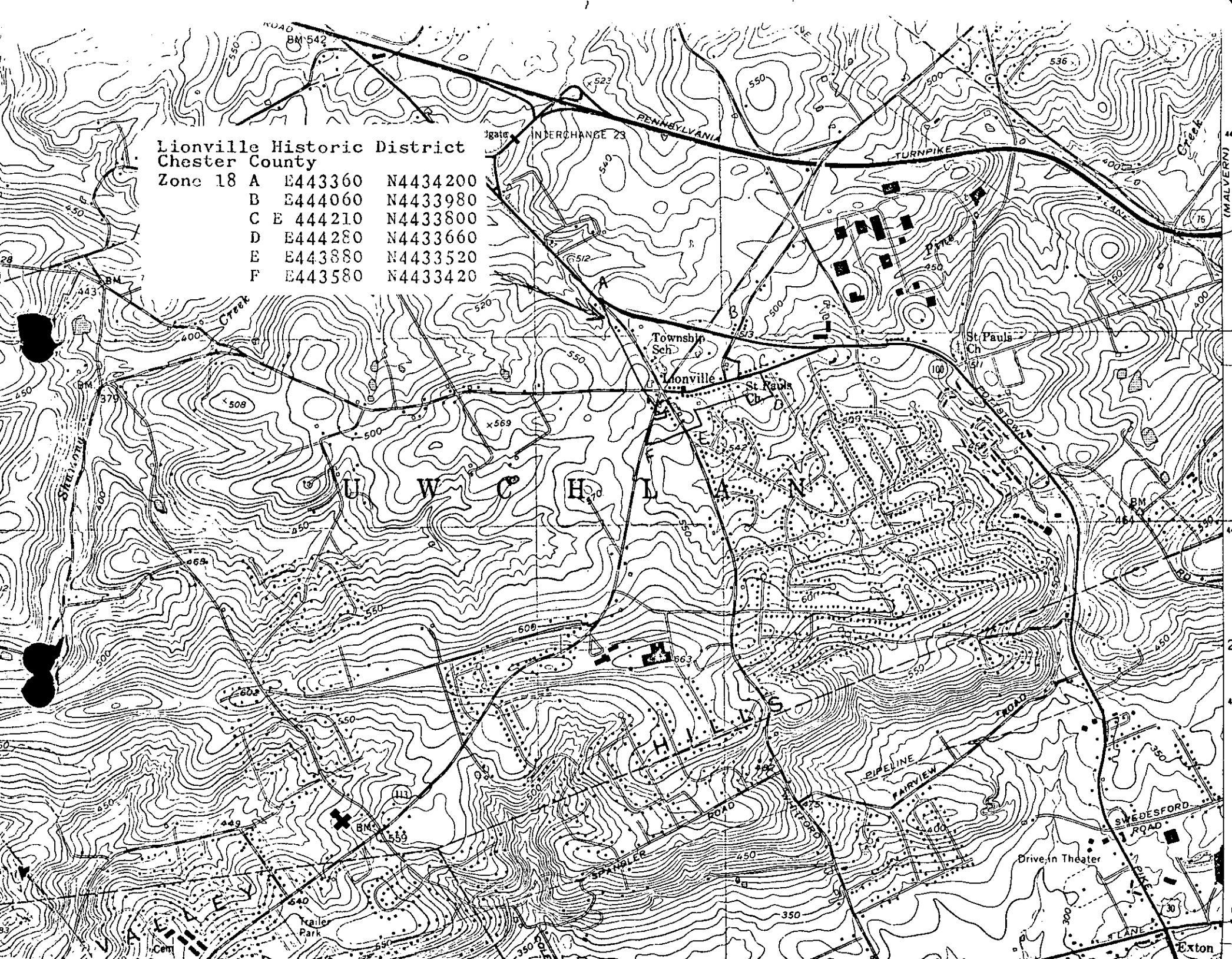


Lionville Historic District
Chester County

Zone 18 A	E443360	N4434200
B	E444060	N4433980
C E	444210	N4433800
D	E444280	N4433660
E	E443880	N4433520
F	E443580	N4433420



**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Dionville Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Uwchlan Township

vicinity of

congressional district 16

state Pennsylvania

code 42

county Chester

code 029

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. / Chester County Courthouse

street & number High Street

city, town West Chester

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 23, 1975

federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The basic architecture of the Lionville Historic District is of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is a satisfying mixture of early stone dwellings and graceful, turn-of-the-18th century wooden homes. There is at least one log structure still standing and the Red Lion Tavern has the unusual core of early handmade brick. Most of the stone structures have been coated with stucco, two of which have had their covering removed in recent years.

The earliest stone houses were built in typical Quaker fashion, foundations dug deep into the ground so that they appear square and low with steeply pitched roofs. Such is the Cadwalader house (Photo #2) and the Vaughan house (Photo #3), although Vaughan was not a Quaker.

The Cadwalader house has undergone modifications in the form of a 1/2 cross-gable when the house was reroofed with slate. At that time, new rafters were installed but the old carved wooden pins were re-used at the peak, and some of the secondary rafters are pinned with large handcut spikes of an earlier vintage than the rafters. The sheathing boards are beautiful wide, heavy, rough lumber. It is a four bay house with door in the second bay. The windows on the first floor front have been replaced to 2/2. The second floor windows are 6/9. There is a 4-pane transom over the door. The house is nearly square with only a front and back entrance. There is a cold storage cave under the cellar entered from inside the basement. Much original woodwork remains particularly on the second floor.

The Vaughan house has had little outside change other than the addition of porches and possibly some decoration under the eaves. It is a five-bay, 2-story structure, almost as deep as it is wide. There is a 1 1/2 story house set perpendicular to the main house. This has a very large walk-in fireplace which undoubtedly was the kitchen, attached, to the dwelling. Both gable sides of the house have curiously spaced small windows tucked among the regular sized ones. Both the Cadwalader house and the Vaughan house have mortared attic floors.

The Red Lion Tavern (Photo #5) was originally built about 1740 of brick and had a timber house attached at the rear. The brick was faced with stone about 1815 and is heavily stuccoed. The walls vary in thickness indicating that not all walls were faced. It has been reroofed with a cross gable.

The Uwchlan Meeting House (Photo #4) was built in 1756 to replace the earlier log meeting house. It was built in two sections with corner chimneys and carries a pent eave at both gables. It has two doors in strict Quaker fashion, one for the women and one for the men, and evidence of a wider rear door at carriage height for casket removal.

The Wagonseller house (Photo #6), the first three bays of which are 18th century, is a five bay, 2-story house with additions. Its stone barn has a datestone of 1771 which would suggest that the early house was of that date or slightly earlier. Stone barns usually came after a stone house, timber shelters being erected first. A victorian first floor bay-window extends on the left side, and a log two story smokehouse stands at the right rear of the house. It has been stuccoed and is connected to the dwelling. A 20th century addition extends from the smokehouse.

The John Beidler, Jr. (Photo #7) farmhouse was built between 1811 and 1813 by the Beidler family. It is a 2-story, five bay house, one room deep with a

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

two-story kitchen ell to the back. Windows which were 6/6 had been replaced with 1/1. A date stone is in the ell but cannot be read. Roof lines appear not to have been changed. There is a large stone bank barn with frame fore bay. A stone wall remains around the barnyard.

The present St. Paul's parsonage (Photo #8) was also built in 1813 as a 2 story stone dwelling with a 2 story stone shop or mill attached at a right angle. It originally faced sideways to the present road and was remodelled about 1865 with its present third floor and mansard roof.

The James/Dauman/Happersett (Photo #9) house on Whitford Road is one of the earliest wooden houses in the village. Built about 1796 with pegged and numbered construction, it has added victorian features of bay window, porches and a fine iron fence. It's three-bay facade is graced by a fan-light transom of the late Georgian period.

Across from the Dauman-Happersett house is the Ann Thomas (Photo #11) house. This is also a wooden house of early date. It appears from records to have been built between 1826 and 1833. It is again 3 bays wide and quite deep. The first floor windows have been changed from 6/6 to 2/2. The front porch was probably original with the building of the house. Additions of a victorian first floor bay and a still later third floor double dormer window are the only evident changes. John Temple's history says that this was once Farmer Hotel.

In 1839 a wool felt hat factory was built by William James west of the tavern (Photo #19). That building burned 1848-49. Levi Fox built the present frame dwelling and tin shop between 1884 and 94. The house is 6 bays wide and 4 bays deep with double store type doors and a porch. Later the house next to it was built in similar fashion but smaller and more plain.

About 1820, John Hartman built a house and shop on Village Avenue. These two buildings are similar in style, but one is stone and one is frame. The Hartman/Isinger house (John Hartman) (Photo #10), is the older of the two. It is a three-bay front with an earlier plank-walled ell at the rear. There are pan-elled window reveals in parts of the house, and evidence of skilled carpentry throughout. The Hartman/Oberholtzer (Moses Hartman) (Photo #16) house is about the same size and was probably built in 1839. It may have been a redoing of the Hartman shop which extended to the rear.

Near the tavern and south of it were the old smith shop and wheelwright shop. In front of them is a stone house probably built about 1833 or earlier for Nathan Harper (Photo #13) the wheelwright at that time. It is a 3-bay house with center door, frame rear extension and enclosed side porch.

The Hawley's began to build on Village Avenue about 1833-34. Joel Hawley built the store (Photo #13) in 1834 of stone and frame and Joseph Hawley probably built the house to the south of the store between 1835-1843 (Photo #13).

Amos Corson built the upper store in 1834 (Photo #14) incorporating a stone store house of at least 1812 vintage. James Dauman enlarged the structure between 1858 and 1876. Its design is functional. It is 3 full floors high with a deep porch along the full front.

Samuel Dull had built a house (Photo #12) between 1832 and 1837 across from Nathan Harper's house. Built of stone, it is 3 bays wide and nearly square deep. It has a steeply pitched roof which has been cross-gabled at a later date. The front windows have been victorianized with long sash. An Italianate arched window is on the third floor.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

The Hawley/Klumpke (Joseph Hawley) house (Photo #15) is the only building, other than the Meeting House, which has had its stucco removed. The front porch has been removed and the rear is a 2-story frame ell with the addition of an arched window reminiscent of the gable window in the Dull house. It was built before 1839.

The former St. Paul's Lutheran Church (now called The Nurtury) (Photo #20) is stuccoed over stone, a simple, unadorned testimony to the fundamental, deep religious beliefs of the community. It has a belfry with bell and sawed decorations under the front door hood.

The remainder of the houses in the village are of the post-1840 period. They are sturdy, well-suited to their original purposes and pleasant. The three-bay facade dominates the greater part of the houses in the village, even in the later buildings. Transoms over the doors are common, the older ones being less ornate. The lack of dormers generally is rather unique. There have been seven houses and the firehall built between 1915 and 1930 and only one house since 1930.

Estelle Cremers

8. Significance

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

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Shortly after seventeen hundred, Welsh families from Merion, Radnor, Tredyffrin-Eastown and Caln, as well as new immigrants, began to migrate northward to the rolling ground above the North Valley Hills. The name Uwchlan, a Welsh term for "land above the Valley" was given to this gently undulating plain at the head waters of the Pickering Creek. The landscape gradually became dotted with fertile farms. There were supported by a hamlet which grew around a crossing point of early trails and roads.

Before the Welsh farmers came, Indian trails traversed this wooded terrain, the most notable being the eastern part of the Allegheny Path. This trail, considered to be the oldest road in the province, connected Philadelphia with the hinderland. Its course ran from Philadelphia to Paoli, northwest to Morgantown and past Conrad Weiser's at Reading. It ended at Carlisle beyond Harris' Ferry on the Susquehanna. Because the Harris Ferry area was known as Paxtang, the trail was frequently called the Paxtang Trail and later the Paxtang Road. There was also an east/west trail from the Pickering Creek joining the Perkiomen Valley with the Lancaster settlements and a north/south trail from the Moravian settlements in the Lehigh Valley to Christiana, Delaware.

Among the families who took up land in Uwchlan were Pugh, Griffiths, Cadwalader, Evans, Johns, Thomas and Phipps. Some settled on the land, others came to Pennsylvania in 1686 from Montgomeryshire, Wales, such as David Lloyd. In time, he rose to be Attorney General of the Province, eloquent and fiery Speaker of the Assembly, and eventually Chief Justice of Penn's land. Lloyd acquired extensive landholdings by astutely watching the Land Office in Philadelphia for dangling Warrants and defaulted Patents. In 1702 his father-in-law, Joseph Growden, assigned to him 1000 acres of a 5000 acre Warrant in Uwchlan. The next year, Lloyd purchased 666 2/3 acres adjacent, from Philadelphia widow, Elizabeth Webb. Eventually, he accumulated nearly 5000 acres in the township. Lloyd divided his land into tracts. About 1712, he began selling parts thereof, often to settlers already living on the land. Early Uwchlan deeds refer to the Welsh Line as it ran along the southern edge of certain parcels.

John Cadwalader purchased 250 acres from Lloyd (Tract #16, Map #4). Although the deed is dated 1715, the minutes of the Chester Monthly Meeting note that the Uwchlan Quakers met in the Cadwalader's home as early as 1712, showing Cadwalader to be a resident before he held title. Since he sold his 250 acres the same year, it would appear that he was legalizing what had been his de facto

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

property. Before doing so, however, he arranged for the Uwchlan Quakers to buy one acre on the southwest corner of his land for a Friends Meeting House and Burial Ground.

Prior to this time, the Uwchlan Friends had been petitioning for a Preparatory Meeting rather than an Indulged Meeting since the Goshen Meeting was so far away. Uwchlan became a Preparatory Meeting in 1716, but the first Meeting House was not built until 1737. It was made of logs and was replaced by the present stone structure in 1756 (Photo #4).

In 1728 John Vaughan purchased 200 acres from Lloyd (Tract #17, Map #4). His deed recites a "stone messuage built for two families..." indicating that Vaughan, like Cadwalader, was a resident before he purchased. Most of the present town of Lionville rests on the land that Vaughan acquired. There is reason to believe that his 'two family' house is the one which later became intertwined with the Downing family. This massive but simple structure stands across from the Meeting House (Photo #3).

Being on the Paxtang Trail and at a crossroad, Vaughan's house was inviting to travellers for overnight accommodations. As expressed in tavern petitions, this was a bothersome practice and difficult to refuse. It may have been the reason that Vaughan determined to build a tavern close by. The new building was constructed of brick. Through experimentation, Vaughan found he could make good weatherproof bricks from local clay. Fifty to one hundred bricks were baked in one primitive scuttle kiln mound. The building was somewhat a novelty as it was the first one built of brick in the northern part of the county. The coloration of the brick may have influenced the name The Red Lion (Photo #5). Eventually this name carried to the village which grew around the tavern.

In 1740, Vaughan received a license for his tavern. Travellers and drovers weary at the end of the day, welcomed the sign painted with a gaudy red lion that hung over the door. To accommodate horses and cattle, Vaughan built a timber barn behind the tavern and fenced several small fields for cattle. Members of the Meeting across the way objected to the tavern, stating that "... it being but a few perches from our Meeting House, where persons intoxicated with a strong liquor may come and be very anoyous and troublesome. The displeasure of the Friends did not lessen the success of Vaughan's enterprise. The tavern continued to be licensed for the next 150 years. In 1855 it was known as a 'temperance tavern'!

Although there was a dichotomy between the Red Lion and the Meeting House they were both necessary to a growing area. The Meeting House, a force for restraint, provided community spirit while the tavern was a focal point for commerce and local activity. This, joined with the needs of the surrounding farms, gave rise to small trades which supplied travellers and settlers alike. Every settler was his own smithy, harness maker, cordwainer and cooper. The women provided both cloth and clothes, kept the hearth, prepared the food and worked the fields. Most needs were met by the ingenuity of able home craftsmen. Vaughan, for example, was a wheelwright as well as a brickmaker.

During the 18th century saw mills, grist mills and even a small forge appeared to the westward in the Brandywine Valley where there was an abundance of water. The small streams of the Uwchlan plain did not provide sufficient

FOR NUMBER USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

water power for industrial growth. Settlements and an infant iron industry were also developing north of the Uwchlan plain, spreading both north and south of the Schuylkill River. Tiny villages sprang up at fording places along the river -- Gordon's Ford (Phoenixville) and Swede's Ford (Norristown). These settlements caused a flow of traffic east and west and found a natural junction at Uwchlan. As early as 1712, Uwchlan residents filed a petition for a road to come from Chester on the Delaware River to Uwchlan. It was the first road to be surveyed through Uwchlan Township and continued through Goshen, Whiteland, Radnor and Edgemont. It is recorded on Nicholas Scull's 1759 map as the Edgemont Road.

Another road came from Coventry. In 1726, Samuel Nutt, William Branson and Jonathan Robeson, ironmasters there, joined in requesting "His Majesties Justices of the Peace" to build a road from "the Iron Works on St. Vincent River" (French Creek) to the Uwchlan Meeting House. The petition, illustrative of transportation problems in the early years, states:

"That whereas ye Petitioners having laid out great sums of money in building, and erecting of Iron Works for the making of Iron in this Country which said manufactory must unavoidably advance the Interest of the same ... are very much incomodod and the County reduced to very great Difficulties and Dangers with Cattle and Horses in bringing Iron from the said Works to the several parts of this County by Reason there (is) as yet no Road Laid out to the said works... Your Petitioners Therefore Humbly pray that some persons of good judgment may be appointed to Lay out a road from the said works to YoughLand Meeting house which will in a great measure remove the Difficulties complained of ... "

In 1761, the Vaughan tract, including the Red Lion Tavern and the old Vaughan house, was sold with 200 acres to Dennis Whelen for L 1450. Whelen, ironmaster of Sarum Forge, become Whelen, tavern owner. He envisioned a great future for Uwchlan. He made plans for a town to be called Welsh Pool, symbolic to Welshmen of imprisonment for their beliefs. Whelen also bought other tracts in Uwchlan including tract #18 from Morris Rees (see Map #4). In advertising his plan, Whelen offered any group who would purchase 200 lots 10 acres free for a "commons". The plan was not successful since the village was not tied to an industrial purpose. Without a thriving industry needing many hands, the village had no reason to grow beyond the immediate environs of the crossroad and its tavern.

Although the crossroads at the Sign of the Red Lion was largely a Quaker settlement, circumstances forced it to participate in the Revolution. Recruitment and enlistment was carried out on the Tavern Green and the Tavern was host to many military activities. Washington, Lafayette and Wayne are recorded in their respective day journals as passing through, meeting at, or staying overnight at The Red Lion above the Valley. Officers and aides on their way to the hospital at Yellow Springs, the furnaces at Warwick, or the ammunitions depot at Reading found comfort at the Tavern. Washington was

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

4

remembered into the 1800's on the Commons in front of the Tavern as the following notice attests:

"WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY

REPUBLICAN ARTILLERISTS

Attention: The Corps will assemble - mounted - at the Red Lion, Uwchlan, on the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A.M. to proceed from thence to the Spread Eagle, Uwchlan, to celebrate the anniversary birth of the Father of our sovereign, independent, and happy country.

By Order J.L. Neiler, O.S. Feb. 6, 1827

The full Band will appear mounted."

Whelen died in 1782, leaving his land and his dreams to his several sons. It was through his son, Isaac that the village began to take shape on a much reduced scale. Isaac sold off pieces of the Vaughan tract along the west side leading to Thomas Road. The original two-family house (called "Capitol message" in the transaction) had been devised to brother Israel and was incorporated into Downing property about the time that Israel married Mary Downing. John Wagonseller bought the tavern with 113 acres. Wagonsellers operated the tavern until 1811 when John died; the family then began to break up the acreage. The widow Wagonseller continued to live in the house on the northeast end of the tract (Photo #6). A few houses were added to the village around 1796 and through the early 1800's. (Photos #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12)

The Cadwalader property, which had been held by the Evans family for 87 years, was sold to a newcomer, John Beidler, Sr., in 1809. Beidler had a son, John, for whom he provided a second homestead on the eastern end of the farm between 1811 and 1813 (Photo #7). The Beidlers were industrious and became substantial participants in community life. The old Cadwalader house, where the first Meeting of Uwchlan Friends had been held, remained the patriarchal building of the farm, while the new Beidler house (later affectionately known as the Oberholser place) became the hub of village social life tightly integrated into the ladies literary clubs and societies. At the same time, a new house was built on the northeast edge of the old Vaughan tract (Photo #8) and included 77 acres of farm land with it.

In 1833, William Trimble bought 59 acres from John Gordon and proceeded to divide it into parcels, particularly the part with frontage on the King's Road. (Survey, Map #7). Between 1820 and 1870, virtually all of the village of Lionville as it is seen today was built. Two general stores came into existence plus Mordecai Lee's small shop. A wool felt hat factory appeared which sold beyond the local trade. Two Oyster Saloons were popular. In 1823 Vickers established a famous pottery works. Its products were delivered all over the county in blue and white wagons. A fine cabinetmaking family named Hartman set up business across from the Wagonseller's house (Photo #10, #16). Their advertisements emphasized all kinds of fashionable furniture "including Windsor chairs". They were also the coffinmakers for the area. The Hartmans delivered in a simple one-horse hearse. A later coffinmaker used a fancier carriage with a two-horse draw.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

The village also had a watchmaker, a tinsmith, a harnessmaker and saddler and two physicians most of the time, a Pilgrim Lodge, I.O.O.F., a mantuamaker (Millinery), several dressmakers, and a tailor in each store. Expectations were rising! For a time it was thought that the main branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was going to come through the highland instead of the valley. When this did not occur, the surrounding farms and townspeople settled into a less exciting, but comfortable way of life.

Towards the middle of the century, the Lutherans became a strong influence in the community and in 1852 built St. Paul's Church when Mordecai Lee sold them an acre of ground. In these years, mail arrived on Wednesday. It came by a one-horse wagon out the Lancaster Turnpike to Oakland (Whitford) from which it was sent up Thomas' Road to Lionville and north. Lionville residents, at their own expense, employed a person to carry the mail on Saturday. Then came a stage line from West Chester to Reading (Dunwoody Brothers) making three round mail trips per week. By 1876, Lionville asked for daily mail and was granted twice daily mail.

The village was also a tattersall with its fenced fields and pens for holding cattle. Cows, steers, oxen for farm and other work, horses and sheep were corralled and sold from the Red Lion barns. Drovers, with herds of cattle half to three-quarters of a mile long, not closely driven, were frequently seen coming from Berks and counties westward. Travelling circuses came through the village once or twice a summer leading their animals on ropes. A local resident remembers being told of the time a circus owner had insufficient money to pay his bill at the tavern. He left his lion tied to a hitching post on the green until he could 'settle up.' It is also recalled that Harry Graham, the butcher who lived in the Hawley-Klumpke House (#15) kept a pet bear. The rear door carried claw marks made when the bear was hungry or wanted attention.

Lionville schools were numerous and important to life in the area. About 1790, the Uwchlan Friends employed Charles Pryor to teach for six months. He was paid by the parents who could afford to do so and by the Meeting for the children whose parents could not pay. Negro children were taught as equals--the children of Black Peter being especially noted. From 1784, when the first subscription for funds to buy land for a school was started, to 1801, when Thomas Downing offered to sell two acres of land near the Meeting House, there were plans to build a school. The long delay indicates there was opposition to the plan. Quaker philosophy stressed quality of education rather than a building.

Public schools were becoming popular and in 1859 a committee purchased 120 perches of land behind the Friends Burial Ground from John Beidler, Jr. for \$200.00. This building "bid Welcome" to students for 100 years. Several private academies also operated from time to time. "Lionville Boarding School Girls" was organized by Mary Ann and Margaret Thomas about 1860. It was first held in the Lee home and later on the Isinger property, a frame building behind the house being used for classrooms. Miss Sara Harry's Boarding School opened in 1880 and Ella Gordon's "Uwchlan Academy" began in 1893 with a tuition of \$7.50 per term. The Hawley School (later known as Phipps school) was north of the village.

Before and during the Civil War, long-time Quaker beliefs made Lionville one of the stations on the Underground Railway. The Red Lion Inn, the Meet-

FOR N	SE ONLY
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 6

ing House, Vickers Pottery, Hall's and many other homes were honeycombed with hiding places and tunnels, and many were the whispered directions and messages that passed from Quaker to Quaker. One underground passage was said to connect the Red Lion Inn with the Uwchlan Meeting House. This indeed, was healing balm to early objections to the tavern by the Quakers.

With its interest in education, Lionville found the practice of politics a stimulating exercise. Residents entered into all areas of political life and were accorded places of responsibility in local and state affairs. A West Chester lawyer once said when William Moses and Aaron Prizer were witnesses on a case, "Here they have brought Moses and Aaron down from Uwchlan, where they raise corn 12 foot high and politicians by the acre."

The lively social and commercial center that Lionville became in the 19th Century flourished until railroads began to displace highways as major traffic carriers. Towns and villages that were not on railroad lines lost importance. This was especially true of Lionville which had only cottage industries.

In recent years this trend has been reversed by a shift back to highway transportation and concomitant construction. First came the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the nearby interchange on Route 100; next the rerouteing and widening of Routes 100 and 113. Although Route 113 bisected the village it did relatively little harm. However, the effect of the highway program on the immediate environs of Lionville has been cataclysmic and resulted in an immense amount of new developments--industrial, commercial and residential.

Lionville, so full of history, hopes and happy times, has held its integrity through 250 years of evolving economies. It has bent its head to change, but never given in to obliteration. As the 20th Century pauses at the traffic light at the intersection of Routes 113 and 100, chafing to move on, it cannot help seeing the quiet, half-nodding village across the meadow, and wonder if, perhaps, life was not more deeply satisfying then than now.

Estelle Cremers

Eleanor M. Morris

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 71

Quadrangle name Dowington, Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>443360</u>	<u>4434200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>18</u>	<u>444210</u>	<u>4433800</u>
E	<u>18</u>	<u>443880</u>	<u>4433520</u>
G			

B	<u>18</u>	<u>444000</u>	<u>4433980</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>18</u>	<u>444280</u>	<u>4433660</u>
F	<u>18</u>	<u>443580</u>	<u>4433420</u>
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Brody & Members/Estelle Cremers, Eleanor Morris, Marry L Busenkill
Uwchlan Creek Conservation Trust, Inc.
 organization Historical Comm./French & Pickering date

street & number Box 360, R.D.#2 telephone

city or town Pottstown state Pennsylvania 19464

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

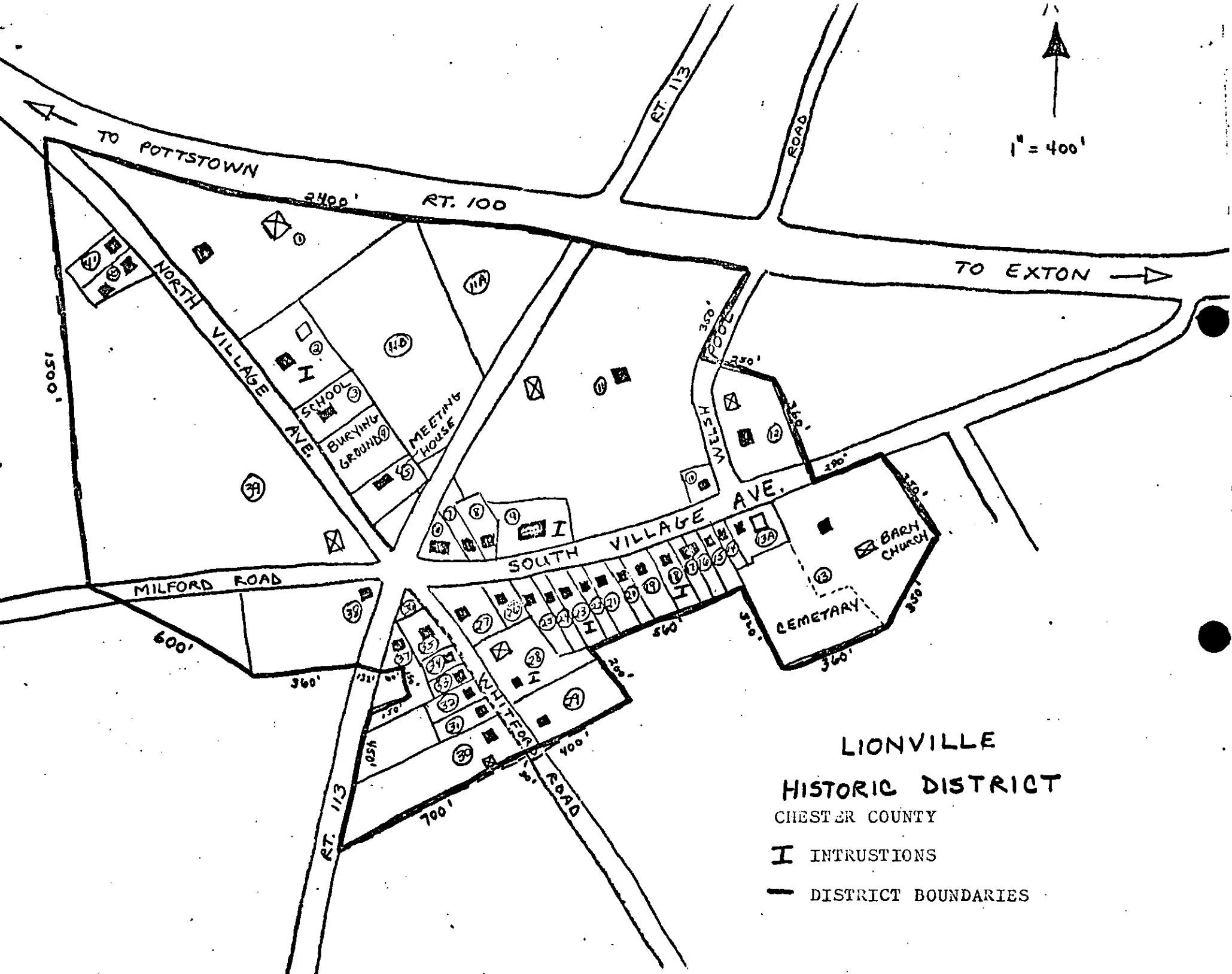
title date

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration



LIONVILLE
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 CHESTER COUNTY

- I INTRUSTIONS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

Primary

Patent Book - A-Vol. 2, Page 615 - Lloyd Deed Books: L-11-Vol.258-
p.135; S. Vol.18,p.329; B-3-50-440; K.Vol. 10,p.51; G-3,p.547;
Misc. Deed 2,p.494; Q-Vol.16,p.378; P-3-63-191; Q3-64-132; U-3-179;
K4-82-386; P4-87-426; S2-p.501; L4-83-250; I-10,p.370; M26-p.42;
X-33,p.259; O-14-99; B-2-26; B-26-280,282; Q-16-208; V8-193-315;
A-11-248-350; L-13-308-340-343; G-36-p.702; D4-76-157; K3-58-269;
M5-109-139; Y9-221-358; D-46-231; B3-50-447.

Will Books: 11-179; Dennis Whelen, 1772 as recorded also in Deed Book,
B2-26-281; Will Book 7-96:

Sheriff Deed Book 3,118.

Breou's Original Series of Farm Maps: Chester County, Pa. 1883.

Atlas of Chester County, Penna., Witmer, 1873.

1759 Chester County Map, Scull

Survey Map D-82-288, Bureau of Land Records, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gen'l. Clinton Spy Map. 1776, University of Michigan, Ill.

Tax Transcripts, Township Papers, Tavern Petitions, Road Petitions
at Chester County Historical Society Library and C.C. Court House.

Interviews with older residents of Village.

Warrantee Surveys, B-23-208 (1723), Bureau of Land Records, Harrisburg.

Survey Map B-23-96 (1731) " " " " "

Secondary:

Early Land Holdings, Uwchlan Township, Chester Co., Pa., Eleanor M. Davis, 446 High Ave., Oshkosh, WI. 54901. Record also at C.C.H.S.

Ancient Traditions: Local History, Ellis Smedley, c. 1920.
Uwchlan Historical Commission records.

History of Lionville and Vicinity, John W. Temple, 1927.
Uwchlan Historical Commission records.

Uwchlan Meeting's Library, Schools and Houses, James Edward Matthew
Uwchlan Historical Commission records.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania, Charles H. Browning, Philadelphia, Wm. J. Campbell, 1912.

David Lloyd Colonial Lawmaker, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1959. By Roy N. Lokken.

Uwchlan Township Business Houses, Uwchlan Township History, Township Papers, C.C.H.S.

History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, Futhey & Cope, Philadelphia L. H. Everts, 1881.

Newspapers and Clipping File, C.C.H.S., West Chester, Pa.

Indian Paths of Pennsylvania, by Paul A. Wallace, PHMC, 1971 pages 19,20,21.

Old Trails and Roads in Penn's Land, John T. Faris

Major Bibliographical Reference

Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 71
Quadrangle name Dowington, Pa.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

18	443360	443420
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

18	444000	4433980
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

18	444210	443380
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

18	444280	4433660
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

18	443880	4433520
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

18	443580	4433420
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Brody & Members/Estelle Cremers, Eleanor Morris, Marry LBusenkill
Uwchlan Creek Conservation Trust, Inc.
organization Historical Comm./French & Pickering date

street & number Box 360, R.D.#2 telephone

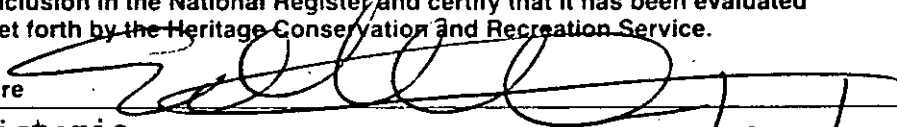
city or town Pottstown state Pennsylvania 19464

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 
title ED WEINTRAUB, State Historic Preservation Officer date 5/13/80

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	date
Keeper of the National Register	date
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	