Memoirs Vol. III, p. 374 - 377).

Kuchler (1964) placed southeastern Pennsylvania within the Appalachian Oak Forest, a vegetation type dominated by Quercus alba (white oak) and Quercus rubra (red oak). Secondary species cited by Kuchler as also occurring in this forest type were Quercus velutina (black oak), Quercus muhlenbergii (chestnut oak), Castanea dentata (American chestnut), Carya cordiformis (bitternut hickory), Carya glabra (pignut hickory), Carya tomentosa (mockernut hickory), Acer rubrum (red maple) and Acer saccharum (sugar maple) as well as a number of other broad-leaf, deciduous species. This classification is supported by the data cited above.

Encampment Period Forest Cover

The Duportail map (Figure 5 and Thibaut 1982), is the only known representation of land use believed to be contemporary to the encampment period. It showed about 30 percent of the land in the Valley Forge area to have been covered by forests including large blocks on Mount Joy, Mount Misery and steep slopes along the Schuylkill River. Duportail did not show forests outside these areas even though some were mentioned in property descriptions. It seems likely that forest remnants on


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ENCAMPMENT PERIOD LAND USE

WOODLAND

MEADOW WITH SCATTERED TREES

DRAINED OR WATERED MEADOW

ORCHARD

BASED ON: THE DUPORTAIL MAP, AS SHOWN IN THIBAUT, JACQUELINE 1982. THE VALLEY FORGE REPORT VOL. III. VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, VALLEY FORGE, PA.

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SCALE 1"=1600'

land that was mainly farmed occurred in scattered woodlots and hedgerows that were not militarily significant and thus not represented by Duportail.

A 1783 advertisement (Pennsylvania Gazette, February 26, 1783) for Fatlands Farm also referred to the land being one third in timber at that time. Much of this must have been early successional growth if the accounts of use of all local sources of wood by the troops during the winter of 1777-78 are accurate (Thibaut 1982).

Since the encampment the steep slopes have regained their forest cover although species composition has been affected by the spread of Chestnut blight (old Chestnut stumps are still visible in a few spots) and repeated gypsy moth infestations.

Charcoal Production

The forges, which required large amounts of wood for charcoal production, also depended on the local forest resources. Way (1986) estimated that the average furnace used 800 bushels of charcoal every 24 hours and over a year's time required 240 or more acres of woodland. Potts and Dewees' large holdings in the Mount Joy area and along Valley Creek reflected their desire to control an ample wood source to support the forges.

Evidence of charcoal making was sought during field investigations of forested areas near the forge location and

within areas on both sides of Valley Creek shown as being forested on the Duportail map (Figure 5).

Several possible charcoal making sites were identified as broad, low mounds with no surface rock and very dark or black surface soil containing numerous charcoal bits (see Figure 2) While preliminary investigations suggest that these were locations of charcoal production, archeological investigations will be needed to test the age and significance of these deposits and to distinguish them from residue from forest fires.

RECORDS OF FARM CROPS AND LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS OF FARMS WITHIN VFNHP AT THE TIME OF THE ENCAMPMENT

Tax records for Providence and Upper Merion Townships in Montgomery (Philadelphia) County and Schuylkill (Charlestown) and Tredyffrin Townships, in Chester County, as well as the 1798 Federal Direct Tax provided information on acreage, and numbers of cattle, horses, swine and sheep per farm in the VFNHP area for the period 1760-1798. Wills, inventories, depredation claims and advertisements for property and/or sheriff sales from the period 1757 to 1823 provided more detailed breakdowns of crops and livestock (see tables included with individual property descriptions in a later section of this report). Although the tables include information from the first quarter of the 19th century, only data from the period 1754 to 1785 were used to compile the summary presented in Table 4.

TABLE 4 -- Summary of Acreage, Crops and Livestock for Farms
in or Adjacent to VFNHP -- Data from period 1754 - 1785

	Beaver	Currie	Davis	J.Havard	S.Havard	Jones	Matson	J.Moore	M.Moore	Pawling	Potts/Dewees	I.Potts	Sheppard	A.Stephens	D.Stephens	M.Stephens	Vaux	Waggonseller	White	Wilkinson
Acreage	280	150	200	170	200	95	125	275	100	300			170	175	300	150	300	125	150	138
Cattle	6	4	5	4	3	4		5	3	7	4	2	4	4	3	3	7	3	5	
Oxen								2												
Horses	3	3	3	3	2	2		3	2	4	1	6	5	3	2	2	6	2	4	
Swine			4	2		5		8			8								9	
Sheep	8	6	8	6	4	8		15		18	44	6		9		2	16	9	18	
Beehives	3	x	8			2													6	
Geese				x																
Turkeys			x	x																
Fowl			x	x	x														x	
Wheat		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x		x			x	
Rye		x	x	x		x					x	x		x					x	
Oats		x	x	x	x	x					x	x		x					x	
Buckwheat			x			x													x	
Indian Corn		x	x		x							x							x	
Corn					x															
Hay		x	x	x	x	x		x			x					x			x	
Flax		x	x	x		x						x		x		x				
Hemp		x				x														
Hops					x															
Potatoes		x	x	x	x							x							x	
Onions					x															
Turnips					x							x							x	
Cabbages		x		x	x															
Pumpkins				x																
Orchards		x			x	x						x					x			

Acreage

Deeds indicated that the average farm size in the Valley Forge area during the period 1754-1785 was 189 acres. (The Isaac Potts and David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. properties were excluded from this calculation as they were not primarily farms.)

Crops

According to the available sources, wheat, oats, rye, hay, Indian corn, flax and potatoes were the most common crops grown at the time. Wheat was the main cash crop. Timothy and clover hay were specifically mentioned in an 1803 advertisement for Fatlands (see Table 40). Other crops mentioned specifically for properties in the study area included buckwheat, hemp, clover, cabbages, pumpkins, hops, turnips, beans, onions, apples, and peaches. References to "corn" in addition to "Indian corn" in some estate inventories may actually have been references to wheat or other grains as the term "corn" in British usage referred to a variety of small grains.

Orchards were mentioned in connection with the Currie, S. Havard, Jones, I. Potts and Vaux properties (see Tables 9, 16, 18, 29 and 40). A 1783 advertisement for Fatlands Farm mentioned an orchard of 200 trees. Later references to orchards included Abijah Stephens' 1801 will and an 1802 advertisement for the Mordecai Moore farm which listed an orchard of 300 trees including apples, peaches, plums, pears and cherries (see Table 33 and Table 23 respectively).

Specific references to gardens were found in documents relating to the farms of James Vaux (Table 40) and Isaac Potts (Thibaut 1982). In addition, Abijah Stephens' 1802 will (Montgomery Co. #4974) referred to gardens on his and the adjacent farms.

Livestock

Data on livestock holdings of VFNHP area farms are summarized in Table 4. The relatively low numbers of livestock indicate that animals were kept primarily to satisfy domestic needs rather than as a source of products for sale. Average holdings included four cattle and three horses. Six of the farms reported having swine with an average of six per farm. Fifteen of the farms included sheep with an average of twelve per farm. At least five of the farms also had beehives, with an average of five each. Additional livestock mentioned included oxen, geese, turkeys and other fowl. The few references to specific breeds of animals which were found are discussed in a later section of this report.

RECORDS OF NEARBY FARMS

Data for several properties close to the present Park boundaries reinforced the on-site information. Records of the General Anthony Wayne Farm located in Tredyffrin Township

mentioned wheat, buckwheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, hay, potatoes, clover, chestnut rails and limestone (Wayne Farm Book 1784-1820, HSP). William Moore of Moore Hall, located three miles west of Valley Forge, filed a depredation claim in which he listed the loss of fences and timber, five horses and sheep (Thibaut 1982).

A further indication of agricultural activity in the Philadelphia area was revealed in the record of crops and productivity of a farm in Germantown in 1787. Reported in the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture (PSPA Vol. 6, p. 139),it listed the following crops and yeild figures:

Acreage	Crop	Amount
21	Hay	50 tons
24	Wheat	750 doz. sheaves
12	Oats	400 bu.
8	Buckwheat	165 bu.
4	Indian corn	100 bu.
1 1/4	Potatoes	450 bu.

Another insight into the appearance of the local landscape was provided by descriptions contained in contemporary newspaper advertisements of land and farms offered for sale (CCHS). A survey of 91 advertisements for properties located in Charlestown and Tredyffrin Townships during the period 1814 to 1824 was revealing. Seventy-four percent of the properties

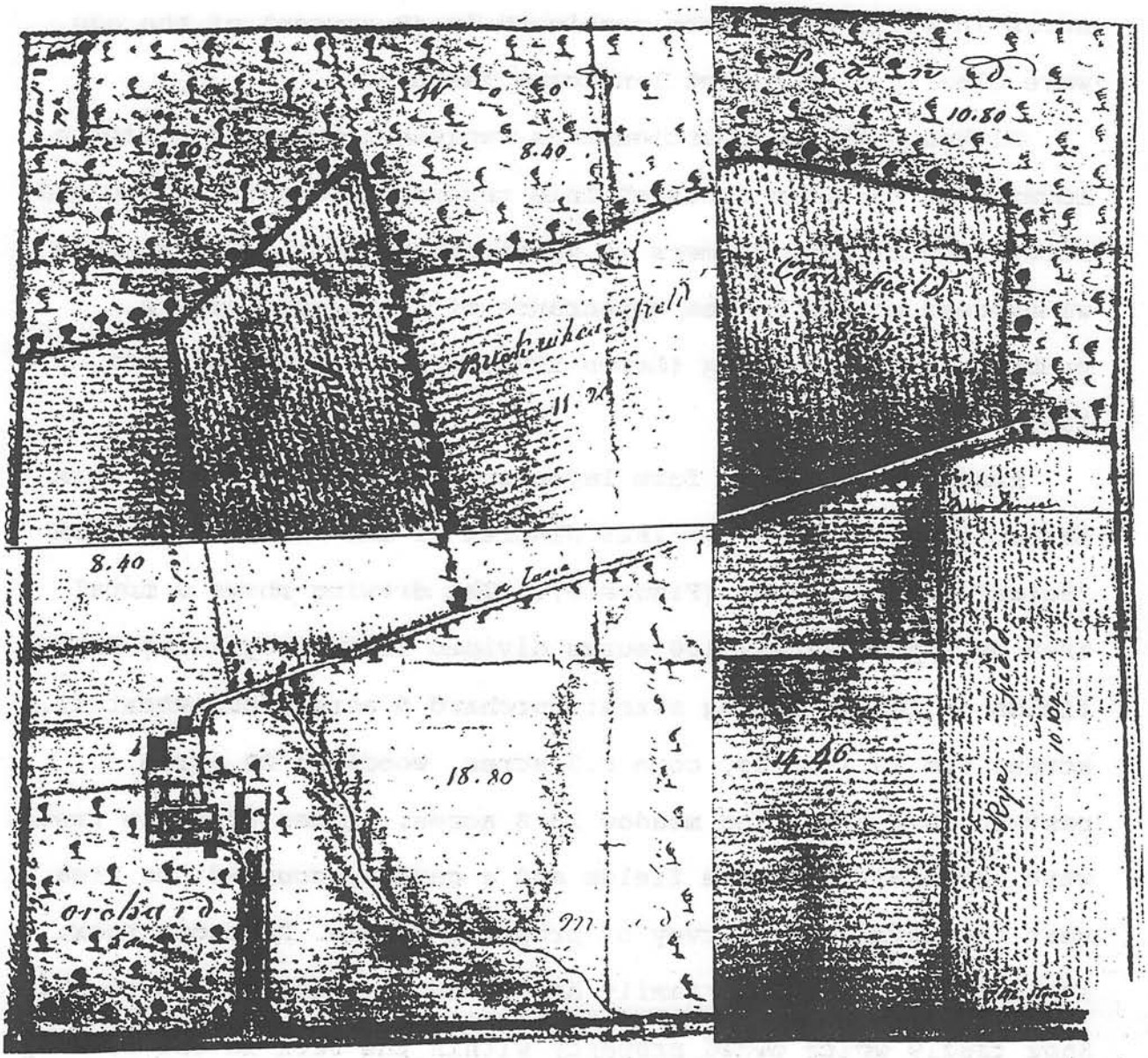
described in the advertisements included orchards of up to 100 trees (most commonly mentioned were grafted apple trees, but also peach, plum and cherry). Small fenced fields (one to eight acres in size) which were mentioned in 40 percent of the ads, were clearly a prominant landscape feature.

Although these advertisements represent a period a little later than the main focus of this report, the frequently cited reluctance of many farmers to adopt new methods suggests that widespread change in the appearance of the landscape was probably slow in coming (Lemon 1972, p. 173; Fletcher 1950, p. 136).

Examples of actual farm layouts are rare. A typical farm layout is depicted in an 1823 diagram of the Knox family farm "Selma" in Norristown (Figure 6). The drawing shows a total area of approximately 100 acres divided into irregularly shaped fields of the following sizes: orchard 5 acres, buckwheat 11.2 acres, rye 10.1 acres, corn 8.3 acres, woodland 28 acres, pasture 18.4 acres and meadow 18.8 acres. Lines of apple trees were shown dividing the fields and a garden occupied the area near the farmhouse (Survey of property of Mrs. Rebeccah Knox, 1823, HSMC. This Knox family had no known relationship to the Knox family which owned property within the Park in the 1900's).

Unfortunately, no comparable farm map was found for any of the Park properties, however, data reported for Park properties

Figure 6 1823 Survey of "Selma", the property of Mrs. Rebecca Knox of Norristown (HSMC).



was consistent with the general organization depicted in this diagram.

An etching by Charles Wilson Peale, published in Columbia Magazine Vol. I, April 1787 (original at the Historical Society of Delaware), depicted a landscape between Wilmington, DE and the Delaware River as open land divided into many small fields by post and rail fences. Trees were shown in the background lining the river bank. Another representation of a rural landscape within 50 miles of Valley Forge was provided by the painting "The Battle of Princeton" executed in the late 1780's by William Mercer (HSP). The painting showed an open landscape with scattered trees, farmhouses and post and rail fences.

COMPARISON WITH PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF 18TH CENTURY AGRICULTURE IN SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Acreage

In general the data for farms within or near VFNHP are consistent with similar statistics cited by Lemon (1972) and Fletcher (1950) for Southeastern Pennsylvania during the 18th century. The average farm size for the VFNHP area, 189 acres, is somewhat larger than the 125 acres cited by Lemon (1972) or the 135 acre figure mentioned for 1765 by Fletcher (1950). The proximity to the Schuylkill River, which facilitated

transportation of farm products to city markets (Fletcher p. 239) may have contributed to the greater prosperity and larger land holdings of local farmers.

Crops

Crop frequency data for VFNHP were very similar to those reported by both Lemon and Fletcher. The finding that wheat and oats were the most common crops being grown in the Valley Forge area in the late 1700's was in agreement with Lemon who also cited buckwheat, Indian corn and rye as frequent products of southeastern Pennsylvania farms of that period. According to Lemon most farms also grew potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, flax, and hemp (Lemon, p. 152).

Fletcher also cited wheat as the main cash crop throughout Pennsylvania until the 1790's when practices to restore and maintain soil fertility made it possible to grow corn more successfully (Fletcher 1950, p. 143) According to Lemon the average farmer in Chester, Lancaster, Northampton and Franklin Counties sowed eight to ten acres of winter grain, particularly wheat (Lemon 1972, p. 204). In addition, wheat and rye were often sowed, and harvested, together (Fletcher, p. 151), a practice indicated by the will of Jacob Paul (Montgomery Co. Estate #144) and the depredation claim of William DeWees (Thibaut 1982). Named varieties of wheat were not available until the mid 1800's, (Fletcher 1950, p. 145). According to

Wallace, the corn grown in the northeast at that time was most likely to be flint corn (Wallace 1956.,p. 134). Variety information for other crops was not available.

Hay, another major crop, occupied about 20 acres per farm with an additional 20 acres in pasture (Lemon 1972, p.160). Low lying land along streams or rivers was favored for hay production or grazing. Often drainage channels, dikes or subsurface drains were constructed to facilitate the use of poorly drained land (Lemon 1972, p. 175). The Duportail map (Thibaut 1982) has symbols in the floodplain along the south bank of the Schuylkill River in the vicinity of the Matson and Wilkinson properties which could be interpreted as drained or irrigated meadows. Irrigated or "watered" meadows were also developed along streams where natural water flow could be diverted into a series of channels to supply all parts of the land (Lemon 1972, p. 175; Fletcher 1950, p. 156). Mention of "watered meadows" was included in descriptions of the Vaux, Pawling and Jones properties.

Early pasture often consisted of fallow land, "brush pasture" or woodlands which provided only meagre sustenance for cattle and other livestock. Drained or irrigated bottomland was sometimes used as permanent pasture. Early settlers relied on naturally occurring grasses such as Elymus riparius (wild rye) and Andropogon scoparius (little bluestem) to fulfill the forage needs of grazing animals (Edwards 1948). Kalm also reported

that sedges (Carex species) were gathered from natural meadows (Kalm 1770).

However, these native plants proved inadequate, especially for hay, and forage grasses from Europe including Phleum pratense (timothy), Dactylis glomerata (orchard grass), Lolium perenne (perennial rye), Agrostis alba (redtop) and Poa pratense (bluegrass) were introduced prior to 1750 (Fletcher, p. 154 and personal communication from Dr. Morris Decker, forage crop specialist at the University of Maryland).

By 1800 the use of lime and gypsum and the cultivation of clover and grasses such as timothy and orchard grass led to the establishment of permanent upland meadows which were more productive and less demanding. The first permanent upland pasture appeared in 1790 in southeastern Pennsylvania (Fletcher, p. 159).

Undoubtedly some grasses and other pasture weeds were introduced inadvertently as contaminants of plants or animals brought by European settlers. Many of these plants have become well established components of the naturalized flora of the state (Wherry et al. 1979).

Orchards

Lemon (1972, p. 158) and Fletcher (1950, p. 207) both indicated that peach, apple and cherry orchards were common components of the local landscape. Before 1800 fruit trees were

often grown in pastures and pruned only enough to raise the limbs above the reach of grazing animals (Hetrick 1950). An average farm included 100-150 trees (two acres). Although no references to specific varieties of fruits were found in this study, Lemon cited an 1804 listing from the William Coxe nursery in Burlington, NJ which included 122 varieties of peaches, 97 of pears, 52 of cherries and 85 of apples including Newton Pippin and Spitzenbergen (Lemon 1972, p. 195). The Landreth seed house, established in Philadelphia in 1784, also offered an extensive selection of fruits (Fletcher 1950, p. 217).

A few small nurseries, including one in Germantown, offered grafted trees prior to the encampment period, however it wasn't until about 1820 that the advantages of named varieties were widely recognized (Fletcher 1950, p.217). The major use of fruits was the production of cider and other beverages.

A modern source of many antique apple varieties is J.E. Miller Nurseries, Inc. of Canadaigua, NY 14424.

Gardens

It seems likely that all period farmsteads included a prominent kitchen garden. Fletcher (1950, p. 226) cited several accounts by 18th century observers who testified to the frequency with which vegetable plots occurred in the landscape. Dillon (1986) provided additional insight into this aspect of land use. Her research indicated that kitchen garden size was

related to the number of family members and ranged from one to four acres. Gardens were usually located near the house with good soil and full sun important factors in the choice of a site (Dillon 1986).

As for the plants that were grown in late 18th century kitchen gardens, Dillon was the best source of information. Her thesis included a list of 93 species of vegetables, herbs and flowers compiled from multiple sources including letters, dairies and other contemporary papers. Part II of her thesis included a plant by plant compilation of information on cultivation, culinary and medicinal uses and other data. Where available, reference was made to varieties of crops in use at the time (Dillon 1986). A list of the plants treated by Dillon is included in Appendix F.

Sources of additional information on plants grown in period gardens include the Association for Living Historical Farms and Agriculture Museums, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; and the following books: A Brief History of Horticulture in America by U.P. Hedrick, Field and Garden Vegetables of America by Fearing Burr, Jr. first published in 1863 with a second edition in 1865; and M'Mahon's American Gardener's Calendar published in Philadelphia in 1806. Information on the availability of seed of early vegetable varieties can be found in the Seed Inventory, second edition, published by the Seed Savers Exchange, RR 3, Box 239, Decorah, IA 52101; or from Seed

Saving Project, Dept. LAWR, University of California, Davis CA 95616. The National Colonial Farm has researched a list of colonial vegetable varieties grown in Maryland and Virginia (see Appendix F) and seed may be obtained from them at 3400 Bryan Point Road, Accokeek, MD 20607.

Additional sources of seed of "heirloom" varieties include: Abundant Life Seed Foundation, PO Box 772, Port Townsend, WA 98368; Hartman and Daughters, PO Box 20174, Indianapolis, IN 46220; Peace Seeds, 2383 Southeast Thompson Street, Corvallis, OR 97333; Redwood Seed Co., PO Box 361, Redwood City, CA 94064; Seeds Blum, Idaho City Stage, Boise, ID 83706; Shumway Seeds, PO Box 1, Granitville, SC 29829; Southern Exposure Seed Exchange, PO Box 158, North Garden, VA 22959.

Fencing

Fenced fields were common in order to keep cattle, horses and other livestock out of the crops and otherwise define field boundaries (Lemon 1972, p. 176; Fletcher 1950, p. 84). Depredation claims filed by William Moore (of Moore Hall three miles west of Valley Forge) and Samuel and John Havard detailed the loss of fence rails (see Appendix B). A 1783 Pennsylvania Gazette advertisement for the Vaux farm (see Appendix D) referred to a fenced garden. John Potts, Sr.'s and Abijah Stephens' wills also contained several references to fences.

Advertisements for properties in Charlestown and Tredyffrin Townships from the years 1814-1824 contained frequent references to fenced fields (CCHS). Thibaut also documented the importance of fences in the local landscape (Thibaut 1982).

Rail fences were described in the literature (Thibaut 1982) with chestnut, the most commonly used wood. The importance of chestnut is underscored by the fact that newspaper advertisements frequently mentioned the presence of chestnut timber on the property. Apparently both worm fences, constructed of stacks of rails in a zigzag pattern, and post and rail fences were in use in the area.

Dillon cited evidence for worm fences which could be easily moved when field use changed during crop rotation schemes (Dillon 1986). In addition, Peter Kalm described post and rail fences which, he pointed out, required fewer rails (Kalm 1972). Live fences or hedges of privet, thorn or other species were also employed to enclose fields, especially in areas where timber had become scarce as around Philadelphia (Fletcher 1950, p. 87).

In reviewing the evidence for garden fences, Dillon concluded that "paled" or palisade fences of upright stakes driven into the ground close together were necessary to keep animals out. She cited a number of 18th century references to paled fences around kitchen gardens in southeastern Pennsylvania including two Chester County depredation claims from September

1777 to substantiate her conclusion that this type of fencing was in use (Dillon 1986).

Livestock

Regarding livestock holdings of a typical southeastern Pennsylvania farm in the late 1700's, Lemon reported three to four horses per farm (Lemon 1972, p. 165). The "Conestoga" horse was popular until the 1840's when it was replaced by the Percheron (Fletcher 1950,p. 200).

Lemon cites statistics indicating six to seven head of cattle per farm, raised primarily for home needs. Typical cattle of the time were small and thin according to reports by travellers, due to poor quality pasture which consisted mostly of woodland or fallow fields. Supplementary feeding with grains was not widely practiced, nor were the animals provided with winter shelter.

Little attention was paid to breeding prior to the 1800's (Lemon 1972, p. 161). In 1809 the formation of the Pennsylvania Society for Improving the Breed of Cattle resulted in efforts to develop superior animals. Premiums were offered for the introduction of improved breeding stock (Fletcher 1950, p. 174). As early as 1803, Bakewell was experimenting with cattle breeding. An 1803 advertisement mentioned a bull of the "Bakewells English Improved" breed (Norristown Herald, August 23, 1803). Milking Devon is probably the closest modern breed to those in use during the colonial period according to

Dr. David Percy of the National Colonial Farm (personal communication).

Hogs were found on most farms in the area according to both Lemon (1972) and Fletcher (1950). Lemon reported an average of five to ten swine per farmstead in 1782. The razorback or "woodhog" was common. Hogs foraged in the woods and fields feeding on nuts and roots. Sometimes they were penned in the fall after the grain harvest to be fattened for slaughter. Improved breeds were not generally available before 1800. After 1820 English breeds including "Chiney", Guinea, Cheshire, Essex, Berkshire and Wiltshire were introduced (Fletcher 1950, p. 186). Vaux, who pioneered in many aspects of farming techniques, had hogs of "Chinese and other" breeds as early as 1803 (advertisement, Norristown Herald, August 23, 1803).

Sheep were also included in the holdings of most area farms, Lemon reported an average of 13 sheep per farm in 1782 (Lemon 1972, p. 166). As with most livestock of the period the animals were small by modern standards and for the most part were left to forage in the fields and woods. Losses to dogs and wolves were high and yields of wool and mutton were low. Not until after 1800 was there an effort to improve the breeds and increase productivity. Fletcher described a "Merino Craze" which hit southeastern Pennsylvania during the period 1810 to 1816. During that time, Merino sheep, which were valued for their fine wool, sold for high prices. Locally, William

Bakewell (Vaux Farm) advertised merino sheep for sale in 1811 (Norristown Herald, September 7, 1811). Later the emphasis shifted to mutton production and other breeds became more popular (Fletcher 1950, p. 195).

Fowl, including chickens, geese and turkeys were also mentioned by Lemon (1972) as were beehives with holdings of six to eight hives per farm common. These numbers are very similar to the data for VFNHP properties.

A number of "living history" museums have initiated programs to acquire historically appropriate livestock. Information may be obtained from the American Minor Breed Conservancy in Pittsboro, NC. Specific sites where early breeds are being used in exhibits include Firestone Farm in Dearborn, MI; Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, CT; the Oliver H. Kelley Farm in Elk River, MN and Plimouth Plantation in Plymouth, MA.

SOIL AND CROP MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The application of lime, manure, or other fertilizers (such as gypsum) to the land was rarely practiced prior to the late 1700's. Instead, a cycle of land use which included fallow periods was employed in an effort to maintain soil productivity. Soil depletion or "running out" was a common problem. It was noted that newly turned soil was often too rich for wheat, causing it to lodge (Lemon 1972, p.169; Fletcher

1950, p. 144). Therefore the sequence of crops grown on a given field was critical to a farmer's success.

According to Lemon (1972, p. 169) newly cleared land was used to grow corn, hemp, flax, hops, or potatoes. This was followed by wheat, rye or clover, then wheat, followed by five to ten years fallow. Another report of crop rotation from 1792 ("American Old System of Crops" Columbian Magazine, Oct. 1792, p. 257) lists a three field system involving Indian corn, wheat (or rye) and rubbish pasture; and a four field system utilizing Indian corn, naked fallow, wheat, and pasture. According to Fletcher, seeding wheat between the rows of standing corn in August or September was a common practice in 1759 (Fletcher 1950, p. 144).

In 1813 William Bakewell (Vaux Farm) described a crop rotation scheme in use in "my neighborhood" as follows: Indian corn, followed by oats or barley, followed by wheat or rye, followed by clover. His own routine, described in the same entry, was to sow wheat, followed by rye and buckwheat grown together, followed by Indian corn, followed by barley or oats (with manure), and finally clover or grass seed or both (Memoirs PSPA Vol. 3, p. 155).

Other than the account by Bakewell mentioned above, it is not possible to determine exactly which rotation schemes were employed on farms within VFNHP. There were obviously many different variations in use at the time. At any given time,

approximately one third of the cultivated fields on a typical farm would be in a fallow condition. Fallow referred to a situation in which land was allowed to develop a spontaneous growth of weed or bushes which was thought to renew its productive power (Fletcher 1950, p. 128).

James Vaux was one of the earliest local farmers to experiment with red clover on a large scale as a means for improving the soil. His efforts were recounted in an address delivered before the PSPA at its Annual Meeting January 18, 1825 by his son George Vaux:

> "In the year 1773, a practical farmer, James Vaux, then beginning to improve his estate at Fatland Ford, in the County of Montgomery, unable to procure, on this side of the Atlantic, a sufficient quantity of this seed for his purpose, obtained from England a cask of it, which, owing to some injury sustained on the voyage, was found unfit for use. This disappointment was the more to be lamented, because his projected experiment would have been the first in that vicinity, perhaps in the state, with clover upon a large scale. This failure, moreover, prevented an increase and distribution of the seed until after the war then existing between the American colonies and the mother country. The same gentleman who thus early desired to cultivate that artificial grass, in the spring of 1785, sowed 80 pounds of clover seed on 35 acres of then green wheat, an account of the success of which he sent to this society in 1787." (Memoirs, PSPA, Vol. 6, p.155)

In 1808 William Bakewell extolled the use of red clover, which he referred to as "artificial grass", for restoring fertility to worn out land. He also recommended the use of gypsum as a fertilizer (Memoirs PSPA Vol. 1 ,p. 257).

After 1790, crop rotations utilizing red clover and grass became more common along with the use of lime and gypsum as soil amendments. About 1800 a six year rotation was common in southeastern Pennsylvania:

> first year - corn,
> second year - oats or barley,
> third and fourth years - wheat,
> fifth and sixth years - mixed clover and grass

Farms were divided into six fields each of which received a single application of lime and manure once during the six year cycle (Fletcher 1959, p. 129).

Another insight into crop management practices was provided by an 1813 article by William Bakewell entitled "On Trench Ploughing for Indian Corn and on Courses of Crops". He indicated that he planted his corn

> "18 (inches) distant and my rows are 8' apart. I also find trenching very good for pumpkins, which I usually grow between my corn, when the ground is not too full of weeds...."

FARM TECHNOLOGY

Inventories of VFNHP property owners for the period 1754 - 1785 provided insight into the nature of farming activities during the period. Nine inventories were tabulated (see Table 5) listing all tools and equipment related to crop production, livestock, or processing of agricultural products.

All of the inventories indicated the presence of horses, including such items as saddles, bridles, horse gears, hobbles,

Table 5 Farm tools and equipment listed in estate inventories of VFNHP residents 1754 - 1785.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Saddle	x	2	3	x	x	x	x		2
Bridle	x	1	3			x	x	x	2
Horse Gears		6	x		x				x
Swingletree	x		x			x			
Cow Chains	x								4
Collars								x	x
Wagon	x	x	x				x		x
Stagewagon		x							x
Sled			x			x			x
Cart		x			x		x	x	x
Riding Chair								x	
Plow	2	3	2		2	3	2	x	2
Harrow	x	2	x		x		x	x	2
Harrow Teeth			16			x			
Wheelbarrow			x			x		x	x
Rake					x				8
Sythe	x	2				x			x
Pitchfork	x			x	2	3	x	4	2
Dungfork				x			x	x	2
Hoe				x					
Grubbing Hoe			x					x	x
Weeding Hoe						x		x	x
Spade				x		2		x	x
Shovel			3	x		2		x	x
Apple Mill		x			x			x	x
Cutting Box	x						x		
Winnowing Mill	x	x						x	
Wheep Shears			x					x	x
Turnip Knives									x
Cheese Press					x				
Clover Sieve									x
Hemp Brake						x			

SOURCES

A - John Beaver, 1779
B - William Bodley, 1780
C - Samson Davis, 1771
D - Eleanor Evans, 1761
E - Stephen Evans, 1754
F - Thomas John, 1766
G - John Moore (II), 1779
H - Daniel Walker, 1772
I - John Waggonseller, 1779

and swingletrees. Cow chains were listed in two inventories. Each farm had at least one wagon or cart, several had both. Additional vehicles mentioned included stagewagons, sleds and a riding chair.

Implements for the cultivation of crops included a wide variety of tools and equipment. Most of the inventories mentioned several harrows and plows as well as hand tools such as hoes, rakes, pitchforks, dungforks, sythes, spades and shovels.

Equipment used to process crops was also listed including apple mills, cutting boxes, winnowing mills, hemp brake, clover sieve, cheese press and turnip knives.

Data from these estate inventories indicated that farming during the late 18th century utilized hand tools and implements such as plows and harrows which were drawn by draft animals including horses and occasional oxen.

Farm technology, while comparatively stable during the 1700's, was ripe for change by the end of the century (Lemon 1972, p. 183; Hetrick 1950, p. 145). As an indication of the issues of importance in 1791, the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture offered cash prizes for the best articles on the following topics:

1. rotation of crops - 5 year course of crops
2. best method of sheltering & folding cattle, design of year, method of managing
3. best method of raising hogs
4. best method of recovering worn out fields
5. best information for preventing damage to crops by insects

6. comparative experiments on culture of wheat
7. account of a vegetable food
8. greatest quantity of ground (not over 1 acre) well fenced producing locust trees sort used for posts and tunnels, not fewer than 1500/acre
9. breeding, feeding and management of cattle for dairy and beef
10. experiments with oxen vs. horses
11. recovering gullied fields
12. best cheese
13. greatest quantity of hemp within 10 miles of Philadelphia (Memoirs PSPA vol. 1)

This list illustrates the extent of interest in improved farming methods.

James Vaux and William Bakewell both contributed articles to PSPA as noted earlier in this report. In 1808 Bakewell published a description of a three furrow plow designed to increase the efficiency of land cultivation. The plough consisted of:

> "3 shares and the mould plates of iron fixed in a frame, so as to follow each other at 9 inch distance, by which means 27 inches of land are ploughed at a time. It is drawn by 3 horses abreast & has 2 wheels to regulate the depth" (Memoirs PSPA Vol. 1, p257).

Bakewell was also one of the first in the area to use a threshing machine:

> "It is needless to quote authorities for the advantages it possesses over thrashing by the flail, or treading by horses, I will only observe, that the Machine erected in my barn, by Mr. David Prentice, is of the most approved kind, and clears out the grain without breaking the straw. It is calculated for two horses. A trial was made of it last week in the presence of Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia. The horses being engaged, a pair of oxen were yoked to it. We first tried Oats, when it thrashed and winnowed twelve bushels per hour. We then counted out three dozen sheaves of wheat, which were thrashed in eleven minutes. With a pair of horses, instead of oxen, it will move about one-third faster, which is at the rate

> of sixteen bushels of oats, or two hundred and sixty sheaves of wheat, in an hour. The holidays prevented our proceeding with it, but I propose to have it going on Monday next." (Letter to the editor Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser, Jan. 1, 1805)

Although gentlemen farmers such as Vaux and Bakewell were prominent in agricultural experimentation and the adoption of improved methods, they were not typical of the farming community as a whole. The data presented in this report indicate little or no change in farm size or crop frequency on individual farm units from 1754 into the early 1800's. It seems apparent that although a few progressive farmers had begun an agricultural revolution in the late 1700's, fueled by the increased use of lime, fertilizers and labor saving machinery, change was slow in reaching the average farm. As late as the 1830's, many Montgomery County farmers were still reluctant to apply lime to their fields (Fletcher 1950, p. 136; Lemon 1972, p. 173).

MILITARY IMPACT ON THE LANDSCAPE

Military activity at Valley Forge during the encampment has been studied and recounted numerous times; the most recent and detailed work being done by Thibaut (1982). For this reason, the authors have relied heavily upon these previous studies, and have reinterpreted the considerable evidence that they contain regarding land use during the period, rather than attempting to delve into the voluminous primary sources which the previous studies have summarized in detail.

Contemporary accounts indicated that the landscape was affected by the loss of trees, crops and fences. In addition, water supplies were fouled and food stores and livestock holdings were depleted.

Damages Caused by the British

Depredation claims for war damages filed by six property owners located within or adjacent to the present Park boundaries were located. The claims were the most direct source of information available regarding the impact of the military activity on the local landscape and populace.

The use of the forge and outbuildings along Valley Creek belonging to William Dewees, Jr. by the Colonial Army for storage in the summer of 1777 was the first of the military activities in the area. It was also this concentration of supplies that drew a British raiding party on September 18, 1777 under General von Knyphausen to destroy Dewees' forge and capture the supplies that had not been evacuated (Thibaut 1982, p 191). The depredation claims filed by William Dewees, Jr., John Havard, Jr., Samuel Havard, John Brown, Jr., William Currie, and William Bodley all referred specifically to losses incurred during raids by the British on September 18 - 26, 1777 (Appendix B.).

Losses reported included crops (both standing and harvested), livestock, food stores, household items and

personnal effects. Three residents reported the loss of one or two horses, William Bodley reported the loss of seven milk cows plus seven young cattle and John Havard and William Dewees lost two head of cattle each. Fortyfour sheep were taken from the Bodley farm, John Brown lost 15 and John and Samuel Havard lost six and nine sheep respectively. Twelve swine were lost by William Bodley and six, two and one hog were lost by William Dewees, John Havard, Jr. and John Brown, Jr. respectively. A total of 244 fowl including 31 turkeys and four geese were reported lost as were 18 beehives.

Crop losses included substantial quantities of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, cabbages and turnips - both in the field and harvested. John and Samuel Havard also reported the loss of approximately 100 pounds each of butter and cheese. Salt, bacon, peach liquor, wine and rum were also reported taken.

Farm equipment including saddles, bridles and other harness, waggons, ropes, leather and tools were detailed in several of the claims. All also listed losses of kitchen ware, pots and kettles, clothing, household linens, furniture and silver. Samuel Havard's claim also mentioned supplies of tea, sugar, coffee and chocolate.

A 1779 depredation claim filed by William Moore referred to damages done to the plantation and mills of Moore Hall three miles west of Valley Forge: "fences carried off and cutting down

(40 acres) of timber" (Thibaut 1982). Other losses of fencing were referred to in claims filed by John and Samuel Havard, who each lost substantial numbers of fence rails.

Further losses sustained by local farmers were described in the 1779 estate inventories of John Moore (II) and John Beaver (Philadelphia Co. Archives #55, Chester Co. Estate #3247). John Moore's inventory included a listing of reparations expected for the loss of ten tons of hay and 30 acres of winter grain which was in the ground at the time of the encampment. John Beaver's inventory referred to 20 acres of winter grain destroyed in the ground.

Further acknowledgement of the losses suffered by local residents was found in Chester County records of the Five Shilling State Tax of 1777 (CCHS) which contained the following notations:

William Bodley (James White farm) - "no tax, plundered by English"
Sam Brown (Samson Davis farm) - "no tax"
William Currie - "no tax, plundered by the British"
John Havard - "no tax"
Abijah Stephens - "plundered"

Despite the notation, Abijah Stephens was taxed approximately three pounds.

Impact of the Encampment

In addition to the need to build huts to house as many as 20,000 troops, the encampment required space for stables, storehouses, and the various craftsmen who provided support

services. In commenting on the extent of the construction at the encampment site, Jebadiah Huntington referred to:

> "two thousand log houses in all the regularity of an encampment" (letter dated December 20, 1777, VFNHP Archives).

The generals were quartered in local farmhouses. Providing for the food and shelter and firewood needs of this vast assemblage, and disposing of the waste they produced, put an enormous strain on the local landscape.

The seriousness of the waste disposal problem was indicated by the following excerpt from the orderly book of Lt. Col. Isaac Sherman:

> "Commander-in-chief directs that officers will be very attentive to the Water the Men drink. The little springs about Camp from which they have been accustomed to supply themselves during the Winter Season, will in their present state, become extremely impure . . . springs to be opened and cleaned, and wells sunk in proper places with barrels to preserve them pure." (excerpt dated March 14 - 21, 1778, VFNHP Archives).

The strain of providing supplies for the troops was reflected in first hand accounts preserved in letter and journals. Jebidiah Huntington further described the situation as follows:

> "there is scarcely a single convenience about us but wood and water - forage hardly to be got and refreshments impossible" (letter dated December 20, 1777, VFNHP Archives).

John Armstrong, in a letter dated December 23, 1777, commented that "the countryside is becoming destitute of provisions"; he expressed concern that the civilian population would suffer (letter, VFNHP Archives). Anthony Wayne reported

receiving complaints from locals that all of their own provisions for winter were being forcibly taken (letter dated December 26, 1777, VFNHP Archives).

The encampment activities were imposed on an agricultural landscape consisting of small fenced fields and scattered pastures and woodlots. In addition to the losses described above, the activities of the troops must have resulted in soil compaction and delay or total lack of planting in the spring of 1778. An account written June 1778 states:

> "Here the distressed farmer has not the spirit to cultivate his fields not knowing who may reap the profits" (Richard Mount letter, VFNHP Archives).

The war also had a significant impact on the marketing of farm products. Exports of wheat and flour shipped from Philadelphia to Europe and the Carribean were a major factor in the prosperity of eastern Pennsylvania farmers in the late 1700's (Fletcher, p. 283). Economic uncertainties during the conflict, coupled with the cessation of external trade between 1775 and 1783, affected the ability of farmers to market their crops. Although the local demand was great during the encampmant period, the overall economy was depressed and did not recover until 1789 (Lemon, p. 225).

Destruction of Forests

The Duportail map (Figure 5) shows both fortifications and extensive forested areas at Valley Forge. This is rather curious because by the time the fortifications were built, it is

likely that the forests in the immediate vicinity had been completely cut. Thibaut speculated that the probable explanation is that the map was drawn before the army arrived or early in the encampment, when the forests were still standing and the fortifications were merely planned (Thibaut 1982.)

The impact of providing for the timber needs of the Revolutionary army was described in a contemporary account:

> "I had witnessed, at the time havock and a vast scene of destruction among the timber there" referring to Valley Forge. (Richard Peters. On Succession of Timber. Memoirs PSPA , 1814, Vol. 3, p. 374).

The depletion of local timber supplies was further described in several other letters from the encampment period. In one dated December 20, 1777, General Washington gave the following instructions to the troops:

> "in cutting their firewood . . . to save such parts of each tree as will do for building, reserving 16 or 18 feet of each trunk for logs . ." (VFNHP Archives).

On December 21, 1777 General Washington referred to "cutting wood every day" (VFNHP Archives). And on December 29 Richard Platt wrote of the "scarcity of wood" for hut construction (Letter VFNHP Archives). John McDowell, writing on January 16, 1778, mentioned "not a tree standing beyond Schullkyl (sic) nor in ye city" (letter, VFNHP Archives).

Further insight into the impact of the encampment on local timber resources was provided by a letter written by Isaac Wayne in 1814, in which conditions during and following the encampment were recalled:

> "the timber prevalent about Valley Forge, previously to its being fallen for use of the American Army, in the autumn of

> 1777, and winter and spring of 1778, consisted of white oak, black oak, spanish oak, rarely interspersed with scrubby chestnut and hickory."

He also mentioned changes in species composition when the forests regenerated after the encampment:

> "white oak for black oak, hickory and chestnut; hickory and chestnut were at least sixteen to one of what grew on the same ground in the year 1777." (letter, VFNHP Archives).

The needs of the Encampment and the contemporary accounts cited indicate that there were vertually no trees standing in the Valley Forge area after the Encampment.

ENCAMPMENT PERIOD PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE VFNHP AREA

This section contains descriptions of twenty individual VFNHP properties. While the primary seach focused on the owner as of December 1777, additional information was found by checking records of other late eighteenth and early nineteenth century owners of the subject properties. Drawing on deeds, wills, claims,.inventories, tax records and newspaper advertisements site specific details of land use were assembled for all land holdings within the current Park.

The level of resolution of this information was generally the individual farm unit, as very seldom were details within a property recorded. However, this record is remarkable for the amount of detail it contains and the fact that land use information was found covering the entire area of the Park.

The families living in the Valley Forge area in the late eighteenth century were related to each other and often several generations and relations by marriage were involved in land ownership. The closeness of members of the community was evident from records of intermarriage among local families and the fact that neighbors frequently witnessed each other's wills and conducted each other's estate inventories.

Understanding the kinship relationships within and between families was especially challenging because many of those who settled in the Valley Forge area were of Welsh origin and followed the practice of taking the father's first name as the surname of the son. Furthermore, the occurrence of several people of the same name but not father and son, made unravelling the genealogy essential to understanding title transactions. Partial genealogies of the Potts, Stephens and Moore families are included in Appendix E.

Because the Moore, Vaux, Stephens, Evans, Potts and Walker families were Quakers, records of the local Friends' Meetings and the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting might provide additional insight into local social and religious structure.

John Beaver Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Owned by John Beaver 1767 - 1779

Most of this farm was located south of the present VFNHP, but a small portion of the land was within Park boundaries (Figure 2). John Beaver (Bieber) bought the 200 acre property in 1767 from William Currie (Chester Co. 0-547 and 550) and retained ownership until his death in 1779 when it passed to his wife (Chester Co. Estate #3247). On previous maps of encampment period land ownership, this property was indicated as belonging to Daniel Walker, however, Daniel Walker sold it to William Currie in 1751. Currie was probably the first to establish a residence on the tract.

Devault Beaver, John's son, acquired the property in 1784 and purchased an additional 51 acres of the Abijah Stephens Farm in 1796. The farm remained in the Beaver family for 107 years. See Table 6 for the chain of title.

The farm was located on limestone-derived soils of the Great Valley (Figure 3) which provided an excellent base for agriculture (USDA 1963).

Period information regarding the farm was provided by John Beaver's 1779 inventory (Chester Co. Estate #3247), state and provincial tax records 1768 to 1785, and the 1798 Federal Direct Tax (CCHS). Specific references to livestock included one to four horses, four to twelve cows, two oxen, three to 21 sheep and three hives of bees. The inventory also mentioned 20 acres of winter grain (wheat) which had been destroyed by the

Continental Army. This was one of the few direct references to standing crops at the time of the encampment.

The 1798 tax records detailed the buildings present on the farm at that time: a stone dwelling and kitchen, a stone springhouse and a log barn (see Table 7).

In addition to the agricultural references cited above, the inventory which accompanied the will listed an extensive collection of tools, furniture and household goods. That, along with the relatively large numbers of livestock, suggested that John Beaver was a prosperous farmer.

Table 6 Chain of Title John Beaver Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK/PAGE	ACRES
4/1/1874	adm. of S. Beaver	Dr. Charles N. Frederick	C	M8-157	73A
1873	Samuel Beaver, died	heirs	C	estate #17038	
3/23/1839	Margaret Beaver	Samuel Beaver, son	C	U4-90	170A
6/2/1835	Devault Beaver, died	Margaret Beaver, wife	C	estate #9608	170A
2/23/1784	Margaret Beaver	Devault Beaver, son	C	Q2-10	170A
1779	John Beaver, died	Margaret Beaver	C	estate #3247*	200A
4/15/1767	William Currie	John Bieber(Beaver)	C	O-550	200A
5/28/1751	Daniel Walker	William Currie	C	I-33&35	200A
10/25/1730	Lewis Walker, release	Daniel Walker	C	I-31	250A
12/10/1702	John Kinsey	Lewis Walker	C	B-219	274 1/2A
10/26/1702	Penn	John Kinsey		patent A2-394	539A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

Table 7 -- Tax and Inventory Data -- John Beaver Farm, Tredyffrin Twp., Chester Co.

	1768[1]	1770[1]	1771[1]	1772[1]	1773[1]	1774[1]	1775[1]	1776[1]	1777[1]*	1779[1]	1779[2]	1785[1]	1798[3]
Acres	200	260	225 (55 wooded)	280	280	280	260 (20 woodland)	280	200	280		96	
Dwelling	x	x											stone
Kitchen													stone
Springhouse													stone
Barn													log
Servants							1	1					
Horses	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	
Cattle	6	6	4	4	5	4	5	4	7	7	12	4	
Oxen											2		
Sheep		8	6	7	3	10	5	4			21	16	
Beehives											3		
Grain											20A		

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)
[2] John Beaver Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #3247)
[3] Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

*Notation: "No tax"

William Currie Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Probable site of Lord Stirling's quarters
Owned by William Currie 1767 - 1791

William Currie acquired this property in two parcels totaling 276 acres between 1767 and 1769 at sheriff sales (Chester Co. P-129, P-132). The land had formerly belonged to Griffith John, the recipient of the original grant from the Penn family in 1740, and later Thomas John, his son. Although deeds P-129 and P-132 identify 276 acres, Currie must actually have received over 400 acres (as cited in Chester Co. F2-30), as he sold 200 acres of the same tract to David and Samuel John (Chester Co. F2-30) in 1767 and retained 200 acres. Currie sold the remaining 200 acres to his grandaughter and her hushand, Thomas Walker, in 1791 (Chester Co. G2-53). Thomas Walker lived on the property for 48 years until his death in 1839. The Walker family stayed on the property until 1880. See Table 8 for the chain of title.

Currie apparently continued to live on this property with his granddaughter and her husband after he sold it to them, however the inventory of his estate when he died in 1803 at the age of 94 did not reflect an active farming operation (Chester Co. Estate #5056). It is of interest that the will was witnessed by John Brown, owner of the adjacent property to the east.

Other land transactions indicate that William Currie had been living in the area as early as 1751 when he purchased 200

acres from Daniel Walker (Chester Co. I-33 and 35).

Sources of information as to the nature of the farming operations on this property included an estate inventory for Thomas John in 1766, a depredation claim filed by William Currie in 1778 and the 1839 will of Thomas Walker. Extensive estate papers were located for Thomas John, including the inventory and an account of a public auction of his possessions which not only listed the items sold, but also who bought them (Chester County Estate #2326). The administrator of the estate was nearby landowner, Samson Davis.

Tredyffrin Township tax records for the period 1767 - 1780 and the 1798 Direct Tax were also available. See Table 9 for a detailed summary and specific references to these sources.

The basic farm unit appears to have been 200 acres. Variations in acreage reported in the tax records probably reflect rental of parcels to others. Records for Thomas John and William Currie during the period 1766 to 1780 showed average livestock holdings of three to six cattle and a similar number of horses. Swine and sheep were also reported as were beehives. The Currie depredation claim also listed losses of cheese, butter and bacon. Crops for which there were records included wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, hay, flax, hemp, potatoes and cabbage. Apples were also mentioned in Thomas John's 1766 will indicating the presence of orchards at that time.

That the farm suffered losses during the British raids of September 1777 was indicated by William Currie's depredation claim (HSP) and the notation "No tax, plundered by the British" on the 1777 tax record (CCHS).

The farm lay south of the Schuylkill River and west of Valley Creek (Figure 2). Its northern boundary was the Welsh Line (the present township line) and its southern boundary was an old road paralleling the current Yellow Springs Road. It was located partially on the south slope of Mount Misery which is underlain by quartzite rock. The southern third of the farm was on dolomite (limestone) of the Ledger formation and was undoubtedly the most productive area for field crops (Figure 3, USDA 1963).

The Currie depredation claim (CCHS) provided an indication of the relative prosperity of the farm. Several household items listed suggested a moderately well-to-do family:

fine sheets
table linen
silver spoons
fine shirts, shifts and headdresses

The 1779 Return Supply Tax (CCHS) also listed a number of silver items and one negro slave. In addition, Tredyffrin Township Tax Records (CCHS) indicated that William Currie owned several slaves during the period 1767 to 1774.

William Currie was an Episcopal minister who served the parish of St. James in Evansburg, Radnor, St. Davids and St. Peters. He was vocal in his support of the King and continued

to use prayers for the King in his services until he was barred from the parish by threats of violence (Clawson 1983). Many of his letters are apparently located at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. Additional research should reveal more about Reverend Currie and his political beliefs.

Table 8 Chain of Title William Currie Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
4/8/1926	Pedro Salom, ex al.	Robert Ligget	C	E17-137	113A 6P
09/30/1899	Henry L. Evans	Pedro Salom	C	E11-293	130.61A
4/16/1880	William S. Walker	Henry Evans	C	G9-423	163A 33P
4/13/1839	Thomas Walker, died	son Joseph	C	Estate #9829*	
10/25/1791	Wm. Currie	Thomas Walker	C	G2-53	200A
9/28/1769	adm.for Jos. Williams	Wm. Currie	C	P-132*	176A
5/28/1767	Sheriff	Wm. Currie	C	P-129*	100A
6/8/1766	Thomas John, died	Estate	C	Estate #2326*	
12/7/1764	Thomas John	Jos.Williams-Mortgage	C	O-43	176A
11/29/1753	Griffith Jones (John)	Thomas John, son	C	Estate #1510*	176A
5/13/1740	Proprietor - Patent	Griffith John	P	A10-111	

County=A-Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 9 -- Tax, Claim, and Invetory Data -- William Currie Farm
Charleston Township -- Chester County

	1765[2]	1766[1]	1767[2]	1768[2]	1769[2]	1770[2]	1771[2]	1772[2]	1773[2]	1777[2]*	1778[3]
Acres	160 + 116 uncut	140 + 100 + 136	150 + 50	76 + 166	242	76	76	76	76	150	
Dwelling						x	x	x			
Kitchen											
Milkhouse											
Barn									x		
Stable											
Wagon Shed											
Slaves			2	2	2	2	2	2		1	
Cattle	4	5	6	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	
Horses	3	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	1
Swine		3							1		
Sheep	3	4	10	5	8	8	6		6	6	6
Beehives		x									
Wheat		butt								1 wagon load + horse load	
Hay		x									
Potatoes		x									
Flax		in sheaf									
Oats										2 wagon load + horse load	
Rye		butt& 4 stacks									
Indian Corn		x									x
Cabbages											x
Hemp		1/2 bu seed more in field									
Apples		x									

(continued)
TABLE 9 -- Tax, Claim, and Invetory Data -- William Currie Farm
Charleston Township -- Chester County

	1779[2]	1780[2]	1781[2]	1798[4]	1839[5]
Acres	200	200	200	199	
Dwelling				30x21	
Kitchen				19x19	
Milkhouse				15x13	
Barn				46x20	
Stable				31x20	
Wagon Shed				29x20	
Slaves	1				
Cattle	6				10
Horses	1				2
SwineSheep					
Beehives					
Wheat					(Grain)
Hay					
Potatoes					x
Flax					
Oats					
Rye					
Indian Corn					x
Cabbages					
Hemp					
Apples					

SOURCES

[1]Thomas John Will (Chester Co. Archives #2326)

[2]Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[3]Depredation Claim filed by William Currie (HSP)

[4]Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

[5]Thomas Walker Will (Chester Co. Archives #9829)

*Note "To tax, plundered by the British"

Estate of Samson Davis Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Traditional site of General Knox' quarters
Owned by the Estate of Samson Davis 1771 - 1783

Ownership of this property was complicated by a number of technicalities in title transfer. Research has shown that title properly resided with the Estate of Samson Davis at the time of the encampment. The encampment period owner of this property has been listed in other reports (Thibaut 1982 and Dodd 1981) as Samuel Brown. An account of the title transfer follows.

It appears that Samson Davis bought the property in two separate 100 acre parcels, one from Griffith Jones in 1767 and the other from Nathan Evans in 1768. Tax records indicate that Samson Davis was living in Tredyffrin Township as early as 1760, but probably on another property until 1768. In 1767 Samson was taxed for three acres plus 100 improved acres and Nathan Evans was taxed for 100 acres "uncut". In 1768 Samson was taxed for 150 acres plus 50 "in woods" and Nathan Evans was not listed (Tredyffrin Twp Tax Records, CCHS). This information indicates that Samson Davis bought the land from Nathan Evans in 1768. References from deeds for adjacent properties listed Nathan Evans and Griffith Jones as the owners of the tract in 1763 (Chester Co. N 190). The earliest documentation found linking Samson Davis to this property was a mortgage held by Margaret Williams in 1770 (Chester Co. R-167).

Samson Davis died in 1771, and his executors tried to sell

the property to Edward Jones Sept.17, 1771 (Chester County Orphans Court Docket 7, p. 112 and 122, Chester County Deed Book R, p. 167) but this transaction was apparently never completed. There is evidence that Samson Davis died as a young man and heavily in debt which may have contributed to the confusion over ownership. The will of Samson's father, John Davis, (Chester Co. Estate #3191) dated March 4, 1771. specified that John's estate was to be divided equally between:

> "my grandchildren and Sarah, widow of my son Samson Davis, dec. viz. Abner, Abigail, Hannah, Nathaniel, and John, including also the child the said Sarah is now pregnant with..... Amount of Samson Davis' bonds due to the estate left in the hands of the widow and said to be insolvent"

It may be that given the financial and physical condition of the family, as indicated in the above excerpt, Sarah and her children were permitted to continue living on the property for some time after Samson's death. See Table 10 for the chain of title.

The apparent origin of the confusion concerning encampment period ownership was an error in the recorded copy of a sheriff sale to John Brown (Chester County Deed Book Z, p. 176). The date of the sheriff's sale transaction was not stated at the beginning, as it is in most deeds. There was a date in the section referring to prior transactions which had a correction on it. The deed stated,

> "Whereas Samuel Brown of Providence in the County of Philadelphia, Yeoman, for securing the payment of nine hundred pounds and Interest unto Samuel Miles of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, on the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty/seventy five..."

The "eighty" was written with the correction "seventy" written directly on top of the "eighty". This date referred to the mortgage of Samuel Brown and Samuel Miles, not the date of the sheriff sale transaction. The correct date for the mortgage was 1775. The power of attorney letter, (Attorney Book A.1, p. 235), and the mortgage (Mortgage Book A.1, p. 263) both referred to the March 4, 1775 date. Further indication of the date of the sheriff sale to John Brown was provided by the dates listed at the end of the document. The sheriff "set my hand & seal Dated the Twenty fourth day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty three." The deed stated that the transaction was acknowledged in the Court of Common Pleas the 29th day of August 1783 and recorded the 10th day of June 1785. The Sheriff's Deed Docket was a record of sheriff sales. Docket #1, page 12 acknowledged the transaction in 1783.

The sheriff sale to John Brown stated that Samuel Miles sold the property to Samuel Brown on November 28, 1774. This deed was not recorded. There was a mortgage from Samuel Miles to Samuel Brown, and Samuel Brown defaulted on that mortgage, resulting in the sheriff selling the property to satisfy the mortgage debt. It was because of the default in the mortgage that Samuel Brown was not listed as the property owner in this report. Ownership reverted to the mortgagor, which, in this case, was Samuel Miles acting as administrator for the Estate of Samson Davis.

Samuel Brown died in 1778. His will contained no specific mention of his real estate. It may have been his intent to buy the property for his son John to live on, but specific references were not available. John Brown, Sr. was probably living on the property between the time of his father's death and the final settlement of ownership in 1785 because he was included in the tax rolls in Tredyffrin Township for 1775 (205 acres).

It was clear that Samuel Brown did not live on the property. His will, mortgage and deed (Z-176) all listed him as Samuel Brown of Providence Township, Philadelphia County. Tax lists for 1774 for Providence Township listed a Samuel Brown (250 acres, four horses, four cattle) and a John Brown (no assessment).

In his will Samuel Brown left shares of his property to his wife and sons John, Thomas, Samuel, and Benjamin. Daughters Margaret Edwards, Elisabeth, Ann, Mary and granddaughter Agnes Edwards received money. Transactions to settle the estate of Samuel Brown,Jr. referred to "problems" with his father's will which led to problems regarding Samuel, Jr.'s ownership of property in Norriton.

The basic farm unit in this case was consistently reported as approximately 200 acres from 1768 to 1781. A house was present by 1770. The Orphans Court Dockets and the Davis-Williams mortgage all list a messuage on the property. The

latter describes the property as:

> "a certain messuage or plantation & Tract of lands thereunto belonging whereon he the said Samson Davis now dwelleth". (Chester Deed book R, page 167).

In addition the Parker Spy Map indicated a house marked as "S. Davis" on the east side of Valley Creek (see Thibaut 1982, p. 230).

The Samson Davis inventory of 1771, the depredation claim filed by John Brown, Jr. in 1778 and Tredyffrin Township tax records for 1779 - 1781 provided evidence of general farming activity. Holdings of three to six head of cattle and three to five horses were consistant with other farms in the area. Swine, sheep, fowl (including turkeys) and beehives were also present.

Crops for which site-specific documentation was found included wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, hay, flax and potatoes. See Table 11 for specific references.

The land lay south of Mount Joy straddling Valley Creek (Figure 2). While the northeastern corner of the 200 acre parcel included steep forested slopes of shist and quartzite, most of the farm was underlain by dolomite (limestone) of the Ledger formation (Figure 3,). The gentle rolling terrain (Figure 4) and rich limestone soil of the southern two-thirds of the farm would have provided a good base for a prosperous agricultural operation (USDA 1963). The farm contained the most extensive alluvial plains found along Valley Creek within the

Park area. Duportail (Figure 5 and Thibaut 1982) used a symbol which suggests isolated trees in depicting this area. The logical assumption is that moist floodplain meadow with scattered trees occupied considerable area on both sides of the creek (Figure 5).

The inventories of John Brown, Jr. and Sr. and depredation claim filed by John Brown, Jr. included household and personal items which suggested a prosperous, but not excessively wealthy, establishment.

A number of details concerning this property were not located. There should have been a sheriff's advertisement for the 1785 sale of the property, but none was found. Nor was a newspaper account of John, Sr.'s and John, Jr.'s deaths located. It also could not be determined why both their estates were probated on the same date. The 1817 Chester and Delaware Federalist advertisement, which had previously been associated with this property (Thibaut 1982 and Dodd 1981) probably referred instead to the Samuel Havard Farm which was being offered for sale at that time under the name of John Havard Davis.

Table 10 Chain of Title Estate of Samson Davis Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
7/14/1965	James Knox Tindle & Rob Tindle	Comm.of PA	C	misc.165-107 270, 271, 356 misc. 41	221A
	Rebekah Tindle, died	James and Rob Tindle (sons)		not sought	
10/12/1921	Philander Knox	Rebekah Tindle (daug.)	A	V.108-486	
8/7/1903	Frederick Mathews (heir of Edward & Amanda)	Philander C. Knox	C	I12-449	256A
12/7/1901	Edward Mathews, died	Frederick Mathews	P	Will #2090	140A
12/14/1893	Richard Peterson Jane & Hettie Baird	Amanda Mathews, (wife of Edward)	C	K11-10	37A & 8A
5/12/1886	Richard Peterson	Hettie Baird Jane McNeeley	C	C10-230	37A & 8A
1/6/1869	Catherine Riechle	Richard Peterson	C	S7-86	37A & 8A
7/20/1868	Henry Riechle	Catherine	C	Estate #15882	
7/31/1859	J. Morton Albertson	Henry Riechle	C	N6-100	37A & 8A
3/27/1858	Charles Rogers	J. Morton Albertson	C	H6-423	189A
3/29/1854	Mary A. Brown Samuel Beaver & wife Eliz	Charles Rogers	C	W5-129*	33A & 8A
6/7/1823	died John Brown, Sr.	Estate	C	Estate #7294*	
6/7/1823	died John Brown, Jr.	Estate	C	Estate #7295*	
6/10/1785	Sheriff	John Brown	C	Z 176*	
1778	Sam Brown	Estate	P	Will #78*	
3/4/1775	Sam & Ann Brown	Sam Miles	C	MortBk.A1-263*	200A
11/28/1774	Sam Miles	Samuel Brown		unrecorded	200A
9/17/1771	adm. of S. Davis	Edward Jones	C	OC 7-122&7-112	200A
1771	Samson Davis, died	Heirs	P	Adm. #27*	
8/14/1770	Samson Davis	Margaret Williams	C	R-167*	200A
1768	Nathan Evans	Samson Davis		Not cited	100A
1767	Griffith John	Samson Davis		Not cited	100A

County=A=Allegheny Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills Acreage--A=Acre
C=Chester OC=Orphans Court
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 11 -- Tax, Claim, and Inventory Data -- Estate of Samson Davis
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1768[3]	1770[3]	1771[1]	1772[3]	1775[3]	1776[3]	1777[3]*	1778[2]
Acres	150 + 50 woods	200		200	205	200	130	
Dwelling	x	x						
Slaves		1						
Cattle		6	5		3	4	3	
Horses		3	5		2	3	2	
Swine			6					1
Sheep		6	19		4	6	5	15
Beehives								8
Turkeys								30
Fowl								x
Wheat			x					150 bu
Buckwheat								1A
Hay								4 tons
Potatoes								1/2A
Oats								100 bu
Rye			x					40 bu
Indian Corn								
Wool								
Flax			x					

SOURCE

[1]Samson Davis Inventory (Phila. Co. Archives #27)

[2]Depredation Claim filed by John Brown, Jr. (HSP)

[3]Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[4]Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

[5]John Brown, Sr. Inventory (Chester Co. Archives #7294)

[6]John Brown, Jr. Inventory (Chester Co. Archives #7295)

*Note "No Tax"

(continued)

TABLE 11 -- Tax, Claim, and Inventory Data -- Estate of Samson Davis
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1779[3]	1780[3]	1781[3]	1785[3]	1798[4]	1822[5]	1823[6]
Acres	200	205	206	208 (30 grain)	226		
Dwelling					33x26 stone		
Slaves				1			
Cattle	3	6	3	5		8	9
Horses	4	4	3	4		3	6
Swine						x	8
Sheep				3			
Beehives							
Turkeys							
Fowl							
Wheat						9 bu	x
Buckwheat							
Hay							
Potatoes							
Oats						30 bu	
Rye						15 bu	
Indian Corn						20 bu	
Wool							23 lbs
Flax							

John Havard, Jr. Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Traditional site of Gen. Duportail's quarters
Owned by John Havard, Jr. 1770 - 1797

John Havard, Sr. received title to 800 acres in Tredyffrin Township in 1707 (Chester Co. B-84). The tract resulted from subdivision of a 1500 acre parcel conveyed to David Meredith by the Commissioners of William Penn the previous year (Philadelphia Co. A3-270).

Prior to the death of John Havard, Sr. in 1770, the plantation was divided among his children as follows: his daughters Anne, Hannah and Sara received 110 acres, his son Samuel got 200 acres, son David received 300 acres which adjoined Samuel's, son John, Jr. received 200 acres (Parcel A on Figure 2) and eldest daughter Mary Knight received property in Haverford which had been the property of John's first wife Margaret Lewis. (Chester County Deed Books: N, p.196, P, p.332 and 412.)

The tracts conveyed to sons Samuel and John, Jr. were both partially within the present VFNHP (Figure 2), the remainder of the original 800 acres was outside Park boundaries.

John Havard, Jr. purchased an additional 68 acre tract (Parcel B in Figure 2) from Abijah Stephens in 1772 (Chester Co. T-407). This parcel was located northeast of the other Havard holdings and was not contiguous with them (see Figure 2).

When John Havard, Jr. died in 1797, all of his land went to his grandson, John Havard Davis, (Chester Co. Estate #4594) who

retained ownership until his death in 1816. John Havard Davis was a medical doctor whose inventory included a detailed list of medical books and instruments. John Havard Davis' estate was not settled until 1830. At that time the part of the property which had been the John Havard, Jr. Farm went to John Malin, guardian for Rebecca and Mary Davis, sisters of the deceased. Both sisters lived out their lives on the property after which it passed to John Havard Davis' son, Cyrus H. Davis. See Table 12 and Table 13 for the chains of title for Parcels A and B respectively.

Tredyffrin Township tax records (1760 - 1781) and John Havard Jr.'s depredation claim (1778) provided some insight into the nature of the farm (Table 8). Cattle numbered between two and six. Two to four horses were reported as were swine, sheep and fowl including geese and turkeys. Large amounts of butter and cheese were also referred to in the claim as were beehives. John Havard Davis' 1816 inventory listed seven cattle, seven horses, one pair of oxen, 24 sheep and eight swine.

Data on crops produced on the farm in 1778 was provided by the depredation claim which included a record of wheat, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, pumpkins, and cabbage. Rye and wheat flour were listed as well. John Havard's losses also included 500 fence rails. John Havard Davis' 1816 inventory listed wheat, oats, rye, hay and flaxseed as well as numerous farm tools (see Table 14 for specific references).

The 200 acre tract was located on dolomite (limestone) of the Ledger formation and should have been excellent agricultural land (Figure 3). An advertisement for the sale of the property in 1817 contained the following description:

> "stone dwelling house, 32' x 26', well of good water near door (supplied from stream), a stone milk house supplied with water from a well. a frame barn with log addition (holding up to 20 tons of hay), lime kiln, limestone quarry, two apple orchards, fields and meadows of 5,6,7 and 8 acres each, good chestnut rail fences, fields well set with clover, green grass, and timothy, ten acres of timber" (Chester and Delaware Federalist 1817)

Another advertisement, which appeared in 1819 included the following description:

> "the finest limestone valley land with a great proportion of wood. It is well watered by a stream flowing through it, and running by the house. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is conveniently laid off into fields, and under good fence." (Village Record, May 9, 1819)

The additional 68 acre parcel purchased by John Havard, Jr. in 1772, although situated on shist and quartzite (Figure 3), had gentle slopes and rock free soils of moderate fertility (SCS 1963). Records indicated that when this tract was sold to settle the estate of John Havard Davis in 1820 it had no buildings or other improvements on it (Chester Co. S3-309), therefore it was concluded that the same was true in 1777. The Duportail map (Figure 5) showed the land to be open and it is probable that it was farmed prior to the encampment.

In addition to the record of livestock and crop losses, John Havard, Jr.'s depredation claim contained a lengthy list of household items, saddles, bridles, tools and clothing. The

extensive enumeration of fine linens, silk garments, silver items and money were indicative of a prosperous farm. The 1779 Return Supply Tax also showed John Havard to be the owner of a negro slave.

This tract, which is located near the General Wayne statue, is currently forested, but the trees were found by coring to be no more than about 80 years old. In addition, trees present are predominatly shade intolerant types indicating that the site was probably an open field in 1900. The Garrigues map (Thibaut 1982) showed the area to be the site of Wayne's regiment and indicated "hut foundations" on the site of the current forest. Numerous depressions observed in the forest floor at this site could be the remains of hut construction. Archeological investigations should be initiated to determine if they date to the encampment period.

Table 12 Chain of Title John Havard, Jr. Farm (Parcel A)

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
5/11/1908	Cyrus H. Davis, died	Amanda Jones & Debbie B. Jacobs	Cayuga, NY		
1893	Rebecca Davis	Cyrus H. Davis	C	estate #24195	175A
1880	Mary Davis, died	Rebecca Davis	C	estate #23142 &19408	175A
1830	Adm. of John Havard Davis	John Malin, guardian of Mary & Rebecca Davis	C	D4-2	162-3/4A
1797	John Havard, Jr., died	John Havard Davis	C	estate #4594*	
1770	John Havard, Sr., died	John Havard, Jr.	C	estate #2551*	
4/14/1707	David Powell	John Havard, Sr.	C	B-84	800A
11/15/1706	David Meredith	David Powell	C	B-81	1500A
4/16/1706	Comm. of Penn	David Meredith		patent A3-270	1500A

County=A=Allegheny Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills Acreage--A=Acre
C=Chester OC=Orphans Court P=Perch
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

Table 13 Chain of Title John Havard, Jr. Farm (Parcel B)

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
4/1/1904 & 5/1/1924	Mary E.S. Evans	Comm. of PA	C	U12-92 D-18-265	
8/26/1887	Sheriff	Mary E.S. Evans	M	438-49	176A 116P
12/30/1886	Cyrus H. Davis	Girard Life Ins.		Mort. Def.	176A 116P
2/17/1880	Mary & Rebecca Davis	Cyrus H. Davis	C	G9-34	5/6 of 175A
1879	Wm. Davis, Jr., died	heirs	C	estate #19100	1/6
1876	Hannah Davis, died	heirs	C	estate #18160	1/6
1853	Sarah Ferree, died	heirs	C	estate #13135	1/6
1860	Samuel H. Davis, died	Wm. Davis, Jr. Sarah, Rebecca, Mary, Hannah & Cyrus H. Davis	C	estate #13885	175A
1848	Wm. Davis, Sr., died	Samuel H. Davis	C	estate #11389	175A**
10/23/1820	assigness of Dr. John Havard Davis	Wm. Davis, Sr.	C	S3-309	68A
1797	John Havard, Jr., died	John Havard Davis	C	estate #4594*	
1772	Abijah Stephens	John Havard	C	T-407	68A
1/27/1742	Penn	Abijah Stephens		Patent AA1-42*	81A 24P

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
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Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives

**Other tracts include 50A 148P from David Potts 4/1/1796 N2-85
32A 112 from Maurice Stephens 2/2/1805 23-174
25A 16P from Eleanor Richardson 8/8/1814 30-573

TABLE 14 -- Tax, Claim and Inventory Data -- John Havard, Jr. Farm
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1760[1]	1765[1]	1766[1]	1767[1]	1768[1]	1769[1]	1770[1]	1771[1]	1772[1]	1773[1]	1774[1]	1775[1]
Acres	200 (60 cleared 12 sowed)	120 + 80 woods	120 + 80 woods	150	150	150	150	160	166	200	200	200
Dwelling				x	x		x					
Barn										x		
Slaves				1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Cattle	2	6	4	5	4	6	6	4	5	4	4	4
Horses	2	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	5	2	3
Swine												
Owen												
Sheep	10	6	5	6	6	6	6			10		
Geese												
Turkeys												
Fowl												
Wheat												
Hay												
Potatoes												
Oats												
Rye												
Flax Seed												
Pumpkins												
Cabbage												
Fencing												

(continued)

TABLE 14 -- Tax, Claim and Inventory Data -- John Havard, Jr. Farm
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1776[1]	1777[1]*	1778[2]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1785[1]	1816[3]
Acres	200	140		200	200	181		
Dwelling								
Slaves	2	3		1	1			
Cattle	4	3	2	6	6	4	3	7
Horses	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	7
Swine			2					8
Owen								1 pair
Sheep			6	4	4			24
Geese			4					
Turkeys			1					
Fowl			100					
Wheat			400 doz sheaves					38 bu
Hay			10 ton					x
Potatoes			1/2A					
Oats			80 doz sheaves					x
Rye			70 doz sheaves					x
Flax Seed								x
Pumpkins			1/2A					
Cabbage			60					
Fencing			500 rails					

SOURCES

[1]Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[2]Depredation claim filed by John Havard (HSP)

[3]Dr. John Havard Davis Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #6275)

*Note "No Tax"

Samuel Havard Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Traditional site of Gen. Lafayette's quarters
Owned by Samuel Havard 1763 - 1806

Samuel Havard owned this 200 acre tract (Figure 2) from 1763 until 1806. He received it from his father, John Havard, Sr. (Chester Co. N-196) as part of the division of an 800 acre tract the latter had acquired in 1707 from David Powell (Chester Co. B-84). Samuel Havard, who was a bachelor, willed the property to his grandnephew, John Havard Davis in 1806 (Chester Co. Estate #5512). The appraisal of the estate was conducted by John Brown, Jr. and Thomas Walker, owners of neighboring farms. See Table 15 for the complete chain of title.

Evidence of farming operations on the site was found in the depredation claim filed by Samuel Havard in 1778, Samuel Havard's 1806 will, and Tredyffrin Township and Federal Direct Tax records for the period 1760 - 1798 (see Table 16 for specific references).

Livestock holdings for the years 1760 -1781 were consistently modest, even by local standards: one to five head of cattle, two to three horses and three to five sheep. The 1778 claim also listed 74 Dunghill fowl, and eight swine were reported in the 1806 will. Substantial amounts of butter, cheese and bacon were included in the losses mentioned in the claim.

Both the 1778 depredation claim and the 1806 inventory contained extensive references to field crops; wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, hay, Indian corn, hops, potatoes, turnips,

onions and cabbage were mentioned in one or both of the documents (Table 14).

The loss of 70 fence rails was also reported in the depredation claim. In 1798, in addition to a dwelling, the farmstead included a separate kitchen, two springhouses, a barn and a waggon shed (1798 Direct Tax). The 1806 inventory of Samuel Havard also mentioned a windmill.

The farm lay south of Mount Misery in the Great Valley and was entirely underlain by dolomite (limestone) of the Ledger formation (Figure 3). Soils derived from this geological base were among the richest agricultural soils in the area (USDA 1963). Except for a small zone of steep slopes along Valley Creek, the topography of the site was also highly favorable to agricultural uses (Figure 4). An advertisement for the sale of the farm in 1819 contained the following description:

> "The farm is in the Great Valley, the middle branch of the Valley Creek passing through it. One hundred and ten acres of the land is first rate woodland, the residue is of the finest quality of Limestone Valley Land, very highly improved, and divided into convenient fields and well fenced; with a large and good orchard on it. The farm is considered one of the finest and best in Chester County." (Village Record, September 22, 1819)

The highly prosperous nature of Samuel Havard's farm was indicated by the inclusion in his depredation claim of numerous tools and household items plus imported luxury goods such as silk garments, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate and rum. Samuel Havard was also assessed for owning one or two slaves beginning in 1765 (Tredyffrin Township Tax Records and Return Supply Tax, CCHS).

Table 15 Chain of Title Samuel Havard Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
10/11/1939	Henry Woolman	Comm.of PA	C	Z19-174	148.196A
12/27/1933	Edward Woolman	Henry Woolman	C	E19-70	148.196A
12/30/1932	Henry Woolman	Edward Woolman	C	Y18-85	148.196A
3/5/1929	Henry Wilson	Henry Woolman	C	Z17-21	149A
2/7/1902	Mollie L. Wilson	Henry Wilson	C	I12-71	1/2 of 147
2/13/1900	Sarah Wilson died	Henry & Mollie	C	Estate #26647*	1/2 of 147A
3/28/1868	David Havard	Sarah Wilson	C	L7-293	147A
3/28/1868	ex. of Wm. Ritter	David Havard	C	P7-79	147A
6/18/1866	Wm. Ritter, died	Estate	C	OC 15353	
3/25/1839	Elijah & Esther Lewis	Wm. Ritter	C	T4-191	149A
4/1/1836	Heirs of John Sharpless	Elijah Lewis	C	L4-444	249A
1835	John Sharpless, died	Estate	D	not sought	
10/18/1819	Sheriff, est. of John Havard Davis	John Sharpless	C	R3-126	250A
11/21/1808	Samuel Havard	John Havard Davis	C	Estate #5512*	
5/14/1763	John Havard	Samuel Havard	C	N-196*	200A
4/14/1707	David Powell	John Havard	C	B-84	800A
11/15/1706	David Meredith	David Powell	C	B-84	1500A
4/16/1706	Commissioners of Wm Penn	David Meredith	P	A3-270	1500A

County--A=Allegheny C=Chester D=Delaware M=Montgomery P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 16 -- Tax, Claim, and Inventory Data -- Samuel Havard Farm
Tredyffrin Township, Chester County

	1760[1]	1765[1]	1766[1]	1767[1]	1768[1]	1769[1]	1770[1]	1771[1]	1772[1]	1773[1]	1774[1]
Acres	200	200	100 +	130 +	200	200	150 +	200	150 +	200	
	(90 cleared)	50 woods		70 woods			50 woods		50 woods		
Dwelling					x		x				
Kitchen											
Springhouse											
Windmill											
Barn										x	
Wagon Shed											
Slaves		1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Cattle	3	3	2	4	1	2	3	4	3	3	3
Horses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3
Swine											
Sheep			3	4		5		3	3	3	5
Fowl											
Wheat											
Corn											
Buckwheat											
Hay											
Potatoes											
Oats											
Turnips											
Onions											
Indian Corn											
Cabbage											
Malt & Hops											
Fencing											

(continued)

TABLE 16 -- Tax, Claim, and Inventory Data -- Samuel Havard Farm
Tredyffrin Township, Chester County

	1775[1]	1776[1]	1777[1]	1778[2]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1785[1]	1798[3]	1808[4]	1819[5]
Acres		200	200	200	200	200	200	200		200	250
								12 in grain			stone
Dwelling									27x21 plus		
									26x16 addition		
Kitchen									24x16		
Springhouse									12x10 and 10x8		
Windmill										x	
Barn									47x27		stone
Wagon Shed									20x20		
Slaves		2		1	1	1	2				
Cattle	2	3	4		4	4	5	4		2	
Horses		3	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Swine										8	
Sheep	4	7	4	3	5	5		4		5	
Fowl				74 Dunghill							
Wheat										x	
Corn										quantity	
										shelled	
Buckwheat										quantity	
Hay										x	
Potatoes				3 bu						x	
Oats				20 doz						quantity	
				sheaves						cleaned	
Turnips				1/4A							
Onions				1 bu							
Indian Corn				10 bu						quantity	
										in ear	
Cabbage				150							
Malt & Hops										x	
Fencing				70 rails							x
Orchard											x

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[2] Depredation Claim filed by Samuel Havard (HSP)

[3] Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

[4] Samuel Havard Will (Chester Co. Archives #5512)

[5] Newpaper advertisement (Village Record April 22, 1819)

Benjamin Jones Farm
Chester County, Tredyffrin Township
Owned by Benjamin Jones 1776 - 1815

Benjamin Jones, a blacksmith, purchased this property from Jacob Thomas in 1776 (Chester Co. Y-310). He retained ownership until his death in 1815 (Chester Co. Estate #6192).

The 96 acre property, which was located on the southern boundary of the Park (Figure 2), was owned by Daniel Walker until his death in 1772 when it was left to his widow, Lydia (Philadelphia Co. Will #149). It was shown in a 1760 land survey (Figure 7). After Daniel's death, Lydia found it "inconvenient to live on the premises" and disposed of the property at a public sale (Chester Co. Y-310).

Daniel Walker had inherited 250 acres from his father Lewis Walker in 1730. In 1751 he bought an additional 45 acres of the John Kinsey tract of which his father's land had also been a part and sold 200 acres to William Currie the same year. The residue, approximately 95 acres, remained intact into the 20th century. See Table 17 for the chain of title.

Daniel Walker was the initial inhabitant of this tract and initiated a farming operation on the site as indicated by his 1772 will and inventory (Table 18). Daniel Walker and Stephen Evans, were the initial owners of the Mount Joy Forge (see David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. Property). Walker's inventory included an extensive list of farm implements, animals and

household items including two horses, seven cattle, 21 sheep, five swine, beehives and 15 acres of wheat. Mordecai Moore, who owned the adjacent farm to the north of the Walker tract, was a witness to the will.

In 1772 a newspaper advertisement for the sale of the property following Walker's death included the following description:

> That valuable plantation and tract of land, late of Daniel Walker, deceased, situate in Tredyffrin, Chester County, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good limestone land, about ninety cleared, the remainder well timbered, about ten acres of valuable meadow, most part of it well watered by a constant stream that runs through it, a good orchard, which is remarked for its bearing, it consists of about one hundred and sixty apple trees, about ninety whereof are grafted with the house apple, the rest natural fruit..." (Pennsylvania Gazette, April 28, 1772)

Benjamin Jones' 1815 will mentioned a nine and one half acre woodland known as "Sygler's lot", a field known as "lime kiln field", a "nineteen acre field to the north", "watered meadows", a "stackyard", and an orchard. His will specified a deed restriction for "the use of the little place forever", presumably referring to the 22 acre parcel willed to his wife, and "full privilege of taking water from the springs in the old meadow for the use of the milkhouse" (Chester Co. Estate #6193).

Only the northern portion of the Jones tract lay within what is now VFNHP (Figure 2). The land was part of the fertile Great Valley limestone belt (Figure 3), and was most likely used for growing field crops.

Figure 7 1760 survey of several properties on the southern boundary of VFNHP. Portions of the tracts labelled Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker, John Havard and John Jones lie within the present park (VFNHP Archives).

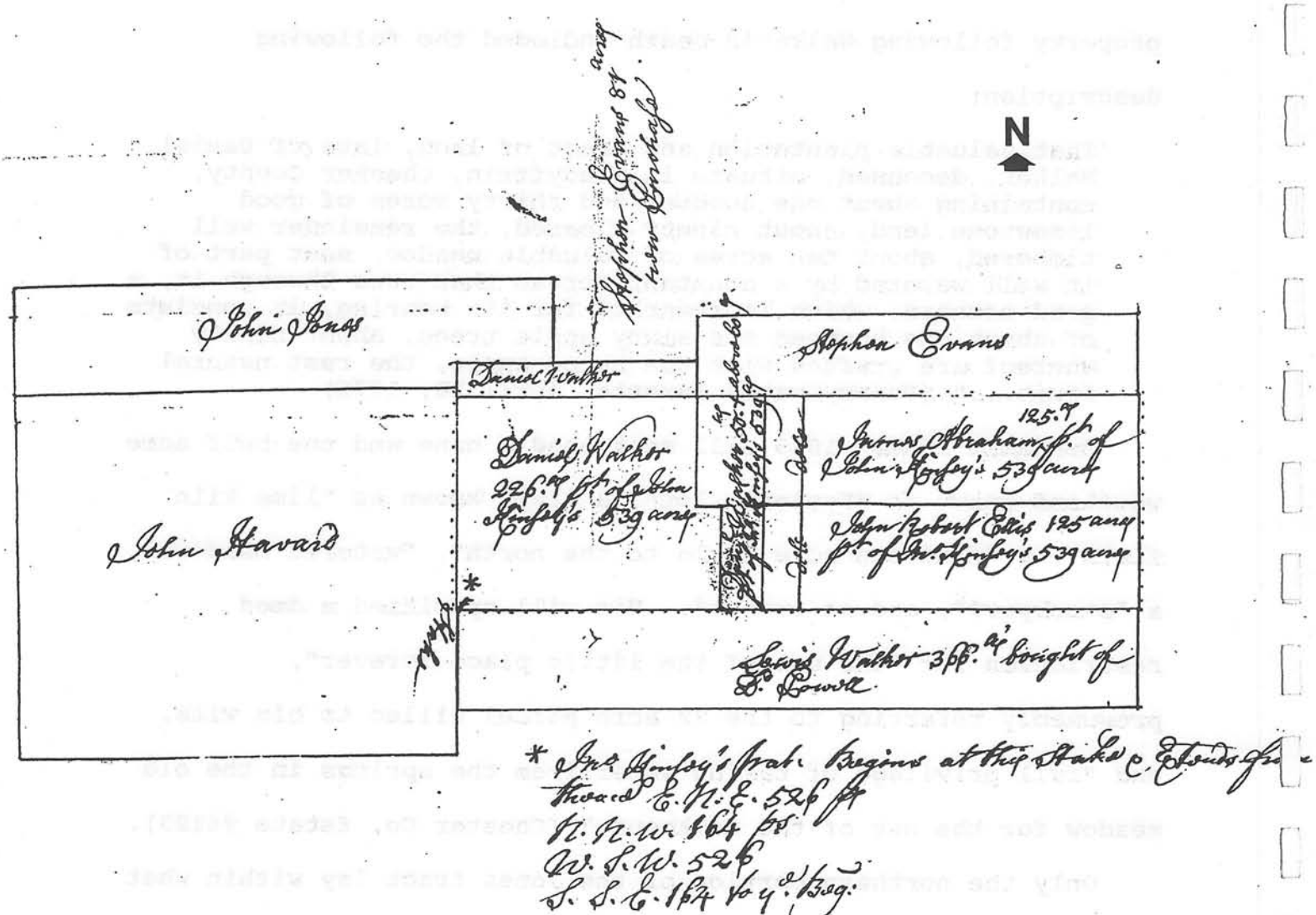


Table 17 Chain of Title Benjamin Jones Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
4/8/1963	PA Turnpike Comm.	Comm. of PA	C	G35-257	19.71A
7/16/1961	Edward Law	PA Turnpike Comm.	C	Q23-364	91 3/4A
10/14/1943	Trustees of Frank Thomson	Edward Law	C	H21-39	118A 8P
3/1/1912	R. Francis Wood	Frank Thomson	C	H14-337	116.969A
10/8/1903	Daniel Abraham	R. Francis Wood	C	I12-502	116.969A
2/23/1897	David Abraham	Daniel Abraham	C	estate #25486	
4/10/1891	Edmund Allen	David Abraham	C	Z10-103	117A & 35.81P
2/15/1883	heirs of Thomas Walker	Edmund Allen	C	R9-464	117A & 35.81P
7/13/1875	Thomas Walker, died	heirs	C	Estate #17860	
6/4/1856	Joseph Walker	Thomas Walker	C	H6-61	116A 26P
5/2/1853	Alfred Greaves	Joseph Walker	C	S5-526	116A 26P
7/13/1821	Sherriff, estate of Charles Jones	George Greaves	C	S3-416	120A
1815	Benjamin Jones, died	Charles Jones (son)	C	Estate #6192*	96A+19A+
6/10/1776	Jacob Thomas	Benjamin Jones	C	Y-310*	96A 69P
6/15/1772	heirs of Daniel Walker	Jacob Thomas	C	Y-307	96A 69P
1772	Daniel Walker, died	wife Lydia	P	Will #149*	
10/25/1730	Lewis Walker, release	Daniel, son	C	I-31	250A
12/10/1702	John Kinsey	Lewis Walker	C	B-219	274 1/2A
10/26/1702	Penn	John Kinsey		Patent A2-394	539A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

Table 18 -- Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisment Data -- Benjamin Jones Farm
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1760[1]	1765[2]	1766[2]	1767[2]	1768[2]	1770[2]	1771[2]	1772[2]	1772[3]	1772[4]	1773[2]	1777[2]
Acres	60 (20 cleared 6 sown)	60	60	60	30	30	30	30		130 (90 cleared)	30	95
Dwelling			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Kitchen												
Barn												
Milkhouse												
Horses	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2		1	1
Cattle	4	2	5	4	3	3	3	3	7		2	2
Sheep	8		5	5	6	5	6	6	21		2	
Servants						1		1				
Orchard										160 apple		
Swine									5			
Beehives									2			
Rye												
Buckwheat												
Hay												
Wheat										15A		
Oats												
Flax								x				
Hemp								x				
Windmill												

(continued)
Table 18 -- Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisment Data -- Benjamin Jones Farm
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1785[2]	1798[5]	1815[6]
Acres	96	138 + 19	
Dwelling		20x20 stone	
Kitchen		20x14 stone	
Barn		36x21 stone	
		40x25 stone	
Milkhouse		20x18 stone	
Horses	3		3
Cattle	4		7
Sheep	16		38
Servants			
Orchard			
Swine			9
Beehives			x
Rye			x
Buckwheat			x
Hay			x
Wheat			x
Oats			x
Flax			x
Windmill			x

SOURCES

[1]Chester County Tax Records (CCHS)

[2]Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[3]Daniel Walker Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #149)

[4]Advertisement for Sale of Property
Pennsylvania Gazette, April 28, 1772

[5]Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

[6]Benjamin Jones Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #6192)

Peter Matson, Sr. Property
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Owned by Peter Matson, Sr. in 1778

The encampment period landowner of this property apparently was Peter Matson, Sr., who left it to his son Isaac in a will which was written March 7, 1778 and probated on December 16, 1778.

> "I give and devise to my eldest son Isaac all my upper plantation containing one hundred and twenty five acres being the plantation which I purchased from Henry Pawling." (Philadelphia Co. Will #147)

The transaction in which Peter Matson, Sr. acquired the property could not be traced or dated. Therefore, although it was not possible to determine for certain that he owned it as of December 1777, he did own it for at least part of the encampment period. There is no record of Henry Pawling acquiring this property either. Henry Pawling was a lawyer and frequently served as executor of the estates of local residents.

Isaac Matson conveyed the 125 acre tract to Williamina Bond on April 7, 1779 and Bond conveyed it to William Smith on October 2, 1779, (Philadelphia Co. 3-71). This property was part of a 263 acre property owned by Thomas Reily in 1751 (Figure 2). Although a record of transactions involving the eastern portion of this tract was found (see section on Estate of John Wilkinson), no documents could be located which recorded the ownership of the western portion between 1757 and 1778. See Table 19 for a partial chain of title.

Because the will and deeds mentioned above contained no mention of a "messauge", citing only "tract of land" in describing the property, and the grantors and grantees were listed as residing elsewhere, it was concluded that the property did not include a residence during the eighteenth century. Further evidence that only land was involved was provided by the 1779 and 1781 tax listings for William Smith which specified 125 acres of land but contained no reference to buildings, livestock or other appurtenances (Provincial Tax Records, Philadelphia Co. Archives). It was clear from Peter Matson, Sr's. will that he owned another farm several miles to the east on which he actually resided.

Indications were that the land was being farmed, possibly by a tennant. Benjamin Watkins was listed as the adjacent resident in deed transactions involving the eastern portion of the Reily tract in 1757 (Philadelphia Co. Sheriff A1-231) and 1828 (Montgomery Co. 47-37). Since his name did not appear as a grantor or grantee during the period, and no estate papers were found, he may have been renting the land. Although, if Benjamin Watkins was renting the land he should have shown up on tax lists but no such reference was found.

The Duportail map (Figure 5 and Thibaut 1982) showed most of this land to be cleared and indicated irrigation or drainage ditches in the floodplain area adjacent to the riverbank. A small jog in the eastern boundary of this parcel was shown as

including a springhouse on the 1897 Garrigues map (VFNHP Archives).

The Matson will clearly referred to two properties, the farm on which Peter, Sr. lived, which was left to son, Peter, Jr., as well as the 125 acre tract which was left to Isaac. The inventory which accompanied the will may have reflected both properties. It mentioned a cow, five hogs, nine sheep, four beehives, as well as stored quantities of wheat, buckwheat, oats, rye, hay, Indian corn, flaxseed and potatoes.

Table 19 Chain of Title Peter Matson, Sr. Property

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
8/13/1874	David Havard	Mattias P. Walker	M	220-238	91A 138P
5/20/1874	ex. of Wm. Walker	David Havard	M	219-85	91A 138P
after 1872	William Walker, died		C		
1/19/1859	Richard C. Walker	William Walker	M	112-168	23A 125p+6A
3/29/1839	Isaac Sharpless	Richard C. Walker	M	56-198 69-188	15A + 23A 125p
4/1/1828	ex. of Thomas J. Walker	Isaac Sharpless	M	44-486	90A 138p
1827	Thomas J. Walker, died	estate	M	RW 7425 OC 20847	
3/10/1824	William Richardson	Thomas J. Walker	M	40-151	78A
7/8/1819	Samuel Richards	William Richarson	M	36-251	78A
5/18/1811	Fred Holtzbecker	Samuel Richards	M	27-263	125A
5/19/1806	Elizabeth Davis Weissel	Fred Holtzbecker	M	24-425	125A
6/10/1805	Ann Hodges	Elizabeth Davis	M	20-451	1/2 of 125A
4/13/1804	George Davis	sisters, Ann Hodges & Elizabeth Davis	M	19-105	125A
9/8/1798	Stephen Kingston	George Davis	M	17-460	125A
9/8/1798	Andrew Porter	Stephen Kingston	M	12-25	125A
10/28/1795	William M. Smith	Andrew Porter	M	9-231	125A
4/10/1786	Rev. William Smith	William Moore Smith, son	M	3 72	125A
10/2/1779	Williamina Bond	Rev. William Smith	M	3 71	
4/7/1779	Isaac Matson	Williamiana Bond	P	[illegible] 193	125A
1778	Peter Matson, Sr. died	Isaac Matson, son	P	[illegible] #147	125A
	Henry Pawling	Peter Matson		not cited or rec.	
6/15/1751	John Callahan	Thomas Reily	P	[illegible] 39*	263A
6/1/1751	Thomas Reily	John Callahan	P	[illegible] 34*	263A
5/30/1748	Elizabeth Peters, release	Mary Reily		not rec.	1/2 of 263A
1747	Owen Jones, died	daug-in-laws Elizabeth Petty Peters Mary Meredith Reily	P	will #230*	
3/13/1741	Penn	Owen Jones	P	G3-93*	263A

County=A=Allegheny Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills Acreage A=Acre
C=Chester OC=Orphans Court P=Perch
D=Delaware
M-Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

John Moore (II) Farm
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Traditional site of Gen. Muhlenberg's quarters
Owned by John Moore (II) 1760 - 1779

John Moore (I) was one of the earliest farmers to live in the Valley Forge area. He bought 400 acres from David Powell in 1709 (Philadelphia County A-250). When he died in 1740 the inventory of his estate indicated an extensive farming operation; it included an evaluation for 400 acres, a large number of animals, farm implements and carpentry tools as well as household items. The inventory was conducted by Stephen Evans and Daniel Walker, both of whom lived nearby.

The property stayed in the Moore family after John's death. The children of John (I) and his wife Ann were quite young at the time of their father's death and the property was not formally divided until 1760. At that time the two surviving sons, John (II) and Mordecai, received title to 271 acres 20 perches and 128.75 acres and 20 perches respectively (Montgomery Co. 17-206).

John Moore (II) died intestate in 1779. His property was divided in 1787 between his two oldest sons, John (III) and Richard (Montgomery Co. 3-190 and 193). John Moore (III) died intestate in 1822 (Montgomery Co. Orphans Court #12706) following which the farm was sold at a public sale. His son John (IV) bought the house and 62 acres 130 perches (Montgomery Co. 40-578, also advertisement, Norristown Herald, January 8,

1823). A portion of the property remained in the Moore family until it was incorporated into the Park. See Table 20 for the complete chain of title.

Although the inventory of the estate of John Moore (II) was somewhat limited, it did include an unusual account of damages done to the property during the encampment. Included in the appraisal of the estate was the amount of 225 British pounds for 30 acres of winter grain:

> "Whereas several acres of the Winter Grain hath been pastured by the horses of the Continental Army, and Damages appraised, ..."

The damages accounted for more than a third of the total value of the estate.

The John Moore farm lay in the Great Valley on limestone soils derived from the Ledger Formation (see Figure 3). These were excellent agricultural soils, well suited for crop production (USDA 1967).

Tax and inventory data were available for the period 1740 to 1798 (see Table 21 for specific references). In 1769 and 1774 John Moore (II) was taxed for seven cattle, four horses and eight swine (Upper Merion Township Tax Records, Philadelphia County Archives). John Moore (II)'s 1779 inventory indicated similar numbers of livestock with the addition of a pair of oxen and 18 sheep (Philadelphia Co. Estate #55).

Wheat, rye and buckwheat were being grown on the farm in 1740 (John Moore (I) inventory, Philadelphia Co. #105). In

1779, the inventory of John Moore (II) listed ten tons of hay and also referred to 30 acres of winter grain which was damaged during the encampment. This was one of few direct references to a specific acreage of a particular crop from the encampment period. See Table 21 for a complete listing of sources.

Additional items included in the 1779 inventory which provided a glimpse of the John Moore household, included beds and bedding, ten chairs, tea table and stand, black walnut desk and bookcase, cupboard, 30 hour clock, farm implements and tools and kitchenwares.

Table 20 Chain of Title John Moore (II) Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACRES
12/26/1893	Edwin Moore	Comm. of PA	M	389-439	1A 50P
11/5/1823	Richard Moore, died	Edwin Moore	M	RW 4626	
2/10/1787	Jonathan (IV) & Rachael Moore, release	Richard Moore (brother)	M	3-190	2/6
3/28/1787	John Moore (III), release	Richard Moore	M	3-193	112A+35A
1779	John Moore (II), died	children	P	Adm. #55*	
4/19/1760	John Moore (II) & Mordecai Moore	split father's farm	M	17-206*	271A 20P
1740	John Moore (I), died	estate	P	Adm. #105*	
1709	David Powell	John Moore, (I)		A-250	400A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

Table 21 -- Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisment Data -- John Moore (II) Farm
Upper Merion Township -- Montgomery (Phila.) County

	1740[1]	1769[2]	1774[2]	1779[3]	1779[2]	1780[2]	1781[2]	1783[4]	1789[2]	1798[5]	1822[6]	1822[7]
									Richard/John	Richard/John		
Acres	400	175	275		275	275	270		125/125	125/125	122 (45 woodland 7 meadow)	
Dwelling			x						x/x	20x35/20x24	stone	
Barn										32x50/35x55	35x55	
Wagonhouse										stone/		
Milkhouse											stone	
Cattle	22	6	7	8	6	2	4	3	3/3			4
Horses	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	2/4			3
Swine	4		8	8								12
Sheep	36			18				12				
Oxen				2								
Geese												9
Turkeys												4
Wheat	15A			30A								
Rye	x											
Buckwheat	x											
Hay				10 tons								
Orchard												x

SOURCES

[1] John Moore (I) Inventory (Philadelphia Co. Archives, #105)

[2] Provincial Tax Records (MCHS)

[3] John Moore (II) Inventory (Philadelphia Co. Archives, #55)

[4] Supply Tax (PA Archives, 3rd Series, Vol.16)

[5] Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

[6] Newspaper Advertisement for Sale of Property
PA Gazette, December 30, 1822

[7] John Moore (III) Inventory (Montgomery Co. RW#13992)

Mordecai Moore Farm
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Traditional site of Gen. Morgan's quarters and those of the Commissary officers
Owned by Mordecai Moore 1760 - 1802

Mordecai Moore, a carpenter, received this property from the estate of his father, John Moore (I) in 1760 (Philadelphia Co. 17-206). He retained ownership of the 128.75 acres and 20 perches until his death in 1802 when it passed to Alexander Kennedy (Montgomery Co. 16-365 and 367). No wills or estate papers for Mordecai Moore could be found in Chester, Philadelphia or Montgomery Counties.

The property was part of a large tract purchased in 1709 by Mordecai's father, John Moore (I) from David Powell. See Table 22 for the chain of title.

Just prior to the encampment period Mordecai was taxed for two cattle and two horses (Upper Merion Township Tax Records for 1774, HSMC), which suggested that his main farming activity was raising grain. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax (HSMC) listed a granary as well as a barn, milkhouse and dwelling on the property (Table 23).

An advertisement for the sale of Mordecai Moore's property after his death in 1802 provided a general description (a copy is included in Appendix D):

> "One valuable Plantation or tract of Land, situated in the township and country above mentioned (Upper Merion), about 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 4 from Norristown, 4 from the Turnpike road, and one from the river Schuylkill; containing 128 acres of

> Land, 30 or 40 acres of which is Wood-land; 12 acres of excellent watered Meadow, the remainder arable land in a high state of cultivation. There are on said Plantation, a good stone Dwelling-house, Kitchen and Milk-house, a good Log Barn, Cart house and other houses; a good bearing Orchard of upwards of 300 Apple trees of the choicest fruit, besides a variety of other fruit trees, such as Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc. The superior quality of the soil, the healthiness of the situation, and its commanding elegant prospect will sufficiently recommend it." (Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser, December 12, 1802, HSMC)

The farm was located south of the Schuylkill River and east of Valley Creek and lay along the Chester - Montgomery County line (Figure 2). It was situated on the excellent limestone-derived soils of the Great Valley (Figure 3), which were well suited for the field crops, meadows and orchards mentioned above (USDA 1967).

Alexander Kennedy, who purchased the farm from Mordecai's heirs, quarried limestone on the property initiating the prosperous Kennedy family lime company for which Port Kennedy was named.

Table 22 Chain of Title Mordecai Moore Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
7/29/1939	Frank & Eliz. Croft	Comm. of PA	M	1301-266	41.21A
2/18/1928	Helen Kunz	Eliz. Kroft	M	1040-492	49.65A
2/18/1928	Frank Croft	Helen Kunz	M	1040-491	49.65A
1/30/1913	Isabel Keecy (widow)	Frank P. Croft	M	688-337	49.65A
5/29/1906	Jos. Poulterer	William Keech	M	557-133	49.65A
12/31/1904	ex. of Robert Pechin	Jos. Poulterer	M	529-276	49.65A
4/19/1901	Robert Pechin, died	sell	M	RW #59763	
12/17/1898	John Andrews	Robert Pechin	M	444-203	88A & 105.28P
11/18/1880	Eleanor Zook (widow)	John Andrews	M	351-337	88A & 105.28P
4/4/1864	David Zook, died	Estate	M	RW #7589 OC 21337	
3/28/1837	Margaret Kennedy (widow)	David Zook	M	53-218	207A 10P
1824	Alex Kennedy, died	wife Margaret	M	RW #12513 OC9633	
4/13/1803	Isaac Moore	Alex Kennedy	M	16-367	128-3/4A 20P
1/17/1803	Adm. of Mordecai Moore	Isaac Moore	M	16-365*	128-3/4A & 20P
1802	Mordecai Moore, died			no papers file C,P,or M	128-3/4A & 20P
4/19/1760	John Moore (II)	Mordecai Moore	M	17-206*	
4/18/1840	John Moore (I), died	estate	P	Adm.#105*	400A
1709	David Powell	John Moore	P	A-250	400A

Counties=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
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Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
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Acreage--A=Acre
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*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

> Land, 30 or 40 acres of which is Wood-land; 12 acres of excellent watered Meadow, the remainder arable land in a high state of cultivation. There are on said Plantation, a good stone Dwelling-house, Kitchen and Milk-house, a good Log Barn, Cart house and other houses; a good bearing Orchard of upwards of 300 Apple trees of the choicest fruit, besides a variety of other fruit trees, such as Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc. The superior quality of the soil, the healthiness of the situation, and its commanding elegant prospect will sufficiently recommend it." (Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser, December 12, 1802, HSMC)

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1/30/1913	Isabel Keecy (widow)	Frank P. Croft	M	688-337	49.65A
5/29/1906	Jos. Poulterer	William Keech	M	557-133	49.65A
12/31/1904	ex. of Robert Pechin	Jos. Poulterer	M	529-276	49.65A
4/19/1901	Robert Pechin, died	sell	M	RW #59763	
12/17/1898	John Andrews	Robert Pechin	M	444-203	88A & 105.28P
11/18/1880	Eleanor Zook (widow)	John Andrews	M	351-337	88A & 105.28P
4/4/1864	David Zook, died	Estate	M	RW #7589 OC 21337	
3/28/1837	Margaret Kennedy (widow)	David Zook	M	53-218	207A 10P
1824	Alex Kennedy, died	wife Margaret	M	RW #12513 OC9633	
4/13/1803	Isaac Moore	Alex Kennedy	M	16-367	128-3/4A 20P
1/17/1803	Adm. of Mordecai Moore	Isaac Moore	M	16-365*	128-3/4A & 20P
1802	Mordecai Moore, died			no papers file C,P,or M	128-3/4A & 20P
4/19/1760	John Moore (II)	Mordecai Moore	M	17-206*	
4/18/1840	John Moore (I), died	estate	P	Adm.#105*	400A
1709	David Powell	John Moore	P	A-250	400A

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TABLE 23 -- Tax and Newspaper Advertisement Data -- Mordecai Moore Farm
Upper Merion Township -- Montgomery (Phila.) County

	1769[1]	1774[1]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1783[1]	1789[1]	1798[2]	1802[3]
Acres	100	100	50	50	100	100	100	124	128+
Dwelling							x	18x26 stone	stone
Kitchen								18x20 log	x
Milkhouse								12x12 stone	x
Barn								19x38 log	log
Granary								log	
Cattle	1	2	2	2	4	4	3		
Horses	2	2	2	2	2	3	2		
Orchard									300 trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry)

SOURCES

[1]Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[2]Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

[3]Advertisement, Norristown Herald & Weekly Dec. 10, 1802 (HSMC)

Henry Pawling Property ("Meadow Grove" and "Walnut Hill")
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Providence Township
Site of the Commissary
Owned by Henry Pawling (II) 1739 - 1791

This parcel lay north of the main Encampment, across the Schuylkill River. It occupied the peninsula between the Schuylkill and the Perkiomen Creek west of the James Vaux farm (Figure 2). The farm was connected to the encampment by Fatlands Ford and the Sullivan Bridge. In addition, a ferry, located just downstream from the mouth of the Perkiomen Creek and owned by the Pawling family, was operating at the time of the encampment (Kurtz 1988). Thibaut (1982) has documented that the Pawling property was the location of the Commissary Department of the American Army during the winter of 1777-1778. However, it is unclear exactly which site within the 500 acre property was used to store food and supplies for the Continental Army. Lloyd and Kurtz have studied the property extensively (Lloyd 1985, Kurtz 1988).

Henry Pawling (II) acquired this 500 acre farm in ca. 1739 when his father, Henry Pauling (I), died intestate (Philadelphia Co. adm. D-100/Will #5). The siblings of Henry Pawling (II) released their rights to the land to him. Henry Pauling (II)

held this land through the Encampment period after which he divided it among his three sons John, Nathan and Henry (III) in a series of transactions between 1785 and 1791 culminating with his will (Montgomery County deeds 6-39 and 8-40, and Will #4976).

Eventually the Pawling family established two homesteads on the original tract, "Meadow Grove" and "Walnut Hill". Meadow Grove was located to the west adjacent to Pawling's Ford and the ferry site, Walnut Hill was to the east closer to Fatland Ford and the site of the Sullivan bridge. A house was apparently built before 1736, as one was mentioned in a petition for a road filed that year (Court of Quarter Sessions, packet 24, #61, Philadelphia Co. Archives). That early dwelling may have been the Meadow Grove house (Kurtz 1988). Henry Pawling (III) received the parcel containing the Walnut Hill Mansion House, title to this parcel is traced in Table 24.

Providence Township Tax Records (Table 25) show that in the four assessments between 1769 and 1783, Henry Pawling (II) owned stock ranging from three to four horses, five to 12 cattle and 15 to 20 sheep. His livestock holdings were larger than most of his neighbors but not excessive given the extent of his acreage. Henry Pawling (II) was also assessed for owning two to three slaves during this period. Tax records for 1776 indicated that Henry's eldest son, John, was occupying part of the property as he was taxed for 200 acres, one negro, three horses,

six cows and a ferry. The same year Henry Pawling (II) was taxed for 290 acres, two negroes four horses and eleven cows (Provicial Tax Records, Philadelphia Co. Archives).

A record of wheat purchased from Henry Pawling during the years 1757 to 1763 was contained in the Mount Joy ledger books (HSP). In 1760 Pawling sold 325 bushels of wheat to the forge. However, it cannot be assumed that all of this wheat was produced on the Meadow Grove and Walnut Hill properties unless it can be determined that they were the only agricultural lands which Pawling owned at the time. Interpretation of this information is further complicated by the fact that Henry's son, Benjamin Pawling, was a miller.

The inventory of Henry Pawling (II's) estate in 1791 (Montgomery Co. RW 4976), was not realistic for an operating farm. Agricultural items totalled only one red cow and 25 bushels of wheat. Perhaps the farming operations were considered to be his sons' possessions at that point. Pawling's neighbor James Vaux witnessed the will.

The 1823 will of Henry Pawling (III) (Montgomery Co. RW 4978) contained an inventory more indicative of a viable farm. It listed wheat, corn, buckwheat, hay, oats, rye, cattle and swine on a parcel of 260 acres.

There was one direct reference to the use of the landscape on this farm. In 1798, Nathan Pawling died and his widow sold his farm to his brother Henry Pawling (III) who, one year later,

advertised the property for sale in the Norristown Gazette (13 December 1799, Vol. 1, No. 27). The advertisement described the parcel of 154 acres as containing 70 acres of fields, 60 acres of woodlands and 20 acres of "watered and bottom meadow." Although this land use description was for only 154 acres, the topography and soils of the rest of Henry Pawling (II)'s holdings make it likely that a similar mix of land use prevailed on the rest of his farm as well.

The Pawling property was entirely underlain by Triassic red shale (Figure 3). Soils derived from this parent material are generally productive for most agricultural crops (USDA 1967). This was consistent with the 1799 real estate advertisement (Norristown Gazette, 13 December 1799, Vol. 1, No. 27) which touted these soils as being "of the first quality for wheat." Alluvial soils along the Schuylkill flood plain and other small streams were fertile but their wetness likely made them more suitable for forage crops or pasture (USDA 1967).

It seems apparent that agricultural fields occupied most of the well-drained upland areas of this farm, meadows for hay or pasture were on the broad areas of the Schuylkill floodplain and scattered woodlots were located along stream bottoms, on steep slopes and any other areas not advantageous for crops. The flood plain area west of the existing Meadow Grove Springhouse (LCS 116) contains a visible channel or swale which may be related to early agricultural use of the area as a drained or

watered meadow (Kurtz 1988).

Henry Pawling (II) was a lawyer in addition to his farming operation. His overall prosperity was indicated by an unusually large acreage of fertile soils, relatively large holdings of animals, and his possession of slaves.

Table 24 Chain of Title Henry Pawling (II) Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
12/20/1964	Lyle Boulware	US	M	4755-2177	57A
10/24/1949	Heirs of Maria Janeway	Lyle Boulware	M	2034-559	57A
10/30/1890	Maria Janeway	to grandchildren	M	RW #3278	
1877	Maria Kane Wetherill, died	to children	P	Will #680	
12/1877	Court of Common Pleas	Maria L. Janeway daug. John Price Wetherill	M		
1853	John Price Wetherill, died	to wife Maria	P	Will #214	
1844	Rachael Wetherill, died	to children	P	Will #36 65-102	
1829	Samuel Wetherill, died	wife Rachael	P	Will #113 M-20758	
4/1/1826	ex. of Henry Pawling III	Sam Wetherill	M	41-587*	157A 81P
7/25/1817	Henry Pawling III, died	sell	M	RW #4978	
11/18/1791	Henry Pawling II, died	to son Henry III	M	RW #4976	
c. 1739	Henry Pawling, died	to children	P	Adm.D-100/ will #5	
9/15/1719	Edward Farmer	Henry Pawling		not cited	500A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 25 -- Tax, Newspaper Advertisement, and Inventory Data -- Henry Pawling (II) Farm (Walnut Hill)
Providence Township -- Montgomery (Phila) County

	1769[1]	1774[1]	1777[1]	1779[1]	1783[1]	1792[2]	1798[3]	1799[4]	1823[5]
Acres	600	390	290	300	213		200	154 (70 fields, 60 woods, & 20 meadows)	
Dwelling			x				45x32 stone	x	
Barn						x	45x30 stone	log	x
Springhouse							15x15 stone	x	
Slaves	3	2	2	2	2				
Cattle	12	10	11	11	5	1			4
Horses	4	4	4	4	3				
Swine									10
Sheep			20	20	15				
Wheat						25 bu			20 bu
Corn									43 bu + 12 lbs
Buckwheat									7 1/2 bu
Hay									87 stacks
Oats								95 bu	
Rye							20 bu + 18 lbs		

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[2] Henry Pawling, (II) Inventory (Montgomery Co. RW# 4976)

[3] Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

[4] Advertisement for sale of property
Norristown Gazette Dec. 13, 1799 (HSMC)

[5] Henry Pawling, (III) Inventory (Montgomery Co. RW# 4978)

David Potts/William Dewees, Jr. Property
Chester County, Schuylkill (Charlestown) and Tredyffrin Townships
Montgomery County, Upper Merion Township
Site of the Mount Joy Forge and the Bake House
Forge/Bake House tract owned by David Potts 1773 - 1798

This property included the Mount Joy Forge and associated structures as well as the dwelling known as the Bake House. The core property (designated as Parcel B in Figure 2) was acquired by David Potts from his brother Joseph in 1773 (Montgomery Co. 65-55). David retained ownership until his death in 1798, his estate finally sold the property to Sam Hockley in 1806 (Montgomery Co. 21-347).

The tract was originally part of the Manor of Mount Joy, and was the major portion of the 175 acres deeded to Stephen Evans and Daniel Walker by William Penn in 1742 (Philadelphia Co. G3-97). Stephen Evans and Daniel Walker both lived on properties within VFNHP but not on this one (see descriptions of the Benjamin Jones and Abijah Stephens Farms). The earliest residences were probably those of forge and mill workers (Stone 1967). See Table 26 for the chain of title.

David Potts and his business partner (and brother-in-law), William Dewees, Jr., also owned other parcels of land along both sides of Valley Creek (Parcels A, C and D in Figure 2). A 1758 survey depicting Parcel C is shown in Figure 8. This land, including the steep, rocky quartzite and schist slopes of Mount Joy to the east and Mount Misery to the west of Valley Creek

(Figure 3, Figure 4), were shown as forested by Duportail (Figure 5). Potts and Dewees also owned a non-contiguous tract consisting of 50 acres and 148 perches located between the John Moore (II) and Samson Davis farms (Parcel E in Figure 2).

By 1774 David Potts and William Dewees, Jr. owned more than 1000 acres between them, their holdings eventually totalled 8,000 acres in Philadelphia and Chester Counties (Thibaut 1982). It was forested land for the most part (Figure 5) and served to supply wood for charcoal needed for the forge.

A description of the forge and associated lands was included in an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette of October 13, 1790:

> "A forceable forge, with four fires and two hammers, well founded on a large dam of 17 feet head and fall. Also an excellent slitting and rolling mill upon the same dam, with a large stone coal house to each. Also a good stone house and barn, blacksmith and cooper's shop, with a number of small houses to accomodate workmen. With these will be sold about 650 acres of land, of which about 15 acres of watered meadow, 50 ditto plough land, the remainder woodland, part of which has been cut many years and is now in a thriving state."

The British raid on the Potts/Dewees forge was a key event in the Revolutionary War activity at Valley Forge. William Dewees, Jr. depredation claim described not only his losses, but the events leading up to the raid. Excerpts from the claim follow:

> "Your Petitioner begs leave further to Represent, that December following, His Excellency General Washington placed his Camp greatly upon your Petitioner's Land: Whereupon the greatest part of his standing Timber, and all his Fences, was and were destroy'd, which deprived your Petitioner of

Isaac Potts Property
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Site of Washington's Headquarters
Owned by Isaac Potts 1773 - 1793

Isaac Potts purchased the property containing two mills and a dwelling and rights to the dam which supplied water to the mills from his brother, Joseph Potts, in 1773 (Montgomery Co. 3-416). At the time of the encampment the property was apparently rented to Deborah Hewes, to whom Washington in turn paid rent for use of the dwelling as his headquarters (Thibaut 1982).

The property was part of a 175 acre tract, located on the east side of Valley Creek at its mouth (Figure 2), which was deeded to Stephen Evans and Daniel Walker by William Penn in 1742 (Philadelphia Co. G-397). First acquired by the Potts family in 1757, the property originally included the forge and associated buildings as well as the mills mentioned above. The separation of the mill property from the forge complex was first envisioned by John Potts, Sr. when he wrote his will in 1767. The subdivision was formalized in 1768 with the transfer of:

> "a certain messuage or tenement Grist mill sawmill and a small piece of land thereunto belonging"

from John Potts, Jr. to John Potts, Sr. (Philadelphia Co. I6-230). Isaac Potts retained ownership of the mill tract until 1793 when he sold it to Jacob Paul (Montgomery Co. 9-243). See Table 28 for the chain of title.

While the property included two industrial enterprises, a saw mill and a grist mill, some agricultural and horticultural activity was also indicated by tax records, wills and deeds (see Table 29 for specific references). The will of John Potts, Sr., written in 1767, contained a graphic description of the mill property:

> "Whereas I stand seized of a certain Grist Mill in the County of Philadelphia known by the name of the Valley Mill and of a small piece of ground thereunto belonging bounding and described as follows, Viz. beginning at the Valley Creek where the Great road crosses it, Thence along the same road towards Philadelphia by the Gardens to the fence of the field on the North side of the said road fence along the said fence to the barnyard, thence along the fence between the garden and said barn-yard to the road leading to the Schuylkill thence along the same road to the other side of the barn-yard and thence up the barn-yard fence through the field to the middle of the old orchard in the Hollow, thence by a straight line to Schuylkill thence up Schuylkill to the mouth of Valley Creek to the place of beginning (Philadelphia Co. Will #189).

The description in the will together with information contained in a 1768 deed (Philadelphia Co. I6-230) allowed Thibaut to draw a plot plan of the tract as it may have existed in 1768 (Thibaut 1982, p. 181). Shown are locations of a garden (vegetable presumably), orchard, fences, barn-yard and field.

Upper Merion Township tax records for 1783 and 1789 mention the presence of two head of cattle, four to eight horses and six sheep, further indication of limited farming activity on the property. The 1814 inventory of Jacob Paul provided a more extensive record of agricultural activities on the property (Philadelphia Co. Estate #144). It listed two cows, one brown mare, one ox, 11 hogs and 12 shoats and two sheep. Crops listed

were wheat in the sheaf, hay in a rick as well as hay in the barn and in stacks, oats in the sheaf, Indian corn, potatoes in the ground, flaxseed, turnips in the ground, and one half acre of wheat and rye.

The property was underlain by Triassic shale and alluvial deposits associated with the mouth of Valley Creek (Figure 3, Figure 4). The floodplain area was undoubtedly the most productive soil on the tract and was assumed to have been the location of the vegetable garden mentioned in John Potts, Sr.'s will (Thibaut 1982). The mills, because of their dependence on water power derived from Valley Creek via a mill race constructed east of the creek, were also located in the floodplain.

This property was probably also the site of a boat landing on the Schuylkill River. In a September 16, 1777 letter from Clement Biddle to George Washington, Biddle described evacuating supplies stored at the neighboring forge, which was threatened by the advancing British, to boats at a landing on the Schuylkill "not 400 yards" from the stores (Thibaut 1982). The likely docking place was at the end of the road which crossed this property and went to the river bank. In peace time this dock may have also been used to load local farm products and iron produced by the forge onto river boats for transport to market.

A painting entitled "Valley Forge, Autumn" by Isaac Williams dated 1853 is currently in the collection of the Historical

Society of Pennsylvania. It shows Washington's Headquarters from across the river with two other buildings in the background. The relationship of the buildings in this 1853 view, to those thought to be on the property at the time of the encampment, should be investigated. Assuming that the painting was an accurate representation of the site in 1853, it might provide useful clues to the location of outbuildings and the appearance of the land. The painting showed trees and fences as well as the locations of several additional buildings.

Table 28 Chain of Title Isaac Potts Property

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
6/1905	Cent.& Mem.Assoc.	Comm. of PA		Condemnation	
11/9/1886	Wm. Holstein	Cent.& Mem.Assoc.	M	306-67	1A
2/4/1880	Hannah Ogden	Wm. Holstein	M	252-88	1A
5/1/1879	Hannah Ogden	Wm. Holstein	M	252-83	22A
9/23/1950	Ann Jones	Hannah Ogden	M	77-632	1/2 of 2A
7/30/1849	James Jones, died	wife Ann Jones	M	RW3209 & OC9388	
8/19/1826	Joseph Thomas	James Jones	M	54-105	114A
1/13/1826	Joseph Paul	Jos. Thomas	M	54-101	114A
4/10/1814	Jacob Paul	Jos. Paul	P	Will #144	115A
4/1/1795	Thom. Harrison, Isaac Lloyd ex. Norris Jones	Jacob Paul	M	9-245	1/2 of 105A
12/16/1793	Isaac Potts	Jacob Paul	M	9-243	1/2 of 105A
9/2/1787	Norris Jones, died	sell	P		
9/1/1787	Benj. Rowland	Norris Jones	M	65-78	1/8 of 105A
12/31/1784	Isaac Potts	Norris Jones	M	65-59	3/8 of 105A
12/31/1784	Isaac Potts	Benj. Rowland	M	65-68	1/8 of 105A
09/30/1773	Jos. Potts	Isaac Potts	M	3-416	
5/10/1768	John Potts Jr.	Jos. Potts	P	I6-231	part of 350A
3/24/1768	John Potts Jr.	John Potts Sr.	P	I6-230	350A
3/24/1768	John Potts Sr.	John Potts Jr.	P	I6-228	175
2/20/1758	Sheriff, est. of Abraham Williams	John Potts	P	Sheriff A1-243	1/3 of 175A
3/12/1757	Mary Stephens & Abijah, ex. Stephen Evans	John Potts	P	I6-228	1/3 of 175A
3/11/1757	Sheriff,estate of Jos. Williams	John Potts	P	Sheriff A1-205	1/3 of 175A
2/10/1755	Daniel Walker	Abraham Williams			1/3 of 175A
12/18/1742	Isaac Walker	Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker Joseph Williams	P	G5-133	1/3 of 175A
12/13/1742	Daniel Walker, Stephen Evans	Isaac Walker	P	G5-130	175A
2/3/1741	James & Wm. Logan	Stephen Evans Daniel Walker	P	G3-97	175A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

TABLE 29 -- Tax, Inventory and Newspaper Advertisement Data -- Isaac Potts Property
Upper Merion Township -- Montgomery (Phila.) County

	1757[1]	1779[2]	1780[2]	1783[2]	1789[2]	1790[3]	1798[4]	1814[5]
Acres	375	35	35	35	175	650	105	
Dwelling					x	x	27x30 stone	
Kitchen							16x24 stone	
Barn						x		
Stable		grist & sawmill	grist & sawmill				20x30 stone	
Mill	x			x		x	36x50 stone (Grist Mill) also a Sawmill	
Forge	x				x			
Cattle		2	2	2				2
Horses		4	4	4	8			1
Sheep		6	6	6				2
Oxen								1
Swine								22
Wheat								x
Hay								x
Oats								x
Indian Corn								x
Potatoes								x
Flaxseed								x
Turnips								x
Rye								x

SOURCES

[1] Advertisement, Pennsylvania Gazette Sept. 26, 1757 (HSMC)

[2] Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[3] Advertisement, Pennsylvania Gazette Oct. 13, 1790 (HSMC)

[4] Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

[5] Jacob Paul Inventory, (Philadelphia Co. Archives, #1444)

(continued)

TABLE 33 -- Tax and Inventory Data -- Abijah Stephens Farm
Tredyffrin Township -- Chester County

	1775[2]	1777[2]*	1779[2]	1780[2]	1781[2]	1785[2]	1798[3]	1802[4]
Acres		150	200	200	200	200 (20 grain)	210	
Dwelling							21x17	
Barn							30x16	
Slaves								
Cattle	4	4	6	6	3	3		6
Horses	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Swine								5
Sheep	6	9				6		
Geese								10
Wheat								lot
Flax								
Oats								
Rye								stack & lot

SOURCES

[1]Stephen Evans Will (Philadelphia Co. Archives #117)

[2]Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[3]Federal Direct Tax (CCHS)

[4]Abijah Stephens Will (Chester Co. Estate #4994)

*Note "No Tax"

Upper Merion Township tax records listed David Stephens as the owner of 300 acres between 1769 and 1786. The tax records showed small numbers of horses (one or two) and cattle (one to four) to have been present on the farm. The Duportail map showed an orchard in the vicinity of the Stephens house (Figure 5 and Thibaut 1982). See Table 35 for references.

Abijah Stephens' will (Montgomery Co. Estate #5717 probated November 21, 1825) provided a more complete picture of farming operations on the site. It listed a total of 14 cattle (nine head of fat cattle, four cows and a calf), four horses and a colt, 25 sheep and 29 hogs. Crops mentioned in the inventory associated with the will included wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, flax and hay. The inventory also included an extensive list of furniture and household items including two dining tables, 18 chairs, eight bedsteads and associated bedding, four looking glasses, desks, three chests of drawers, a corner cupboard and three stoves.

The farm included a large expanse of dolomite (limestone) derived soil with gentle rolling topography which would have been eminently suitable for field crops (Figure 3, Figure 4). A cluster of quarry holes can still be seen in the southeastern corner of the tract, however no evidence could be found that limestone was being

quarried during the encampment period. The northern third of the farm consisted of slopes of Triassic red shale which formed the valley of the Schuylkill River. The slopes, which were cut by several small ravines, were shown by Duportail (see Thibaut 1982) to have been forested at the beginning of the encampment period. Additional forested land was located in the southwestern corner of the farm which included the eastern slope of Mount Joy (Figure 5). Alluvial flats along the river were shown by Duportail as open meadow with scattered trees (Figure 5).

This large farm contained a variety of resources which should have been the basis for a prosperous operation. Abijah Stephens' will and extensive estate inventory also reflect a well-to-do farmer.

Table 34 Chain of Title David Stephens Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
10/9/1923	William M. Stephens	Comm.of PA	M	1199-13	72A
2/17/1896	William Stephens	Wm. M. Stephens	M	410-386	96A
10/22/1868	Jos. P. Walker	Wm. Stephens	M	163-190	168A
10/22/1868	Heirs of Wm.M.Stephens	Jos. Walker	M	163-195	168A
4/6/1835	Jos. Davis	Wm.M.Stephens	M	50-627*	166A
4/6/1835	Heirs ofAbijah Stephens	Jos. Davis	M	50-630	166A
11/14/1824	Abijah Stephens, died	to wife Eliz. & 7 child	M	RW 5717* OC 16229	1/3 of 477A
1786	David Stephens, died	Abijah Stephens	M	OC 16798	
1737	Morris Edwards, died	daug.Eliz.Stephens (wife of David)	P	Will 70*	

County--A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 35 -- Tax and Inventory Data -- David Stephens Farm
Upper Merion Township -- Montgomery (Phila.) County

	1769[1]	1774[1]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1783[1]	1789[1]	1798[2]	1825[3]
Acres	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	100	160 plus lots
Dwelling								20x26 stone	
Milkhouse								8x10 stone	
Barn								log	
Cattle	1	2	3	3	4	4	4		14
Horses	1	2	3	2	2	2	2		4
Swine									29
Sheep									25
Oats									x
Buckwheat									x
Rye									x
Indian Corn									x
Barley									x
Wheat									x
Hay									x
Corn									x
Grain									x

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[2] Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

[3] Abijah Stephens Inventory (Montgomery Co. RW# 5717, OC# 16229)

Maurice Stephens Farm
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Traditional site of Gen. Huntington's quarters
Owned by Maurice Stephens 1761-1825

Maurice Stephens was the owner of this 150 acre farm from 1761 until 1825. Although he was the second son of David Stephens, he received title from his maternal grandmother, Elinor (Edwards) Evans (Montgomery Co. Estate #83), who had bought the 150 acre tract, originally part of the Manor of Mount Joy, from the agents of William Penn in 1742 (Philadelphia Co. G3-263).

Maurice was under legal age when he inherited the property. Upper Merion Township tax records for 1769 listed an assessment for Zachariah Davis, as well as a property assessment for Elinor Evans' estate. From this it was inferred that Zachariah Davis occupied the farm as a tenant at the time of the encampment. Not until 1779 did Maurice Stephens' name appear on the tax rolls (Provincial Tax Records, Philadelphia Co. Archives). Maurice retained ownership of the property until 1825 when he sold it to William Henry (Montgomery Co. 61-590). See Table 36 for the chain of title.

The inventory of Elinor Evans' estate in 1761 provided some insight into farming activity on the 150 acre farm sixteen years before the encampment (Montgomery Co. Estate #83). It was evident from her will that Elinor was living on the property when she died. The inventory of her possessions was not

extensive, but it did include some agricultural products along with household articles. The inventory was done by neighbors, John Moore and Daniel Walker. It listed a milk cow, half a stack of hay and wheat in the stack; also mentioned were flax and wool as well as a number of items of furniture and household items. The will also mentioned two negro slaves owned by Elinor Evans. See Table 37 for a summary of site specific information.

The farm was located east of the David Stephens tract and with its northern boundary along the south shore of the Schuylkill River (Figure 2). The northern half of the farm lay on the Triassic red shale deposits and included wooded slopes overlooking the river according to the Duportail map (Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5). Along the river itself was a broad alluvial plain, which Duportail showed as a meadow area with scattered trees (Figure 5). The shape of the tract, broader at the northeast end, served to maximize the inclusion of alluvial land along the river.

The best agricultural soils were found in the southern half of the farm which was underlain by dolomite (limestone) of the Ledger formation (Figure 3). The Duportail map also showed additional meadow area in the center of the farm (Figure 5).

It was difficult to guage the relative prosperity of this farm as only limited data were found relating directly to on-site farming activity during the encampment period, but the listing of two slaves means it was probably of some wealth.

Table 36 Chain of Title Maurice Stephens Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
6/6/1919	David Dallas	Comm.of PA	M	791-499	191.65A
8/8/1916	John A. Naumen	David Dallas	M	746-330	191.658A
2/27/1915	William V.Hensel	Elizabeth Hensel Naumen	M	746-330	191.658A
10/12/1909	Sheriff	Wm. V. Hensel	M	614-394	233A 86P+4Lts
4/1/1896	I. Heston Todd	Charles M. Todd (bankrupt)	M	412-175	237A 86P
4/1/1896	George Piersol	I. Heston Todd	M	412-172	237A 86P
4/27/1882	Jeremiah Piersol	George Piersol	M	RW 19821	
4/2/1863	William Henry	Dr.Jeremiah Piersol	M	129-189	237A 86P
12/9/1825	Maurice Stephens	William Henry	M	61-590	268A 40P
1761	Eleanor Evans, died	Maurice Stephens (Grandson)	P	Estate #83*	150A
1742	William Penn	Eleanor Evans	P	G3-263*	150A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 37 -- Tax and Inventory Data -- Maurice Stephens Farm
Upper Merion Township -- Montgomery (Phila.) County

	1761[1]	1769[2]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1783[2]	1789[2]	1798[3]
Acres	150		150	150	150	150	150	250
Dwelling								16x25 log
Milkhouse								15x20 stone
Barn								18x40 log
Slaves	2			1	1	1		
Cattle	1	4						
Horses		2			1	1	2	
Sheep						2		
Wheat	x							
Hay	stack							
Flax	x							
Wool	x							

SOURCES

[1]Eleanor Evans Inventory (Philadelphia Co. Archives #83)

[2]Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)
Occupied By: Z. Davis 1769

[3]Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

The picture of the landscape that emerged from the narrative descriptions was consistent from 1771 to 1813 (Table 38). Cleared fields amounted to 150 acres, and about one-third of the farm was wooded (130 acres in 1803). Sixteen acres were in meadows, at least some of which were "watered meadows" (Pennsylvania Gazette February 26, 1783).

The fields had received lime at between 50 and 100 bushels per acre and a fenced garden had been "well manured." Three apple orchards and a peach orchard totalling between 200 and 300 grafted trees were also described (Pennsylvania Gazette, February 26, 1783). Both liming and manuring were new techniques not generally practiced by most farmers at that time.

A large lime kiln was mentioned on the property in 1783 and a "merchant mill" was nearby, probably the mill of neighbor Rowland Evans, on the Perkiomen Creek, mentioned in the 1771 and 1794 property descriptions (Montgomery Co. 7-899 and Philadelphia Co. I12-54). Numerous buildings were listed on the property in 1783, including a large dwelling, a carriage house, a smoke house, a cow house and a hog house (Pennsylvania Gazette, February 26, 1783).

Triassic red shale, which underlies this entire farm, generally forms soils with high agricultural potential (Figure 3, USDA 1967). Limestone for the kiln on this property was probably transported from quarries south of the Schuylkill. Floodplains and stream bottoms had fertile, alluvial soils but

were better suited to forage or pasture because they were often wet (USDA 1967). Well drained uplands that were not too steep were probably occupied by fields and orchards. Forests, covering about 1/3 of the area, probably occurred in a patchwork of wood lots on steep land and stream bottoms, areas not suitable for cultivation. About 16 acres of meadow for hay or pasture were probably located on the floodplain of the Schuylkill River. The fenced kitchen garden was likely located near the manor house.

There were many indications that James Vaux was a prosperous farmer. His farm was one of the largest in the neighborhood, it lay on fertile soil and supported relatively large numbers of livestock. In 1771, as a 24 year old immigrant who had only arrived in the Colonies one year earlier, Vaux must have already been a man of means to purchase this large property.

James Vaux was also known as a leader for his experiments with scientific agriculture (Memoirs of PSPA) as was discussed in an earlier section of this report. His experiments demonstrated that he was forward-looking but also that his farm was probably an economic success. A poor, struggling farmer was not likely to risk his crops experimenting with unconventional practices with uncertain benefits.

A 1908 newspaper article indicated that James Vaux was also a pioneer in the introduction of anthacite coal:

> "an interesting account of his experiments in its adaptation to heating and cooking purposes is to be found in an early number of the Franklin Institute Journal" (North American, November 22, 1908)

James Vaux was unconventional in other aspects of his life as well. During the Revolution he was censured by his Quaker meeting for taking sides in the conflict by signing an Oath of Allegiance to the Continental cause (Vaux Family Folders, HSMC and HSP, Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 3, p. 6 and 23). Vaux also filed a depredation claim for war damages by the British (Autograph Collection HSP, Case 19, Box 26) and owned slaves, two other practices which were contrary to the beliefs of many Quakers.

Although James Vaux was not a typical farmer his farm offers a rich potential as a site for Park interpretation. A great deal is known about the Encampment era land use on this farm. More importantly, the unorthodox farming methods of James Vaux made him a pioneer in the effort to improve agricultural production in America.

In addition to Vaux, William Bakewell, owner of Fatlands from 1803 to 1821, was also a member of the PSPA. Bakewell wrote two articles that were read before the Society which were referred to an earlier section of this report. In an 1811 newspaper advertisement Bakewell listed ram lambs for sale, "of the mixed Merino and English breeds." He also listed a blacksmith's house and shop to rent or sell, and a tenement to be rented. (Norristown Herald, September 7, 1811, HSMC.) A copy of this advertisement is included in Appendix D.

William Bakewell's daughter Lucy married John James Audubon, artist/ornithologist and neighbor to the north.

Table 38 Chain of Title James Vaux Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
3/24/1983	Peter J. Camiel	USA	M	4704-885	145.03A
12/7/1946	John J. Shinners, Jr.	Peter Camiel	M	1793-120	216.11A
12/11/1945	Real Estate Trust Co. of Phila., trustee Henry E. Wetherill et al.	John Shinners	M	1710-119	309.9A
4/8/1941	Heirs of John Macomb Wetherill	R.E.T.Co of Philadelphia	M	1449-17	309.9A
5/16/1895	John Macomb Wetherill, died	to brothers and sisters	M	RW #19512	
4/2/1888	Sheriff - est. of William Wetherill	John M. Wetherill	M	322-177	321A
4/28/1872	William Wetherill, died	to children	P	Will #319	
1844	Rachael Wetherill, died	to children	P	Will #36	
11/7/1844	Sheriff - est. of William Wetherill	Wm. Wetherill	M	65-102	196 3/4A
1829	Sam Wetherill, died	to wife Rachael and children	P		
8/20/1822	Sarah Bakewell, ex. Wm. Bakewell	Sam Wetherill	M	38-502	196 3/4A
1821	Wm. Bakewell, died	to wife & children	M	Estate #741*	
10/11/1803	James Ewing	Wm. Bakewell	M	'7-184	302A 75P
10/15/1801	John Echlin Allen	James Sergeant Ewing	M	'5 152	302A 75P
9/10/1794	James Vaux	John E. Allen	M	' 399	302A 75P
6/18/1772	James Morgan	James Vaux	P	' '2-54*	302A 75P
	3 mortgages		P	Mort Bk X5-295, '2-55, X15-406	
11/24/1766	PA Land Co. of London	James Morgan		not cited	116 1/2A
3/18/1748/9	Thomas Lewis	James Morgan		not cited	82A
5/29/1746	Thomas Morgan	James Morgan	P	M 5-116*	100A
12/4/1738	Edward Farmer	Thomas Morgan		not cited	

County=A=Allegheny Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills Acreage--A=Acre
C=Chester OC=Orphans Court P=Perch
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

TABLE 39 -- Tax Data -- James Vaux Farm (Fatlands)
Providence Township -- Montgomery County

	1769[1]	1774[1]	1777[1]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1782[1]	1783[1]	1798[2]
Acres	380	300	300	302	302	302	302	301
Dwelling			x	x	x	x	x	40x33 stone
Kitchen								24x18 stone
Smokehouse								15x18 stone
Barn								50x35 stone
Slaves		2	4		1	2	2	
Cattle	10	3	2	4	8	5	5	
Horses	7	5	6	4	6	5	5	
Sheep			21			15	10	

SOURCES

[1]Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[2]Federal Direct Tax (HSMC)

TABLE 40 -- Inventory, Newspaper Advertisement and Miscellaneous Data -- James Vaux Farm (Fatlands)
Providence Township -- Montgomery County

	1771[1]	1783[2]	1803[3]	1804[4]	1813[5]	1813[6]	1822[7]
Acres	300 (150 cleared)	302 (1/3 timber, plus meadow)	302 (130 woods, 16 meadow, & 150 cleared)	300 (200 cleared, 100 woods)		200 (1/3 wooded)	
Dwelling	x	45x35	45x35	stone		45x35 stone	
Carriage House		x				x	
Barn	65x55			stone		stone	
Kitchen				stone		stone, 2 story	
Smoke House		x				stone	
Cow House		x					
Hog House		x				x	
Smith House & Shop			x				
Tennant Houses						2	
Springhouse			x			stone	
Ice House						x	
Brew House	x						
Poultry House			x			x	
Hay House						56'	
Sheep House						90'	
Thrashing Mill						x	
Limekiln		x					
Cattle			20				x
Oxen			x				
Horses			x				
Swine			x				
Sheep			x				
Donkey							x
Wheat				500 bu, (18A)			
Barley					x		
Corn				in rows, 8" apart			
Buckwheat					x		
Hay		80 tons (Timothy & Clover)					
Orchards	apple & peach	200 trees	160 apple plus other			apples & peaches	
Oats					x		
Rye					x		
Pumpkins					x		

(continued)

TABLE 40 -- Inventory, Newspaper Advertisement and Miscellaneous Data -- James Vaux Farm (Fatlands)
Providence Township -- Montgomery County

	1771[1]	1783[2]	1803[3]	1804[4]	1813[5]	1813[6]	1822[7]
Clover					x		
Turnips				x			
Fenced Garden	x	x					
Shad	x	x	x			x	

SOURCES

[1] Advertisement for Sale of Property
Pennsylvania Gazette, Feburary 28, 1771

[2] Advertisement for Sale of Property
Pennsylvania Gazette, Feburary 26, 1783

[3] Advertisement for Sale of Property
Norristown Herald, Oct. 13, 1803

[4] Description by Robert Sutcliff quoted
in Lloyd 1985 p. 5-6

[5] Memoirs PSPA Vol.3 p.155

[6] Advertisment for Sale of Property
Norristown Herald, August 7, 1813

[7] William Bakewell Will
(Montgomery Co. Archives RW #741)

John Waggonseller Farm
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Providence Township
Owned by John Waggonseller 1772 - 1799

John Waggonseller purchased this 125 acre farm from John Porter in 1772 (recited in Montgomery Co. 22-149) and owned it until his death in 1799 (Montgomery Co. RW 7116, OC 20147). His heirs sold the property to Henry Wismer in 1802 (Montgomery Co. 22-149).

John Porter purchased the tract from Barney Pawling in 1763, the same year Pawling obtained it at a public sale of the holdings of the Pennsylvania Land Company (recited in Montgomery Co. 22-149, also advertisement Pennsylvania Gazette, December 4, 1760). See Table 41 for the chain of title.

Tax records for 1769 to 1783 (Provincial Tax Records, MCHS) listed a dwelling, two or three horses and two to four head of cattle present on the farm. Beginning in 1782 eight to ten sheep were also mentioned. However, John Waggonseller's 1799 inventory provided the most comprehensive data on farming activity on the property (Montgomery Co. RW 7116, OC 20147).

In that year the livestock holdings included four horses, nine head of cattle, twelve sheep, twelve hogs and fourteen beehives. Field crops "in the ground" were listed: eleven acres of Indian corn, eleven acres of wheat and rye, seven and one half acres of wheat, and a "patch of potatoes and pumpkins." In addition the inventory included references to stored quantities of buckwheat, rye, oats, hay and flax (Table 42).

The farm was located on Triassic red shale north of the Schuylkill River and east of the Vaux farm and probably had fertile soils(Figure 2, Figure 3). The quantities of both livestock and crops listed in John Waggonseller's 1799 inventory suggested a very productive farm considering that it was only 125 acres in size.

Table 41 Chain of Title John Waggonseller Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACRES
4/22/1930	Albert C. Mingle	Bellefonte Trust Co.	M	1104-323	mort. def.
5/5/1923	Isaac O. Hoffer	Albert C. Mingle	M	886-340	77.087A
4/13/1912	Anna Hedley	Isaac D. Hoffner	M	673-266	77.087A
1/2/1909	Peter S. Rapp	Anna Hedley	M	673-260 601-278	77A 177P
4/4/1883	Walter S. Jennings	Peter S. Rapp	M	271-151 & misc. 56-168	77A 177P
4/4/1883	est. of Jonathan P. Taylor	Walter S. Jennings	M	271-149	77A 177P
1882	Jonathan P. Taylor, died	Peter S. Rapp & Leonard Taylor	M	RW 16999 OC 19221	
3/28/1848	Abraham Kolb	Jonathan P. Taylor	M	71-495	77A 177P
11/13/1832	ex. of Henry Wismer	Abraham Kolb	M	49-281	129A 2P
1832	Henry Wismer, died	heirs	M	RW 7116 OC 20147	
4/5/1802	heirs of John Waggonseller	Henry Wismer	M	22-149*	129A 120P
1799	John Waggonseller, died	heirs	M	RW 17451*	
3/7/1772	John Porter	John Waggonseller		Not cited or rec.	
4/21/1763	Barney Pawling	John Porter		Not cited or rec	125A 152P
3/16/1763	Pa. Land Co.	Barney Pawling		Not cited or rec	125A 152P

County =A=Allegheny
C=Chester
D=Delaware
M=Montgomery
P=Philadelphia

Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives

Table 42 -- Tax and Inventory Date -- John Waggonseller Farm, Providence Township, Montgomery County

	1769[1]	1774[1]	1777[1]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1781[1]	1782[1]	1783[1]	1799[2]
Acres	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
Dwelling			x	x		x	x	x	x
Windmill									x
Horses	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	4
Cattle	3	4	6	2	3	4	3	4	9
Sheep			8				10	8	12
Swine									12
Beehives									14
Buckwheat								58 bu, 16 bags	
Rye								13 bu	
Oats								40 bu & 500 sheaves	
Hay								13 tons	
Flax								10 bundles	
Indian Corn									11A
Wheat & Rye									11A
Wheat									11A
Potatoes								x	
Pumpkins								x	

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (HSMC)

[2] John Waggonseller Inventory (Mont. Co. RW #17451)

James White Farm
Chester County, Schuylkill (Charlestown) Township
Probable site of the Adjutant General's quarters, also possible site of General von Stuben's quarters
Owned by James White 1771 - 1778

James White's father, Robert White, bought this 280 acre tract at a sheriff sale in 1753. The advertisement for the sale, while not very descriptive of the nature of the property, did indicate the presence of a house (messauge) and give metes and bounds information:

> "A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing 280 acres, or thereabouts, situated in the township of Charles-Town aforesaid, lying 110 perches on the river Schuylkill, and 53 perches on the Valley creek, joining the lands of Daniel Walker, and Company, being late the property of Thomas Burch" (Pennsylvania Gazette, October 11, 1753).

Robert White conveyed the entire 280 acre farm to his son, James, in 1771 (Chester Co. V-553). James White in turn, conveyed the property (still 280 acres) to William Bodley September 10, 1780 (Chester Co. V-556). William Bodley died later in 1780 and his son, Thomas Bodley, sold the farm of 280 acres to Andrew McCalla in 1782. Further evidence that James White was the encampment period landowner was provided by the Parker Spy Map which included the inscription "J. White" in an appropriate location (Thibaut 1982, p. 230). See Table 43 for the complete chain of title.

Records of land transfer clearly indicate that the 280 acre farm remained intact from 1747 until 1782. Charlestown Township tax records for the period 1771 to 1781 show various acreage

figures during the ownership of James White, William Bodley and Widow Bodley which may reflect lands leased to others (Table 44).

Although Major William Bodley bought the property from James White in September 1778, several months after the encampment, he filed a depredation claim for damages done "between the 19th and 26th days of September 1777 on the property of Major William Bodley of Charlestown Township" (Chester County Miscellaneous Papers, Depredation Claims, #17, HSP). These dates were before Bodley actually had title to the property, but there was no claim for James White, and William Bodley was not listed as the owner of any other property in Charlestown Township at that time. In addition, tax records for 1777 contained the notation "No tax, plundered by English" (CCHS). It is of interest that the evaluation of William Bodley's estate did not change between 1780 and 1787 when the estate was finally settled indicating that the depredation claim was not paid during that time.

The 1778 depredation claim filed by William Bodley and the 1780 inventory for the estate of the same provided the most comprehensive data on farming operations on the site. Tax data for 1774 indicates that James White had four head of cattle and three horses, Bodley claimed the loss of seven milk cows and seven young cattle in 1778 and his 1780 inventory included 12 cattle. Swine, sheep and fowl were also present on the farm during the period 1778 - 1780. The 1784 inventory of Joseph Shambough (Shambow) included three cows and a calf. See Table 44 for complete references.

Crops for which there was a record included wheat, rye in the sheaf, oats, buckwheat, hay, Indian corn, turnips and potatoes. The property probably also included peach orchards as the depredation claim listed 16 gallons of peach liquor. Beehives and salt shad, presumably caught in the Schuylkill River which bordered the farm on the northeast, were also listed in the Bodley claim.

Although Bodley's livestock holdings were greater than average for the area, household items listed in the 1778 depredation claim suggested a fairly basic collection:

1 featherbed and bedding
1 large iron kettle and 2 iron pots
1 pair tonges
1 coat and 1 pair buckskin breeches
1 pair worsted stockings and 2 pair shoes
1 desk
1 case of drawers

The 1784 Joseph Shambough (Shambow) inventory, on the other hand, included numerous tools, household goods including silver and pewter items, much furniture and silversmith tools.

The James White property was bordered on the east by Valley Creek and on the north by the Schuylkill River (Figure 2). It was bissected east to west by the Great Road (now Route 23) and its southern boundary was the Welsh Line (now the township boundary). The area north of the road lay on Triassic red shale deposits, south of the road the farm was underlain by Chickies Quartzite (Figure 3). Areas of steep slopes were concentrated in the southeastern quadrat of the farm (along the north side of

figures during the ownership of James White, William Bodley and Widow Bodley which may reflect lands leased to others (Table 44).

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Mount Misery) and were scattered throughout the remainder (Figure 4). The Duportail map showed the southern third of the 280 acre tract to have been forested at the beginning of the encampment period (Figure 5).

Both the geology and the slope information suggest that much of the farm was not particularly good farmland. The higher than average numbers of cattle reported for William Bodley may reflect the prevalence of land better suited to pasture than field crops. The limited listing of household items contained in the depredation claim also suggested a less prosperous operation than some others in the area.

The farm was located on the north bank of the Schuylkill River at the northeastern corner of the Park (Figure 2). It contained good agricultural soils derived from the Brunswick Formation (Figure 3). Slopes were moderate except for some areas along a small tributary stream and the river and thus the land was well suited for field crops.

Table 43 Chain of Title James White Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK-PAGE	ACREAGE
8/3/1945	Mary Gertrude Archer & Frederick Wolf	Comm.of PA	C	A22-384	59.21A
4/25/1929	Edward Wolf	Mary G. Archer	C	H18-6	66 1/3A
2/1/1918	Sheriff	Edward Wolf	C	C15-508	69A
6/1/1911	John L. Hoy	Thomas C.Stewart	C	H14-34	
3/3/1880	est. Bernard Hoy	John L. Hoy	C	G9-102	74A 9P
4/2/1861	John S. Workizer	Bernard Hoy	C	N5-238	74A 9P
4/23/1846	Jos.Pennypacker, died	John S.Workizer	C	D5-111	74A 9P
2/27/1846	Uriah Pennypacker	Jos.J.Pennypacker	C	C5-479	74A 9P
1/15/1846	Jos. Pennypacker Assurances of John Workizer	Uriah Pennypacker	C	C5-152	74A 9P
7/20/1810	George Suckley	John Workizer	C	E3-144&146	74A 23P
11/12/1808	Sheriff, est. of Ralph Peacock	George Suckley	C	C3-431	85A
4/1/1807	Est. of David Morris	Ralph Peacock	C	C3-371	54A 18P& 27A 90P
8/20/1796	David Potts	David Morris	C	S2-458	54A 18P
4/20/1796	Philip Shambough	David Potts		not found	
3/30/1786	Catherine	Philip Shambough	C	D2-16	133A 82P
1784	Jos. Shambough, died	Catherine Shambough	C	Estate #3624*	
11/7/1782	Thomas Bodley	Jos. Shambough	C	X-14	139A 82P
11/6/1782	Alexander McCalla	Thom Bodley	C	X-13	280A
11/6/1782	Isabel & Thom Bodley	Alexander McCalla	C	X-12	280A
1780	Wm. Bodley, died	Estate	C	Estate #3359*	
9/10/1778	James White	Wm. Bodley	C	V-556	280A
11/26/1771	Robert White	James White	C	V-555	280A
11/29/1753	Sheriff	Robert White	C	I-93	280A
5/27/1752	Sheriff	Thomas Burch	C	H-322	280A
12/31/1747	Arnst Rafesnider	William Coleman	C	G-232 mort.	def.
12/30/1747	John Jones	Arnst Rafesnider	C	G-230	280A
7/26/1739	Wm. Allen	John Perry	C	F-4	2850A
11/15/1739	John Parry	John Jones	C	G-226*	526A
3/9/1737	John Simpson	Wm. Allen	P	G2-123	1/2
2/23/1736	Jos. Turner	Wm. Allen	P	G2-120	1/2
8/30/1731	John Lowther	Jos. Turner	P	E5-551	5000A
10/23/1681	Wm. Penn	John Lowther	P	G2-109,114 116	5000A

County=A-Allegheny
C=Chester
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Acreage--A=Acre
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*Copies of these documents submitted to VFNHPArchives.

TABLE 44 -- Tax, Claim and Inventory Data -- James White Farm
Charlestown Township -- Chester County

	1770[1]	1771[1]	1772[1]	1773[1]	1774[1]	1775[1]	1777[1]*	1778[2]	1779[1]	1780[1]	1780[3]	1781[1]	1784[4]
Acres	100 + 100 woods	280	200	280	180	130 + 50 woods	150		140	340		170	
Slaves							2		3	4	2	2	
Cattle	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	14	9	10	12	4	4
Horses	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	5	6	12	4	3
Swine								12			5		
Sheep			6					30		15	20		
Fowl								30					
Shad								100					
Indian Corn								10A			10 bu		
Potatoes								2A			50 bu		x
Beehives								6					
Hay								2 tons			3 tons	4 tons +	
Wheat								20 bu			40 bu		
Oats								25 bu					x
Buckwheat								15 bu			10 bu		
Rye												in sheaf	
Turnips													x

SOURCES

[1] Provincial Tax Records (CCHS)

[2] Depredation Claim filed by William Bodley (HSP)

[3] William Bodley Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #3359)

[4] Joseph Shambough Inventory (Chester Co. Estate #3624)

*Note "No tax, plundered by English"

Estate of John Wilkinson Farm
Montgomery (Philadelphia) County, Upper Merion Township
Owned by the Estate of John Wilkinson 1770 -

John Wilkinson, a Philadelphia brushmaker who held a mortgage on this 138 acre property (Mortgage Book X2-181), received title through a sheriff sale in 1757 following the death of Thomas Reily (Philadelphia Co. Sheriff A1-231). Wilkinson died in 1770 without leaving a will. His grandaughters, Elizabeth Hodgdon and Jane Stimson, each eventually received title to half of the 138 acre tract, however the date of these conveyances could not be determined. The grandaughters, who apparently lived in England, sold their interests in the property to partners in the Kennedy lime enterprise in 1818 and 1828.

This parcel was a subdivision of a 263 acre property which Owen Jones purchased from the Penn family in 1741 (Philadelphia Co. G2-93). The property was passed to Jones daughters-in-law, one of whom subsequently married Thomas Reily. Owen Jones was the original settler and his 1747 will (Philadelphia Co. Will #230) provided an extensive picture of agricultural activity on that tract. See Table 45 for the chain of title.

Livestock mentioned in the will included three horses and a colt, eight cows and three calves, three pigs and 35 sheep. References to crops included fourteen acres of corn in the ground as well as corn in the barn and stackyard, oats, hay, wheat, buckwheat, flax and wool. The references to corn may actually have been to wheat or other small grains as was the

English custom at the time. A milkhouse was also mentioned in the will.

An advertisement for the 1757 sheriff sale of the property referred to:

> "a messuage or tenement plantation, and 138 acres of land late the estate of Thomas Reilly . . . sundry stock, wheat, rye and household goods . . ." (Pennsylvania Gazette, October 10, 1757)

Because the encampment period owner did not live on the property, and no tennants could be identified, tax records could not be located.

The farm was located on the south bank of the Schuylkill River along the eastern boundary of the Park (Figure 2). While the northwest corner of the property was underlain by Triassic red shale, most of the farm was on the Ledger Formation dolomite (Figure 3). Most of the land consisted of rolling topography of good to excellent suitability for agriculture (USDA 1967). Duportail showed wooded areas on the slopes, scattered trees along the riverbank and perhaps an orchard (Figure 5 and Thibaut 1982). In an alluvial flat along the riverbank, the Duportail map indicated dashed lines suggestive of drained or irrigated ("watered") meadows which were common at the time.

In addition to his farming activity, Owen Jones was also a tanner. His inventory included numerous references to hides and leather. Since tanning required an ample source of water, the likely location of this operation would have been on the bank of the Schuylkill River or along one of its small tributaries which crossed the property.

Table 45 Chain of Title Estate of John Wilkinson Farm

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	COUNTY	BOOK/PAGE	ACREAGE
10/18/1854	Morris Patterson	Joseph Patterson	M	101-405	6A+29A 26P
10/18/1854	George Patterson	Morris Patterson	M	101-402	6A+29A 26P
4/24/1854	John Kennedy	George Patterson	M	95-126	6A
7/10/1854	John Kennedy	George Patterson	M	95-315	29A 26P
4/18/1842	Wm. Kennedy	John Kennedy	M	62-204	105A 35P
6/25/1833	David Kennedy	Wm. Kennedy	M	49-320	1/6 of 130A
6/5/1833	Alexander Kennedy	Wm. Kennedy	M	62-274	1/6 of 130A
4/6/1831	George Holstein	Wm. Kennedy	M	47-43	1/2 of 130A
9/5/1829	Jacob Frick	Wm. Kennedy	M	47-40	1/6 of 130A
6/4/1828	Jane Stimpson	George Holstein	M	47-37*	1/2 of 130A
11/17/1818	Elizabeth Hodgdon	Lewis Wernwag, John Frick, Alex Kennedy, John Ellicott	M	44-419*	1/2 of 130A
1770	John Wilkinson, died		P	adm. #112	
12/6/1757	Sheriff Thomas Reily, died	John Wilkinson	P	sher.A1-231 *C 138A no will or adm. in P, M, or C	
2/7/1753	Thomas Reily	John Wilkinson	P	mort.X2-181	mort. def.
6/15/1751	John Callahan	Thomas Reily	P	H2-39*	263A
6/1/1751	Thomas Reily	John Callahan	P	H2-34*	263A
5/30/1748	Eliz. Peters, release	Mary Reily		not rec.	1/2 of 263A
1747	Owen Jones, died	daughters-in-law Elizabeth Petty Peters, Mary Meredith Reily	P	will #230 *	
3/13/1741	Wm. Penn	Owen Jones	P	G3-93 *	263A

County=A=Allegheny
C=Chester
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Book/Page--RW=Register of Wills
OC=Orphans Court

Acreage--A=Acre
P=Perch

*Copies of documents submitted to VFNHP Archives.

CONCLUSIONS

Information on land use within VFNHP during the encampment period was found by tracing documents related to land ownership. Once ownership of each parcel was verified through reference to contemporary deeds, tax records, depredation claims, deeds, wills, inventories and other documents containing site specific land use information were identified. From these sources, information on acreage, crops, livestock holdings, buildings and war losses were compiled for 24 tracts of land which occupied the present area of the Park in December 1777. Overlaying property boundaries on 1985 aerial photography has shown that traces of encampment era land ownership patterns are still visible in many areas of the Park.

The picture of local land use in the period immediately prior to the encampment which emerges from the information presented in this report is one of a predominantly agrarian economy based on general farming. By the encampment period approximately two thirds of the land area had been cleared and was being cultivated. Extensive forested areas remained along Valley Creek, on the slopes of Mount Joy, and in other areas unsuited for cultivation. Species composition of the forest was

predominantly oak, chestnut, and hickory. Forested areas along Valley Creek were used to produce charcoal for the forges of the local iron industry.

Open land consisted of a mosaic of grain and vegetable fields, pasture, meadow and fallow sections; field size was generally under ten acres. Chestnut rail fences and rows of trees divided the fields. A diversity of crops was present with wheat the major cash crop. Apple and peach orchards of several hundred trees were common. Kitchen gardens were found near the farm houses. Livestock included cattle, horses, swine, and sheep, but in numbers which suggest domestic use only. In addition various fowl and beehives were kept.

The Vaux Farm (Fatlands) was noteworthy as the site of innovations in farming practices and agricultural technology during the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century. James Vaux and William Bakewell, owners of Fatlands, were well known for their contributions to agriculture.

Saw and grist mills and forges along Valley Creek constituted a local center of industry and commerce which was well established as early as 1757. The proximity of the Schuylkill River and roads leading to Philadelphia facilitated shipment of industrial and agricultural products, undoubtedly adding to the general prosperity of the area. Other small scale industries in the area included limekilns, tanneries and possible mining of iron and copper.

For the most part the information available is limited in its resolution to the individual farm unit. In aggregate the data present a picture of land use which is consistent with that found by Fletcher (1950) and Lemon (1972) for eighteenth century agriculture in southeastern Pennsylvania. However, information on the physical layout of fields or crops within individual farmsteads was not available because the record of ownership preserved in public documents generally dealt with the farm as a single unit.

The fact that various crop rotation schemes were employed at that time indicates that the precise location of individual crops changed regularly. In addition, changing ownership and market conditions undoubtedly affected the crops to be grown in any given field at a particular time. A graphic example of field layout for an early 19th century farm near Norristown was included as an example of within-farm land use (Figure 6). Because of the close proximity to Valley Forge, the similar agricultural environment, and the conservative nature of the average farm operation this unusually detailed representation is believed to be applicable to the Park area also.

The immediate impact of the encampment on local farmers was severe with extensive losses of fencing, livestock and stored grain and other farm products reported. Spring planting in 1778 was also affected. However, once the troops left it is likely that normal operations resumed within a few months to a year

except where earthworks or other semi-permanent construction remained. Tax records for 1779 indicated that livestock holdings on most farms were comparable to pre-war levels less than two years after the encampment. Apparently farmers had the draft animals to plow and otherwise restore their farming operations by then. Regeneration of forests cut during the encampment took longer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Interpretation of the Historic Setting

The pre-encampment landscape was a mosaic of small agricultural fields separated by chestnut rail fences and/or lines of trees. Wheat and a variety of other crops, including oats, flax, potatoes, and corn were common and hay fields, meadows, orchards and wood lots dotted the landscape. This pattern of land use which predominated in the historic period should be selectively re-established and interpretive programs developed to explain it to Park visitors.

The current landscape of the Park contains many traces of property lines dating from the encampment era. Unless active steps are taken, these visible traces of encampment era land use could be lost by inadvertant management action or through the course of natural plant succession. The following steps are recommended to insure that features of the historic landscape that are reflected in the existing vegetation and other surface features are preserved for future interpretation and study.

a. All such boundaries should be mapped and surveyed .

b. Existing vegetation on all these boundaries should be surveyed at regular time intervals at ground level to record location, size and species of plants extending the preliminary investigation done as part of this study to the rest of the Park.

c. Management policies should be formulated to preserve these boundaries by preventing removal of trees, preventing growth of woody vegetation in places where it might obscure the boundaries and by preventing mowing and tilling across the boundaries.

There is enough contemporary information available to do a detailed interpretation of one or more of the Revolutionary era farmsteads within the Park. The William Currie, Samson Davis, or Samuel Havard farms would be particularly well suited for this treatment due to the amount of site specific information available. Data on outbuildings as well as crop and livestock holdings could be used to convey a comprehensive picture of the local farm scene.

The depredation claims should be used as a major interpretive resource. The farm exhibits could demonstrate the losses sustained by the local civilian population during the war since detailed claims for war damages are available. Exhibits could vividly depict the lives of late 18th century Pennsylvania farm families and the impact the war had on them as well as explain how Quaker families reacted to their losses and forced involvement in the war.

We recommend that an interpretive exhibit be developed at the Vaux Farm depicting the advanced farming techniques which were developed on the property. Details of crops, structures and land use are exceptionally well documented for this site (Tables 39 and 40) and Vaux and Bakewell were both well known for their agricultural experimentation and innovation. The Memoirs of The Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture are an important resource which should be explored more thoroughly. This organization still exists and should be contacted regarding the possibility of a joint exhibit.

Exhibits could include the establishment of plots at the Vaux farm demonstrating early liming, manuring and clover trials that marked the dawn of intensive agriculture in America. The effects of these practices on soil fertility and plant growth could be studied and the significance of these late 18th century innovations interpreted for Park visitors.

Similarly, plots that demonstrate a colonial farm fallow cycle could be established and data collected on plant succession during the fallow period as well as its effect on soil fertility for interpretation of this colonial land use practice to Park visitors. Specific information on crop rotation cycles used by William Bakewell at Fatlands Farm is available.

Forested areas in the Park (such as those near Wayne's or Conway's brigades) should be interpreted to the public with exhibits or signs. It could be explained that when the Continental Army arrived, about one third of the area was still forest covered, however, during the encampment nearly all the trees were cut for fuel or building material. Consequently the present forest is composed almost entirely of trees which have grown up since.

A technique which might be used to help Park visitors visualize the likely location and size of encampment structures is the establishment of patterns of different mowing frequencies. For example, to suggest the location and number of huts in a brigade, patches of taller grass suggesting the "foot print" of huts could be laid out and differentiated from the

surrounding area. The "huts" would be mowed once a year in late winter while their surroundings would be mowed serveral times a season. Such designation of structure location has the advantage that they can be easily moved as better archeological information about actual locations become available.

The "foot print" of other structures such as farm outbuildings could likewise be suggested. Interpretive signs would be needed to explain to the public the significance of these patches of taller grass, and that they represent "best guesses" that may be revised as better information is found.

Future Research

This study has indicated a number of areas where future ecological, historical and archeological research could provide additional information useful for managing and interpreting the Park landscape.

Ecological

Additional information on witness trees contained in descriptions of property boundaries in colonial era deeds should be gathered to refine knowledge of species composition of the forests at the time of the encampment. This information would be useful for interpretive purposes and to guide Park managers as to what tree species would be historically appropriate to plant or otherwise encourage in the Park.

Study plots should be established in areas of different mowing frequencies to evaluate the effect on species composition and growth of vegetation in meadow areas. This information would allow Park land managers to judge better what mowing practices most efficiently achieve various management objectives.

Permanent study plots should be established in forested areas of the Park and especially along vegetation features that reflect encampment era property boundaries. By resurveying such plots at regular intervals, Park managers could better gauge how well traces of encampment period property lines were being maintained in the Park. In addition, the effects management practices and stresses such as insect infestation, deer browse and climate change were having on Park vegetation could be measured.

Historical

The information that was collected in this study should be incorporated into the Historic Structure Reports; addition of information about outbuildings could expand these reports into Historic Property Reports.

Title searches should be completed for all parcels in the Park and the information entered in a computerized data base. Using deed descriptions, property boundaries representing several time periods should be mapped and correlated with county atlases. It may be possible to plot encampment period property

boundaries more exactly through reference to more recent surveys and bench marks. Entry of all this information into a computerized geographic information system (GIS) would vastly enhance its future usefulness.

Basic information contained in Historic Structure Reports should be put in a computerized data base.

Archival material at VFNHP should be indexed by name of property owner (contemporary to document) and name of encampment period owner.

Additional information relevant to local farm practices should be sought as a guide to interpreting farms in the Park. Contemporary treatises on agriculture and horticulture and other sources of information available in the area during the late 1700's should be investigated.

Original manuscripts of deeds and other documents pertaining to historic ownership and land use should be sought and acquired or copied for the Park archives. We have found several original deeds pertaining to the Park at the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society which may be available for acquisition. More such documents may be available at other institutions, such as the Montgomery County Historical Society. These documents contain much valuable, historic information for interpretation, some of which is not in the public record.

A search should be made of the records at the Division of Land Records in Harrisburg for all the property owners in the

VFNHP area prior to 1777. The documentation found may clarify land ownership and provide additional information on the owners.

Unindexed newspapers from the Revolutionary War period (e.g. the Philadelphia Gazette) should be searched for real estate advertisements for properties contained in the Park and surrounding areas. These are a largely untapped source of detailed information about many farms that were put up for sale during the period of interest.

The locations and dimensions of all known ruins on each farm should be identified and compared with buildings described in deeds, township tax listings and the information in Schedule B of the 1798 Federal Direct Tax.

Records of the forges, mills, limekilns, and other industrial works in the Park should be investigated more thoroughly to document use of natural resources and interactions with the farming community.

Further research into the genealogy and church records of VFNHP land owners would provide information on the social and cultural life of the community. In particular, Streets (1896) referred to the location of Walker family papers and artifacts. The influence of the area Quakers both in political and farming practices should be researched and interpreted.

Archeological

Charcoal deposits in the forests near the forge sites should be investigated and if they are found to have originated during

the colonial period (as seems likely), interpretive exhibits should be developed explaining this forest land use and its connection to the local iron working industry.

Tests and surveys should be conducted across the existing traces that mark many of the colonial property lines to provide clues as to the origin of these linear landscape features.

The locations of huts and other encampment buildings should be determined and tests and surveys conducted at these sites.

Dendrochronological studies of tree rings in beams of historical buildings should be conducted to indentify the date of constructon.

Pollen studies by a researcher familiar with temperate zone terrestrial pollen profiles might shed further light on land use history of specific plots. Similar studies by Jerald Kelso for the National Park Service at Fort Necessity have permitted researchers to distinguish between meadow and woodlot locations during the historic period.

All work performed should comply with standard National Park Service guidelines and be coordinated with the Mid-Atlantic Region Archeologist. All artifacts collected should be catalogued in compliance with National Park Service guidelines. All archeological work performed should be integrated with previous investigations and indexed with property/owner designations.

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Appendix A
List of Late 18th and Early 19th Century Wills and Inventories of VFNHP Residents
(copies of these documents submitted to VFNHP archives)

William Bakewell (1821, Vaux Farm)
John Beaver (1779)
William Bodley (1780, White Farm)
John Brown, Sr. (1823, Davis Farm)
John Brown, Jr. (1823, Davis Farm)
John Havard Davis (1816, J. Havard Farm)
Samson Davis (1771)
Eleanor Evans (1761, M. Stephens Farm)
Stephen Evans (1754, A. Stephens Farm)
Samuel Havard (1808)
Thomas John (1766, Currie Farm)
Benjamin Jones (1815)
Owen Jones (1747, Wilkinson Farm)
Jacob Longacre, Jr. (1809, Sheppard Farm)
Jacob Longacre, Sr. (1795, Sheppard Farm)
Peter Matson, Sr. (1778)
John Moore (I) (1740)
John Moore (II) (1779)
John Moore (III) (1823)
Jacob Paul (1814, I. Potts Property)
Henry Pawling (I) (1792)
Henry Pawling (II) (1823)
John Potts, Sr. (1768, I. Potts Property)
Joseph Shambough (1784, White Farm)
Abijah Stephens (1802)
Abijah Stephens (1825, D. Stephens Farm)
Daniel Walker (1772, Jones Farm)
Thomas Walker (1839, Currie Farm)
John Waggonseller (1779)

Appendix B

Deeds in the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society Collection

The following original (owner's copy) deeds are in the collection of the Plymouth Meeting Historical Society. They were donated to the PMHS by Alice Ambler, a descendant of the Moore family. They may be available to VFNHP.

	Deed Bk-pg	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Acres
1.	A-210?	7/19/1709	William Penn	David Powell	172A
2.	5/1/1716		Evan Jones	Rowland Thomas	60A
3.		12/26/1721	Rowland Thomas	William Coats	60A
4.		12/27/1721	Rowland Thomas	William Coats	60A
5.		1/1/1720	William Coats	Mirick Davis	60A
6.		1/3/1721-2	Mirick Davis	Owen Roberts & Co.	60A*
7.		7/30/1722	Owen Roberts & Co	Humphry Mackworth	60A
8.		1743	Anthony Duche	Francis Many	*
9.	3-188	2/10/1787	Jonathan Moore	Richard Moore	277A 20p
10.	3-193	3/28/1787	John Moore	Richard Moore	294
11.	26-568	1/28/1806	Stephen Stephens	John & Pugh Davis	15A 40p
12.		3/30/1811	John & Pugh Davis	Richard Moore	15A 40p
13.	56-134	4/13/1839	Samuel Moore	Edwin Moore	15A 40p
14.	40-576	4/2/1823	Samuel, Charles, Jonathan Moore, & Isaac Beaver	John Moore	146 1/2A
15.	228-180	3/29/1845	Edwin Moore	Isaac Eastburn	64A
16.	228-186	3/29/1845	Isaac Eastburn	Edwin Moore	64A
17.	B-61-323?	4/4/1838	Margaret Kennedy	Curry Ganges	4A
18.	G-104-484	8/17/1850	David Wilson	John Kennedy	4A

*mineral rights on Stephens Evans' land; Stephen Evans partner of "Company"

Appendix C

Depredation Claims of VFNHP Residents

William Bodley
John Brown, Jr.
William Currie
William Dewees
John Havard
Samuel Havard

Appendix D

Newspaper Advertisements for VFNHP Properties

John Havard Farm

AR 12. 3. 1816



PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an order from the orphan's court of Chester county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th of December next on the premises in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, a

VALUABLE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Dr. John Davis, deceased, containing 156 acres, sixty of which are first rate wood land, the remainder arable and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are erected a large and elegant stone dwelling house, built in modern style, a large stone barn, a stone spring house, a tenant house and out houses of every description. On said plantation are a lime kiln and limestone quarries; an apple orchard with a variety of other fruit trees. Said farm possesses every convenience of water, by streams passing through each enclosure, and one immediately by the door of the dwelling, watering a large proportion of meadow. In short, said property is deficient in no improvement that can add to the comfort or convenience of a farmer.

ALSO,

Will be sold at the same time and place, adjoining the above property, 90 acres of excellent *Wood-Land* in lots to suit purchasers.

LIKEWISE

Will be sold on said day, one undivided half part of a stone messuage and lot of three acres of ground, situate on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, between the 14th and 15th mile stones.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

Caleb E. Davis }
Joshua Jones } Admrs.
Matthew Roberts }

Nov. 20, 1816. —20—4

American Republic
12.3.1816



Aurora General Advertiser

12 16 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an order from the Orphan's Court of Chester county, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 26th of December next on the premises in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, a

VALUABLE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Dr. JOHN DAVIS, deceased, containing 156 acres, sixty of which are first rate wood land, the remainder arable and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are erected a large and elegant stone dwelling house, built in modern style, a large stone barn, a stone spring house, a tenant house, and out houses of every description. On said plantation are a lime kiln and limestone quarries, an apple orchard with a variety of other fruit trees. Said farm possesses every convenience of water, by streams passing through each enclosure, and one immediately by the door of the dwelling, watering a large proportion of meadow. In short, said property is deficient in no improvement that can add to the comfort or convenience of a farmer.

ALSO,

Will be sold at the same time and place, adjoining the above property, 90 acres of excellent WOODLAND, in such lots as shall suit purchasers.

LIKEWISE

Will be sold on said day, one undivided half part of a stone messuage and lot of three acres of ground, situate on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, between the 14th and 15th mile stones.

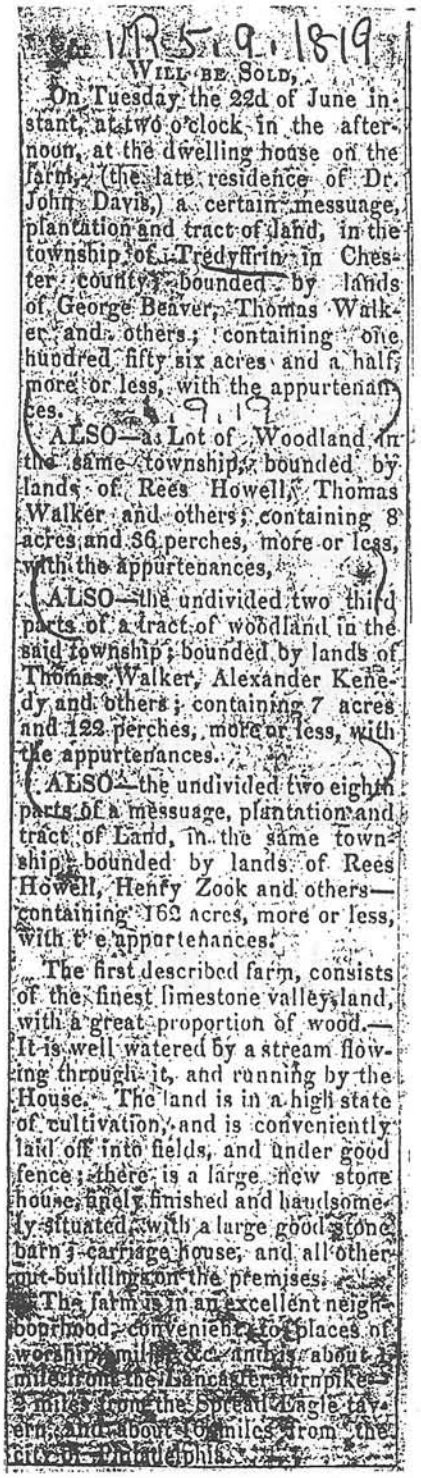
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

CALEB E. DAVIS }
JOSHUA JONES } Admrs.
MATTHEW ROBERTS }

Nov. 20, 1816. —20—4

Aurora General Advertiser
12.16.1816

John Havard Farm cont'd.



5.9.1819

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 22d of June instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house on the farm, (the late residence of Dr. John Davis,) a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, in the township of Tredyffrin in Chester county; bounded by lands of George Beaver, Thomas Walker and others; containing one hundred fifty six acres and a half, more or less, with the appurtenances.

ALSO—a Lot of Woodland in the same township; bounded by lands of Rees Howell, Thomas Walker and others; containing 8 acres and 36 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances.

ALSO—the undivided two third parts of a tract of woodland in the said township; bounded by lands of Thomas Walker, Alexander Kenedy and others; containing 7 acres and 122 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances.

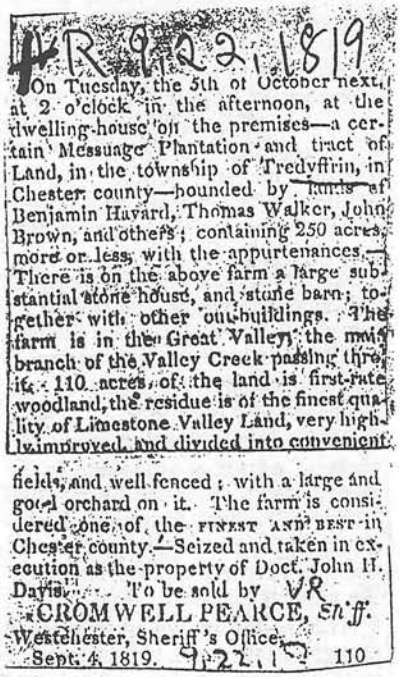
ALSO—the undivided two eighth parts of a messuage, plantation and tract of Land, in the same township bounded by lands of Rees Howell, Henry Zook and others—containing 162 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances.

The first described farm, consists of the finest limestone valley land, with a great proportion of wood.—It is well watered by a stream flowing through it, and running by the House. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is conveniently laid off into fields, and under good fence; there is a large new stone house, finely finished and handsomely situated, with a large good stone barn; carriage house, and all other out-buildings on the premises.

The farm is in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to places of worship, mills, &c. and lies about 2 miles from the Lancaster turnpike—2 miles from the Spread Eagle tavern, and about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia.

Village Record
5.9.1819

Samuel Havard Farm



VR 9.22.1819

On Tuesday, the 5th of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises—a certain Messuage Plantation and tract of Land, in the township of Tredyffrin, in Chester county—bounded by lands of Benjamin Havard, Thomas Walker, John Brown, and others; containing 250 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is on the above farm a large substantial stone house, and stone barn; together with other out-buildings. The farm is in the Great Valley; the main branch of the Valley Creek passing thro' it. 110 acres of the land is first-rate woodland; the residue is of the finest quality of Limestone Valley Land, very highly improved, and divided into convenient fields, and well fenced; with a large and good orchard on it. The farm is considered one of the FINEST AND BEST in Chester county.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Doct. John H. Davis. To be sold by VR

CROMWELL PEARCE, Sh'ff.

Westchester, Sheriff's Office,
Sept. 4, 1819. 9.22.19 110

Village Record
9.22.1819

Benjamin Jones Farm

Fourth Month 28th, 1772.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 26th day of the Fifth Month, called May, next,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, late of Daniel Walker, deceased, situate in Tredyffrin, Chester county, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good limestone land, about ninety cleared, the remainder well timbered, about ten acres of valuable meadow, most part of it well watered by a constant stream that runs through it, a good orchard, which is remarked for its bearing, it consists of about one hundred and fifty apple trees, about ninety whereof are grafted with the house-apple, the rest natural fruit, a good frame dwelling-house two stories high, 26 feet by 29 feet, three rooms on the lower floor, with fire places in two of them, four rooms on the second floor, with a fire place in one of them, a good garret, the outside boarded and shingled with cedar, the inside done with lime, a good cellar under it, a stone spring-house, with a constant spring rising in it, a kitchen, weaver's shop, log barn, &c. Likewise to be sold on the premises, the same day, some household goods and implements of husbandry; attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given, and the conditions of sale made known, by

JACOB WALKER, and SAMUEL RICHARD, Executors.

N. B. The Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. ¶

Pennsylvania Gazette
4.28.1772

John Moore Farm

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO

Public Vendue,

On 7th day, the 11th of the 1st month, (January,) at the late residence of John Moore, of Upper-Merion township, Montgomery county, deceased,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

No. 1.—A plantation, or tract of first rate land, situate in said township, containing one hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Richard Moore, Alexander Kennedy, Isaac Davis, and others; about 45 acres thereof are excellent woodland, 7 acres of good meadow; the residue arable in a high state of cultivation, a young thriving orchard, containing a variety of trees.



The improvements are a handsome and capacious new three story stone Dwelling House, containing two rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a convenient stone kitchen adjoining, a well of water with a pump therein near the house, a spacious stone barn, 55 by [illegible] feet, a stone milk-house with a [illegible] near it, smoke-house, together with other buildings not necessary to particularize. Said property is handsomely situated, and is worthy the attention of the man of taste.

No. 2.—A plantation, or tract of land, containing 151 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Isaac Davis and Isaac Beaver, and bounding on the river Schuylkill, 75 acres of which are woodland.



The improvements are a house one story and a half high, part stone, and part log, a barn, a good garden, and some fruit trees, &c.

Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to call on either of the subscribers before the day of sale.

Attendance will be given and conditions made known by

John Moore,
Samuel Moore,
Charles Moore,
Jonathan Moore,
Executors.

12th mo. 30th, 1822.

Norristown Herald
12.30.1822

Mordecai Moore Farm

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

The following Plantations, or Tracts of Land late the property of Mordicai Moore, of Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, deceased.

ONE Valuable Plantation or tract of Land, situated in the township and county above mentioned, about 19 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 4 from Norristown, 4 from the Turnpike road, and one from the river Schuylkill; containing 128 acres of Land, 30 or 40 acres of which is Wood-land; 12 acres of excellent watered Meadow, the remainder arable land in high state of cultivation. There are on said Plantation, a good stone Dwelling-house, Kitchen and Milk-house, a good Log Barn, Cart house and other out houses; a good bearing Orchard of upwards of 300 Apple trees of the choicest fruit, besides a variety of other fruit trees, such as Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Cherries, &c. The superior quality of the soil, the healthiness of the situation, and its commanding elegant prospect will sufficiently recommend it.

ALSO—One other Plantation or tract of Land, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county; containing 42 acres of Land, one half whereof is Wood principally Chesnut. There are on said Plantation a Log House and Barn; a variety of fruit trees, and a Spring of excellent water near the door of the dwelling house. This tract will be sold together, or divided as may best suit the purchaser.

ALSO—One other Lot of Land situate in the township and county last mentioned, now in the tenure of Griffith Ellis, containing about 24 acres of Land: 12 acres Woodland chiefly Chetnut; 5 acres watered Meadow, watered by a never failing spring that runs near the door of the Dwelling-house. There are on said premises a log House and Barn; an Apple Orchard and a number of other fruit trees.

The above described tracts will be sold at the house of John Elliott, innkeeper, in Upperion, on Monday the 3d day of January next.—Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M. where due attendance will be given, and conditions of Sale made known, by

Wm. MOORE.

Dec. 9th, 1802.

Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser
12.10.1802

David Potts/William Dewees Property

The great Valley Works Eſtate,

No. 1. A Forceable forge, with four fires and two hammers, well founded on a large dam of 17 feet head and [illegible]. Alſo an excellent ſlitting and rolling mill upon the ſame dam, with a large ſtone coal houſe to each. Alſo a good ſtone house and barn, blackſmith and cooper's ſhop, with a number of small houſes to accommodate workmen. With theſe will be ſold about 650 acres of land, of which about 15 acres of watered meadow, 50 ditto plow land, the remainder woodland, part of which has been cut many years, and is now in a thriving ſtate.

No. 2. A capital griſt mill and ſaw mill, worked by the above ſtream. The griſt mill has two water wheels, three pair of ſtones and two ſetts of bolting works. On the premiſes are a good ſtone houſe, kitchen and ſtabling, about ſeven acres of meadow, 30 plow land and 40 woodland. The ſituation of the above deſcribed works being on the banks of the Schuylkill, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and on the road leading from the forges and furnaces, in the interior parts of this ſtate, to Philadelphia, being alſo drove by the Valley creek, which is now known to be a ſuperior ſtream, chiefly fed by ſprings, and therefore not liable to dry in ſummer nor freeze in winter, render them peculiarly advantageous in carrying on the various branches of buſineſs.

No. 3. A farm, containing 200 acres. On this tract is a good log dwelling houſe, with a good ſpring near the door, a ſmall orchard, about 10 acres of watered meadow, and 15 more may be made at a ſmall expence, as part thereof is cleared and ditched, about 40 acres of plow land, the remainder is woodland, part of which has been cut, and is now in a thriving ſtate.

No. 4. A farm, containing 100 acres, has a good houſe, a ſmall orchard and meadow, about 40 acres of cleared land, and the remainder in woods.

No. 5. A farm, containing 230 acres, or thereabouts. On this tract are a large log dwelling houſe and a good ſpring near the door, an orchard, about 100 acres clear, the remainder timbered. The quality ſtrong land, and may, with improvement, be made an excellent farm, being contiguous to Limeſtone.

For terms apply to ISAAC POTTS, on the premiſes; ISAAC LLOYD, of Darby; or THOMAS HARRISON, in Philadelphia.

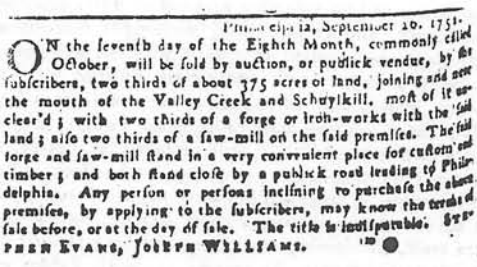
Should the above premiſes not be ſold by private ſale before the time above fixed, attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale by ISAAC POTTS,

ISAAC LLOYD and THOMAS HARRISON, } Executors to the eſtate of *Norris Jones*, dec.

Philadelphia, 10 month 11, 1790.

Pennsylvania Gazette
10.13.1790

Isaac Potts Property



Philadelphia, September 20. 1751.

ON the ſeventh day of the Eighth Month, commonly called October, will be ſold by auction, or publick vendue, by the ſubſcribers, two thirds of about 375 acres of land, joining and near the mouth of the Valley Creek and Schuylkill, moſt of it cleared; with two thirds of a forge or iron-works with the ſaid land; alſo two thirds of a ſaw-mill on the ſaid premiſes. The ſaid forge and ſaw-mill ſtand in a very convenient place for cuſtom and timber; and both ſtand cloſe by a publick road leading to Philadelphia. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcribers, may know the terms of ſale before, or at the day of ſale. The title is indiſputable. Given

PHEN EVANS, JOSEPH WILLIAMS. 3p

Pennsylvania Gazette
9.26.1751

James Vaux Farm

FOR SALE,

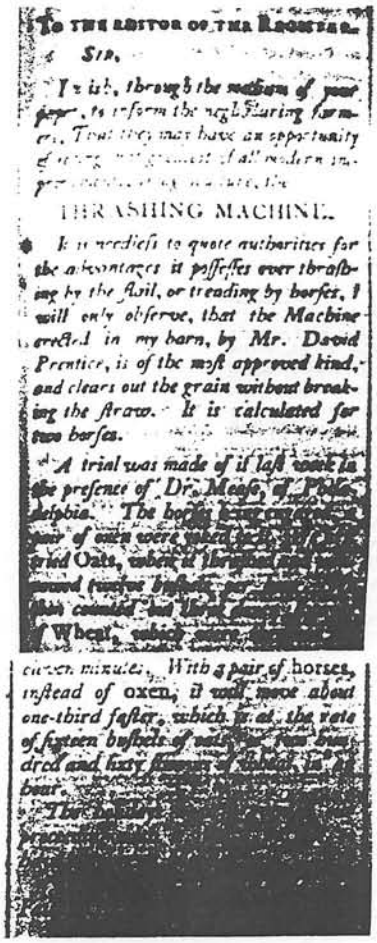
A PLANTATION, on the river Schuylkill and Perkiomen, 23 miles from Philadelphia, and is well ſituated for health, profit, and pleaſure; the land is high, the aſpect ſouth, the country abounding with moſt ſorts of game and fiſh, and in a ſocial neighbourhood, good for marketing; containing 302 acres, one third timbered, a good proportion of watered meadow, and a large addition of ground may be appropriated to that uſe. The arable land is good in quality, and has moſt of it been limed from 50 to 100 buſhels the acre; there is water in the drieſt ſeaſons in all the fields, except one; a large lime-kiln, and a ſhare of a ſhad-fiſhery on the place; a merchant-mill, and the moſt neceſſary tradeſmen adjoining the premiſes. The houſe is almoſt new, ſituated on an eminence nearly central, commanding a full view of the farm, and an extenſive proſpect of hilly country; it is 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, with eight feet entries on each floor through the middle; it is built with the beſt ſtone, lime and ſand, with a cedar roof, completely finiſhed by Philadelphia workmen, and is well calculated to accommodate a large genteel family; there are two ſtair-caſes, good garrets, and cellars, in one of which is the kitchen, but intended for a dairy, as the water is conveyed through it; a pump at the door, a ſtone ſmoke and hog-houſe, a large garden well manured and fenced, and a graſs lot round the whole, a large orchard, and a young one of graſted fruit, containing 200 trees; the barn is built of the ſame materials as the houſe, 65 feet by 35, with ſtables underneath, and is interior to no building of its ſize, one of the bays has held 1000 buſhels of wheat in the ſtraw; there are a cow and carriage-houſe adjoining. The above deſcribed plantation is calculated in every reſpect for a gentleman's country retreat, and is compleat for a farmer to make a livelihood, by raiſing grain and going to market, the land being moſt excellent for paſture.

The terms of ſale may be either caſh, bills of exchange, or it will be exchanged for an intereſt in Philadelphia, or the payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, upon his giving ſecurity. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and indiſputable title made. For further particulars enquire of JEREMIAH WARDER, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ JAMES VAUX.

Pennsylvania Gazette
2.26.1783

James Vaux Farm cont'd.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

SIR,

I wish, through the medium of your paper, to inform the neighbouring farmers, That they may have an opportunity of seeing the most complete of all modern improvements in agriculture, the

THRASHING MACHINE.

It is needless to quote authorities for the advantages it possesses over thrashing by the flail, or treading by horses, I will only observe, that the Machine erected in my barn, by Mr. David Prentice, is of the most approved kind, and clears out the grain without breaking the straw. It is calculated for two horses.

A trial was made of it last week in the presence of Dr. Meese, of Philadelphia. The horses [illegible] pair of oxen were yoked [illegible] tried Oats, which it [illegible] second twelve bushels [illegible] then counted and [illegible] Wheat, which [illegible] eleven minutes. With a pair of horses, instead of oxen, it will move about one-third faster, which is at the rate of sixteen bushels of wheat [illegible] hundred and sixty [illegible] hour.

The [illegible]

Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser 1.1.1805



MERINO SHEEP.

For sale by the subscriber, a few fine ram lambs of the mixed *Merino and English breeds*, AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

ALSO TO BE LET ON [illegible]

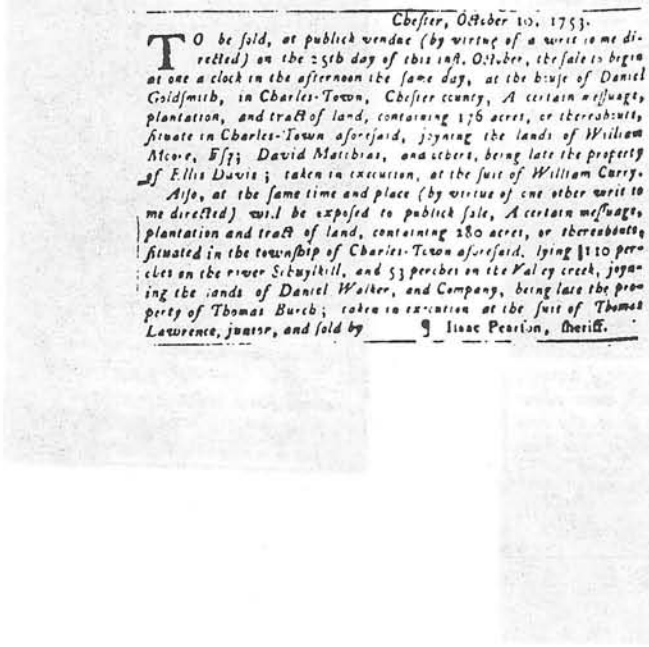
[illegible] above time, suitable [illegible] with [illegible] daughters, would meet with [illegible] steady employment.

A. BAKEWELL.

Fallard Ford, 7th Sept. 1811.

The Weekly Register 9.7.1811

James White Farm



Chester, October 10, 1753.

TO *be sold, at publick vendue (by virtue of a writ to me directed) on the 25th day of this inst. October, the sale to begin at one a clock in the afternoon the same day, at the house of Daniel Goldsmith, in Charles-Town, Chester county, A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, containing 176 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Charles-Town aforesaid, joyning the lands of William Moore, Esq; David Matthias, and others, being late the property of Ellis Davis; taken in execution, at the suit of William Curry.*

Also, at the same time and place (by virtue of one other writ to me directed) will be exposed to publick sale, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 280 acres, or thereabouts, situated in the township of Charles-Town aforesaid, lying 110 perches on the river Schuylkill, and 53 perches on the Valley creek, joyning the lands of Daniel Walker, and Company, being late the property of Thomas Burch; taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lawrence, junior, and sold by

Isaac Pearson, *sheriff.*

Pennsylvania Gazette
10.11.1753

Estate of John Wilkinson Farm

Philadelphia, October 10 1757.

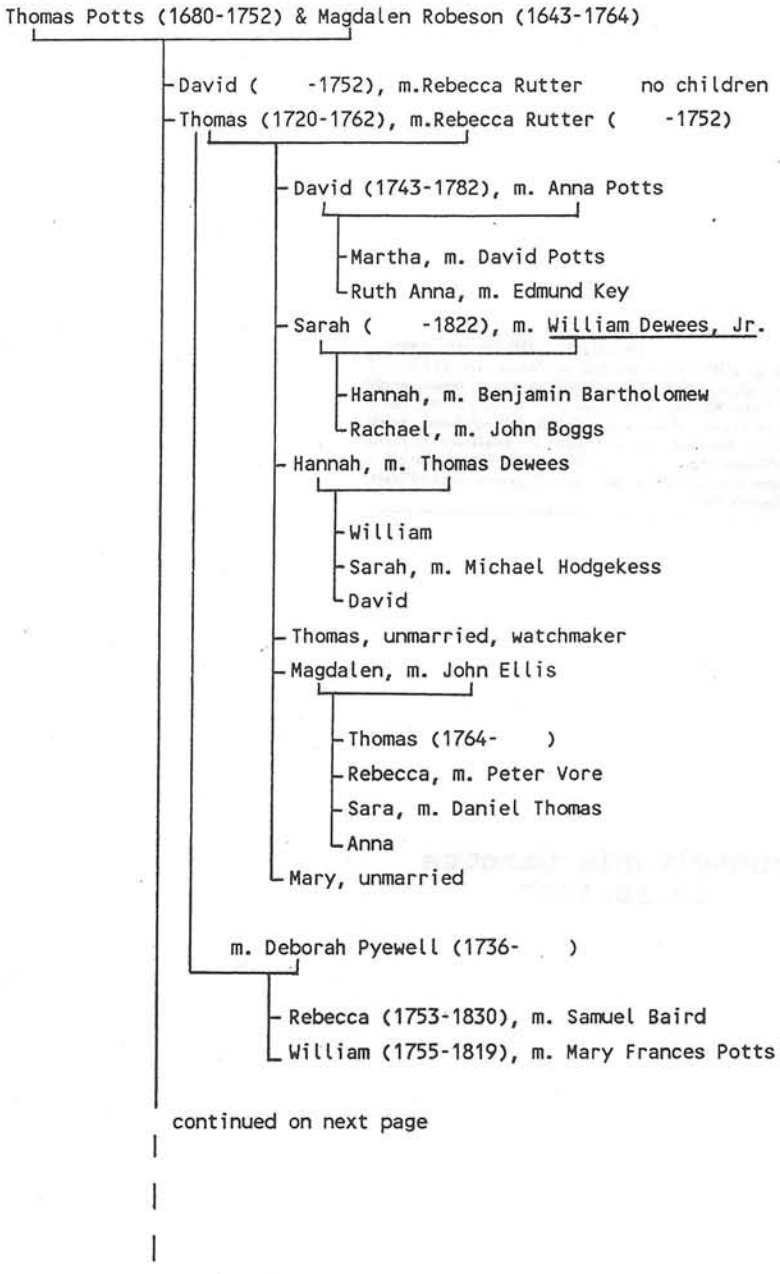
BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 21st Day of October instant, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Premises, in Upper Merion, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue a Messuage, or Tenement Plantation, and 138 Acres of Land situate in Upper Merion aforesaid, late the Estate of Thomas Risley, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

And at same Time and Place, will be sold, sundry Stock, Wheat, Rye, and Houshold Goods.

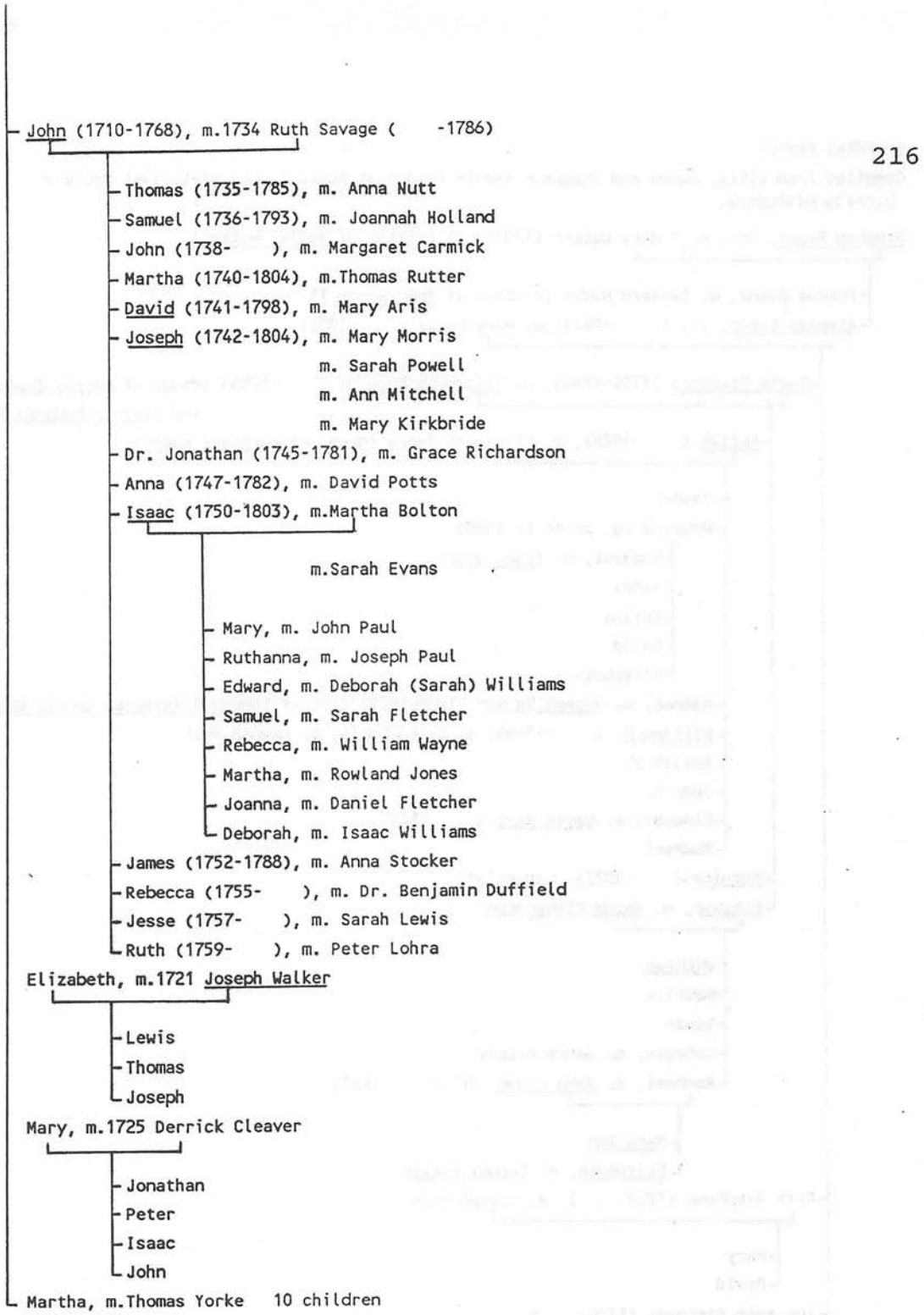
Pennsylvania Gazette
10.10.1757

POTTS FAMILY

William J. Potts, The Potts Family in Great Britian and America, Canonsburg, PA, 1901 (HSP Potts Family FC/PO Box 125)



continued on next page

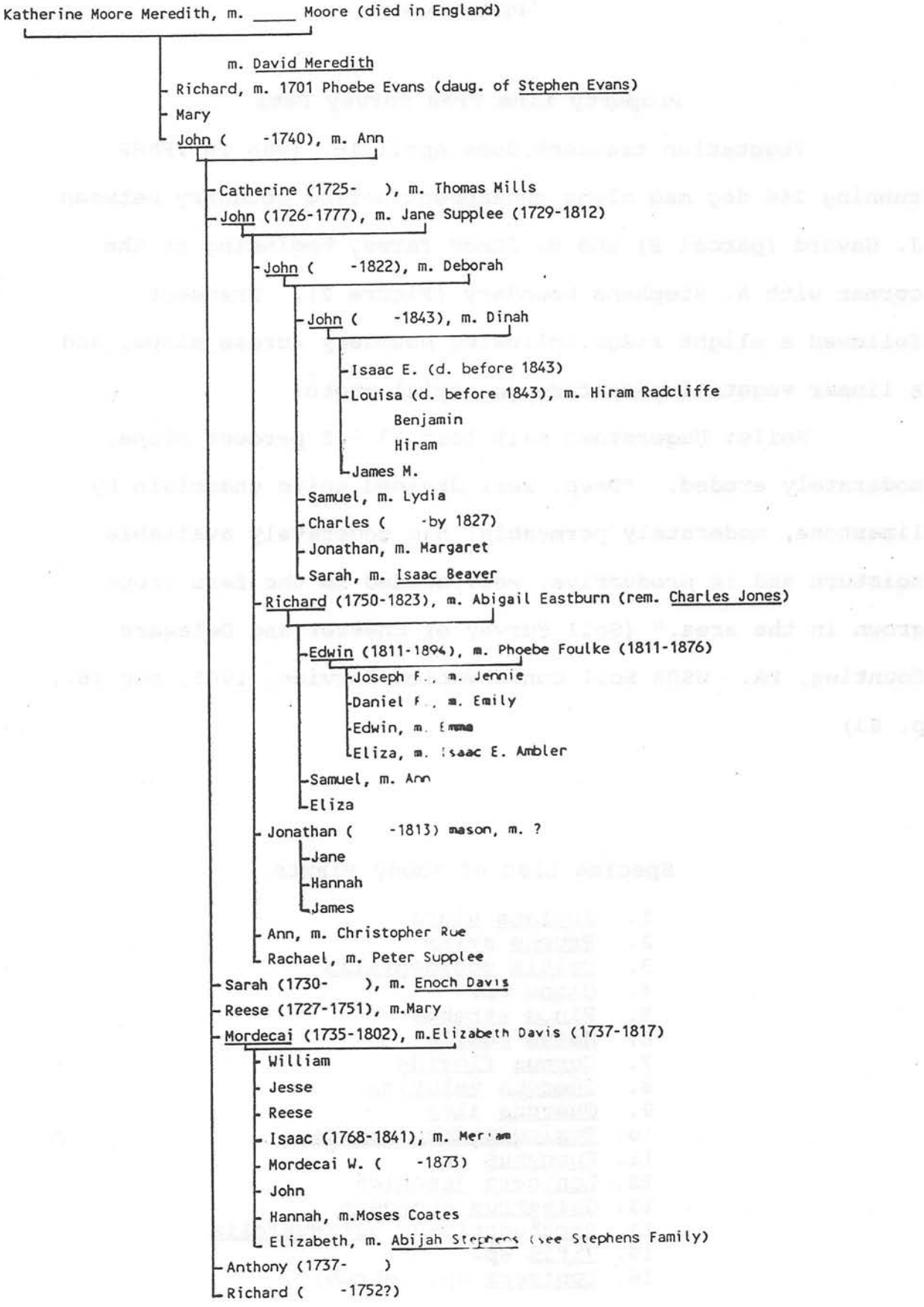

John (1710-1768), m.1734 Ruth Savage (-1786)
Thomas (1735-1785), m. Anna Nutt
Samuel (1736-1793), m. Joannah Holland
John (1738-), m. Margaret Carmick
Martha (1740-1804), m.Thomas Rutter
David (1741-1798), m. Mary Aris
Joseph (1742-1804), m. Mary Morris
m. Sarah Powell
m. Ann Mitchell
m. Mary Kirkbride
Dr. Jonathan (1745-1781), m. Grace Richardson
Anna (1747-1782), m. David Potts
Isaac (1750-1803), m.Martha Bolton
m.Sarah Evans
Mary, m. John Paul
Ruthanna, m. Joseph Paul
Edward, m. Deborah (Sarah) Williams
Samuel, m. Sarah Fletcher
Rebecca, m. William Wayne
Martha, m. Rowland Jones
Joanna, m. Daniel Fletcher
Deborah, m. Isaac Williams
James (1752-1788), m. Anna Stocker
Rebecca (1755-), m. Dr. Benjamin Duffield
Jesse (1757-), m. Sarah Lewis
Ruth (1759-), m. Peter Lohra
Elizabeth, m.1721 Joseph Walker
Lewis
Thomas
Joseph
Mary, m.1725 Derrick Cleaver
Jonathan
Peter
Isaac
John
Martha, m.Thomas Yorke 10 children

Compiled from wills, deeds and Stephens Family folder at Bucks County Historical Society (notes by Ed Woodman).

Stephen Evans, Sr., m. ? Mary Walker (1707-) (sister of Daniel Walker)

- Phoebe Evans, m. Richard Moore (brother of John Moore I)
- Stephen Evans, Jr. (-1754), m. Mary Davis (-1784)
  - David Stephens (1719-1786), m. Elizabeth Edwards (-1795) (daug. of Morris Edwards d. ? 1736 and Eleanor Edwards Evans d. 1761)
    - Abijah (-1825), m. Elizabeth Moore (daug. of Mordecai Moore)
      - David
      - Maurice (d. prior to 1825)
        - Rachael, m. Isaac Moore
        - James
        - Abijah
        - David
        - Elizabeth
      - Hannah, m. Joseph Walker (1799-1879) (son of Thomas & Margaret Currie Walker)
      - William M. (-1868), m. Susan Davis, m. Hannah Hall
      - Abijah E.
      - John M.
      - Eleanor, m. David Zook (-1864)
      - Rachael
    - Maurice (-1827), unmarried
    - Eleanor, m. Jacob Richardson
      - William
      - Maurice
      - Isaac
      - Rebecca, m. Jacob Massey
      - Rachael, m. John Brown, Jr. (-1823)
        - Mary Ann
        - Elizabeth, m. Samuel Beaver
  - Ruth Stephens (1722-), m. Joseph Hale
    - Mary
    - David
  - Benjamin Stephens (1724-)
  - Prudence Stephens (1727-)
  - Micajah Stephens (1730-)
  - Abijah Stephens(1732-1802), m. Priscilla Thomas (1737-1813)
    - Sarah (1759-1847), m. Ed Woodman
    - Mary (1761-), m. Sam Rossiter
    - Ruth (1763-1763)
    - Stephen (1765-), m. Sarah McVeigh
    - Rebecca (1767-), unmarried
    - Elizabeth (1769-), m. Philip Rees
    - Priscilla (1771-), m. Jacob Rogers
    - Anna (1778-), m. Enoch Richards
  - Jesse Stephens (1734-)
  - Jehew Stephens (1737-)

Compiled from deeds. wills. Lower Merion Friends Records, Vol. 1, HSMC, Ambler family records and assistance of Edward T. Addison, PMHS.



Appendix F

Property Line Tree Survey Data

Vegetation transect done April 15, 1988 in VFNHP running 246 deg mag along encampment period boundary between J. Havard (parcel B) and B. Jones farms, beginning at the corner with A. Stephens boundary (Figure 2). Transect followed a slight ridge following boundary across slope, and a linear vegetation feature on aerial photo.

Soils: Hagerstown silt loam, 3 - 8 percent slope, moderately eroded. "Deep, well drained soils underlain by limestone, moderately permeable, has moderately available moisture and is productive, well suited to the farm crops grown in the area." (Soil Survey of Chester and Delaware Counties, PA. USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1963, map 16., p. 83)

Species List of Woody Plants

1. Juglans nigra
2. Prunus avium
3. Celtis occidentalis
4. Ulmus sp.
5. Pinus strobus
6. Malus pumila
7. Cornus florida
8. Quercus velutina
9. Quercus alba
10. Toxicodendron radicans
11. Euonymus sp.
12. Lonicera japonica
13. Celastrus scandens
14. Parthenocissus quinquefolia
15. Vitis sp.
16. Lonicera sp. (shrub)

Dist (ft)	Dist (m)	species	Dbh (cm)	left of trans(m)	age (yr)	comments
158	48.2	1	40.0	4.3		
158	48.2	10				on tree
158	48.2	11				shrub
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		stump, multi-stem
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	2	50.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	12				
288	87.8	10				
288	87.8	13				
417	127.1	3	21.0	3.5		
427	130.2	3	18.0	6.4		
445	135.7	3	20.0	4.0		
445	135.7	10				
445	135.7	14				
445	135.7	12				
445	135.7	13				
483	147.3	1	25.0			
483	147.3	3	8.0			
483	147.3	11				
483	147.3	15				
520	158.5	1	24.0	5.6	47.0	
520	158.5	14				
542	165.2	1	17.0	8.1		
542	165.2	13				
542	165.2	12				
542	165.2	14				
576	175.6	1	25.0	4.6		
707	215.5	4	38.0	6.8	60.0	incomplete core
774	236.0	5	53.5	21.3	41.0	age at 1m
774	236.0	16				
774	236.0	13				
786	239.6	6	7.0	4.4		
783	238.7	7	14.0	10.0		
785	239.3	7	14.0	10.2		
790	240.9	7	31.0	5.4		
800	243.9	7	26.0	5.8		
800	243.9	7	20.0	11.0		
799	243.6	7	17.5	12.0		
799	243.6	6				
799	243.6	16				
799	243.6	13				
799	243.6	12				
799	243.6	17				
870	265.2	2	13.5	4.8		
870	265.2	18				
870	265.2	13				

Dist (ft)	Dist (m)	species	Dbh (cm)	left of trans(m)	age (yr)	comments
158	48.2	1	40.0	4.3		
158	48.2	10				on tree
158	48.2	11				shrub
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		stump, multi-stem
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	2	35.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	2	50.0	4.6		"
288	87.8	12				
288	87.8	10				
288	87.8	13				
417	127.1	3	21.0	3.5		
427	130.2	3	18.0	6.4		
445	135.7	3	20.0	4.0		
445	135.7	10				
445	135.7	14				
445	135.7	12				
445	135.7	13				
483	147.3	1	25.0			
483	147.3	3	8.0			
483	147.3	11				
483	147.3	15				
520	158.5	1	24.0	5.6	47.0	
520	158.5	14				
542	165.2	1	17.0	8.1		
542	165.2	13				
542	165.2	12				
542	165.2	14				
576	175.6	1	25.0	4.6		
707	215.5	4	38.0	6.8	60.0	incomplete core
774	236.0	5	53.5	21.3	41.0	age at 1m
774	236.0	16				
774	236.0	13				
786	239.6	6	7.0	4.4		
783	238.7	7	14.0	10.0		
785	239.3	7	14.0	10.2		
790	240.9	7	31.0	5.4		
800	243.9	7	26.0	5.8		
800	243.9	7	20.0	11.0		
799	243.6	7	17.5	12.0		
799	243.6	6				
799	243.6	16				
799	243.6	13				
799	243.6	12				
799	243.6	17				
870	265.2	2	13.5	4.8		
870	265.2	18				
870	265.2	13				

887	270.4	3	60.0	11.3		
887	270.4	10				
887	270.4	12				
948	289.0	4	39.0	7.6		
952	290.2	4	75.0	8.6		
1030	314.0	1	27.0	3.0		
1075	327.7	6	14.5	9.5		multi-stemmed
1075	327.7	6	30.5			"
1075	327.7	6	20.0			"
1075	327.7	13				
1075	327.7	18				
1152	351.2	7	25.5	6.5		open-grown
1159	353.4	7	14.5	12.2		
1151	350.9	8	100.5	13.6		rotten in center
1194	364.0	7	18.0	7.2		
1218	371.3	8	81.0	13.0	32.0	partial core 25cm
1227	374.1	9	20.0	7.6		
1214	370.1	7	10.0	13.0		
1210	368.9	7	10.0	13.0		

Appendix G

Information on Specific Crops Grown During the Late Eighteenth Century

1. Kitchen Garden Plant List from Dillon (1986)

Angelica
Anise
Artichoke
Asparagus
Balm
Basil
Beans
Beets
Borage
Broccoli
Burnet
Cabbage and Coleworts
Calendula
Camomile
Caraway
Cardoons
Carrots
Catnip
Cauliflower
Celery
Chervil
Chives
Clary
Comfrey
Corn Salad
Costmary
Cresses
Cucumber
Currants
Dill
Elecampane
Endive
Fennel
Feverfew
Foxgrove
French Mallow
Garlic
Gooseberry
Hops
Horehound
Horseradish
Hyssop
Jerusalem Artichoke
Ladies' Bedstraw
Lavender
Leeks
Lettuce
Lovage
Marjorams
Melons
Mints
Mustard
Okra
Onions
Orach
Oregano
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Pennyroyal
Peppergrass
Potato
Pumpkin
Purslane
Radish
Raspberry
Red Pepper
Rhubarb
Rocket
Roses
Rosemary
Rue
Sage
Salsify
Savories
Scorzonera
Scurvy Grass
Shallot
Skirret
Sorrel
Southernwood
Spinach
Squashes
Strawberry
Sweet Potato
Tansy
Tarragon
Thyme
Tomato
Turnip
Valerian
Violet
Wormwood

2. Heirloom Seed Varieties in the National Colonial Farm Garden

Beans:	Vermont Cranberry
	Brown Seeded Caseknife
	Sieva Pole
	Royalty Purple Pod
	Wren's Egg
	Robin's Egg
	Genuine Cornfield
	Scarlet Runner
	October
	Sulfur
	Pencil Pod Wax
	Black Eyed Peas
	Jacob's Cattle
	Soldier Bean
	Lazy Wife
	Black Valentine
Peas:	Dwarf Grey Sugar
	Tall Alderman
	Improved Lavton's
	Champion of England
	Alaska
Lettuce:	Black Seeded Simpson
	Ruby
	Red Sails
	Butter Crunch
	Winter Density
	Paris White
	Green Boston
Onions:	Silverskin Sets
	Wethers Field Large Red
	White Lisbon
	Southport White Globe
	Egyptian
	Oignon Florence Red
Leeks:	Carnation
	American Flag
Peppers:	Bullnose
	Cayenne
	Hungarian Wax
Cabbage:	Early Jersey Wakefield
	Danish Ball Head
	Savoy
	Stonehead
	Red
	Late Flat Dutch

Beets:	Crosby Egyptian Long Season, lutz
Orach:	Red (Atriplex purpurea)
Garlic:	White
Corn Salad:	Mache'
Spinach:	Bloomsdale Long Standing
Radish:	China Rose Cherry Belle Champion French Breakfast, white tip
Carrots:	Early Chantenay Early Scarlet Horn Forcing Long Orange Improved
Rocket:	Arugula
Parsnip:	Hollow Crown
Kale:	Green Marrowstem
Fava Beans:	English White
Cucumber:	Improved Long Green Crystal Wax (lemon)
Squash:	Early Yellow Crookneck Butternut Green Hubbard White Patty Pan
Muskmelon:	Jenny Lind
Watermelon:	Moon and Stars Amish Moon and Stars
Sunflower:	Russian Mammoth
Sweet Potato:	Centennial
Pumpkin:	New England (Sugar Pie) Connecticut Field Pumpkin
Artichokes:	Jerusalem (native)
Tobacco:	Orinoco (insecticide)
Wheat:	Red May

Corn:	Virginia Gourd Seed
Soap Wort:	native
Turnip:	Purple Top Strap Leaf

National Colonial Farm, 3400 Bryan Point Road, Accokeek, MD 20607